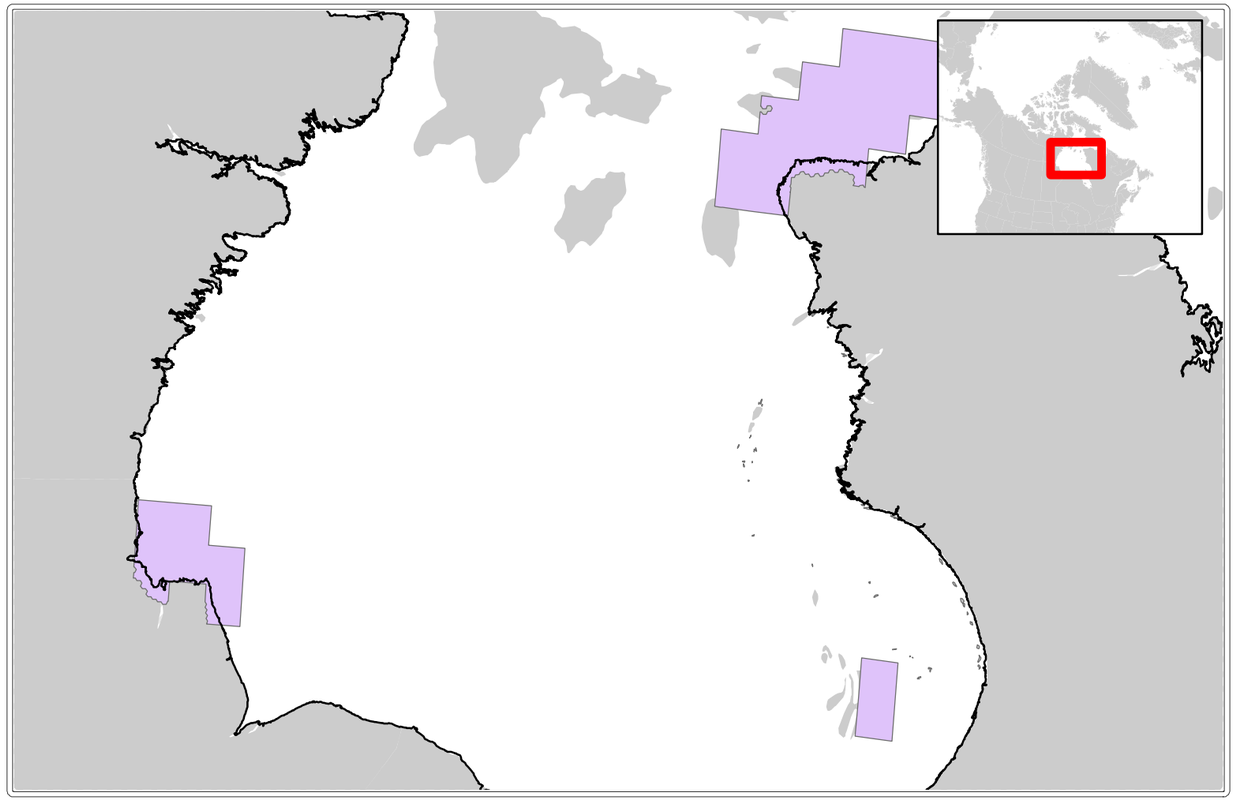
2007: Hot spots



Marine mammal 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

Productivity & Diversity

Data Summary

Management Unit: Multiple

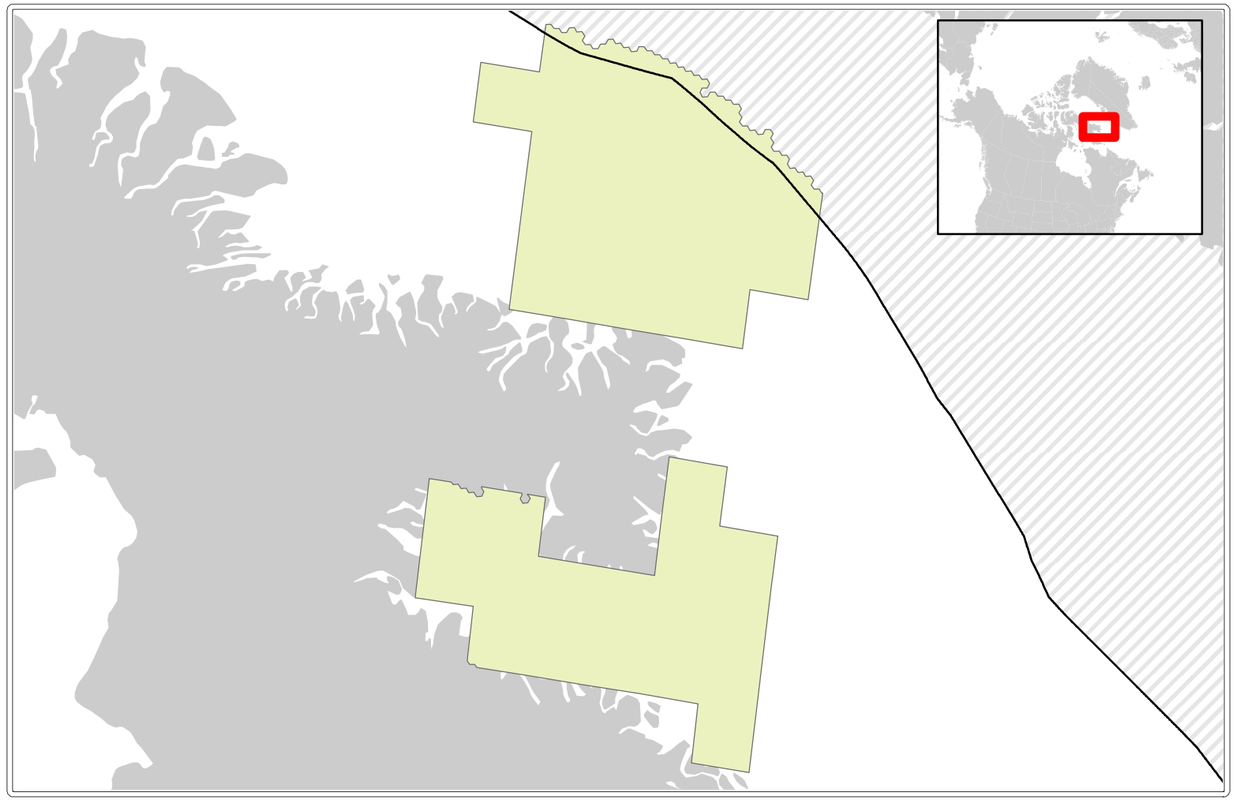
Marine Bioregion: Hudson Bay Complex

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

2008: Hot spots



Marine mammal 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

Productivity & Diversity

Data Summary

Management Unit: Multiple

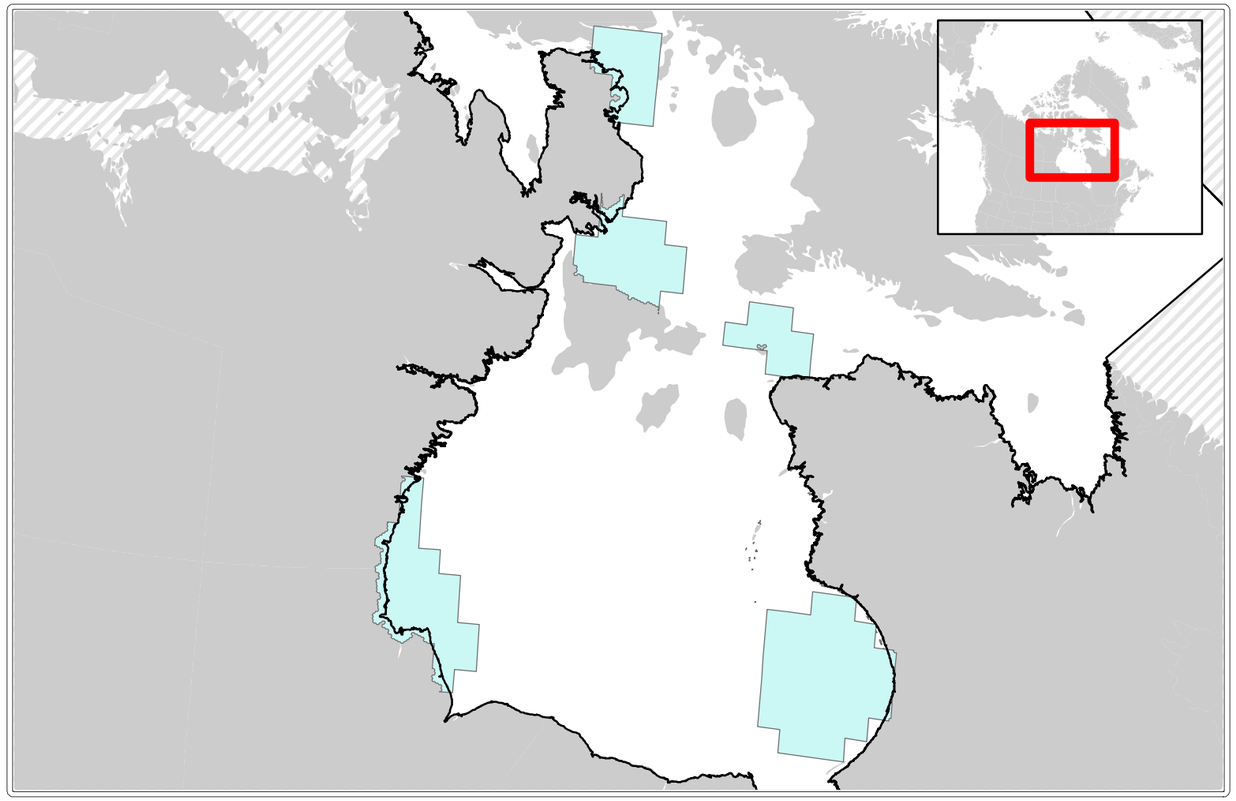
Marine Bioregion: Eastern Arctic

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

2009: Hot spots



Marine mammal 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

Productivity & Diversity

Data Summary

Management Unit: Multiple

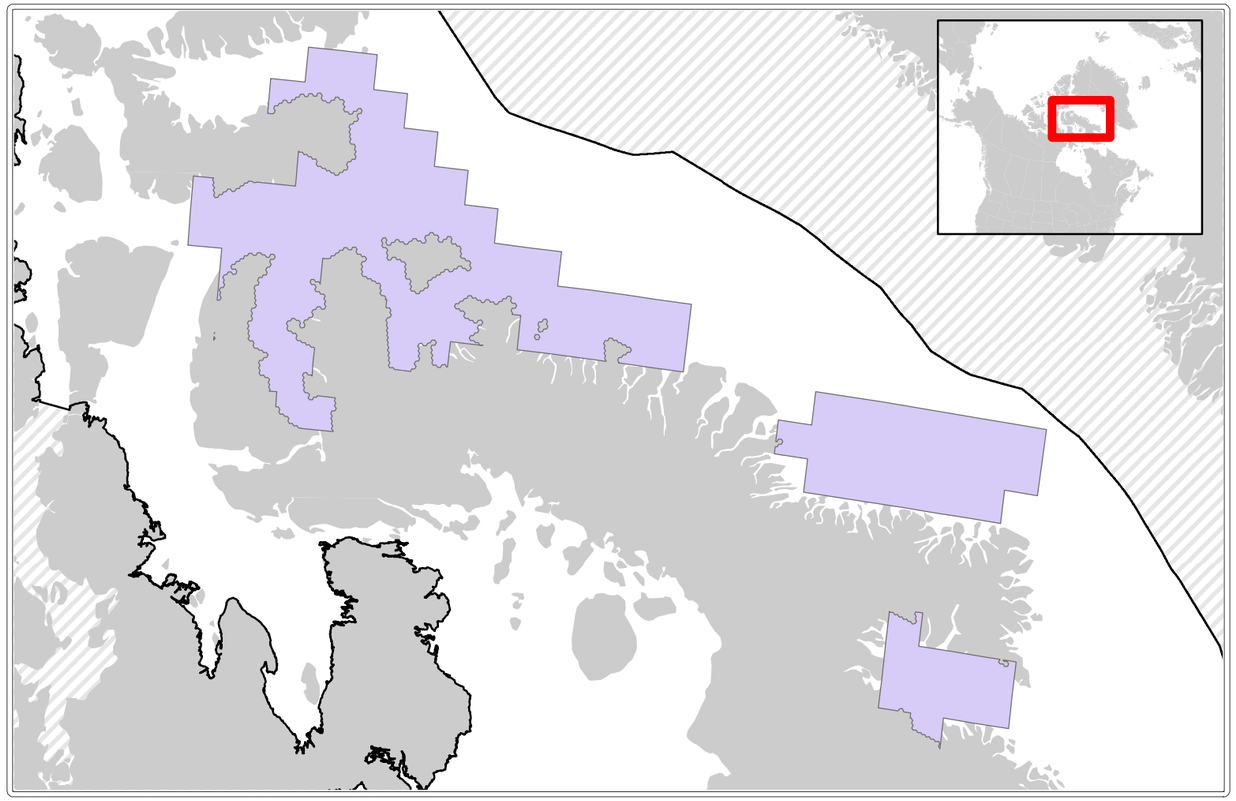
Marine Bioregion: Hudson Bay Complex

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

2010: Hot spots



Marine mammal 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

Productivity & Diversity

Data Summary

Management Unit: Multiple

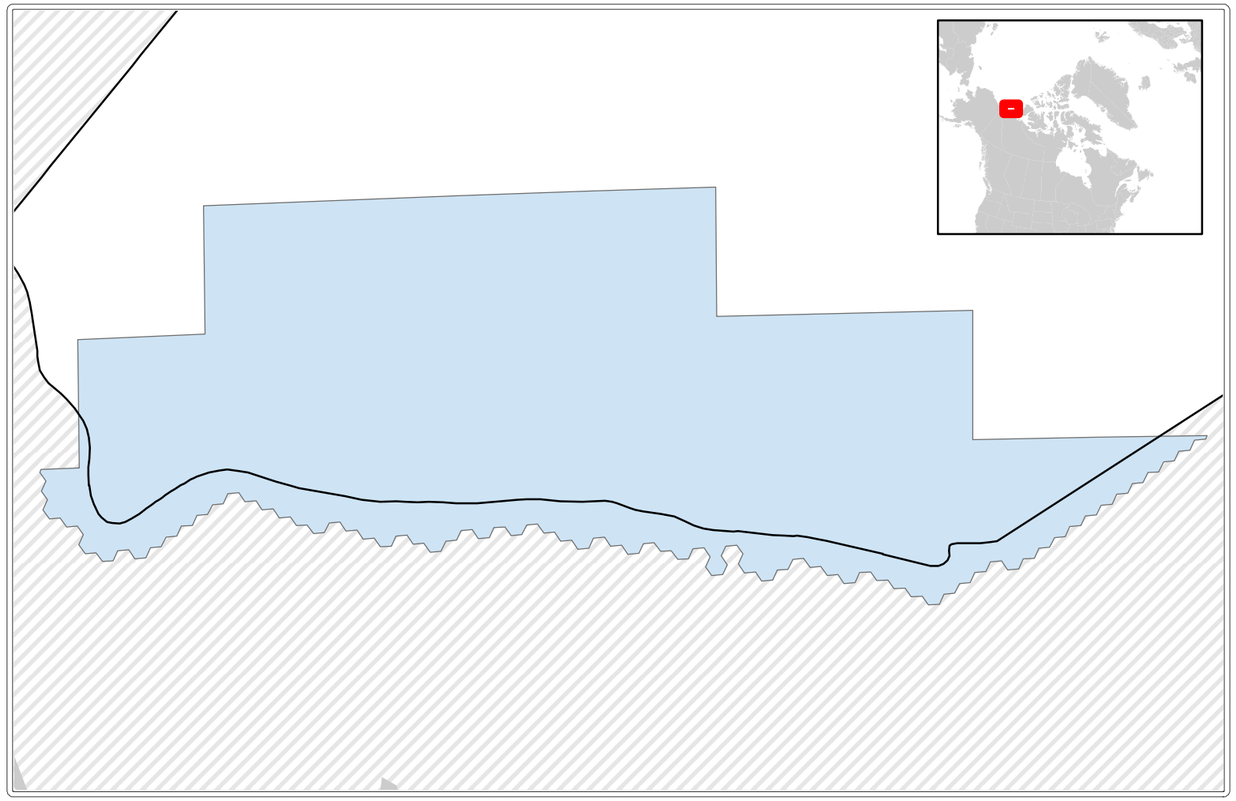
Marine Bioregion: Eastern Arctic

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

2011: Hot spots



Marine mammal 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

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

Productivity & Diversity

Data Summary

Management Unit: Multiple

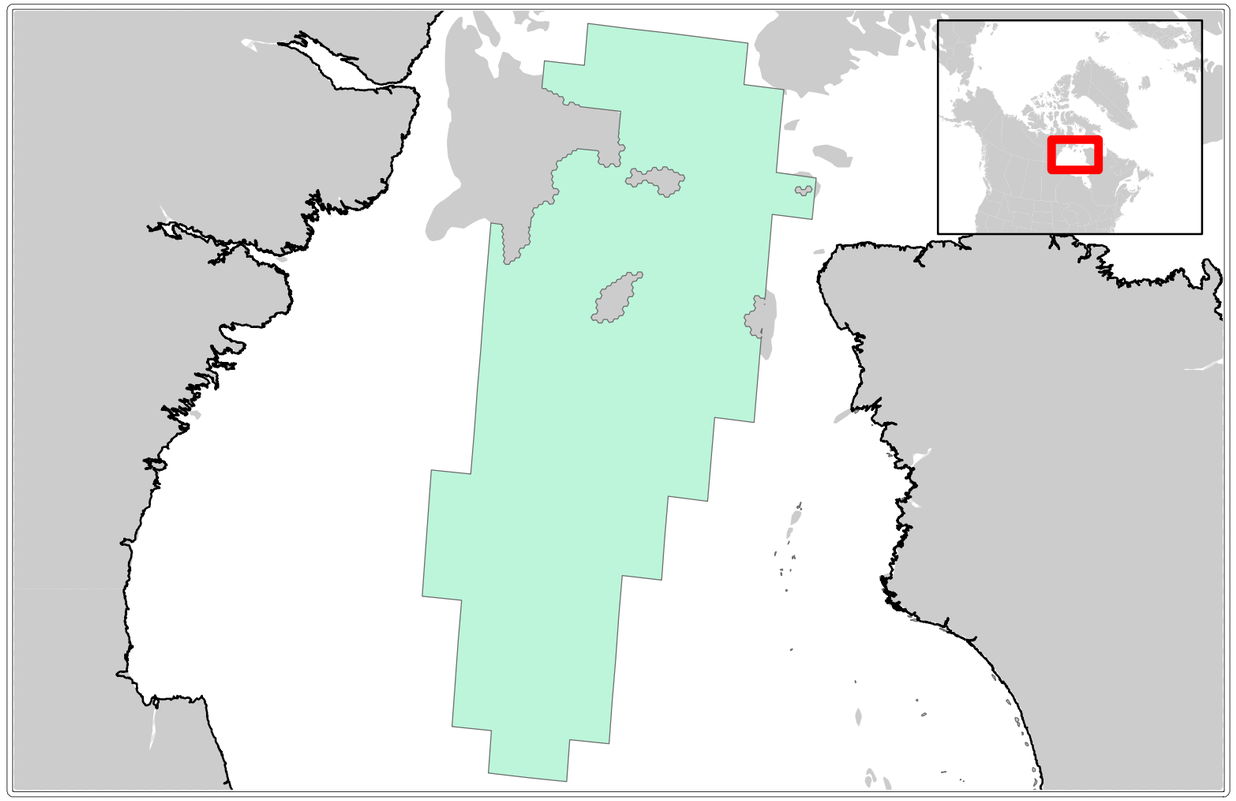
Marine Bioregion: Arctic Basin

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

2012: Hot spots



Seabird 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

Productivity & Diversity

Data Summary

Management Unit: N/A

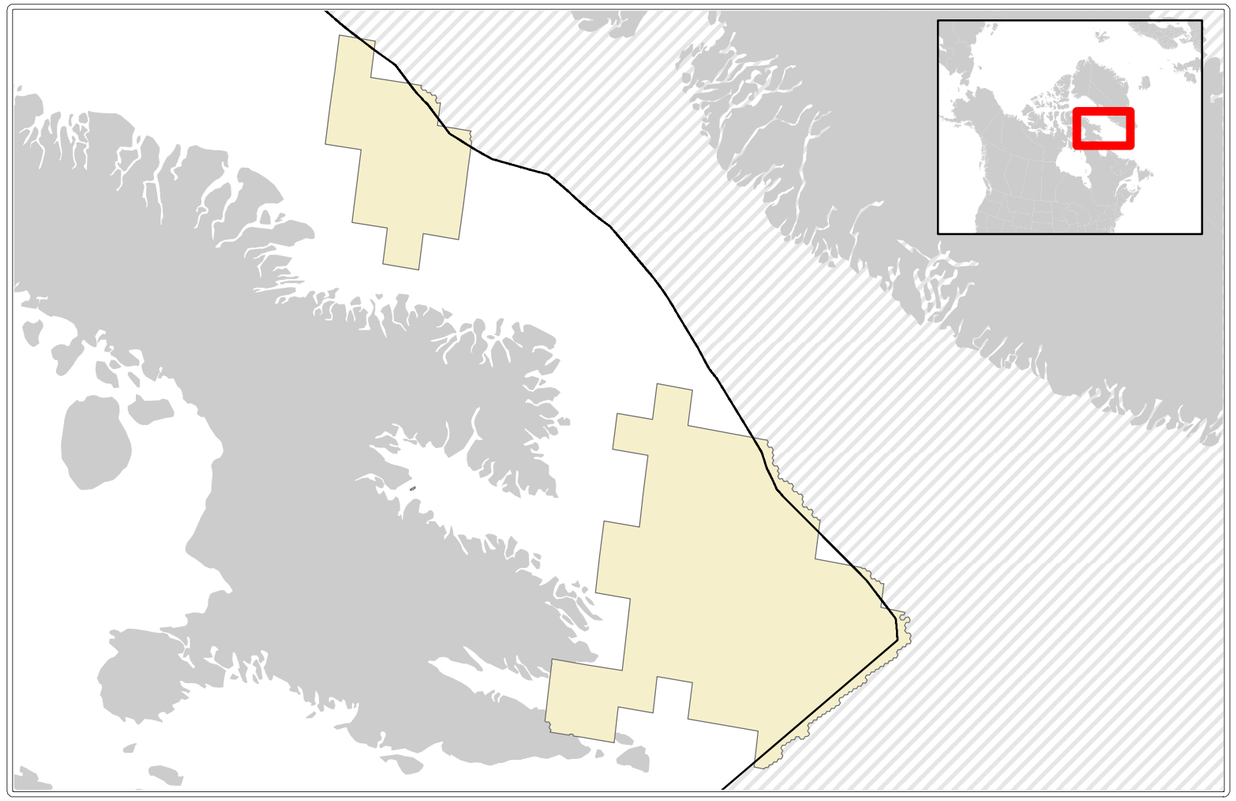
Marine Bioregion: Hudson Bay Complex

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

2013: Hot spots



Seabird 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

Productivity & Diversity

Data Summary

Management Unit: N/A

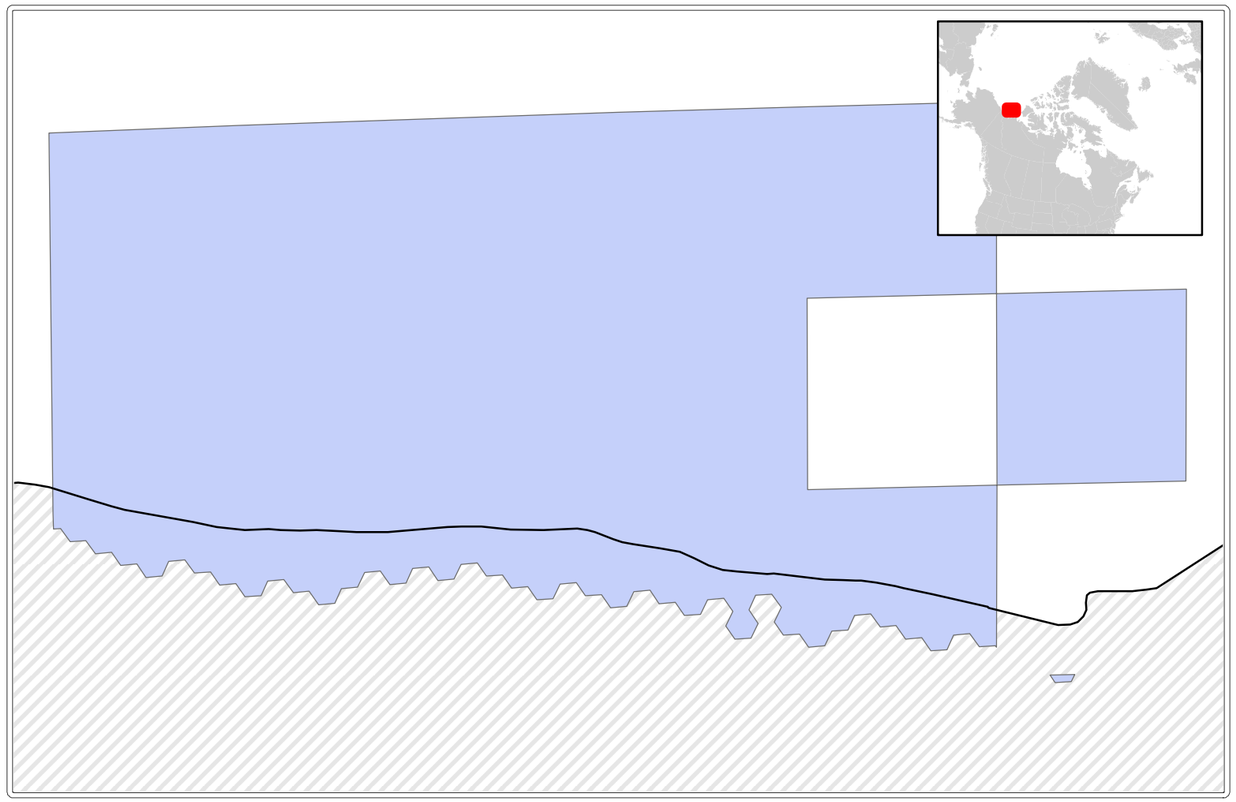
Marine Bioregion: Eastern Arctic

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

2014: Hot spots



Seabird 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

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

Productivity & Diversity

Data Summary

Management Unit: N/A

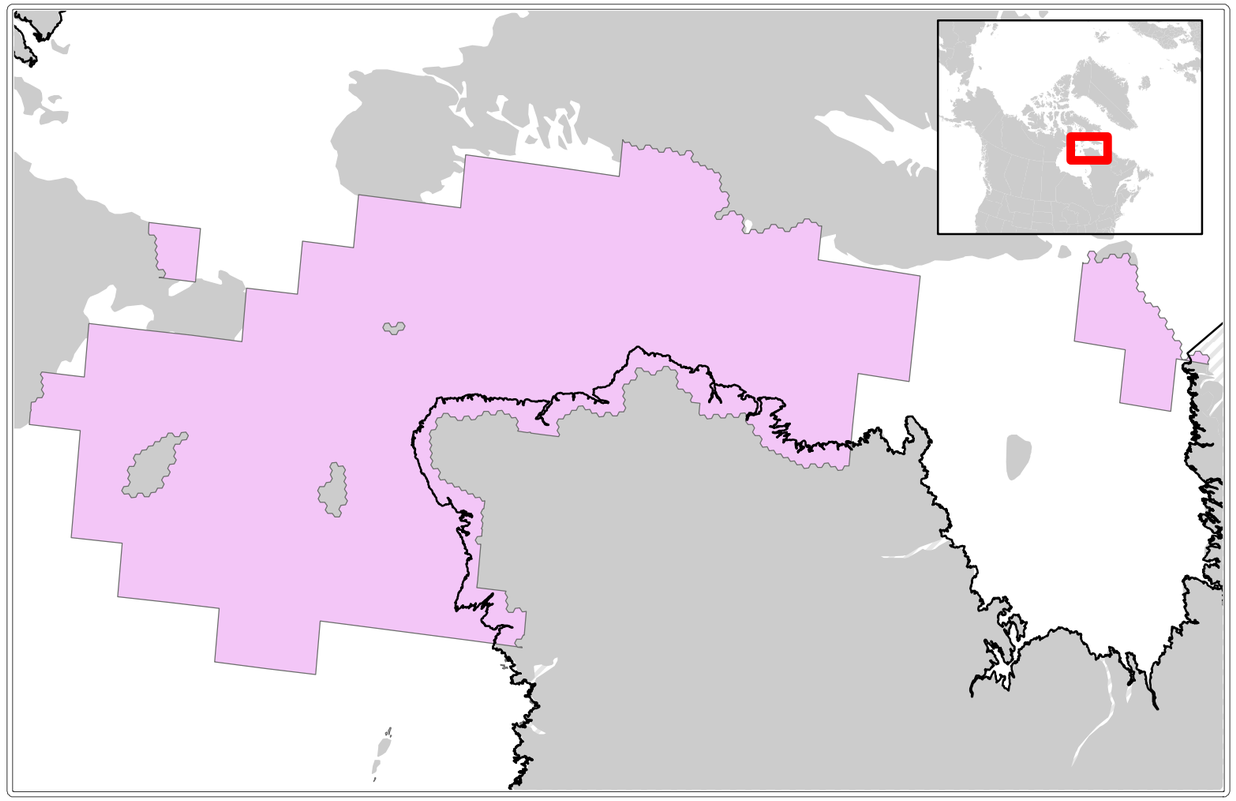
Marine Bioregion: Arctic Basin

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

2015: Hot spots



Productivity & Diversity

Seabird 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: N/A

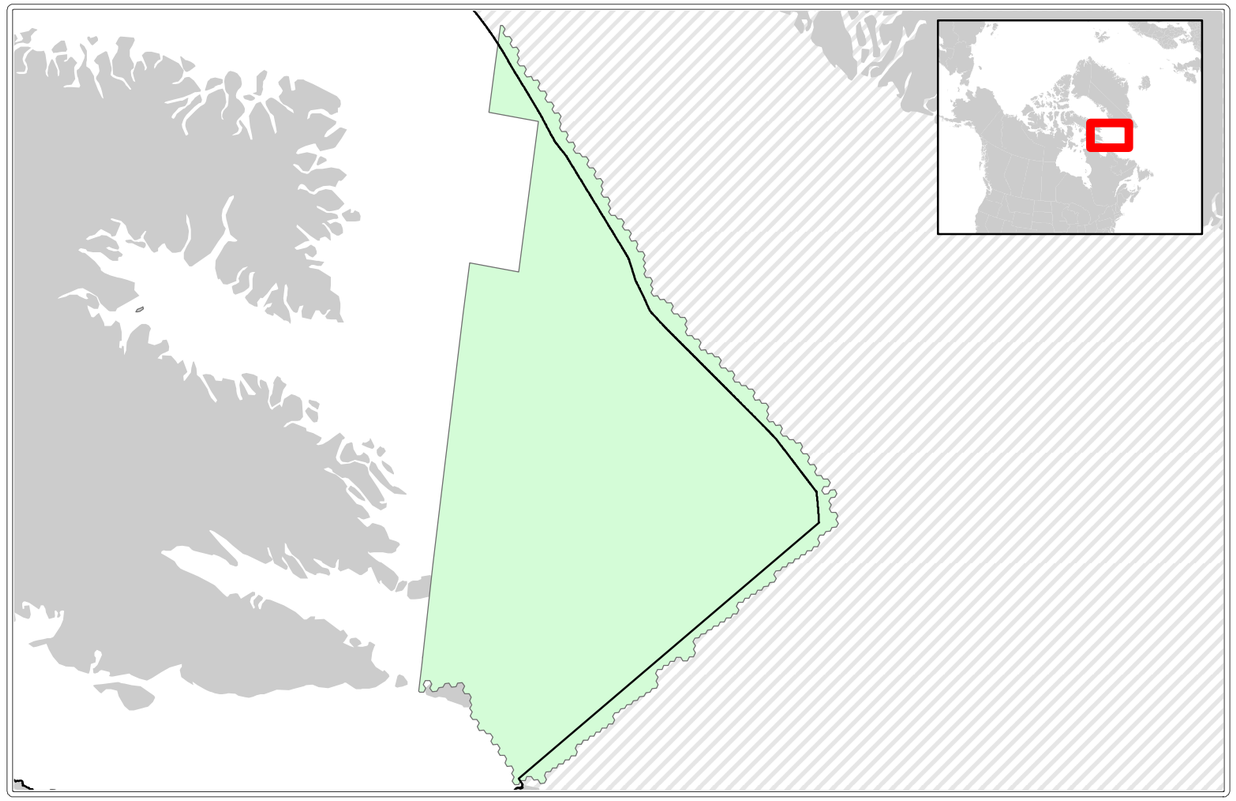
Marine Bioregion: Hudson Bay Complex

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

2016: Hot spots



Seabird 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

Productivity & Diversity

Data Summary

Management Unit: N/A

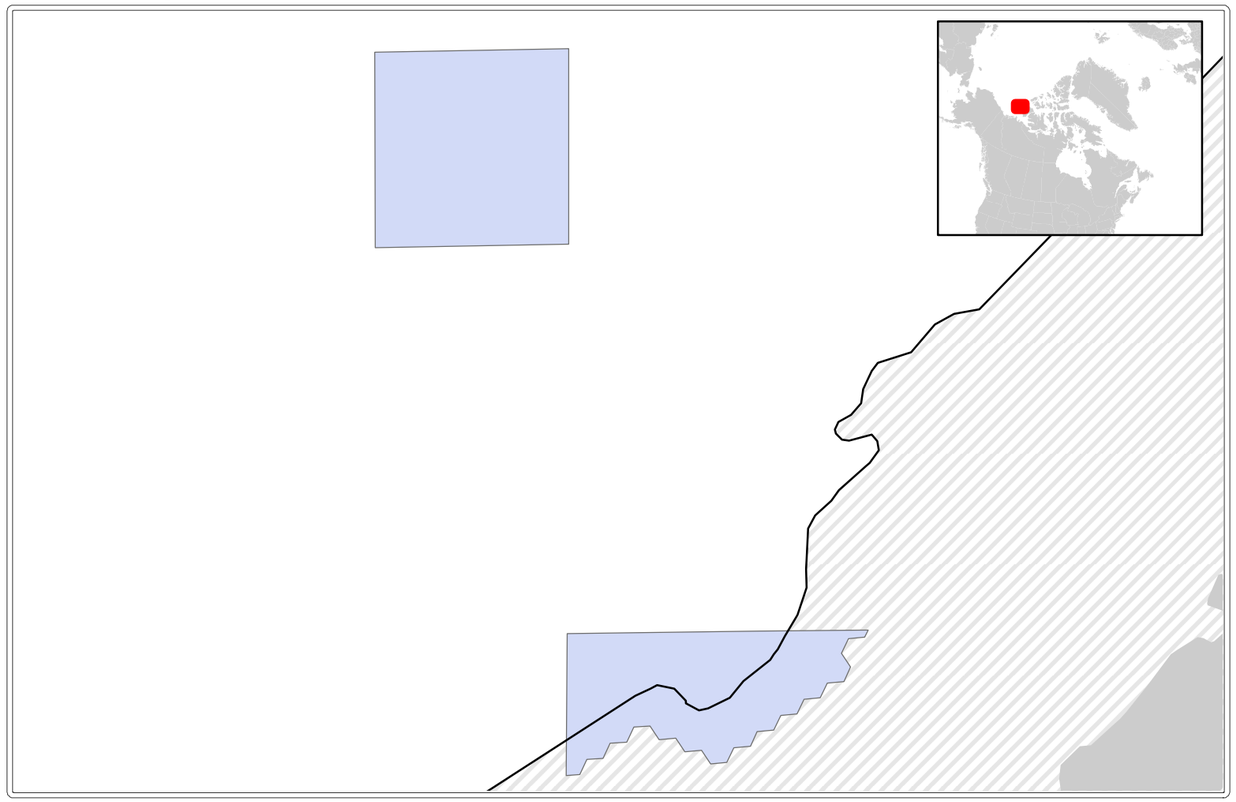
Marine Bioregion: Eastern Arctic

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

2017: Hot spots



Seabird 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

Productivity & Diversity

Data Summary

Management Unit: N/A

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

2050: Polynyas

Polynyas (HB)

Date: 2014

Open Source: No

Organization: Canatec Associates International Ltd. For WWF-Canada

Associated Report: Polynyas in the Canadian Arctic: Analysis of MODIS Sea Ice Temperature Data Between June 2002 and July 2013

Authors: David Currie

Productivity & Diversity

Data Summary

Management Unit: N/A

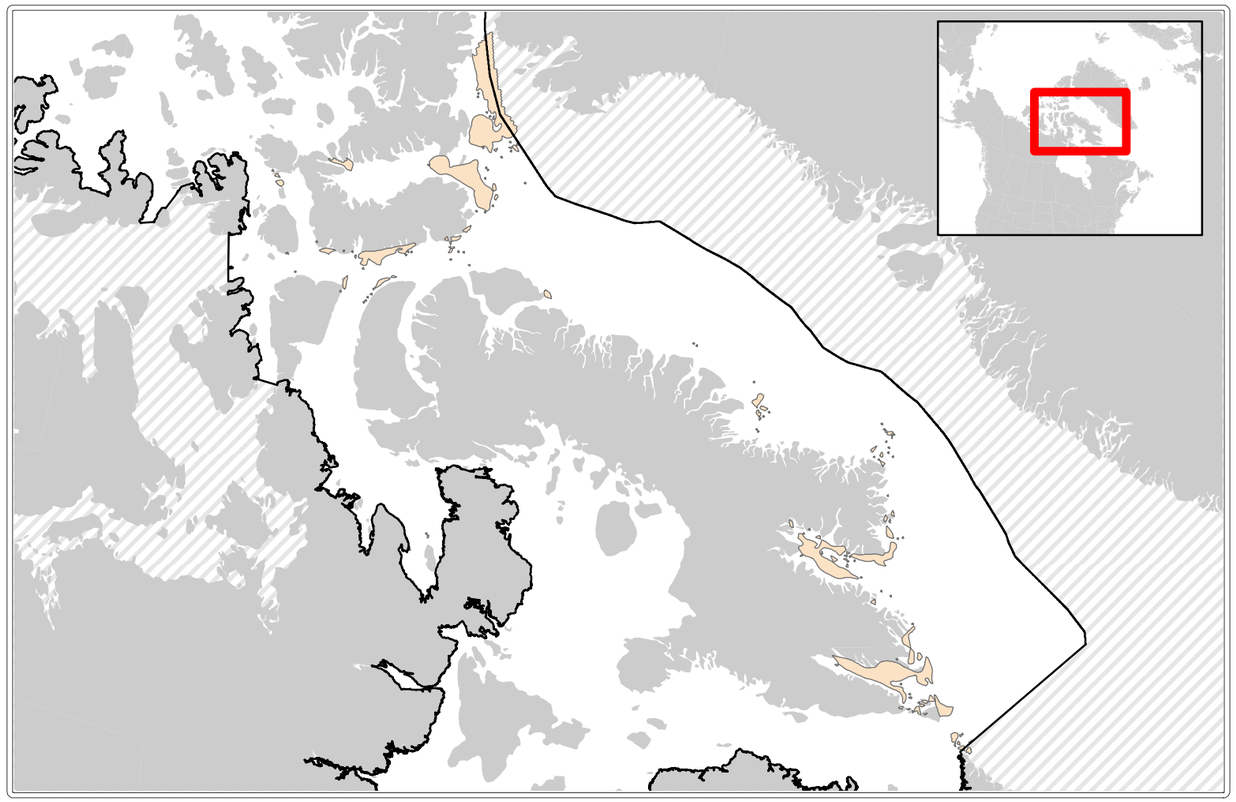
Marine Bioregion: Hudson Bay Complex

Description: An analysis of annually recurrent polynyas in the Canadian Arctic, was carried out for the years 2002–2013 by Currie (2014). Using daily sea ice temperature grids produced from MODIS optical satellite imagery, polynya occurrences in the Canadian Arctic and Northwest Greenland were mapped with a spatial resolution of 1 km2 and a temporal resolution of one week. The eleven-year dataset was used to identify and measure those locations with a high probability of open water occurrence. These were split by bioregion.

Associated Links

https://arcticwwf.org/newsroom/publications/polynyas-in-the-canadian-arctic/

2051: Polynyas



Polynyas (EA)

Date: 2014

Open Source: No

Organization: Canatec Associates International Ltd. For WWF-Canada

Associated Report: Polynyas in the Canadian Arctic: Analysis of MODIS Sea Ice Temperature Data Between June 2002 and July 2013

Authors: David Currie

Productivity & Diversity

Data Summary

Management Unit: N/A

Marine Bioregion: Eastern Arctic

Description: An analysis of annually recurrent polynyas in the Canadian Arctic, was carried out for the years 2002–2013 by Currie (2014). Using daily sea ice temperature grids produced from MODIS optical satellite imagery, polynya occurrences in the Canadian Arctic and Northwest Greenland were mapped with a spatial resolution of 1 km2 and a temporal resolution of one week. The eleven-year dataset was used to identify and measure those locations with a high probability of open water occurrence. These were split by bioregion.

Associated Links

https://arcticwwf.org/newsroom/publications/polynyas-in-the-canadian-arctic/

2052: Polynyas

Polynyas (AA)

Date: 2014

Open Source: No

Organization: Canatec Associates International Ltd. For WWF-Canada

Associated Report: Polynyas in the Canadian Arctic: Analysis of MODIS Sea Ice Temperature Data Between June 2002 and July 2013

Authors: David Currie

Productivity & Diversity

Data Summary

Management Unit: N/A

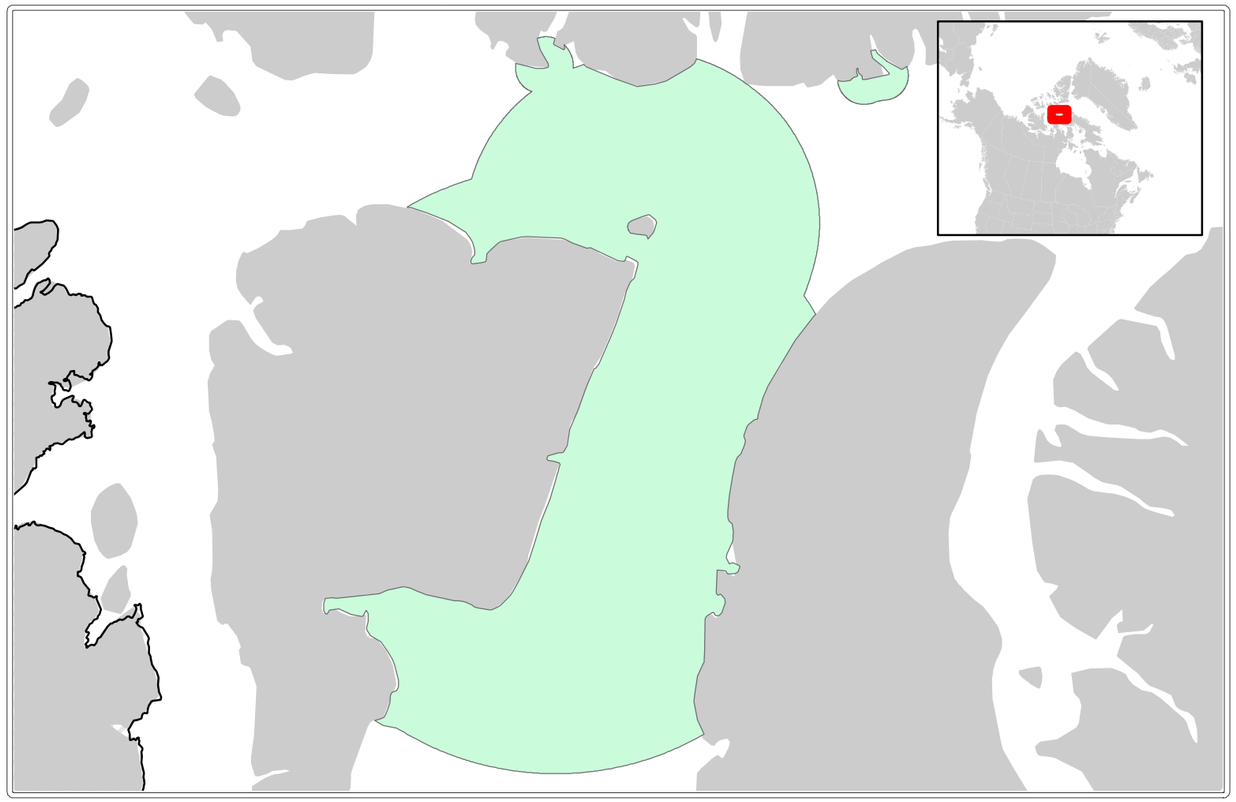
Marine Bioregion: Arctic Archipelago

Description: An analysis of annually recurrent polynyas in the Canadian Arctic, was carried out for the years 2002–2013 by Currie (2014). Using daily sea ice temperature grids produced from MODIS optical satellite imagery, polynya occurrences in the Canadian Arctic and Northwest Greenland were mapped with a spatial resolution of 1 km2 and a temporal resolution of one week. The eleven-year dataset was used to identify and measure those locations with a high probability of open water occurrence. These were split by bioregion.

Associated Links

https://arcticwwf.org/newsroom/publications/polynyas-in-the-canadian-arctic/

2200: Seabird (multi-species) key habitats



Foraging/breeding areas, Barrow Strait/Prince Regent Inlet (EA)

Date: 2019

Open Source: No

Organization: Multiple

Associated Report: Identifying key marine habitat sites for seabirds and sea ducks in the Canadian Arctic

Authors: M. L. Mallory, A. J. Gaston, J. F. Provencher; S. N. P. Wong; C. Anderson; K. H. Elliott; H. G. Gilchrist; M. Janssen; T. Lazarus; A. Patterson; L. Pirie-Dominix; N. C. Spencer

Productivity & Diversity

Data Summary

Management Unit: N/A

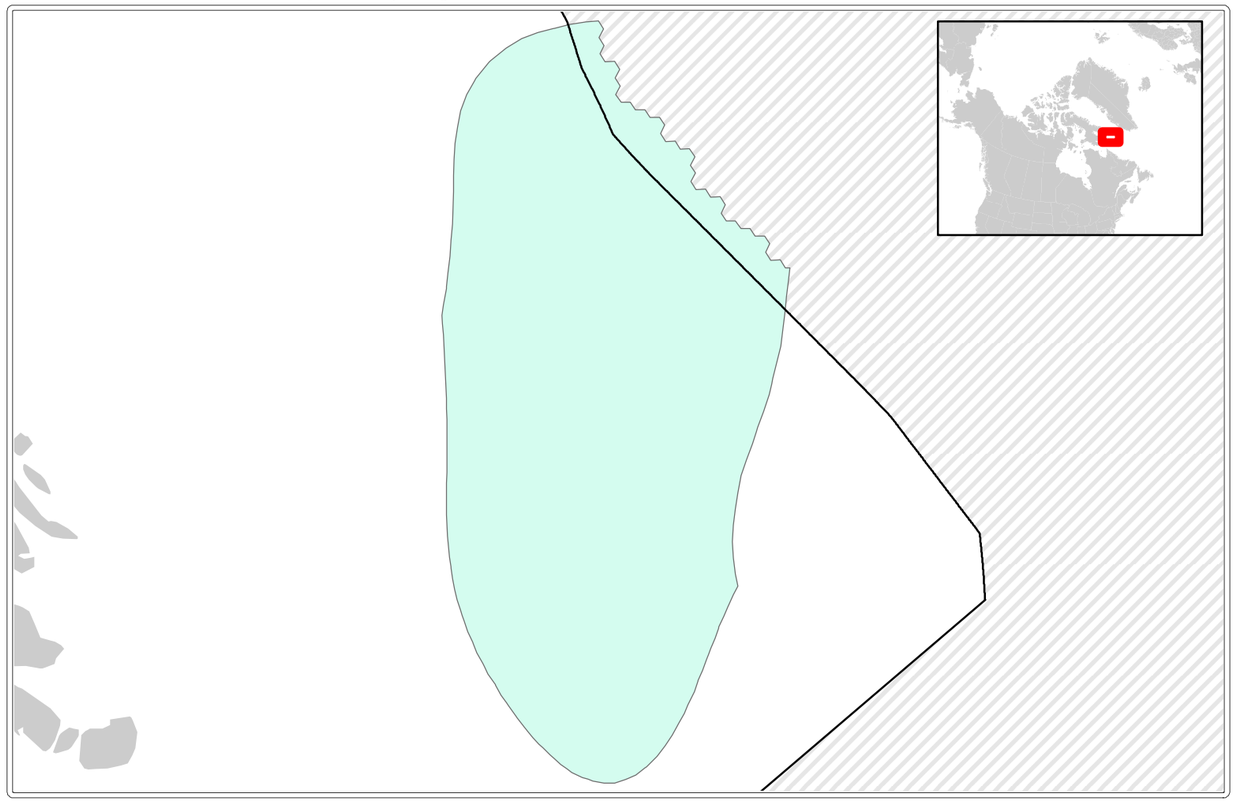
Marine Bioregion: Eastern Arctic

Description: This data is from an analysis identifying key marine habitat sites for seabirds that are considered to support at least 1% of a national population, using the most current population estimates for Canada. This includes the delineation of foraging areas (breeding season) and other components of the life cycle of seabirds such as wintering and migration staging sites. Sites were also distinguished based on the life history stages of species (overwintering, foraging, breeding, staging, etc.). These polygons were split by marine bioregion where applicable.

Associated Links

https://doi.org/10.1139/er-2018-0067

2201: Seabird (multi-species) key habitats



Wintering site, Central Davis Strait (EA)

Date: 2019

Open Source: No

Organization: Multiple

Associated Report: Identifying key marine habitat sites for seabirds and sea ducks in the Canadian Arctic

Authors: M. L. Mallory, A. J. Gaston, J. F. Provencher; S. N. P. Wong; C. Anderson; K. H. Elliott; H. G. Gilchrist; M. Janssen; T. Lazarus; A. Patterson; L. Pirie-Dominix; N. C. Spencer

Data Summary

Management Unit: N/A

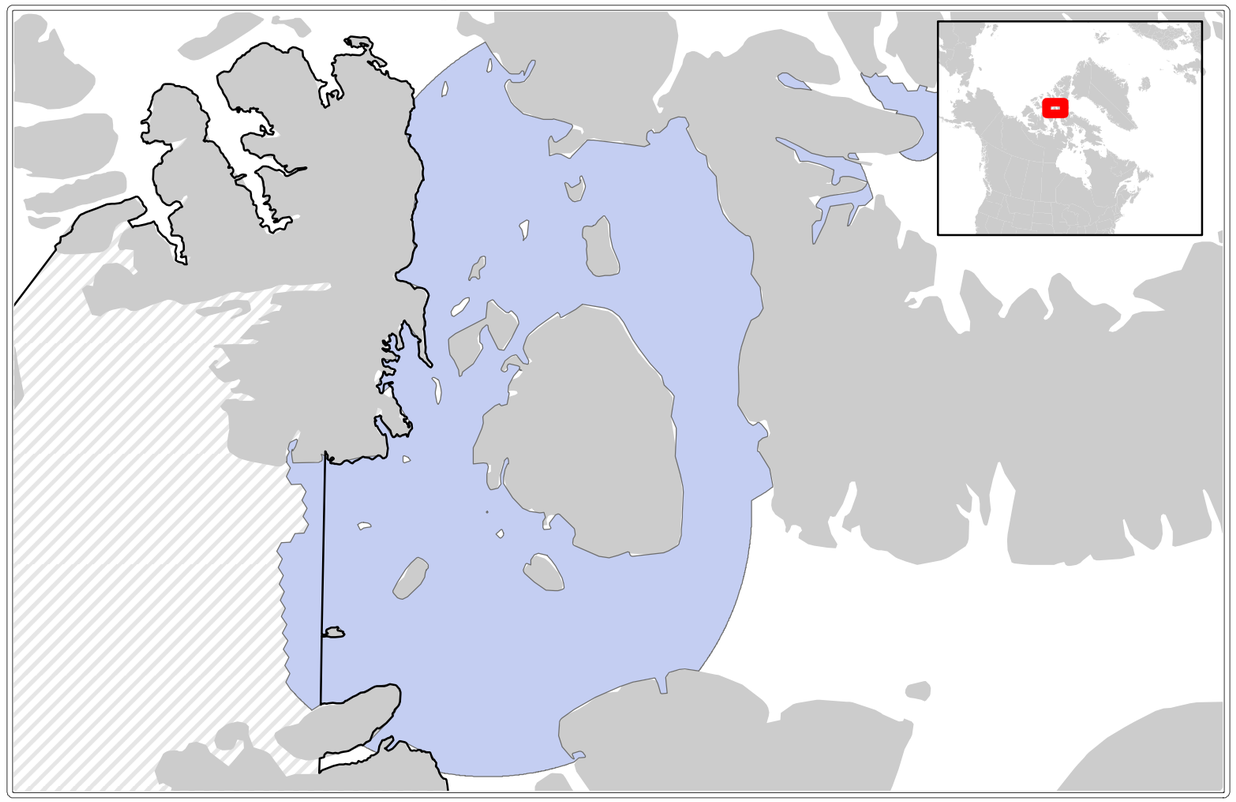
Marine Bioregion: Eastern Arctic

Description: This data is from a Canadian Wildlife Service report identifying key marine habitat sites for seabirds that are considered to support at least 1% of a national population, using the most current population estimates for Canada. This includes the delineation of foraging areas (breeding season) and other components of the life cycle of seabirds such as wintering and migration staging sites. Sites were also distinguished based on the life history stages of species (overwintering, foraging, breeding, staging, etc.). These polygons were split by marine bioregion where applicable.

Associated Links

https://doi.org/10.1139/er-2018-0067

2202: Seabird (multi-species) key habitats



Foraging/breeding areas, Cornwallis Island (EA)

Date: 2019

Open Source: No

Organization: Multiple

Associated Report: Identifying key marine habitat sites for seabirds and sea ducks in the Canadian Arctic

Authors: M. L. Mallory, A. J. Gaston, J. F. Provencher; S. N. P. Wong; C. Anderson; K. H. Elliott; H. G. Gilchrist; M. Janssen; T. Lazarus; A. Patterson; L. Pirie-Dominix; N. C. Spencer

Data Summary

Management Unit: N/A

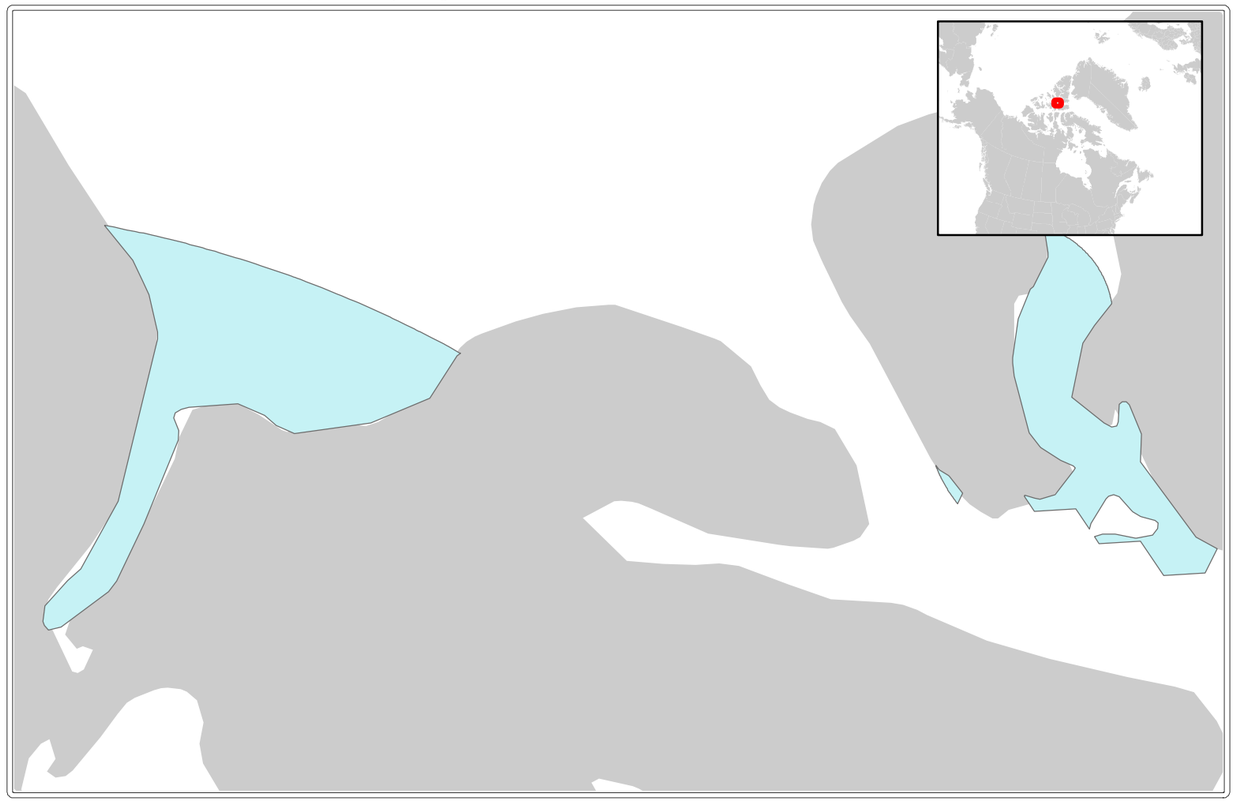
Marine Bioregion: Eastern Arctic

Description: This data is from a Canadian Wildlife Service report identifying key marine habitat sites for seabirds that are considered to support at least 1% of a national population, using the most current population estimates for Canada. This includes the delineation of foraging areas (breeding season) and other components of the life cycle of seabirds such as wintering and migration staging sites. Sites were also distinguished based on the life history stages of species (overwintering, foraging, breeding, staging, etc.). These polygons were split by marine bioregion where applicable.

Associated Links

https://doi.org/10.1139/er-2018-0067

2203: Seabird (multi-species) key habitats



Foraging/breeding areas, Cornwallis Island (AA)

Date: 2019

Open Source: No

Organization: Multiple

Associated Report: Identifying key marine habitat sites for seabirds and sea ducks in the Canadian Arctic

Authors: M. L. Mallory, A. J. Gaston, J. F. Provencher; S. N. P. Wong; C. Anderson; K. H. Elliott; H. G. Gilchrist; M. Janssen; T. Lazarus; A. Patterson; L. Pirie-Dominix; N. C. Spencer

Productivity & Diversity

Data Summary

Management Unit: N/A

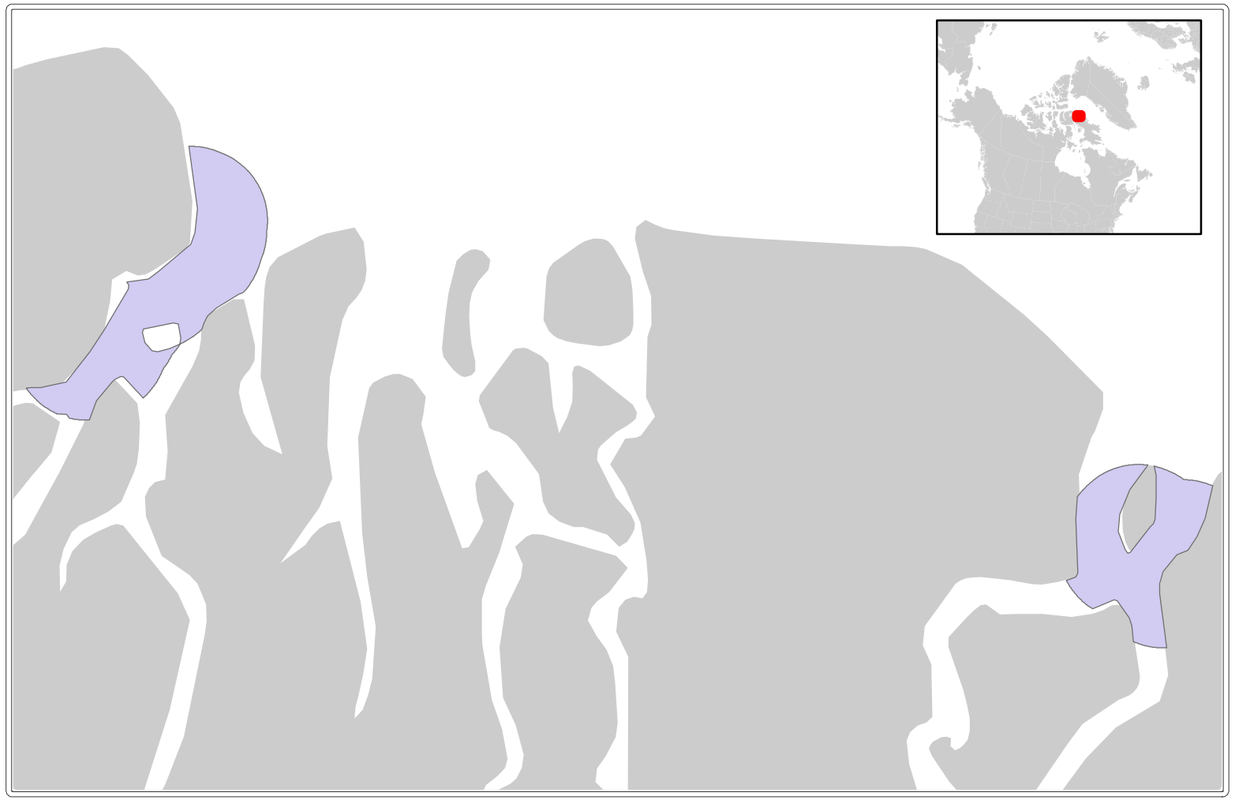
Marine Bioregion: Arctic Archipelago

Description: This data is from a Canadian Wildlife Service report identifying key marine habitat sites for seabirds that are considered to support at least 1% of a national population, using the most current population estimates for Canada. This includes the delineation of foraging areas (breeding season) and other components of the life cycle of seabirds such as wintering and migration staging sites. Sites were also distinguished based on the life history stages of species (overwintering, foraging, breeding, staging, etc.). These polygons were split by marine bioregion where applicable.

Associated Links

https://doi.org/10.1139/er-2018-0067

2204: Seabird (multi-species) key habitats



Breeding areas, East Baffin Island (EA)

Date: 2019

Open Source: No

Organization: Multiple

Associated Report: Identifying key marine habitat sites for seabirds and sea ducks in the Canadian Arctic

Authors: M. L. Mallory, A. J. Gaston, J. F. Provencher; S. N. P. Wong; C. Anderson; K. H. Elliott; H. G. Gilchrist; M. Janssen; T. Lazarus; A. Patterson; L. Pirie-Dominix; N. C. Spencer

Productivity & Diversity

Data Summary

Management Unit: N/A

Marine Bioregion: Eastern Arctic

Description: This data is from a Canadian Wildlife Service report identifying key marine habitat sites for seabirds that are considered to support at least 1% of a national population, using the most current population estimates for Canada. This includes the delineation of foraging areas (breeding season) and other components of the life cycle of seabirds such as wintering and migration staging sites. Sites were also distinguished based on the life history stages of species (overwintering, foraging, breeding, staging, etc.). These polygons were split by marine bioregion where applicable.

Associated Links

https://doi.org/10.1139/er-2018-0067

2205: Seabird (multi-species) key habitats

Foraging/breeding areas, Frobisher Bay (HB)

Date: 2019

Open Source: No

Organization: Multiple

Associated Report: Identifying key marine habitat sites for seabirds and sea ducks in the Canadian Arctic

Authors: M. L. Mallory, A. J. Gaston, J. F. Provencher; S. N. P. Wong; C. Anderson; K. H. Elliott; H. G. Gilchrist; M. Janssen; T. Lazarus; A. Patterson; L. Pirie-Dominix; N. C. Spencer

Productivity & Diversity

Data Summary

Management Unit: N/A

Marine Bioregion: Hudson Bay Complex

Description: This data is from a Canadian Wildlife Service report identifying key marine habitat sites for seabirds that are considered to support at least 1% of a national population, using the most current population estimates for Canada. This includes the delineation of foraging areas (breeding season) and other components of the life cycle of seabirds such as wintering and migration staging sites. Sites were also distinguished based on the life history stages of species (overwintering, foraging, breeding, staging, etc.). These polygons were split by marine bioregion where applicable.

Associated Links

https://doi.org/10.1139/er-2018-0067

2206: Seabird (multi-species) key habitats

Foraging/breeding areas, Frobisher Bay (EA)

Date: 2019

Open Source: No

Organization: Multiple

Associated Report: Identifying key marine habitat sites for seabirds and sea ducks in the Canadian Arctic

Authors: M. L. Mallory, A. J. Gaston, J. F. Provencher; S. N. P. Wong; C. Anderson; K. H. Elliott; H. G. Gilchrist; M. Janssen; T. Lazarus; A. Patterson; L. Pirie-Dominix; N. C. Spencer

Productivity & Diversity

Data Summary

Management Unit: N/A

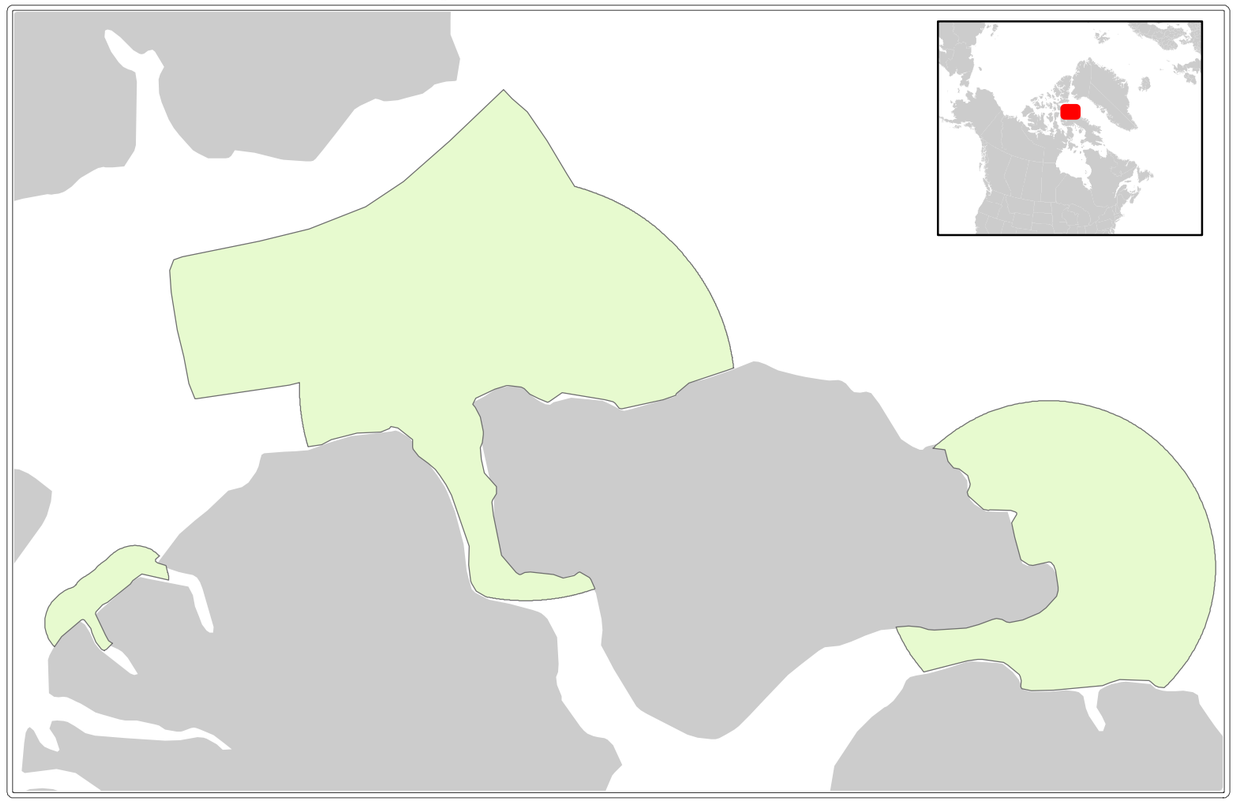
Marine Bioregion: Eastern Arctic

Description: This data is from a Canadian Wildlife Service report identifying key marine habitat sites for seabirds that are considered to support at least 1% of a national population, using the most current population estimates for Canada. This includes the delineation of foraging areas (breeding season) and other components of the life cycle of seabirds such as wintering and migration staging sites. Sites were also distinguished based on the life history stages of species (overwintering, foraging, breeding, staging, etc.). These polygons were split by marine bioregion where applicable.

Associated Links

https://doi.org/10.1139/er-2018-0067

2207: Seabird (multi-species) key habitats



Foraging/breeding areas, Lancaster Sound

Date: 2019

Open Source: No

Organization: Multiple

Associated Report: Identifying key marine habitat sites for seabirds and sea ducks in the Canadian Arctic

Authors: M. L. Mallory, A. J. Gaston, J. F. Provencher; S. N. P. Wong; C. Anderson; K. H. Elliott; H. G. Gilchrist; M. Janssen; T. Lazarus; A. Patterson; L. Pirie-Dominix; N. C. Spencer

Productivity & Diversity

Data Summary

Management Unit: N/A

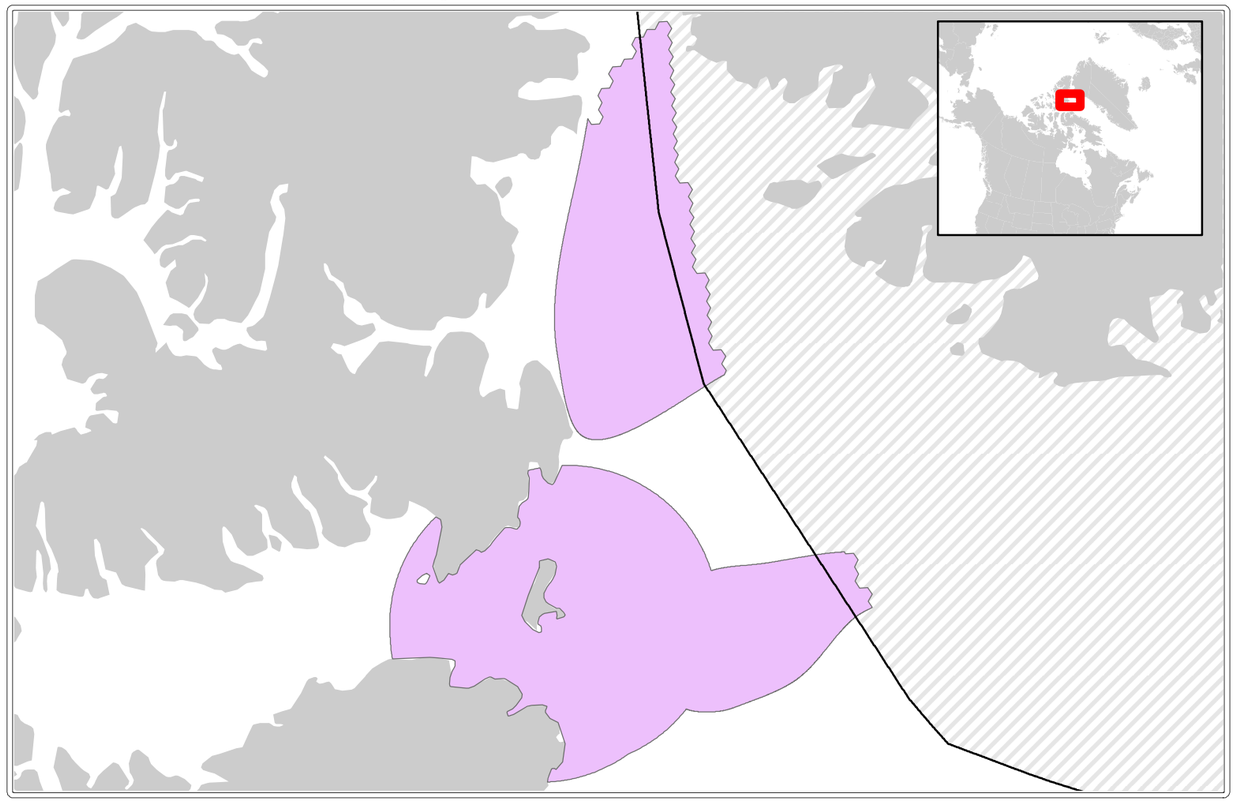
Marine Bioregion: Eastern Arctic

Description: This data is from a Canadian Wildlife Service report identifying key marine habitat sites for seabirds that are considered to support at least 1% of a national population, using the most current population estimates for Canada. This includes the delineation of foraging areas (breeding season) and other components of the life cycle of seabirds such as wintering and migration staging sites. Sites were also distinguished based on the life history stages of species (overwintering, foraging, breeding, staging, etc.). These polygons were split by marine bioregion where applicable.

Associated Links

https://doi.org/10.1139/er-2018-0067

2208: Seabird (multi-species) key habitats



Foraging/breeding areas, North Baffin Bay (EA)

Date: 2019

Open Source: No

Organization: Multiple

Associated Report: Identifying key marine habitat sites for seabirds and sea ducks in the Canadian Arctic

Authors: M. L. Mallory, A. J. Gaston, J. F. Provencher; S. N. P. Wong; C. Anderson; K. H. Elliott; H. G. Gilchrist; M. Janssen; T. Lazarus; A. Patterson; L. Pirie-Dominix; N. C. Spencer

Productivity & Diversity

Data Summary

Management Unit: N/A

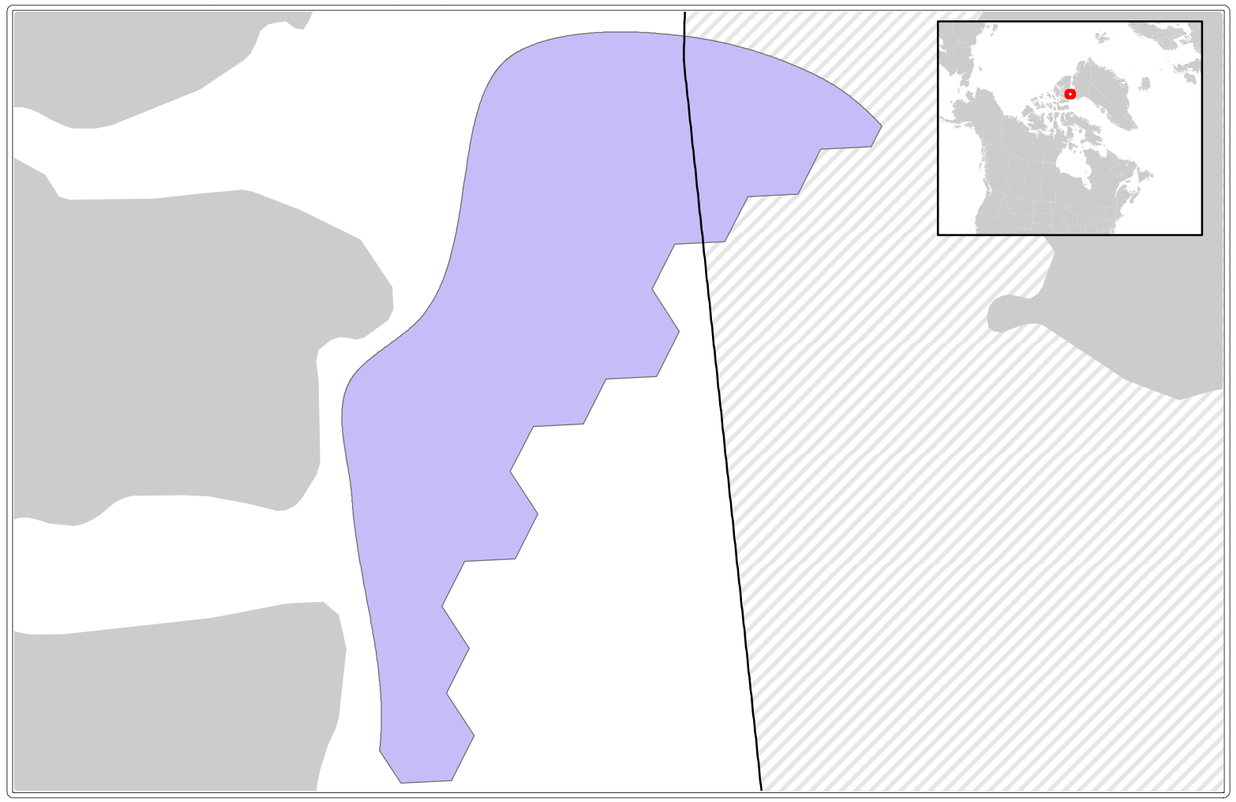
Marine Bioregion: Eastern Arctic

Description: This data is from a Canadian Wildlife Service report identifying key marine habitat sites for seabirds that are considered to support at least 1% of a national population, using the most current population estimates for Canada. This includes the delineation of foraging areas (breeding season) and other components of the life cycle of seabirds such as wintering and migration staging sites. Sites were also distinguished based on the life history stages of species (overwintering, foraging, breeding, staging, etc.). These polygons were split by marine bioregion where applicable.

Associated Links

https://doi.org/10.1139/er-2018-0067

2209: Seabird (multi-species) key habitats



Foraging/breeding areas, North Baffin Bay (AA)

Date: 2019

Open Source: No

Organization: Multiple

Associated Report: Identifying key marine habitat sites for seabirds and sea ducks in the Canadian Arctic

Authors: M. L. Mallory, A. J. Gaston, J. F. Provencher; S. N. P. Wong; C. Anderson; K. H. Elliott; H. G. Gilchrist; M. Janssen; T. Lazarus; A. Patterson; L. Pirie-Dominix; N. C. Spencer

Productivity & Diversity

Data Summary

Management Unit: N/A

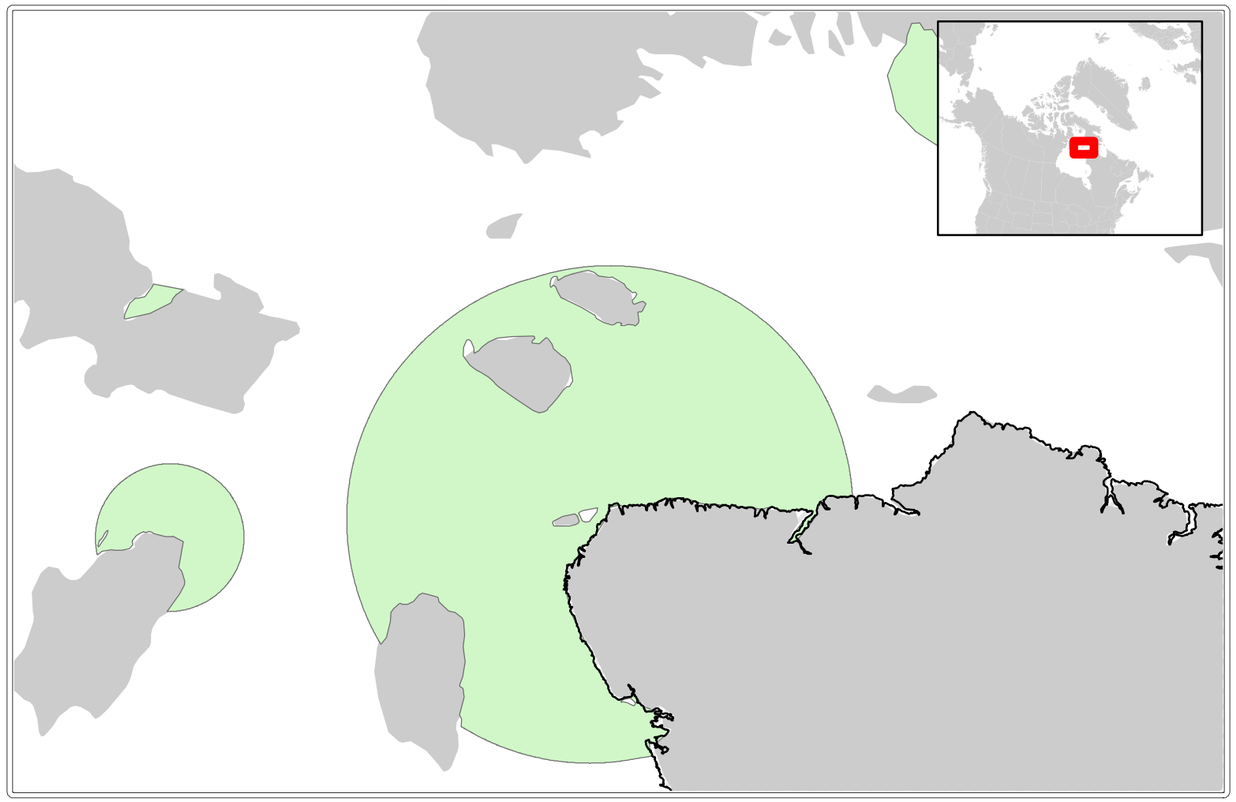
Marine Bioregion: Arctic Archipelago

Description: This data is from a Canadian Wildlife Service report identifying key marine habitat sites for seabirds that are considered to support at least 1% of a national population, using the most current population estimates for Canada. This includes the delineation of foraging areas (breeding season) and other components of the life cycle of seabirds such as wintering and migration staging sites. Sites were also distinguished based on the life history stages of species (overwintering, foraging, breeding, staging, etc.). These polygons were split by marine bioregion where applicable.

Associated Links

https://doi.org/10.1139/er-2018-0067

2210: Seabird (multi-species) key habitats



Breeding areas, Northern Hudson Bay/Hudson Strait (HB)

Date: 2019

Open Source: No

Organization: Multiple

Associated Report: Identifying key marine habitat sites for seabirds and sea ducks in the Canadian Arctic

Authors: M. L. Mallory, A. J. Gaston, J. F. Provencher; S. N. P. Wong; C. Anderson; K. H. Elliott; H. G. Gilchrist; M. Janssen; T. Lazarus; A. Patterson; L. Pirie-Dominix; N. C. Spencer

Data Summary

Management Unit: N/A

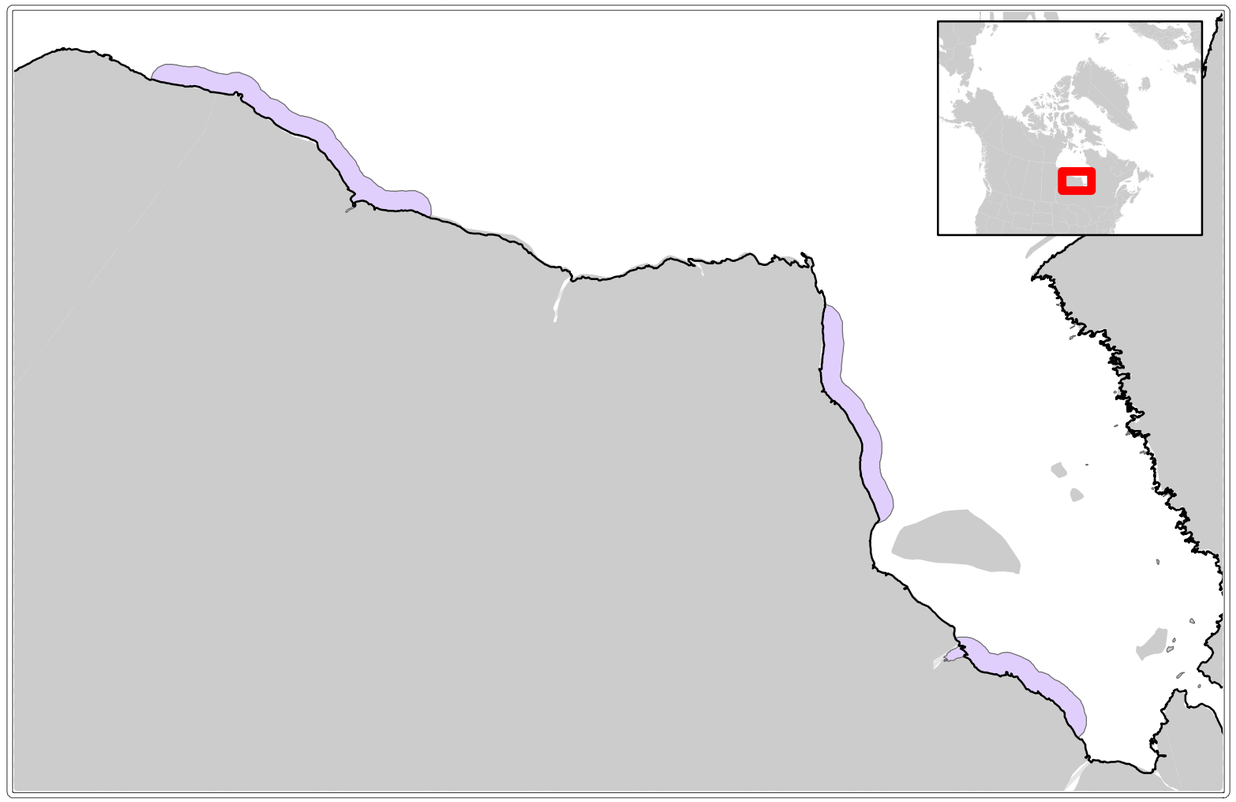
Marine Bioregion: Hudson Bay Complex

Description: This data is from a Canadian Wildlife Service report identifying key marine habitat sites for seabirds that are considered to support at least 1% of a national population, using the most current population estimates for Canada. This includes the delineation of foraging areas (breeding season) and other components of the life cycle of seabirds such as wintering and migration staging sites. Sites were also distinguished based on the life history stages of species (overwintering, foraging, breeding, staging, etc.). These polygons were split by marine bioregion where applicable.

Associated Links

https://doi.org/10.1139/er-2018-0067

2211: Seabird (multi-species) key habitats



Foraging/molting areas, northern Ontario coastline (HB)

Date: 2019

Open Source: No

Organization: Multiple

Associated Report: Identifying key marine habitat sites for seabirds and sea ducks in the Canadian Arctic

Authors: M. L. Mallory, A. J. Gaston, J. F. Provencher; S. N. P. Wong; C. Anderson; K. H. Elliott; H. G. Gilchrist; M. Janssen; T. Lazarus; A. Patterson; L. Pirie-Dominix; N. C. Spencer

Productivity & Diversity

Data Summary

Management Unit: N/A

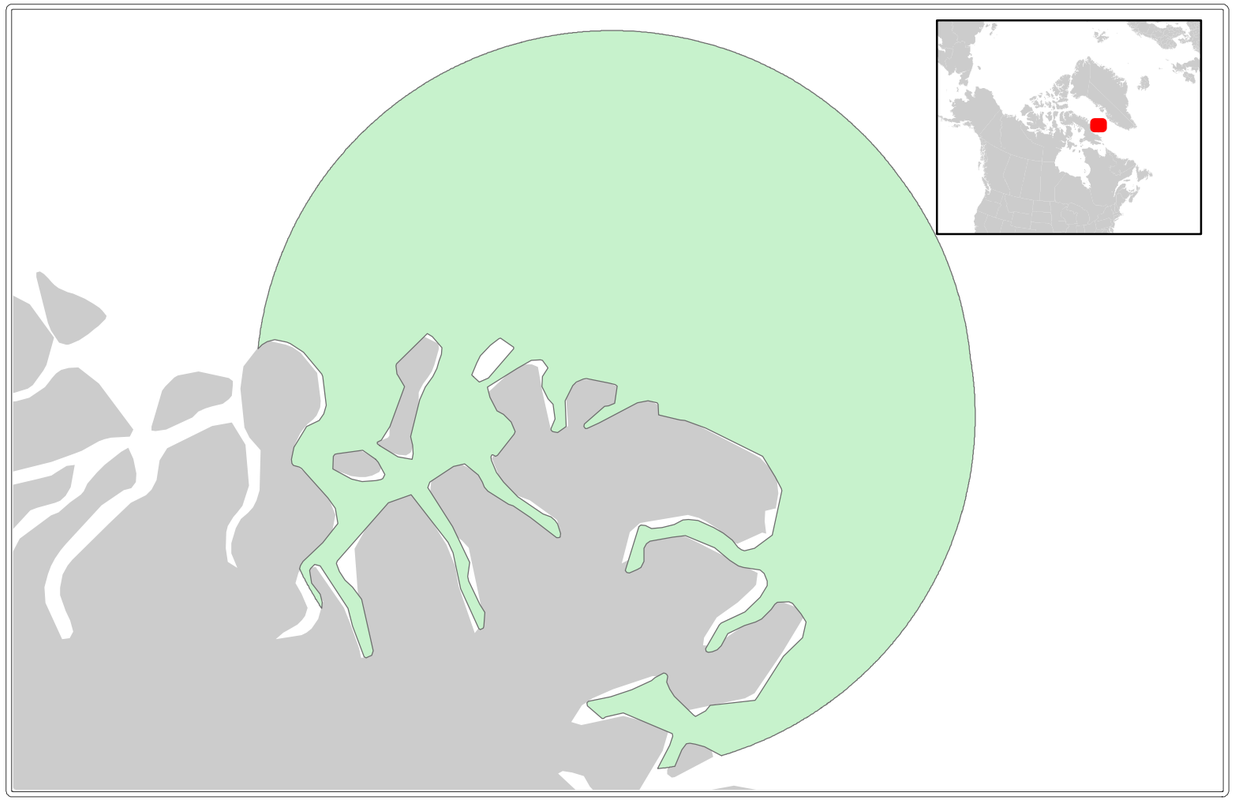
Marine Bioregion: Hudson Bay Complex

Description: This data is from a Canadian Wildlife Service report identifying key marine habitat sites for seabirds that are considered to support at least 1% of a national population, using the most current population estimates for Canada. This includes the delineation of foraging areas (breeding season) and other components of the life cycle of seabirds such as wintering and migration staging sites. Sites were also distinguished based on the life history stages of species (overwintering, foraging, breeding, staging, etc.). These polygons were split by marine bioregion where applicable.

Associated Links

https://doi.org/10.1139/er-2018-0067

2212: Seabird (multi-species) key habitats



Foraging/breeding areas, Qaqulluit and Akpait (EA)

Date: 2019

Open Source: No

Organization: Multiple

Associated Report: Identifying key marine habitat sites for seabirds and sea ducks in the Canadian Arctic

Authors: M. L. Mallory, A. J. Gaston, J. F. Provencher; S. N. P. Wong; C. Anderson; K. H. Elliott; H. G. Gilchrist; M. Janssen; T. Lazarus; A. Patterson; L. Pirie-Dominix; N. C. Spencer

Productivity & Diversity

Data Summary

Management Unit: N/A

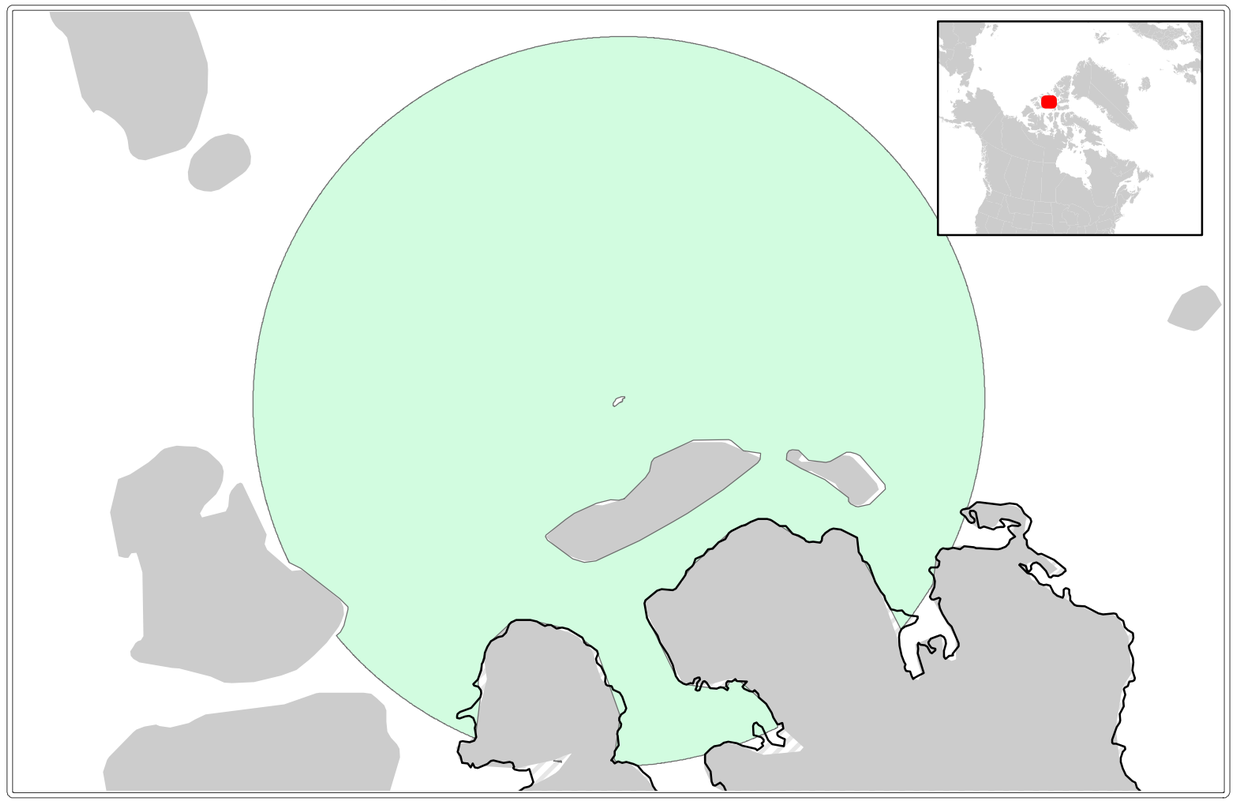
Marine Bioregion: Eastern Arctic

Description: This data is from a Canadian Wildlife Service report identifying key marine habitat sites for seabirds that are considered to support at least 1% of a national population, using the most current population estimates for Canada. This includes the delineation of foraging areas (breeding season) and other components of the life cycle of seabirds such as wintering and migration staging sites. Sites were also distinguished based on the life history stages of species (overwintering, foraging, breeding, staging, etc.). These polygons were split by marine bioregion where applicable.

Associated Links

https://doi.org/10.1139/er-2018-0067

2213: Seabird (multi-species) key habitats



Foraging/breeding areas, Seymour Island (AA)

Date: 2019

Open Source: No

Organization: Multiple

Associated Report: Identifying key marine habitat sites for seabirds and sea ducks in the Canadian Arctic

Authors: M. L. Mallory, A. J. Gaston, J. F. Provencher; S. N. P. Wong; C. Anderson; K. H. Elliott; H. G. Gilchrist; M. Janssen; T. Lazarus; A. Patterson; L. Pirie-Dominix; N. C. Spencer

Productivity & Diversity

Data Summary

Management Unit: N/A

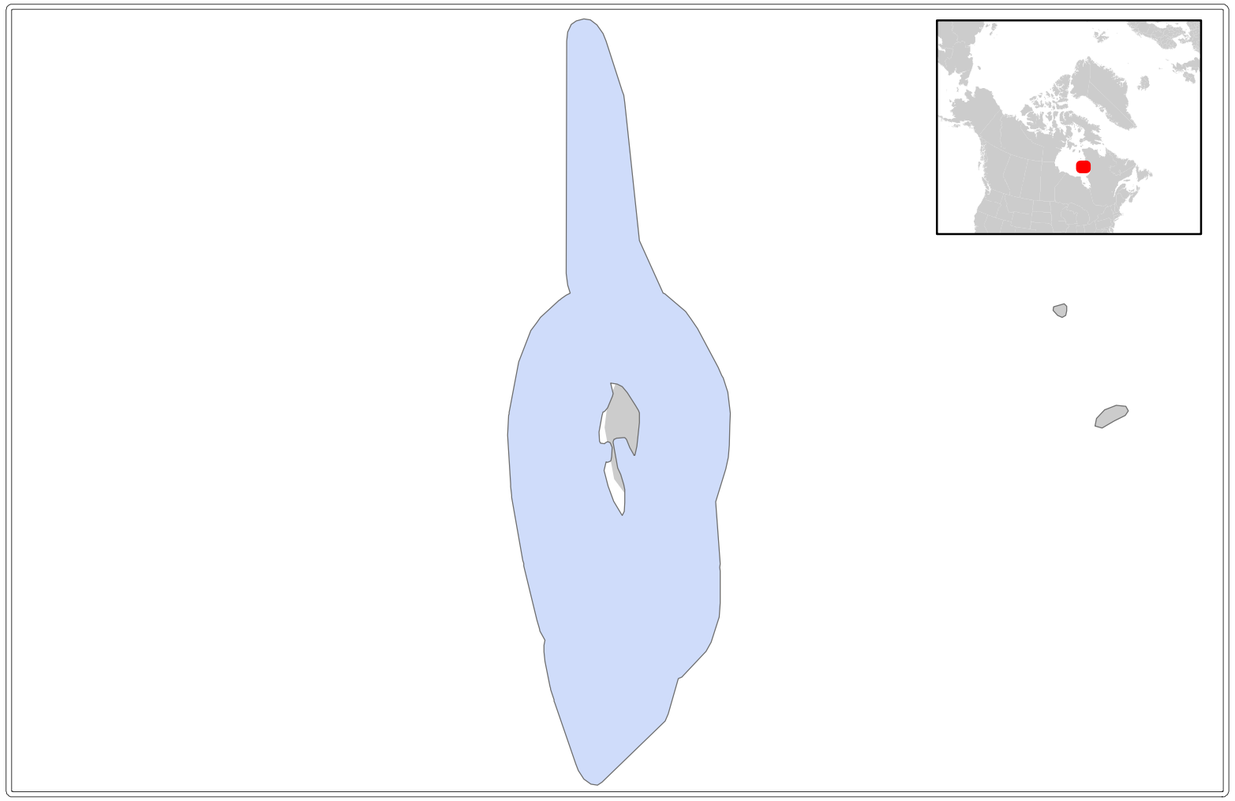
Marine Bioregion: Arctic Archipelago

Description: This data is from a Canadian Wildlife Service report identifying key marine habitat sites for seabirds that are considered to support at least 1% of a national population, using the most current population estimates for Canada. This includes the delineation of foraging areas (breeding season) and other components of the life cycle of seabirds such as wintering and migration staging sites. Sites were also distinguished based on the life history stages of species (overwintering, foraging, breeding, staging, etc.). These polygons were split by marine bioregion where applicable.

Associated Links

https://doi.org/10.1139/er-2018-0067

2214: Seabird (multi-species) key habitats



Year-round eider habiat, Sleeper Islands (HB)

Date: 2019

Open Source: No

Organization: Multiple

Associated Report: Identifying key marine habitat sites for seabirds and sea ducks in the Canadian Arctic

Authors: M. L. Mallory, A. J. Gaston, J. F. Provencher; S. N. P. Wong; C. Anderson; K. H. Elliott; H. G. Gilchrist; M. Janssen; T. Lazarus; A. Patterson; L. Pirie-Dominix; N. C. Spencer

Productivity & Diversity

Data Summary

Management Unit: N/A

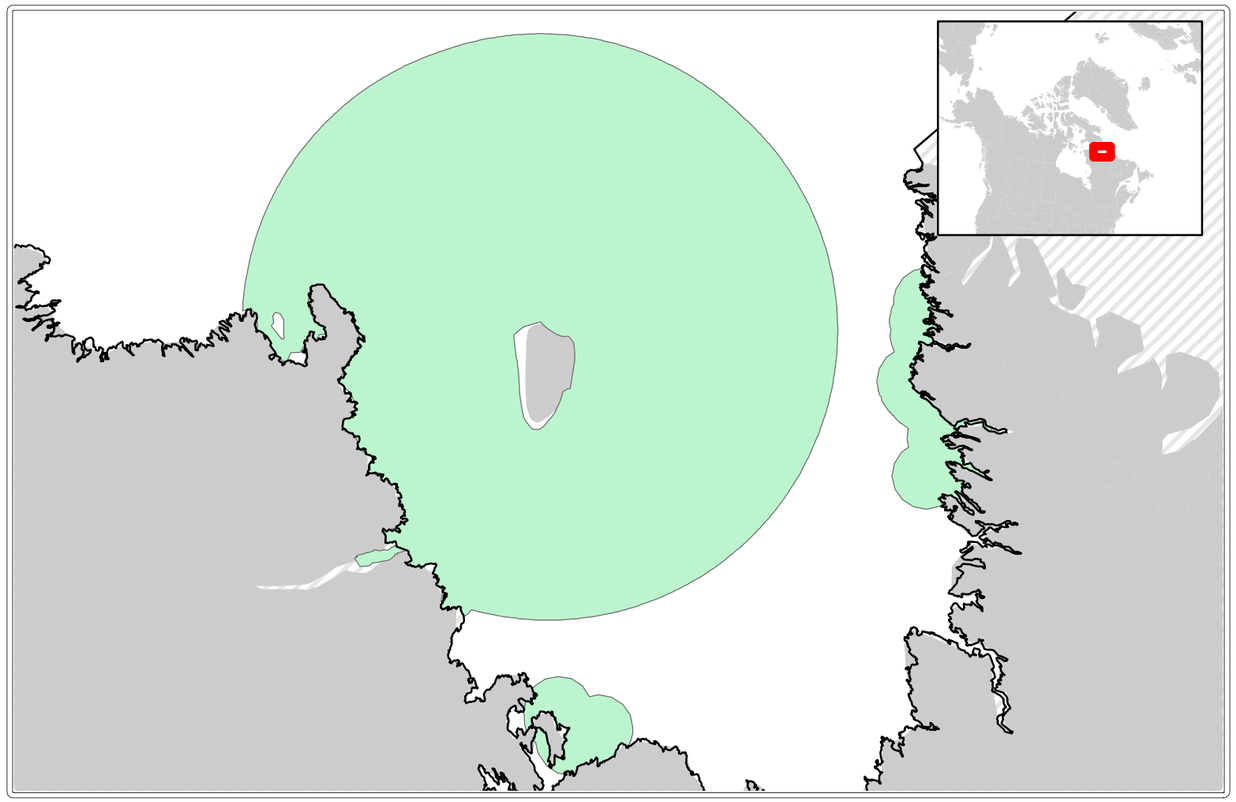
Marine Bioregion: Hudson Bay Complex

Description: This data is from a Canadian Wildlife Service report identifying key marine habitat sites for seabirds that are considered to support at least 1% of a national population, using the most current population estimates for Canada. This includes the delineation of foraging areas (breeding season) and other components of the life cycle of seabirds such as wintering and migration staging sites. Sites were also distinguished based on the life history stages of species (overwintering, foraging, breeding, staging, etc.). These polygons were split by marine bioregion where applicable.

Associated Links

https://doi.org/10.1139/er-2018-0067

2215: Seabird (multi-species) key habitats



Staging/breeding areas, Ungava Bay (HB)

Date: 2019

Open Source: No

Organization: Multiple

Associated Report: Identifying key marine habitat sites for seabirds and sea ducks in the Canadian Arctic

Authors: M. L. Mallory, A. J. Gaston, J. F. Provencher; S. N. P. Wong; C. Anderson; K. H. Elliott; H. G. Gilchrist; M. Janssen; T. Lazarus; A. Patterson; L. Pirie-Dominix; N. C. Spencer

Data Summary

Management Unit: N/A

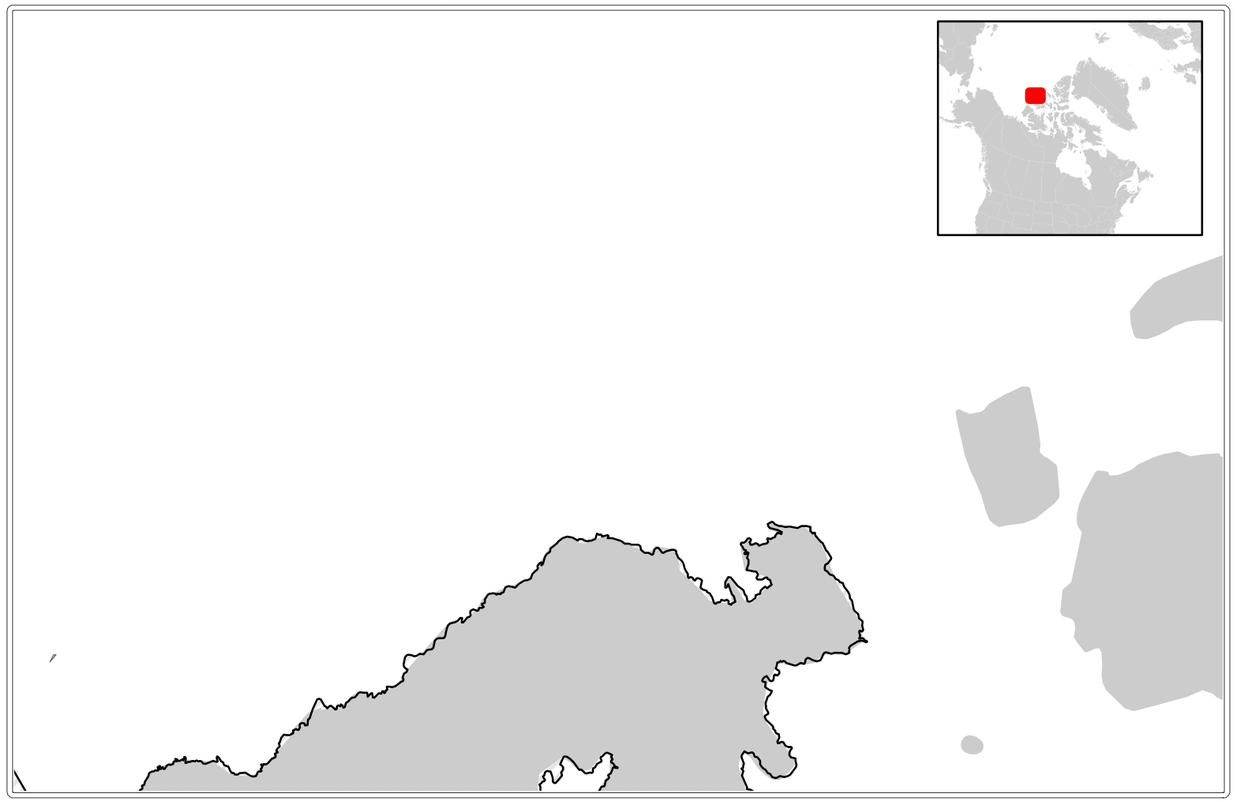
Marine Bioregion: Hudson Bay Complex

Description: This data is from a Canadian Wildlife Service report identifying key marine habitat sites for seabirds that are considered to support at least 1% of a national population, using the most current population estimates for Canada. This includes the delineation of foraging areas (breeding season) and other components of the life cycle of seabirds such as wintering and migration staging sites. Sites were also distinguished based on the life history stages of species (overwintering, foraging, breeding, staging, etc.). These polygons were split by marine bioregion where applicable.

Associated Links

https://doi.org/10.1139/er-2018-0067

2216: Seabird (multi-species) key habitats



Seaducks staging/foraging areas, Western Arctic (AA)

Date: 2019

Open Source: No

Organization: Multiple

Associated Report: Identifying key marine habitat sites for seabirds and sea ducks in the Canadian Arctic

Authors: M. L. Mallory, A. J. Gaston, J. F. Provencher; S. N. P. Wong; C. Anderson; K. H. Elliott; H. G. Gilchrist; M. Janssen; T. Lazarus; A. Patterson; L. Pirie-Dominix; N. C. Spencer

Productivity & Diversity

Data Summary

Management Unit: N/A

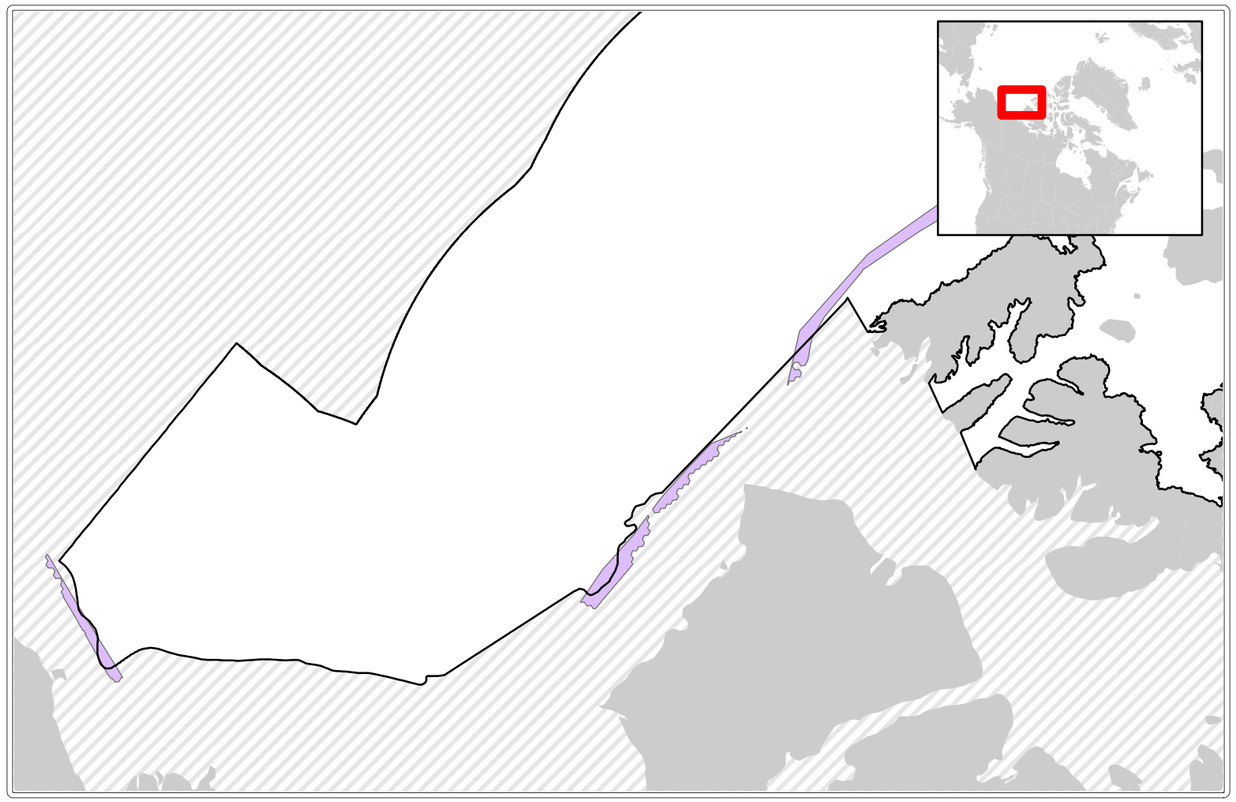
Marine Bioregion: Arctic Archipelago

Description: This data is from a Canadian Wildlife Service report identifying key marine habitat sites for seabirds that are considered to support at least 1% of a national population, using the most current population estimates for Canada. This includes the delineation of foraging areas (breeding season) and other components of the life cycle of seabirds such as wintering and migration staging sites. Sites were also distinguished based on the life history stages of species (overwintering, foraging, breeding, staging, etc.). These polygons were split by marine bioregion where applicable.

Associated Links

https://doi.org/10.1139/er-2018-0067

2217: Seabird (multi-species) key habitats



Productivity & Diversity

Seaducks staging/foraging areas, Western Arctic (AB)

Date: 2019

Open Source: No

Organization: Multiple

Associated Report: Identifying key marine habitat sites for seabirds and sea ducks in the Canadian Arctic

Authors: M. L. Mallory, A. J. Gaston, J. F. Provencher; S. N. P. Wong; C. Anderson; K. H. Elliott; H. G. Gilchrist; M. Janssen; T. Lazarus; A. Patterson; L. Pirie-Dominix; N. C. Spencer

Data Summary

Management Unit: N/A

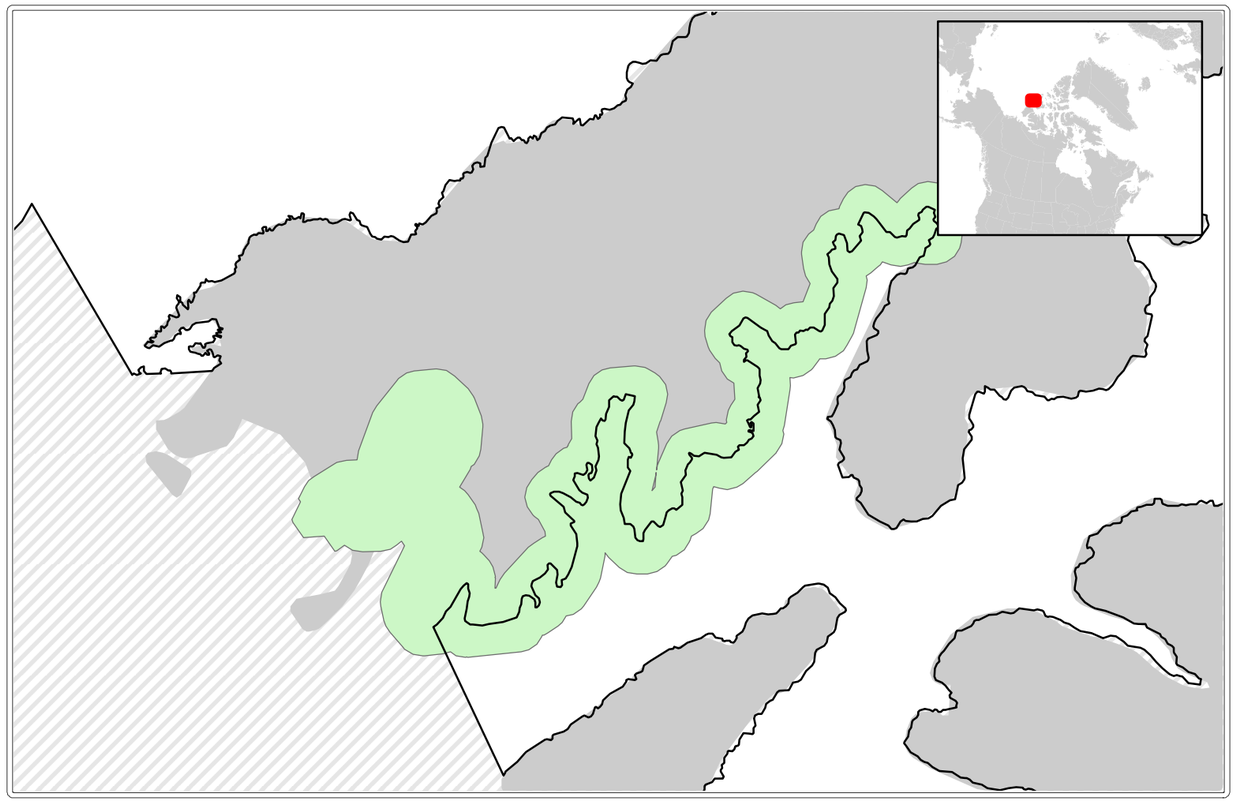
Marine Bioregion: Arctic Basin

Description: This data is from a Canadian Wildlife Service report identifying key marine habitat sites for seabirds that are considered to support at least 1% of a national population, using the most current population estimates for Canada. This includes the delineation of foraging areas (breeding season) and other components of the life cycle of seabirds such as wintering and migration staging sites. Sites were also distinguished based on the life history stages of species (overwintering, foraging, breeding, staging, etc.). These polygons were split by marine bioregion where applicable.

Associated Links

https://doi.org/10.1139/er-2018-0067

2300: Important Bird Areas



Eastern Prince Patrick Island IBAs (AA)

Date: 2017

Open Source: Yes

Organization: BirdLife International

Associated Report: IBA Canada Important Bird Areas Database

Authors: Bird Studies Canada, Nature Canada, BirdLife International

Productivity & Diversity

Data Summary

Management Unit: N/A

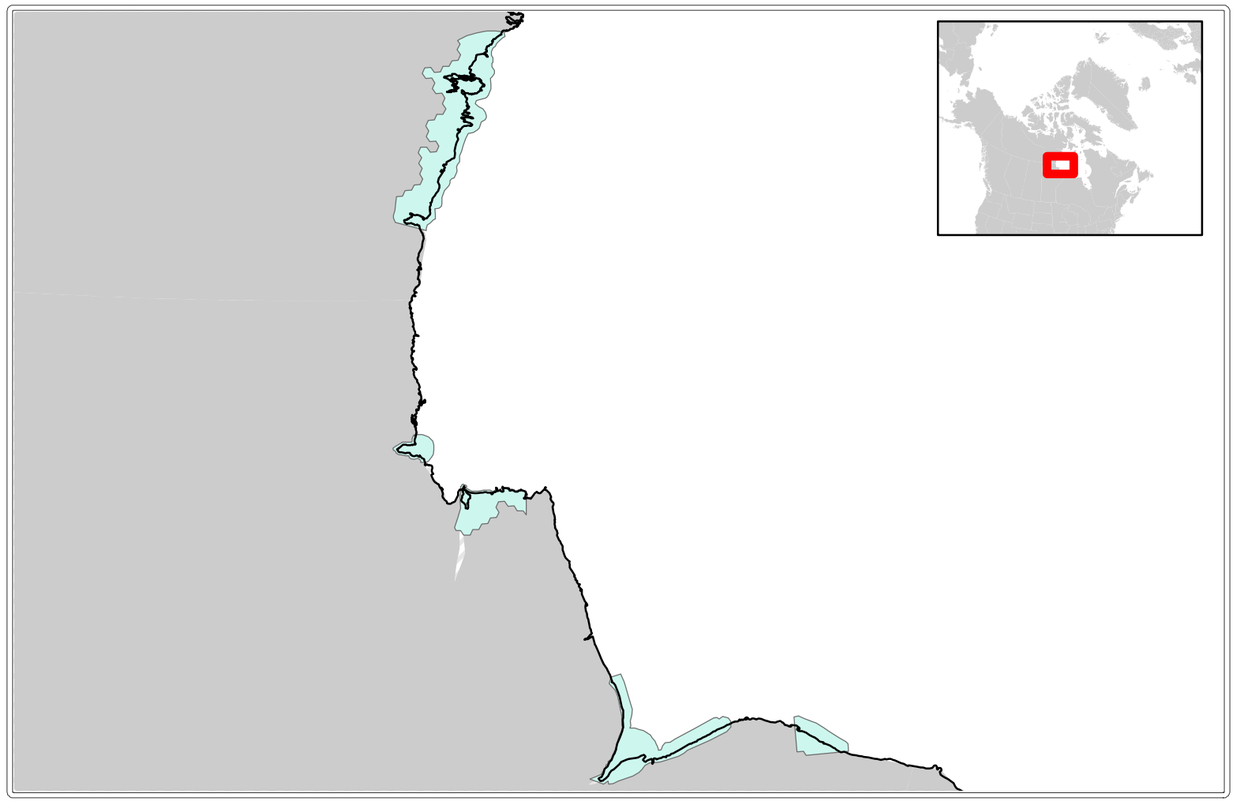
Marine Bioregion: Arctic Archipelago

Description: Important Bird Areas are identified by BirdLife International and IBA Canada as part of a science-based initiative to identify, conserve, and monitor a network of sites that provide essential habitat for Canada's bird populations. IBAs are discrete sites that support specific groups of birds: threatened birds, large groups of birds, and birds restricted by range or by habitat. These coastal habitats, including eelgrass beds, salt marshes, and heath, are vital staging areas for many species, and provide the essential food resources to fulfill the birds' critical need for nutritive reserves, for continued migration, and for reproduction. For MECCEA, some IBAs were grouped according to proximity. IBAs were also split by marine bioregion where applicable.

Associated Links

https://www.ibacanada.com/index.jsp?lang=en

2301: Important Bird Areas



Hudson Bay West Coast IBAs (HB)

Date: 2017

Open Source: Yes

Organization: BirdLife International

Associated Report: IBA Canada Important Bird Areas Database

Authors: Bird Studies Canada, Nature Canada, BirdLife International

Productivity & Diversity

Data Summary

Management Unit: N/A

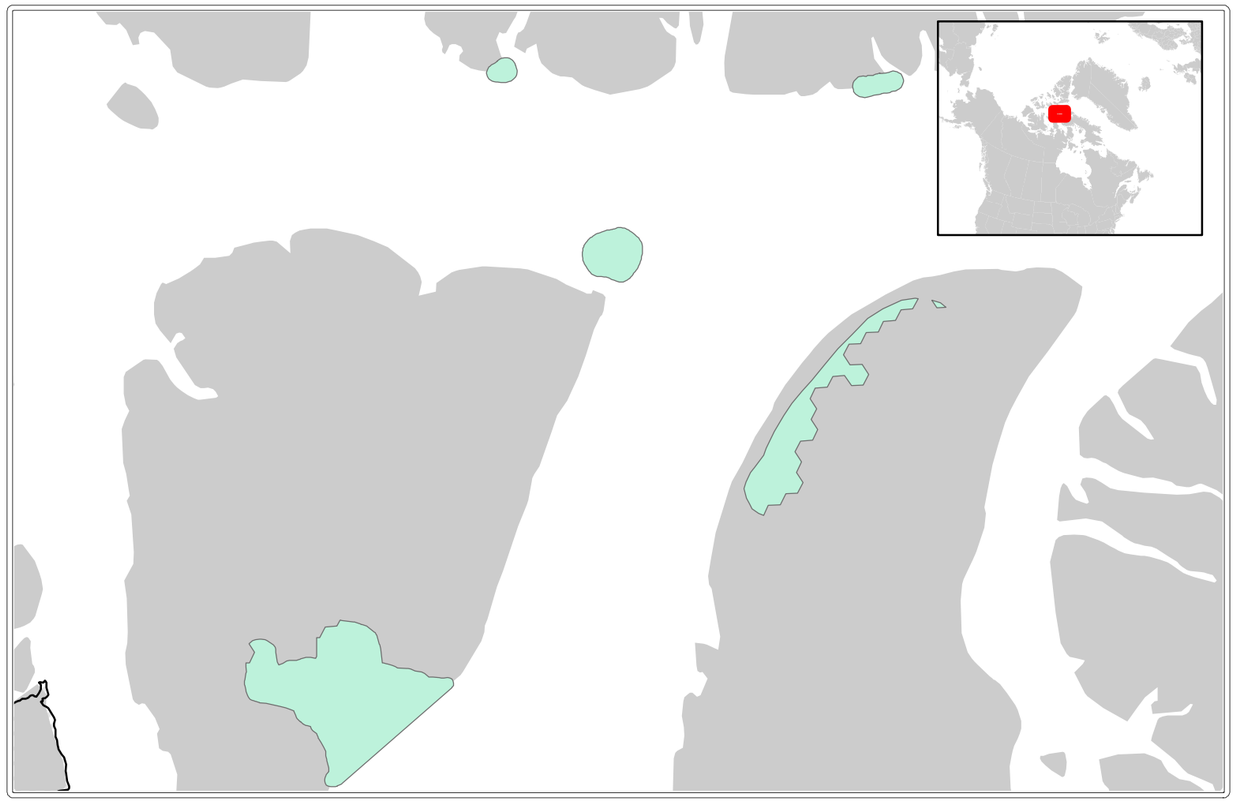
Marine Bioregion: Hudson Bay Complex

Description: Important Bird Areas are identified by BirdLife International and IBA Canada as part of a science-based initiative to identify, conserve, and monitor a network of sites that provide essential habitat for Canada's bird populations. IBAs are discrete sites that support specific groups of birds: threatened birds, large groups of birds, and birds restricted by range or by habitat. These coastal habitats, including eelgrass beds, salt marshes, and heath, are vital staging areas for many species, and provide the essential food resources to fulfill the birds' critical need for nutritive reserves, for continued migration, and for reproduction. For MECCEA, some IBAs were grouped according to proximity. IBAs were also split by marine bioregion where applicable.

Associated Links

https://www.ibacanada.com/index.jsp?lang=en

2302: Important Bird Areas



Barrow Strait IBAs (EA)

Date: 2017

Open Source: Yes

Organization: BirdLife International

Associated Report: IBA Canada Important Bird Areas Database

Authors: Bird Studies Canada, Nature Canada, BirdLife International

Productivity & Diversity

Data Summary

Management Unit: N/A

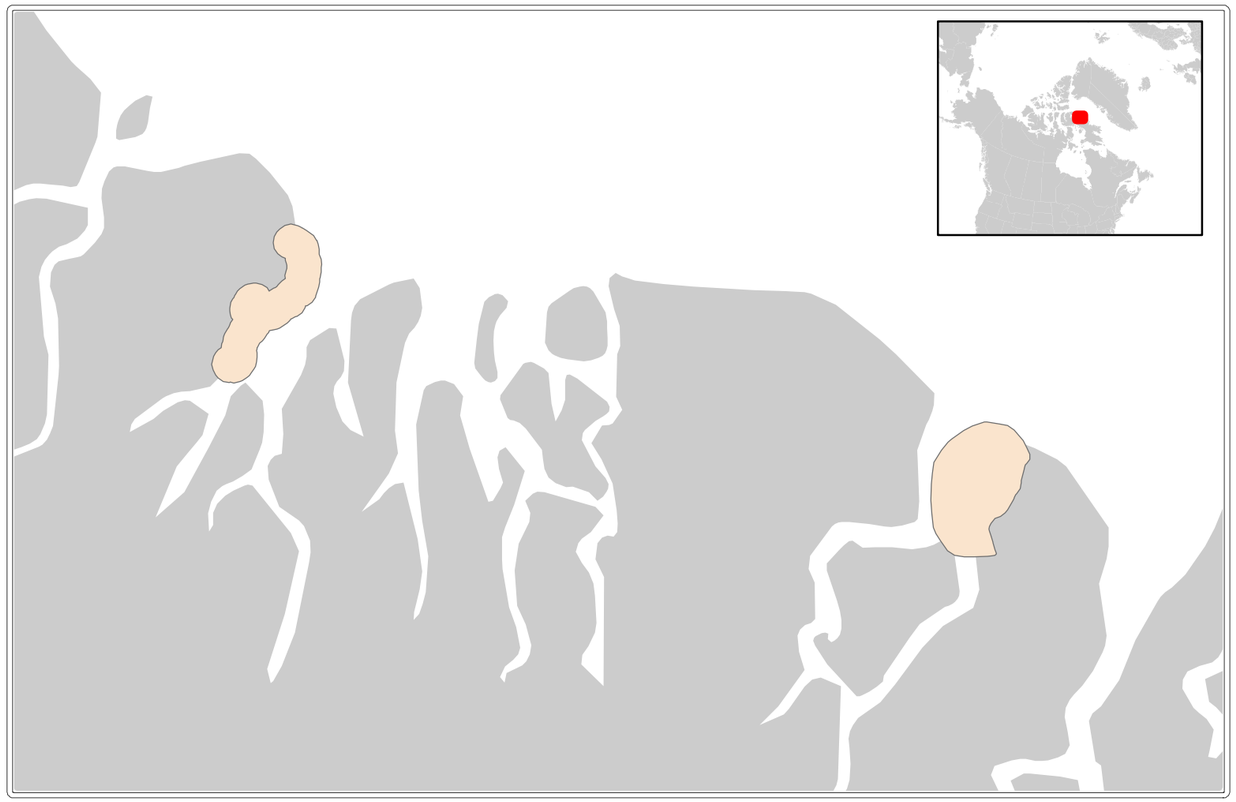
Marine Bioregion: Eastern Arctic

Description: Important Bird Areas are identified by BirdLife International and IBA Canada as part of a science-based initiative to identify, conserve, and monitor a network of sites that provide essential habitat for Canada's bird populations. IBAs are discrete sites that support specific groups of birds: threatened birds, large groups of birds, and birds restricted by range or by habitat. These coastal habitats, including eelgrass beds, salt marshes, and heath, are vital staging areas for many species, and provide the essential food resources to fulfill the birds' critical need for nutritive reserves, for continued migration, and for reproduction. For MECCEA, some IBAs were grouped according to proximity. IBAs were also split by marine bioregion where applicable.

Associated Links

https://www.ibacanada.com/index.jsp?lang=en

2303: Important Bird Areas



Eastern Baffin Island IBAs (EA)

Date: 2017

Open Source: Yes

Organization: BirdLife International

Associated Report: IBA Canada Important Bird Areas Database

Authors: Bird Studies Canada, Nature Canada, BirdLife International

Productivity & Diversity

Data Summary

Management Unit: N/A

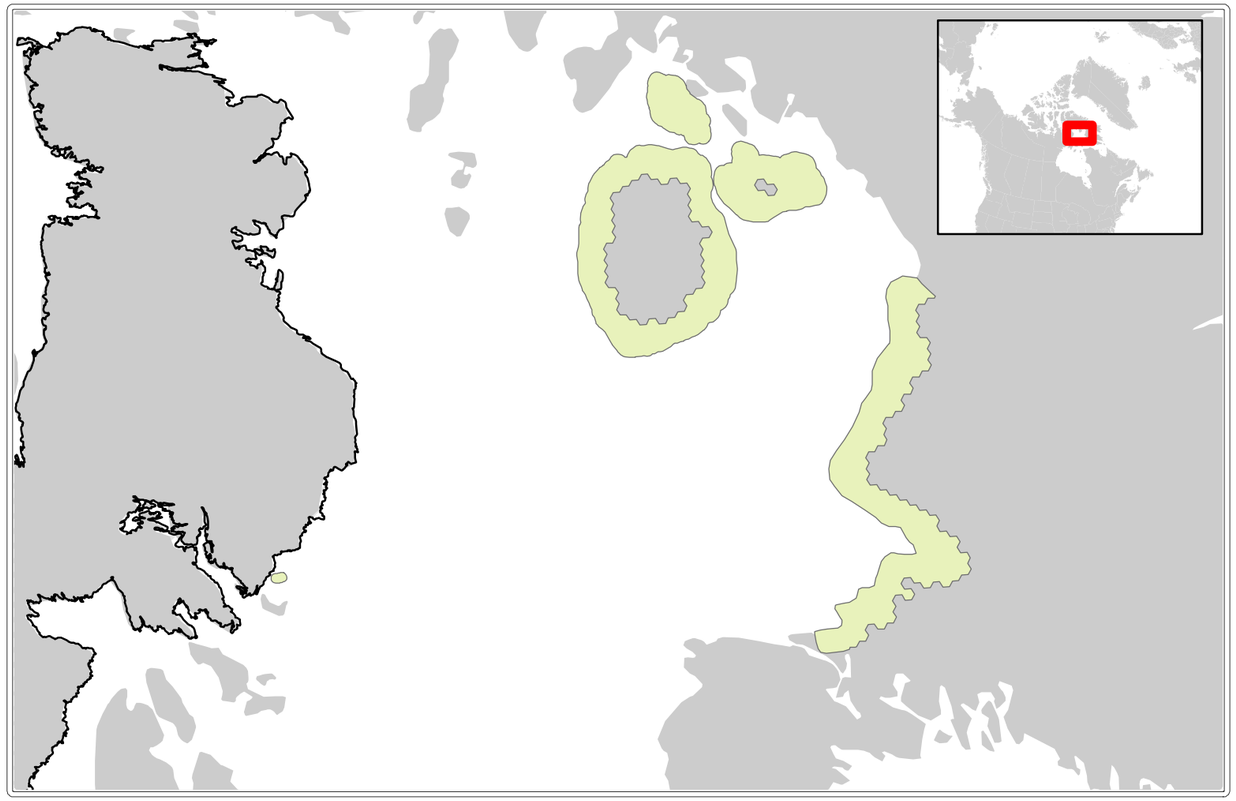
Marine Bioregion: Eastern Arctic

Description: Important Bird Areas are identified by BirdLife International and IBA Canada as part of a science-based initiative to identify, conserve, and monitor a network of sites that provide essential habitat for Canada's bird populations. IBAs are discrete sites that support specific groups of birds: threatened birds, large groups of birds, and birds restricted by range or by habitat. These coastal habitats, including eelgrass beds, salt marshes, and heath, are vital staging areas for many species, and provide the essential food resources to fulfill the birds' critical need for nutritive reserves, for continued migration, and for reproduction. For MECCEA, some IBAs were grouped according to proximity. IBAs were also split by marine bioregion where applicable.

Associated Links

https://www.ibacanada.com/index.jsp?lang=en

2304: Important Bird Areas



Foxe Basin IBAs (HB)

Date: 2017

Open Source: Yes

Organization: BirdLife International

Associated Report: IBA Canada Important Bird Areas Database

Authors: Bird Studies Canada, Nature Canada, BirdLife International

Productivity & Diversity

Data Summary

Management Unit: N/A

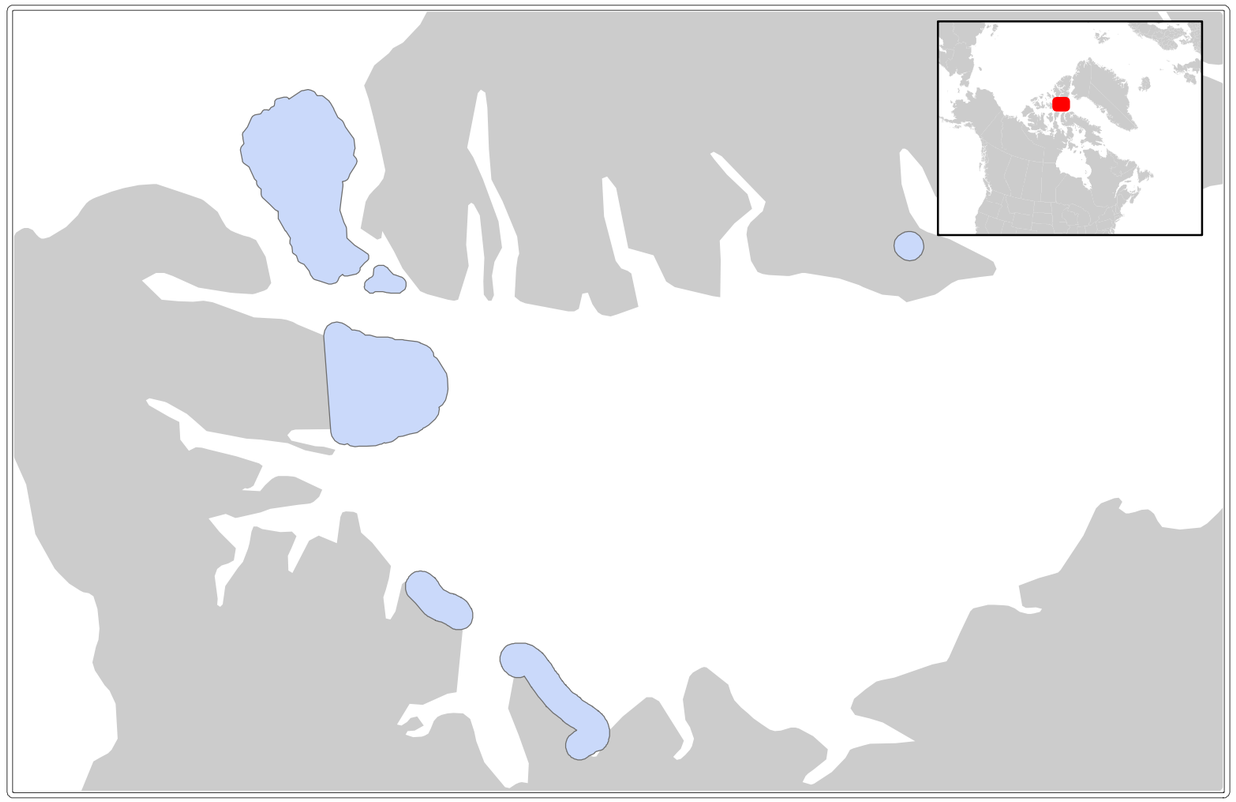
Marine Bioregion: Hudson Bay Complex

Description: Important Bird Areas are identified by BirdLife International and IBA Canada as part of a science-based initiative to identify, conserve, and monitor a network of sites that provide essential habitat for Canada's bird populations. IBAs are discrete sites that support specific groups of birds: threatened birds, large groups of birds, and birds restricted by range or by habitat. These coastal habitats, including eelgrass beds, salt marshes, and heath, are vital staging areas for many species, and provide the essential food resources to fulfill the birds' critical need for nutritive reserves, for continued migration, and for reproduction. For MECCEA, some IBAs were grouped according to proximity. IBAs were also split by marine bioregion where applicable.

Associated Links

https://www.ibacanada.com/index.jsp?lang=en

2305: Important Bird Areas



Jones Sound IBAs (EA)

Date: 2017

Open Source: Yes

Organization: BirdLife International

Associated Report: IBA Canada Important Bird Areas Database

Authors: Bird Studies Canada, Nature Canada, BirdLife International

Productivity & Diversity

Data Summary

Management Unit: N/A

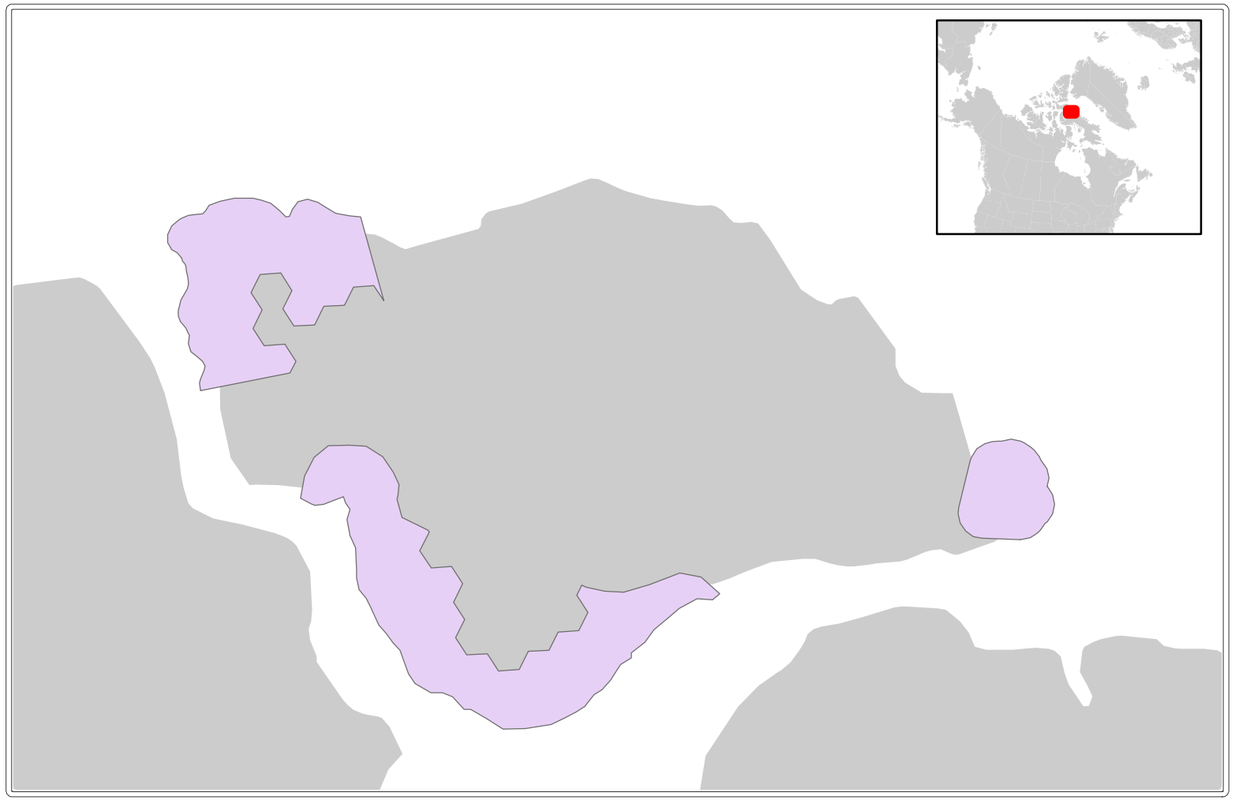
Marine Bioregion: Eastern Arctic

Description: Important Bird Areas are identified by BirdLife International and IBA Canada as part of a science-based initiative to identify, conserve, and monitor a network of sites that provide essential habitat for Canada's bird populations. IBAs are discrete sites that support specific groups of birds: threatened birds, large groups of birds, and birds restricted by range or by habitat. These coastal habitats, including eelgrass beds, salt marshes, and heath, are vital staging areas for many species, and provide the essential food resources to fulfill the birds' critical need for nutritive reserves, for continued migration, and for reproduction. For MECCEA, some IBAs were grouped according to proximity. IBAs were also split by marine bioregion where applicable.

Associated Links

https://www.ibacanada.com/index.jsp?lang=en

2306: Important Bird Areas



Lancaster Sound IBAs (EA)

Date: 2017

Open Source: Yes

Organization: BirdLife International

Associated Report: IBA Canada Important Bird Areas Database

Authors: Bird Studies Canada, Nature Canada, BirdLife International

Productivity & Diversity

Data Summary

Management Unit: N/A

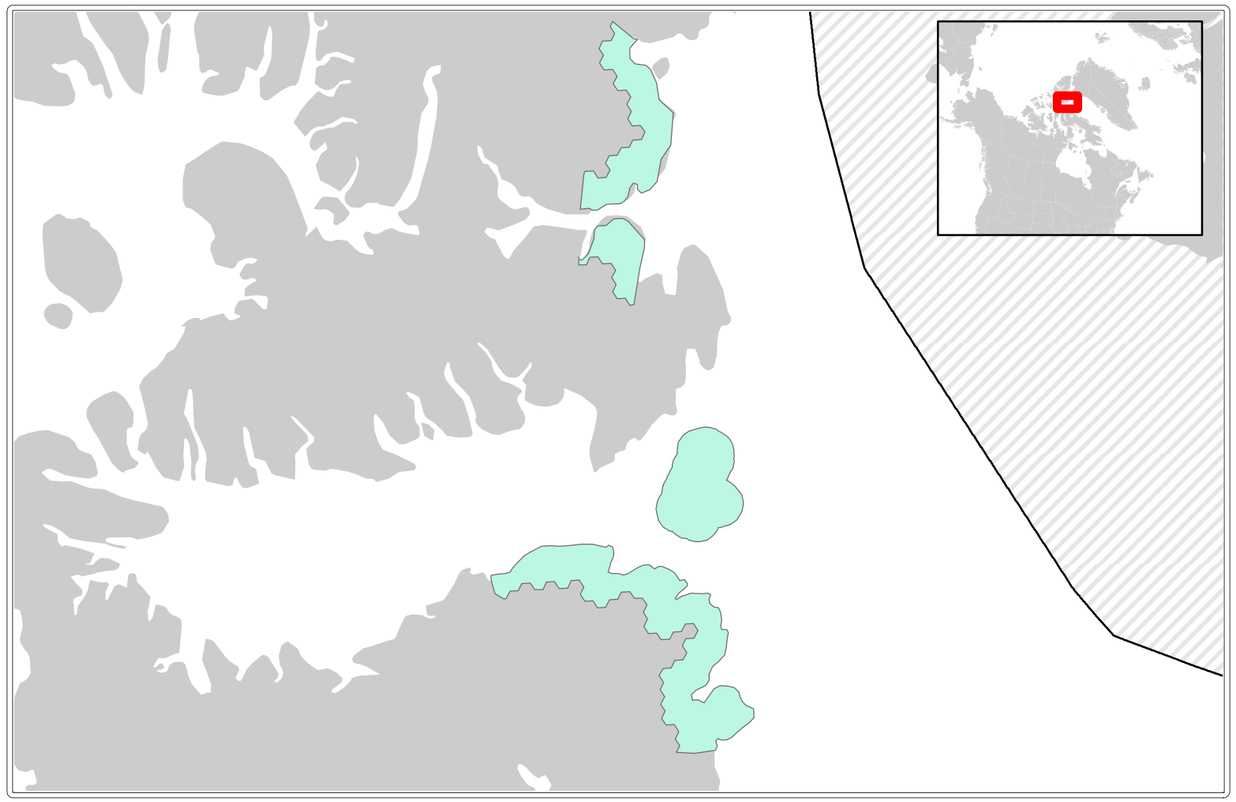
Marine Bioregion: Eastern Arctic

Description: Important Bird Areas are identified by BirdLife International and IBA Canada as part of a science-based initiative to identify, conserve, and monitor a network of sites that provide essential habitat for Canada's bird populations. IBAs are discrete sites that support specific groups of birds: threatened birds, large groups of birds, and birds restricted by range or by habitat. These coastal habitats, including eelgrass beds, salt marshes, and heath, are vital staging areas for many species, and provide the essential food resources to fulfill the birds' critical need for nutritive reserves, for continued migration, and for reproduction. For MECCEA, some IBAs were grouped according to proximity. IBAs were also split by marine bioregion where applicable.

Associated Links

https://www.ibacanada.com/index.jsp?lang=en

2307: Important Bird Areas



North Baffin Bay IBAs (EA)

Date: 2017

Open Source: Yes

Organization: BirdLife International

Associated Report: IBA Canada Important Bird Areas Database

Authors: Bird Studies Canada, Nature Canada, BirdLife International

Productivity & Diversity

Data Summary

Management Unit: N/A

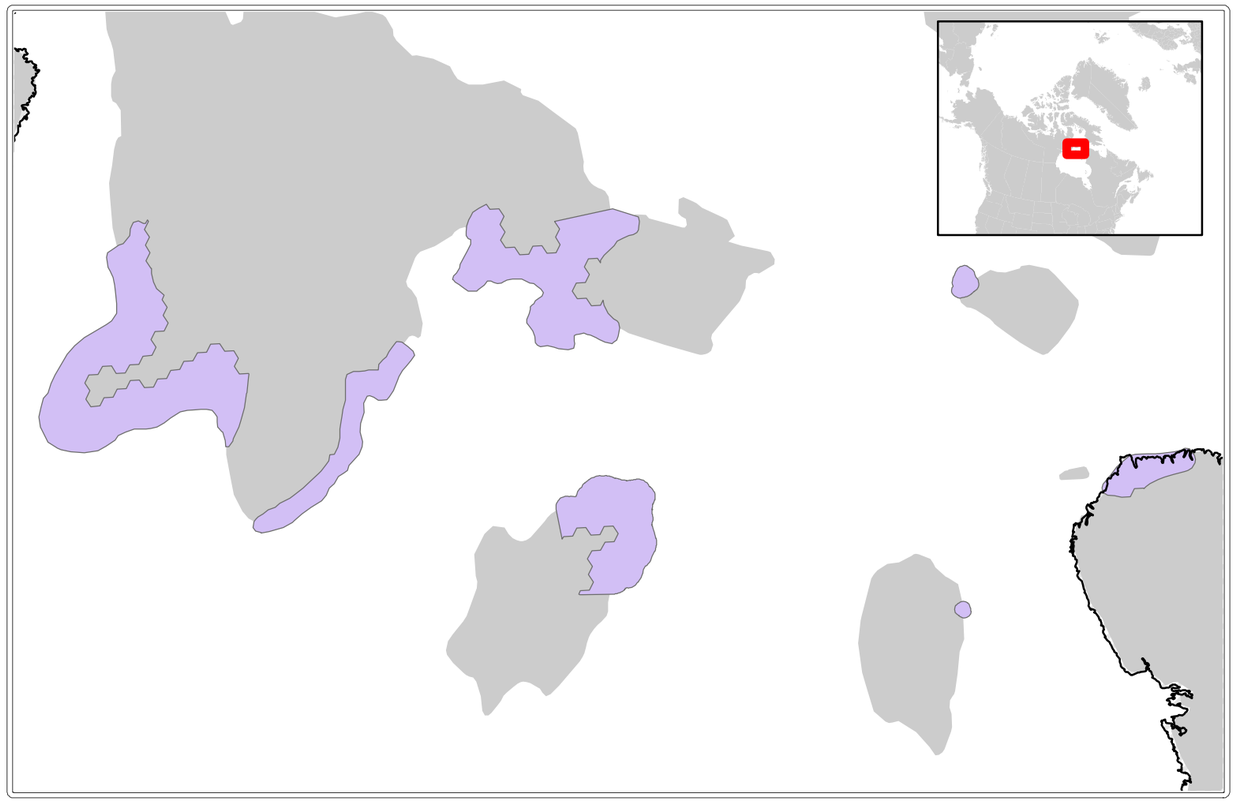
Marine Bioregion: Eastern Arctic

Description: Important Bird Areas are identified by BirdLife International and IBA Canada as part of a science-based initiative to identify, conserve, and monitor a network of sites that provide essential habitat for Canada's bird populations. IBAs are discrete sites that support specific groups of birds: threatened birds, large groups of birds, and birds restricted by range or by habitat. These coastal habitats, including eelgrass beds, salt marshes, and heath, are vital staging areas for many species, and provide the essential food resources to fulfill the birds' critical need for nutritive reserves, for continued migration, and for reproduction. For MECCEA, some IBAs were grouped according to proximity. IBAs were also split by marine bioregion where applicable.

Associated Links

https://www.ibacanada.com/index.jsp?lang=en

2308: Important Bird Areas



Northern Hudson Bay IBAs (HB)

Date: 2017

Open Source: Yes

Organization: BirdLife International

Associated Report: IBA Canada Important Bird Areas Database

Authors: Bird Studies Canada, Nature Canada, BirdLife International

Productivity & Diversity

Data Summary

Management Unit: N/A

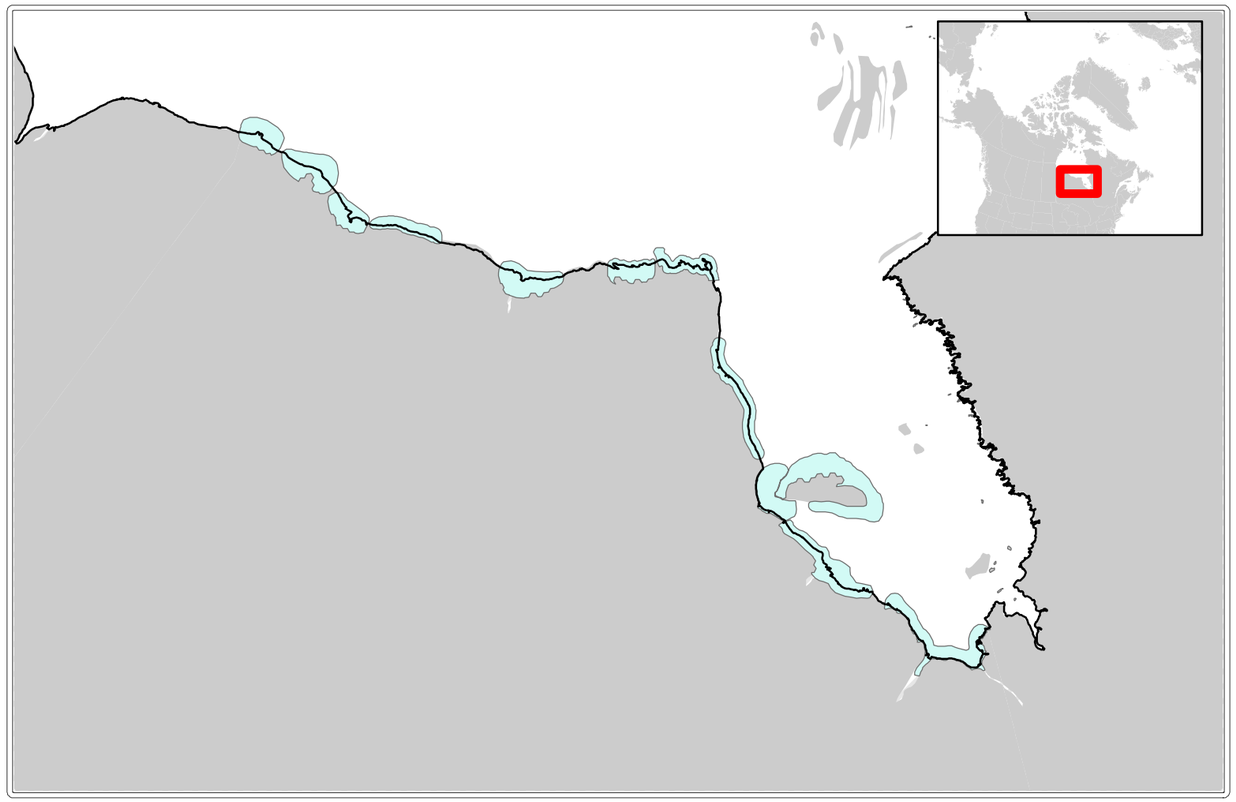
Marine Bioregion: Hudson Bay Complex

Description: Important Bird Areas are identified by BirdLife International and IBA Canada as part of a science-based initiative to identify, conserve, and monitor a network of sites that provide essential habitat for Canada's bird populations. IBAs are discrete sites that support specific groups of birds: threatened birds, large groups of birds, and birds restricted by range or by habitat. These coastal habitats, including eelgrass beds, salt marshes, and heath, are vital staging areas for many species, and provide the essential food resources to fulfill the birds' critical need for nutritive reserves, for continued migration, and for reproduction. For MECCEA, some IBAs were grouped according to proximity. IBAs were also split by marine bioregion where applicable.

Associated Links

https://www.ibacanada.com/index.jsp?lang=en

2309: Important Bird Areas



Northern Ontario Coastline IBAs (HB)

Date: 2017

Open Source: Yes

Organization: BirdLife International

Associated Report: IBA Canada Important Bird Areas Database

Authors: Bird Studies Canada, Nature Canada, BirdLife International

Productivity & Diversity

Data Summary

Management Unit: N/A

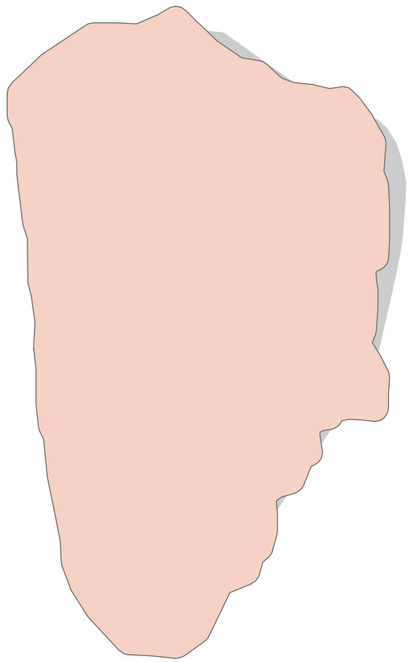
Marine Bioregion: Hudson Bay Complex

Description: Important Bird Areas are identified by BirdLife International and IBA Canada as part of a science-based initiative to identify, conserve, and monitor a network of sites that provide essential habitat for Canada's bird populations. IBAs are discrete sites that support specific groups of birds: threatened birds, large groups of birds, and birds restricted by range or by habitat. These coastal habitats, including eelgrass beds, salt marshes, and heath, are vital staging areas for many species, and provide the essential food resources to fulfill the birds' critical need for nutritive reserves, for continued migration, and for reproduction. For MECCEA, some IBAs were grouped according to proximity. IBAs were also split by marine bioregion where applicable.

Associated Links

https://www.ibacanada.com/index.jsp?lang=en

2310: Important Bird Areas



Ungava/Frobisher Bay IBAs (HB)

Date: 2017

Open Source: Yes

Organization: BirdLife International

Associated Report: IBA Canada Important Bird Areas Database

Authors: Bird Studies Canada, Nature Canada, BirdLife International

Data Summary

Management Unit: N/A

Marine Bioregion: Hudson Bay Complex

Description: Important Bird Areas are identified by BirdLife International and IBA Canada as part of a science-based initiative to identify, conserve, and monitor a network of sites that provide essential habitat for Canada's bird populations. IBAs are discrete sites that support specific groups of birds: threatened birds, large groups of birds, and birds restricted by range or by habitat. These coastal habitats, including eelgrass beds, salt marshes, and heath, are vital staging areas for many species, and provide the essential food resources to fulfill the birds' critical need for nutritive reserves, for continued migration, and for reproduction. For MECCEA, some IBAs were grouped according to proximity. IBAs were also split by marine bioregion where applicable.

Associated Links

https://www.ibacanada.com/index.jsp?lang=en

2311: Important Bird Areas

Western Quebec Coastline & Belcher Islands IBAs (HB)

Date: 2017

Open Source: Yes

Organization: BirdLife International

Associated Report: IBA Canada Important Bird Areas Database

Authors: Bird Studies Canada, Nature Canada, BirdLife International

Productivity & Diversity

Data Summary

Management Unit: N/A

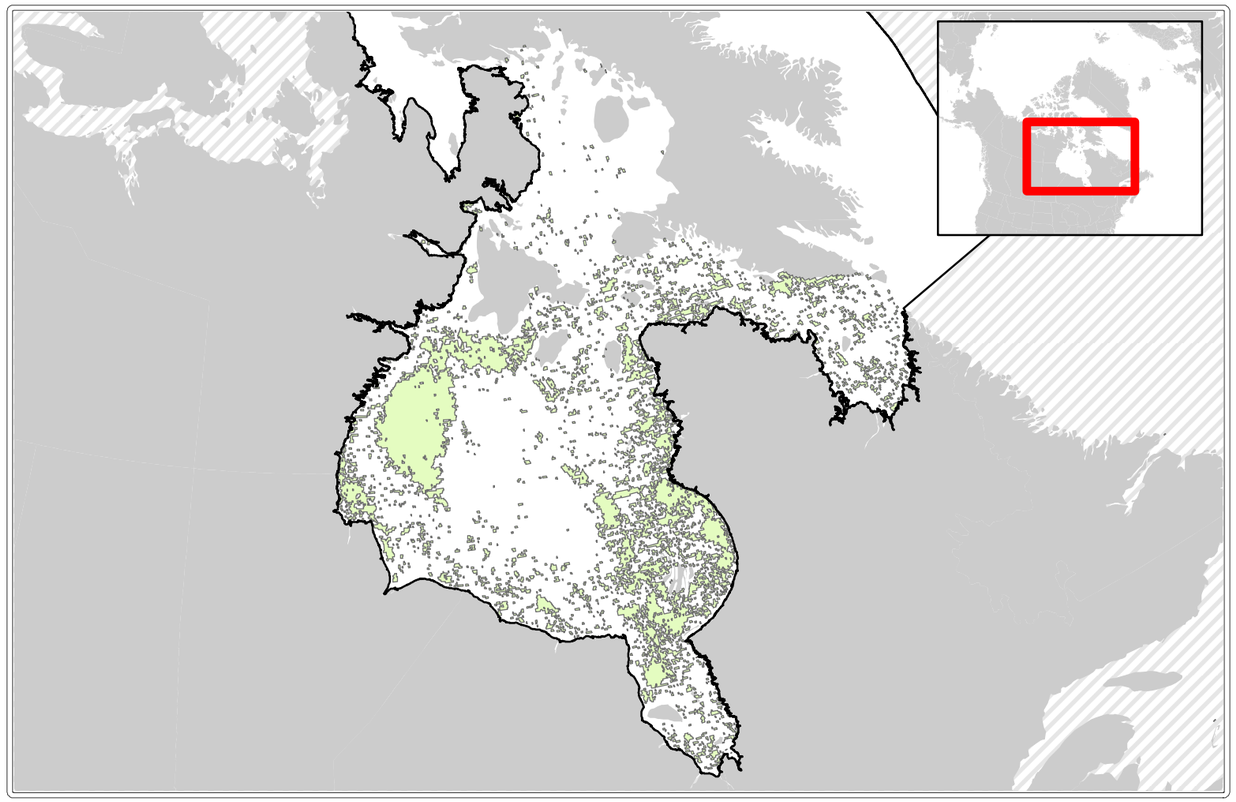
Marine Bioregion: Hudson Bay Complex

Description: Important Bird Areas are identified by BirdLife International and IBA Canada as part of a science-based initiative to identify, conserve, and monitor a network of sites that provide essential habitat for Canada's bird populations. IBAs are discrete sites that support specific groups of birds: threatened birds, large groups of birds, and birds restricted by range or by habitat. These coastal habitats, including eelgrass beds, salt marshes, and heath, are vital staging areas for many species, and provide the essential food resources to fulfill the birds' critical need for nutritive reserves, for continued migration, and for reproduction. For MECCEA, some IBAs were grouped according to proximity. IBAs were also split by marine bioregion where applicable.

Associated Links

https://www.ibacanada.com/index.jsp?lang=en

2404: MaxChloraSD5



Maximum Chlor A, SD5 (HB)

Date: 2012-2017

Open Source: Yes

Organization: NASA

Associated Report: Suomi National Polar-Orbiting Partnership (SNPP)2 Visible Infrared Imaging Radiometer Suite (VIIRS) (4 km resolution)

Authors: Jim Gleason, N. Christina Hsu

Productivity & Diversity

Data Summary

Management Unit: N/A

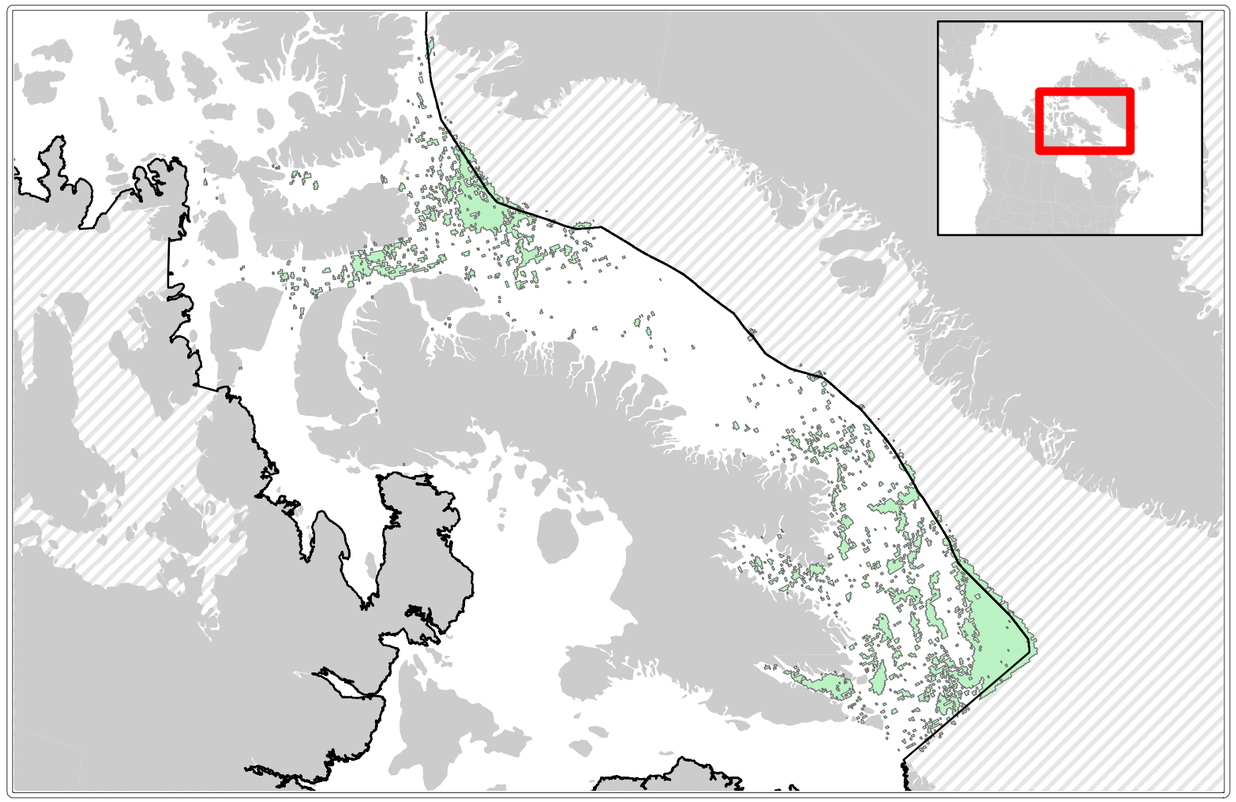
Marine Bioregion: Hudson Bay Complex

Description: Data on primary productivity was derived from maximum observed chlor a concentration and a measure of chlor a persistence. The rationale behind this was that looking only at the absolute maximum recorded chlor a concentration did not account for the distribution of persistent periods of high chlor a. In order to put these high areas into this context, the maximum values were mapped with respect to the standard deviation of chlor a concentration over the whole data set. Standard deviations of 4, 5 and 6 were calculated, and a figure of mean +5 SD (Figure 6.2), which shows clear locations of high chlor a, was selected. Data for chlor a was obtained from the Suomi National Polar-Orbiting Partnership (SNPP)2 Visible Infrared Imaging Radiometer Suite (VIIRS) 4 km resolution chlor a data product, covering the years 2012–2017, as 8-day composite mean images, via NASA's OceanColor Web.

Associated Links

https://eospso.nasa.gov/missions/suomi-national-polar-orbiting-partnership

2405: MaxChloraSD6



Maximum Chlor A, SD5 (EA)

Date: 2012-2017

Open Source: Yes

Organization: NASA

Associated Report: Suomi National Polar-Orbiting Partnership (SNPP)2 Visible Infrared Imaging Radiometer Suite (VIIRS) (4 km resolution)

Authors: Jim Gleason, N. Christina Hsu

Productivity & Diversity

Data Summary

Management Unit: N/A

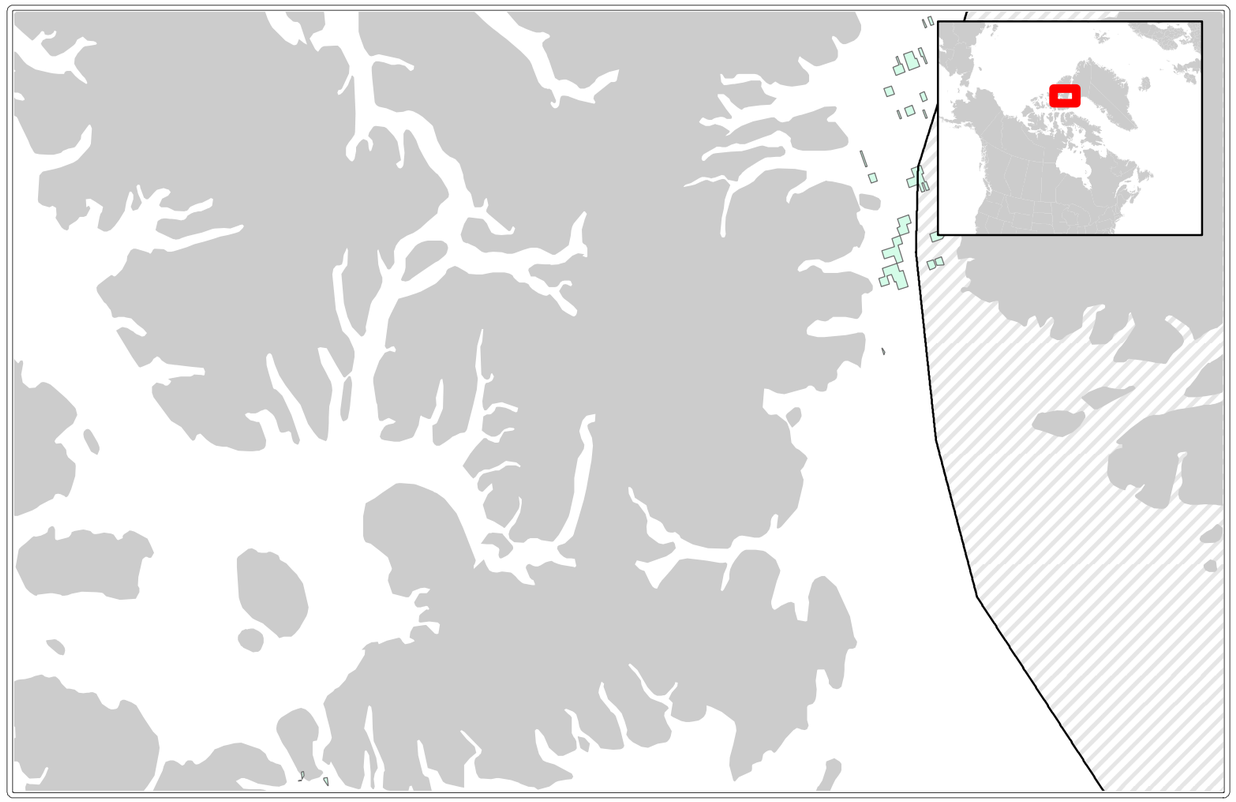
Marine Bioregion: Eastern Arctic

Description: Data on primary productivity was derived from maximum observed chlor a concentration and a measure of chlor a persistence. The rationale behind this was that looking only at the absolute maximum recorded chlor a concentration did not account for the distribution of persistent periods of high chlor a. In order to put these high areas into this context, the maximum values were mapped with respect to the standard deviation of chlor a concentration over the whole data set. Standard deviations of 4, 5 and 6 were calculated, and a figure of mean +5 SD (Figure 6.2), which shows clear locations of high chlor a, was selected. Data for chlor a was obtained from the Suomi National Polar-Orbiting Partnership (SNPP)2 Visible Infrared Imaging Radiometer Suite (VIIRS) 4 km resolution chlor a data product, covering the years 2012–2017, as 8-day composite mean images, via NASA's OceanColor Web.

Associated Links

https://eospso.nasa.gov/missions/suomi-national-polar-orbiting-partnership

2406: MaxChloraSD7



Productivity & Diversity

Maximum Chlor A, SD5 (AA)

Date: 2012-2017

Open Source: Yes

Organization: NASA

Associated Report: Suomi National Polar-Orbiting Partnership (SNPP)2 Visible Infrared Imaging Radiometer Suite (VIIRS) (4 km resolution)

Authors: Jim Gleason, N. Christina Hsu

Data Summary

Management Unit: N/A

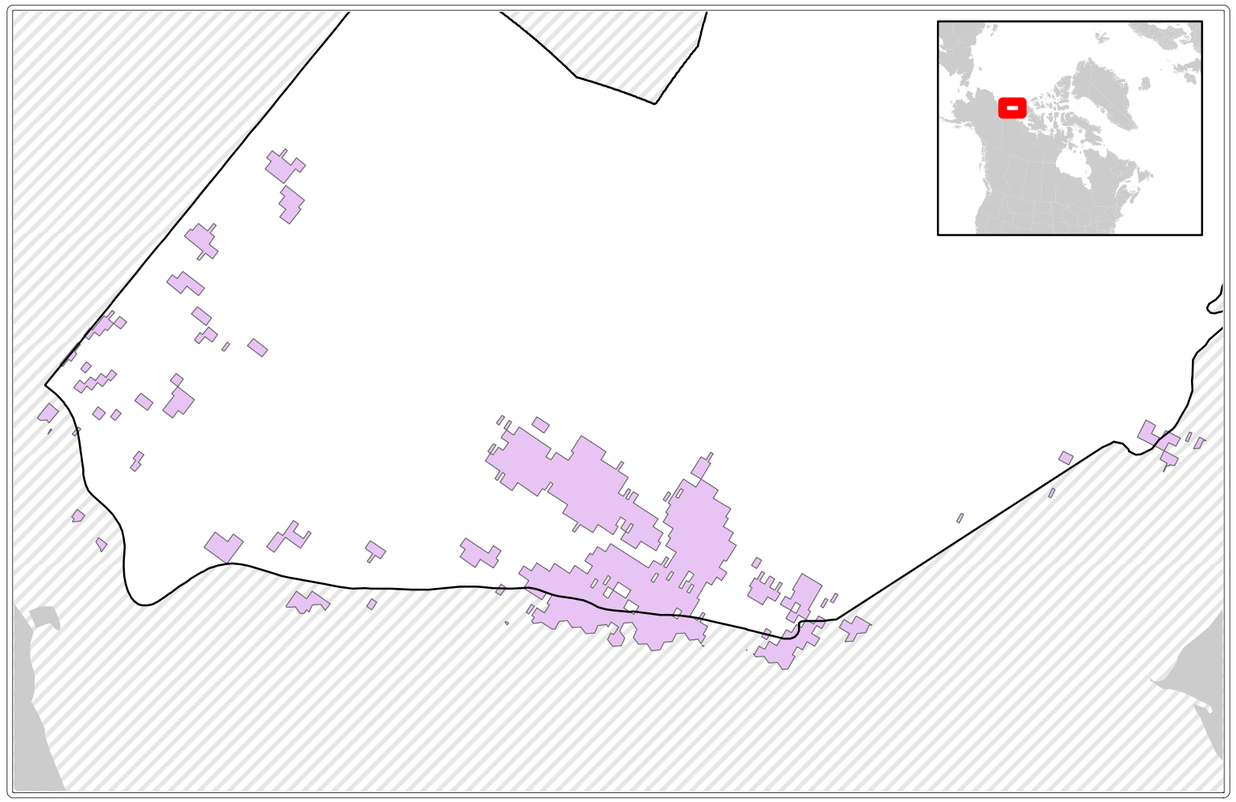
Marine Bioregion: Arctic Archipelago

Description: Data on primary productivity was derived from maximum observed chlor a concentration and a measure of chlor a persistence. The rationale behind this was that looking only at the absolute maximum recorded chlor a concentration did not account for the distribution of persistent periods of high chlor a. In order to put these high areas into this context, the maximum values were mapped with respect to the standard deviation of chlor a concentration over the whole data set. Standard deviations of 4, 5 and 6 were calculated, and a figure of mean +5 SD (Figure 6.2), which shows clear locations of high chlor a, was selected. Data for chlor a was obtained from the Suomi National Polar-Orbiting Partnership (SNPP)2 Visible Infrared Imaging Radiometer Suite (VIIRS) 4 km resolution chlor a data product, covering the years 2012–2017, as 8-day composite mean images, via NASA's OceanColor Web.

Associated Links

https://eospso.nasa.gov/missions/suomi-national-polar-orbiting-partnership

2407: MaxChloraSD8



Maximum Chlor A, SD5 (AB)

Date: 2012-2017

Open Source: Yes

Organization: NASA

Associated Report: Suomi National Polar-Orbiting Partnership (SNPP)2 Visible Infrared Imaging Radiometer Suite (VIIRS) (4 km resolution)

Authors: Jim Gleason, N. Christina Hsu

Productivity & Diversity

Data Summary

Management Unit: N/A

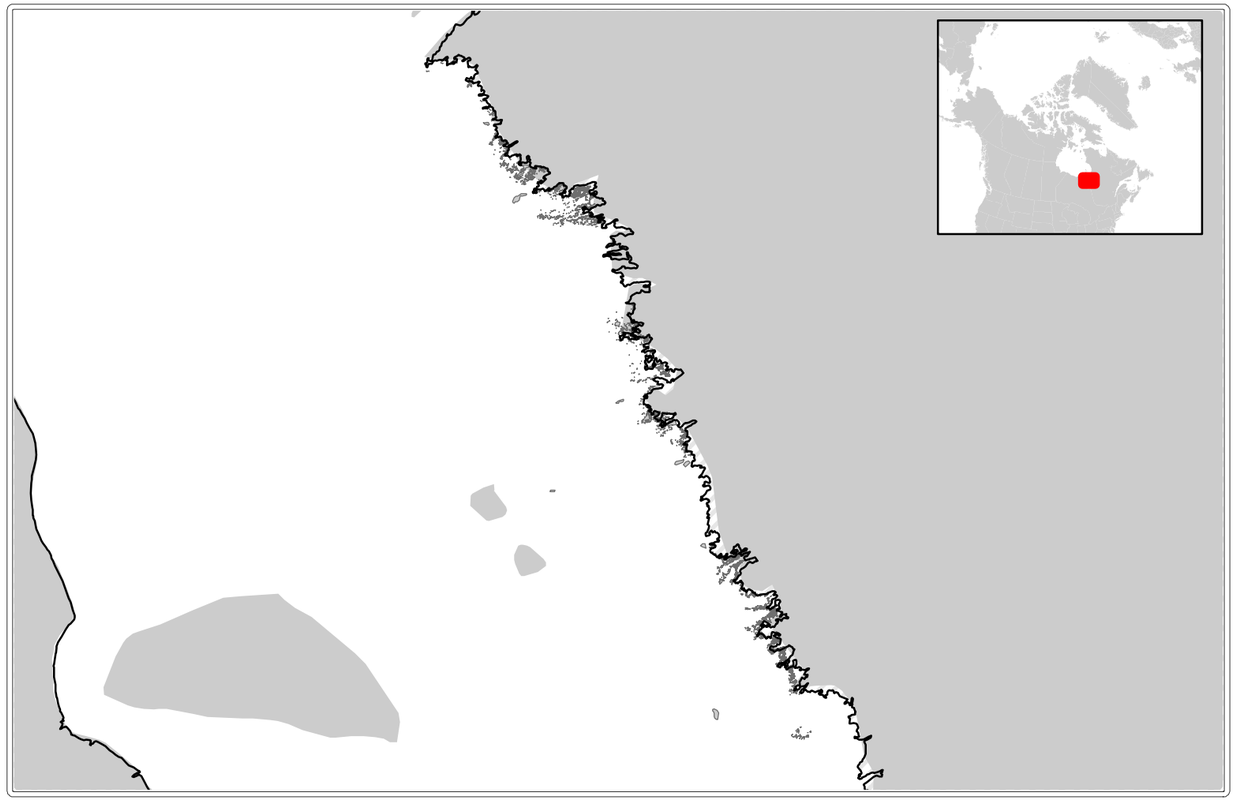
Marine Bioregion: Arctic Basin

Description: Data on primary productivity was derived from maximum observed chlor a concentration and a measure of chlor a persistence. The rationale behind this was that looking only at the absolute maximum recorded chlor a concentration did not account for the distribution of persistent periods of high chlor a. In order to put these high areas into this context, the maximum values were mapped with respect to the standard deviation of chlor a concentration over the whole data set. Standard deviations of 4, 5 and 6 were calculated, and a figure of mean +5 SD (Figure 6.2), which shows clear locations of high chlor a, was selected. Data for chlor a was obtained from the Suomi National Polar-Orbiting Partnership (SNPP)2 Visible Infrared Imaging Radiometer Suite (VIIRS) 4 km resolution chlor a data product, covering the years 2012–2017, as 8-day composite mean images, via NASA's OceanColor Web.

Associated Links

https://eospso.nasa.gov/missions/suomi-national-polar-orbiting-partnership

2999: Eelgrass



Eelgrass

Date: 1994

Open Source: No

Organization: Multiple

Associated Report: Eelgrass meadows in a low arctic environment, the northeast coast of James Bay, Québec

Authors: R. Lalumière; D., Messier; J. J. Fournier; C. Peter McRoy

Productivity & Diversity

Data Summary

Management Unit: N/A

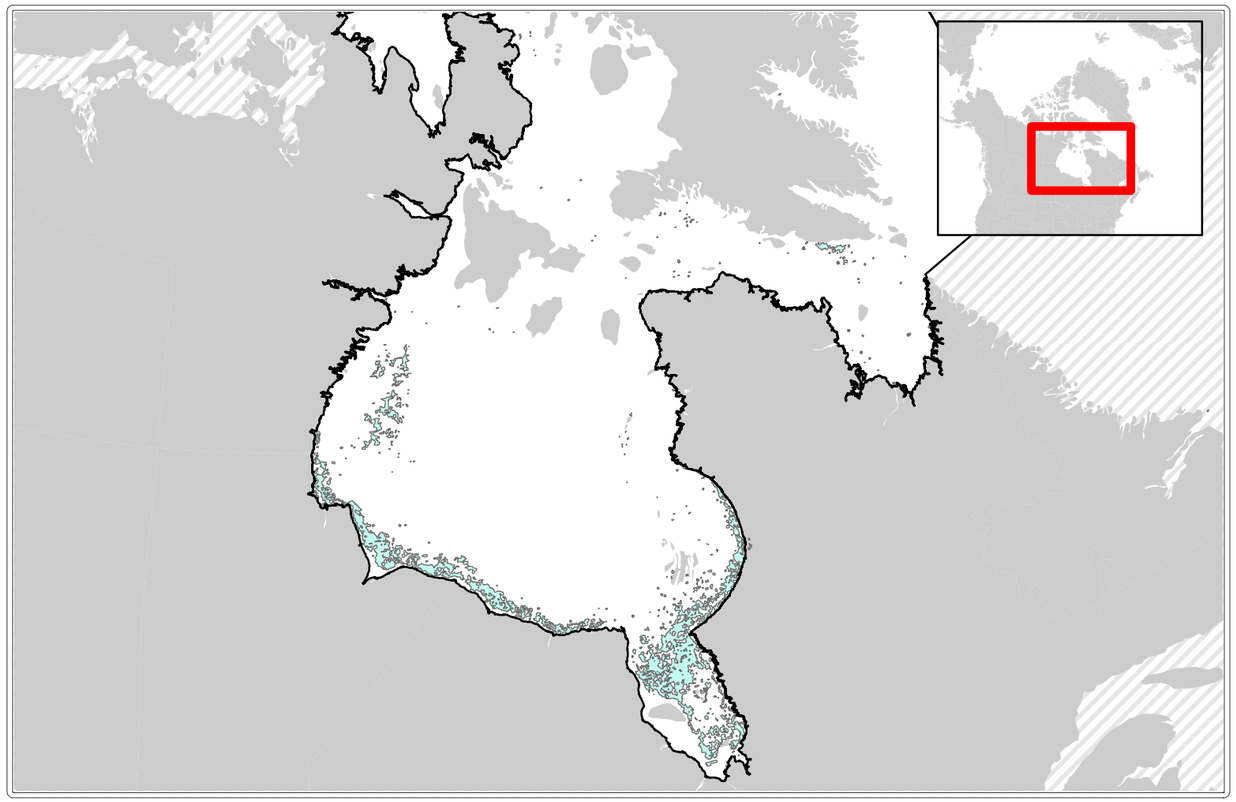
Marine Bioregion: Hudson Bay Complex

Description: The only of Zostera marina (eelgrass) presence within the MECCEA study area is along the Northeast Coast of James Bay, identified by a 1994 survey which indicated large variations, both in density and biomass, with depth and season, and from year to year.

Associated Links

https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/abs/pii/0304377094900604?via%3Dihub

3709: Primary production (1500-2000)



Primary Productivity (1500-2000) (HB)

Date: 2012-2017

Open Source: Yes

Organization: NASA

Associated Report: Suomi National Polar-Orbiting Partnership (SNPP)2 Visible Infrared Imaging Radiometer Suite (VIIRS) (4 km resolution)

Authors: Jim Gleason, N. Christina Hsu

Productivity & Diversity

Data Summary

Management Unit: N/A

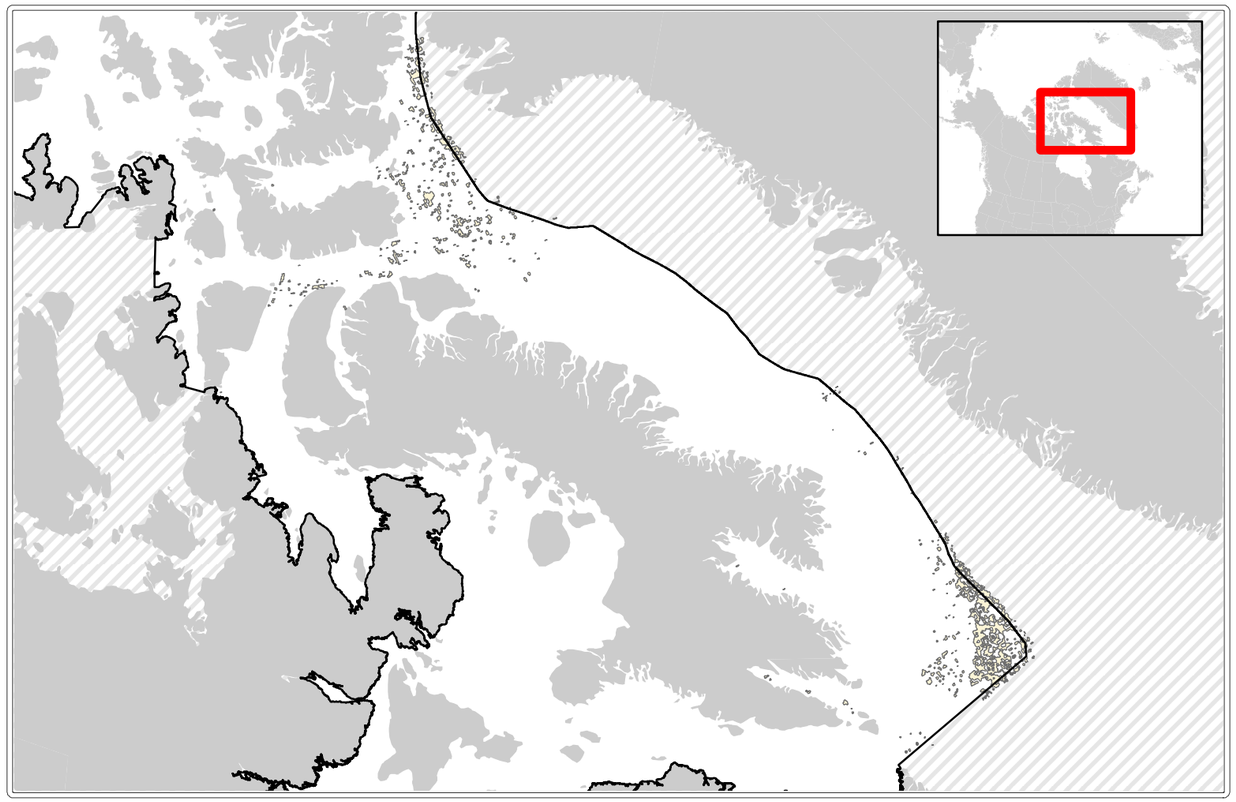
Marine Bioregion: Hudson Bay Complex

Description: Data on primary productivity was derived from maximum observed chlor a concentration and a measure of chlor a persistence. The rationale behind this was that looking only at the absolute maximum recorded chlor a concentration did not account for the distribution of persistent periods of high chlor a. In order to put these high areas into this context, the maximum values were mapped with respect to the standard deviation of chlor a concentration over the whole data set. Standard deviations of 4, 5 and 6 were calculated, and a figure of mean +5 SD (Figure 6.2), which shows clear locations of high chlor a, was selected. Data for chlor a was obtained from the Suomi National Polar-Orbiting Partnership (SNPP)2 Visible Infrared Imaging Radiometer Suite (VIIRS) 4 km resolution chlor a data product, covering the years 2012–2017, as 8-day composite mean images, via NASA's OceanColor Web.

Associated Links

https://eospso.nasa.gov/missions/suomi-national-polar-orbiting-partnership

3710: Primary production (1500-2000)



Primary Productivity (1500-2000) (EA)

Date: 2012-2017

Open Source: Yes

Organization: NASA

Associated Report: Suomi National Polar-Orbiting Partnership (SNPP)2 Visible Infrared Imaging Radiometer Suite (VIIRS) (4 km resolution)

Authors: Jim Gleason, N. Christina Hsu

Productivity & Diversity

Data Summary

Management Unit: N/A

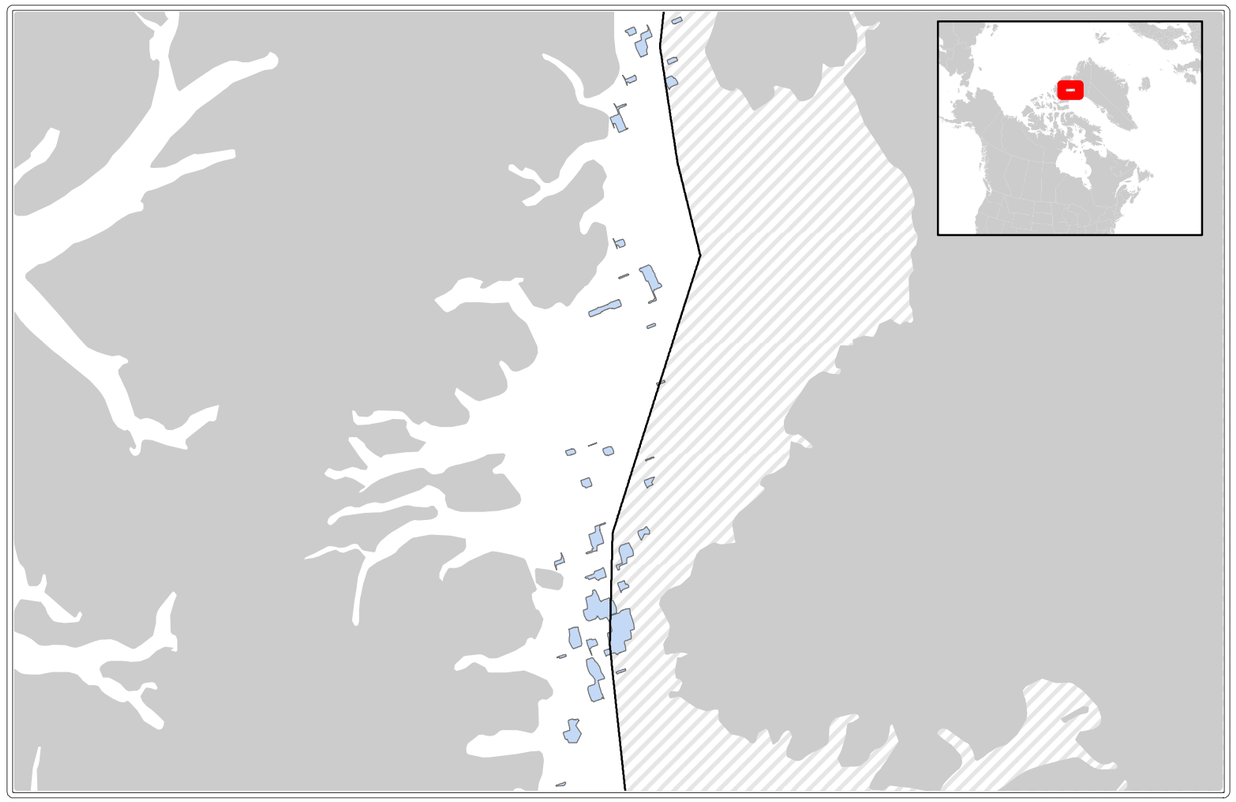
Marine Bioregion: Eastern Arctic

Description: Data on primary productivity was derived from maximum observed chlor a concentration and a measure of chlor a persistence. The rationale behind this was that looking only at the absolute maximum recorded chlor a concentration did not account for the distribution of persistent periods of high chlor a. In order to put these high areas into this context, the maximum values were mapped with respect to the standard deviation of chlor a concentration over the whole data set. Standard deviations of 4, 5 and 6 were calculated, and a figure of mean +5 SD (Figure 6.2), which shows clear locations of high chlor a, was selected. Data for chlor a was obtained from the Suomi National Polar-Orbiting Partnership (SNPP)2 Visible Infrared Imaging Radiometer Suite (VIIRS) 4 km resolution chlor a data product, covering the years 2012–2017, as 8-day composite mean images, via NASA's OceanColor Web.

Associated Links

https://eospso.nasa.gov/missions/suomi-national-polar-orbiting-partnership

3711: Primary production (1500-2000)



Primay Productivity (1500-2000) (AA)

Date: 2012-2017

Open Source: Yes

Organization: NASA

Associated Report: Suomi National Polar-Orbiting Partnership (SNPP)2 Visible Infrared Imaging Radiometer Suite (VIIRS) (4 km resolution)

Authors: Jim Gleason, N. Christina Hsu

Productivity & Diversity

Data Summary

Management Unit: N/A

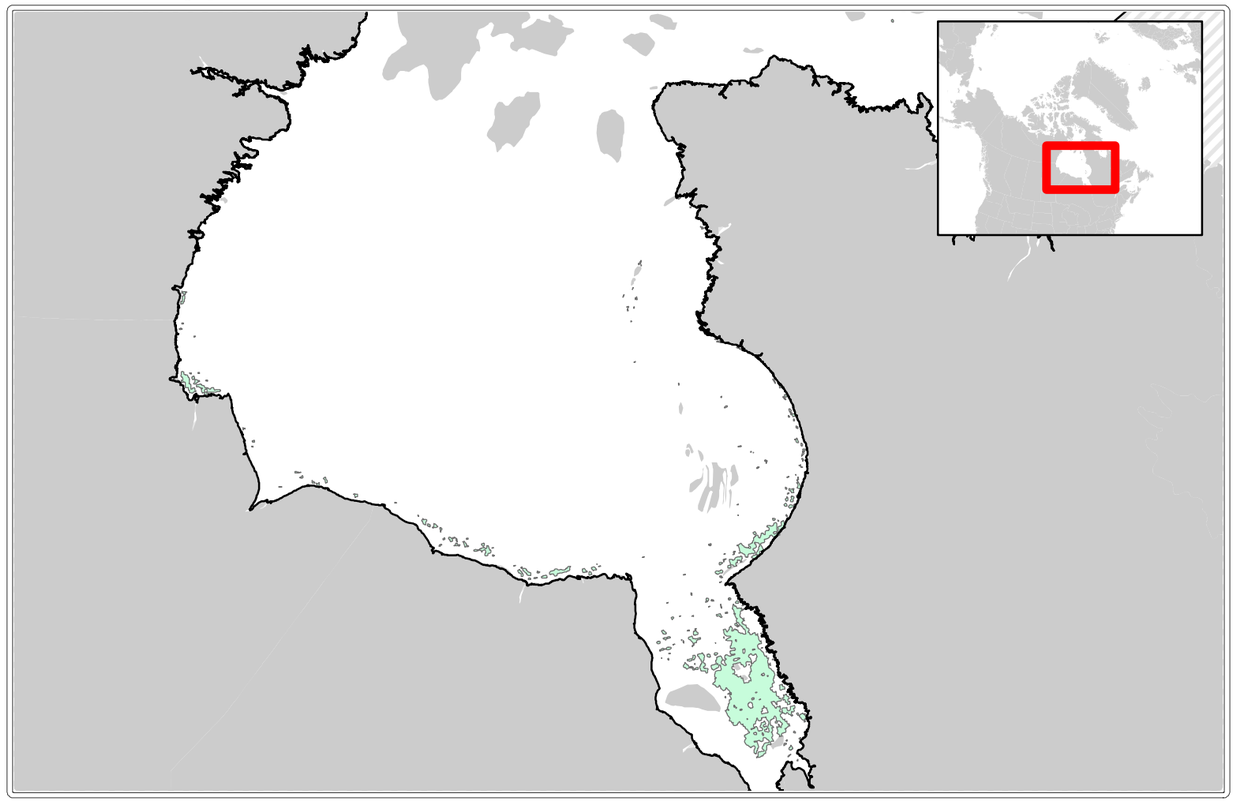
Marine Bioregion: Arctic Archipelago

Description: Data on primary productivity was derived from maximum observed chlor a concentration and a measure of chlor a persistence. The rationale behind this was that looking only at the absolute maximum recorded chlor a concentration did not account for the distribution of persistent periods of high chlor a. In order to put these high areas into this context, the maximum values were mapped with respect to the standard deviation of chlor a concentration over the whole data set. Standard deviations of 4, 5 and 6 were calculated, and a figure of mean +5 SD (Figure 6.2), which shows clear locations of high chlor a, was selected. Data for chlor a was obtained from the Suomi National Polar-Orbiting Partnership (SNPP)2 Visible Infrared Imaging Radiometer Suite (VIIRS) 4 km resolution chlor a data product, covering the years 2012–2017, as 8-day composite mean images, via NASA's OceanColor Web.

Associated Links

https://eospso.nasa.gov/missions/suomi-national-polar-orbiting-partnership

3712: Primary production (>2000)



Primary Productibity (>2000) (HB)

Date: 2012-2017

Open Source: Yes

Organization: NASA

Associated Report: Suomi National Polar-Orbiting Partnership (SNPP)2 Visible Infrared Imaging Radiometer Suite (VIIRS) (4 km resolution)

Authors: Jim Gleason, N. Christina Hsu

Productivity & Diversity

Data Summary

Management Unit: N/A

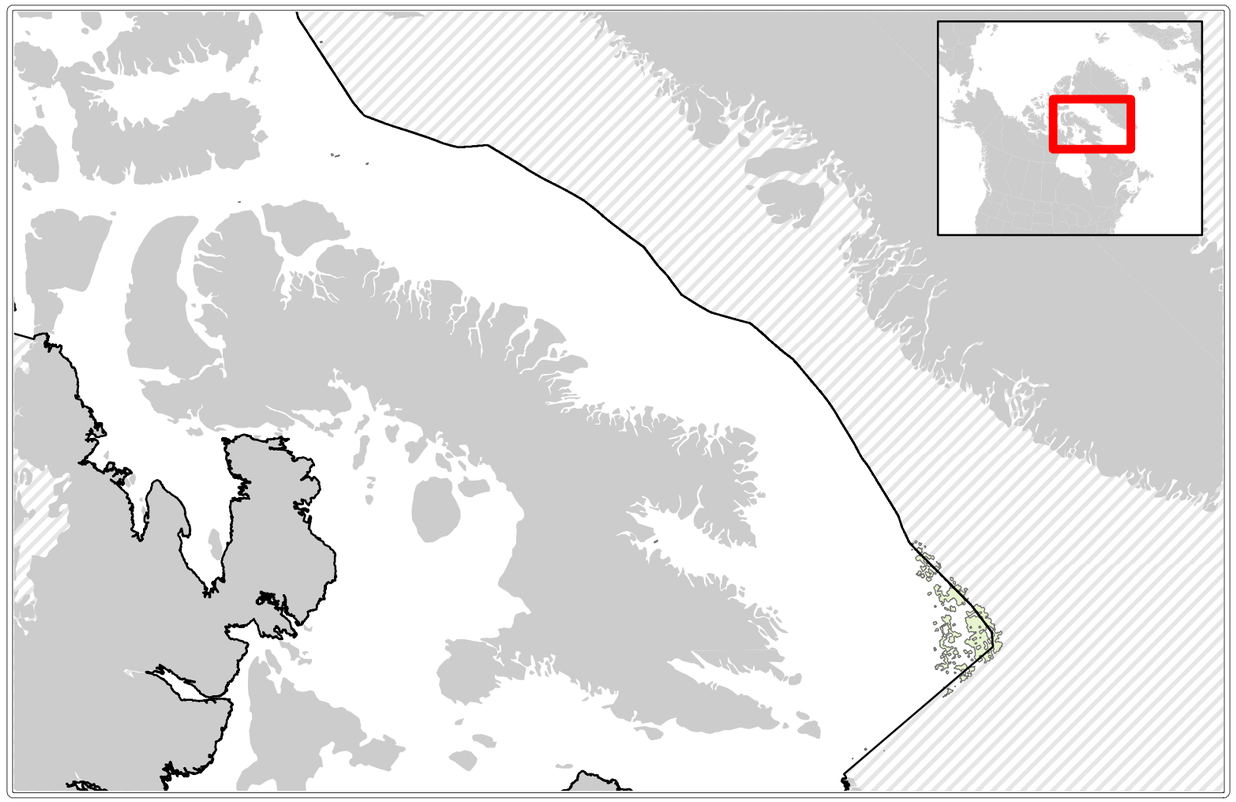
Marine Bioregion: Hudson Bay Complex

Description: Data on primary productivity was derived from maximum observed chlor a concentration and a measure of chlor a persistence. The rationale behind this was that looking only at the absolute maximum recorded chlor a concentration did not account for the distribution of persistent periods of high chlor a. In order to put these high areas into this context, the maximum values were mapped with respect to the standard deviation of chlor a concentration over the whole data set. Standard deviations of 4, 5 and 6 were calculated, and a figure of mean +5 SD (Figure 6.2), which shows clear locations of high chlor a, was selected. Data for chlor a was obtained from the Suomi National Polar-Orbiting Partnership (SNPP)2 Visible Infrared Imaging Radiometer Suite (VIIRS) 4 km resolution chlor a data product, covering the years 2012–2017, as 8-day composite mean images, via NASA's OceanColor Web.

Associated Links

https://eospso.nasa.gov/missions/suomi-national-polar-orbiting-partnership

3713: Primary production (>2000)



Primary Productivity (>2000) (EA)

Date: 2012-2017

Open Source: Yes

Organization: NASA

Associated Report: Suomi National Polar-Orbiting Partnership (SNPP)2 Visible Infrared Imaging Radiometer Suite (VIIRS) (4 km resolution)

Authors: Jim Gleason, N. Christina Hsu

Productivity & Diversity

Data Summary

Management Unit: N/A

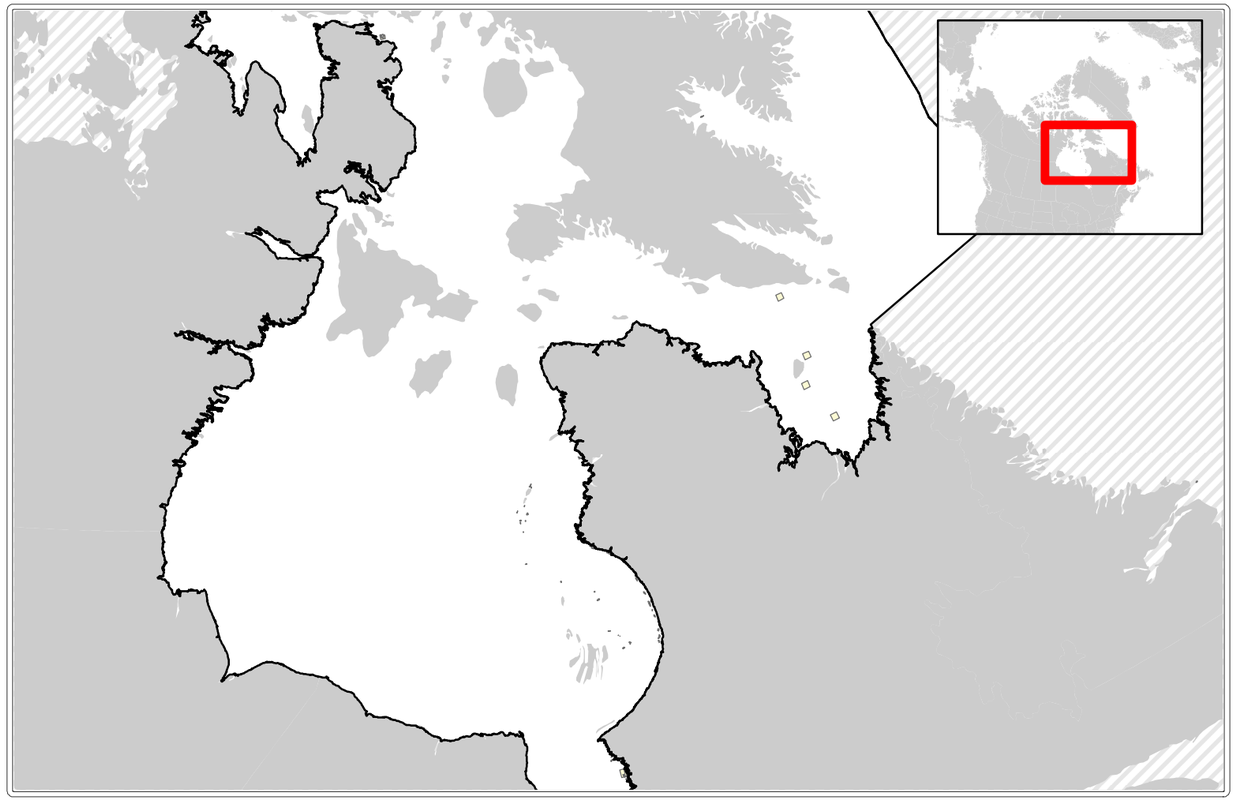
Marine Bioregion: Eastern Arctic

Description: Data on primary productivity was derived from maximum observed chlor a concentration and a measure of chlor a persistence. The rationale behind this was that looking only at the absolute maximum recorded chlor a concentration did not account for the distribution of persistent periods of high chlor a. In order to put these high areas into this context, the maximum values were mapped with respect to the standard deviation of chlor a concentration over the whole data set. Standard deviations of 4, 5 and 6 were calculated, and a figure of mean +5 SD (Figure 6.2), which shows clear locations of high chlor a, was selected. Data for chlor a was obtained from the Suomi National Polar-Orbiting Partnership (SNPP)2 Visible Infrared Imaging Radiometer Suite (VIIRS) 4 km resolution chlor a data product, covering the years 2012–2017, as 8-day composite mean images, via NASA's OceanColor Web.

Associated Links

https://eospso.nasa.gov/missions/suomi-national-polar-orbiting-partnership

1500: Benthic family richness



Benthic family richness, >40 families (HB)

Date: 2018

Open Source: No

Organization: WWF-Canada

Associated Report: Generated in-house using data from multiple sources

Authors: WWF-Canada

Productivity & Diversity

Data Summary

Management Unit: N/A

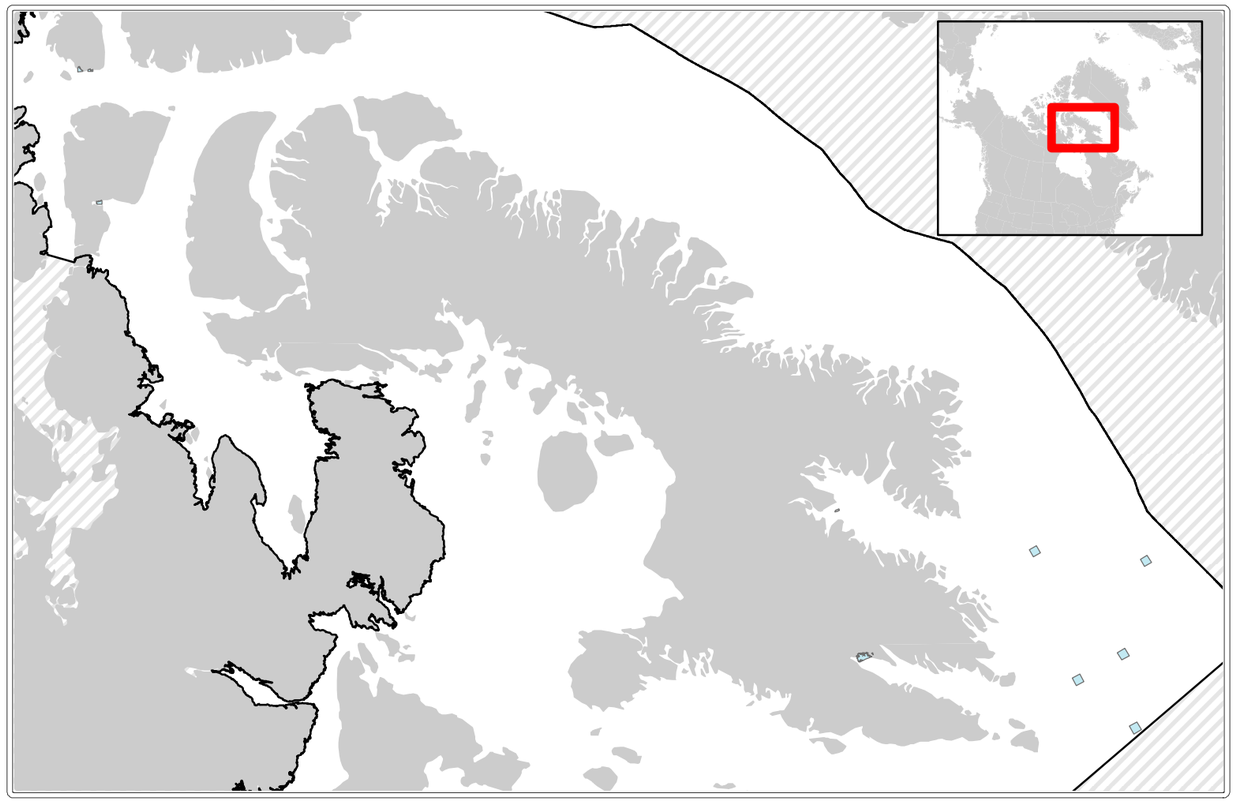
Marine Bioregion: Hudson Bay Complex

Description: Benthic richness polygons were generated in house using benthic presence data sets assembled by a contractor, relying on records from OBIS, GBIF, and other benthic datasets (see MARINE ECOLOGICALCONSERVATION FOR THE CANADIAN EASTERN ARCTIC (MECCEA) A Systematic Planning Approach for Identifying Priority Areas for Conservation Technical Report). Data were merged using R, imported into ArcGIS 10.6, and clipped to the MECCEA project's study area resulting in a benthic presence shapefile (points). A 30km by 30km fishnet grid was created, clipped to the MECCEA study area, and intersected with the benthic presence shapefile. The intersected file was imported into R and the number of species per grid cell and the number of families per grid cell were calculated. Three highest intervals of family richness were taken and combined into one layer to create polygons of areas of high benthic family richness, which were then split by bioregion.

Associated Links

N/A

1501: Benthic family richness



Benthic family richness, >40 families (EA)

Date: 2018

Open Source: No

Organization: WWF-Canada

Associated Report: Generated in-house using data from multiple sources

Authors: WWF-Canada

Productivity & Diversity

Data Summary

Management Unit: N/A

Marine Bioregion: Eastern Arctic

Description: Benthic richness polygons were generated in house using benthic presence data sets assembled by a contractor, relying on records from OBIS, GBIF, and other benthic datasets (see MARINE ECOLOGICALCONSERVATION FOR THE CANADIAN EASTERN ARCTIC (MECCEA) A Systematic Planning Approach for Identifying Priority Areas for Conservation Technical Report). Data were merged using R, imported into ArcGIS 10.6, and clipped to the MECCEA project's study area resulting in a benthic presence shapefile (points). A 30km by 30km fishnet grid was created, clipped to the MECCEA study area, and intersected with the benthic presence shapefile. The intersected file was imported into R and the number of species per grid cell and the number of families per grid cell were calculated. Three highest intervals of family richness were taken and combined into one layer to create polygons of areas of high benthic family richness, which were then split by bioregion.

Associated Links

N/A