VISITORS GUIDE 2016 Discover Nunavut's Capital





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City Map Pullout in center

Cover Photo: Moon Boat by Mark Aspland



Published By
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INUKTITUT Words & Phrases

Iqaluit place of many fish

Iqalummiut resident of Iqaluit

Inuk - a person

Inuit - people

Qanuippit? -How are you?

Qanuinngittunga - I am fine.

> Nakurmiik -Thank you.

llali -You're welcome.

Kinauvit? - What is your name?

Una kisuuva? - What is this?

Qatsiralaaqpa? -How much will it cost?



Welcome to Iqaluit, Canada's youngest and smallest capital city. When you arrive in Iqaluit you truly feel like you are in a different world, a wonderfully different world. The northern lights. The endless tundra. The wide open spaces. The gently sloping mountains. Polar bears. Narwhal. The clear water of Frobisher Bay. Add to this natural beauty the deep-rooted Inuit culture and rich diversity of experiences, and you know this place is special.

Igaluit was once a United States Air Force base, used to bustle with whalers and fur traders, and was the centre for radar systems and the DEW Line construction operations.

These days, Iqaluit is synonymous with culture, art, business and tourism. The city offers a glimpse of traditional Arctic life alongside the conveniences of a southern centre. Don't let its remote location fool you: here you'll find shopping, high-end cuisine, modern hotels, banking, and phone and Internet services.

A quick stroll through the city streets can reveal countless surprises. Listen carefully for snippets of conversation in Inuktitut - the mother tongue of the Inuit - and watch for Elders and locals wearing traditional sealskin clothing. Drop by an art gallery to experience unique artwork by Nunavut artists, and take a piece of the Arctic home with you.

Visitors in the summer will be treated to continuous daylight and colourful bursts of wildflowers that grow across the tundra. Winter travellers are almost guaranteed to see the vibrant aurora borealis light up the night sky with red, blue, purple, green and white dancing lights.

Iqaluit is the jump off point for people destined for other communities on Baffin Island, and is the ideal spot to begin your Arctic adventure.

NORTHERN LIGHTS

The Northern Lights are most active from October through February, and light up the night sky with dazzling ribbons of colour. Also known as the aurora borealis, or aqsarniit in Inuktitut, they occur when particles from the sun and the Earth's atmosphere collide, creating rippling streams of light. Solar storms will occasionally increase the amount of particles hitting the Earth, causing incredible displays.

Iqaluit receives only about four hours of daylight during December, which makes it an ideal place and time to watch this magical light show. Make sure you dress warmly before heading outside and bring some hot chocolate.

THE CITY THAT NEVER SLEEPS

The day-night cycle varies throughout the North based on the season, and Iqaluit is no exception. In the summer, expect mild weather and nearly 24 hours of daylight. Winter brings colder temperatures and only four hours of sun each day. Locals take advantage of the extended sunshine in the summer months, so be sure to watch for the many events and activities scheduled throughout the city.







History



The Inuit connection with the land goes beyond food and shelter. It's a spiritual relationship where Inuit believe they are of the land, intrinsically part of the land. This has always been a strong aspect of Inuit culture.

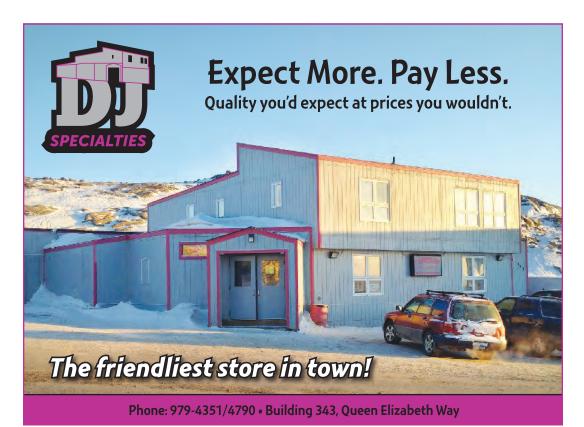
The first European to document the region was Martin Frobisher, who believed he had found a strait that led to China. He named this body of water Frobisher's Straits, later determined to be a bay by another explorer, Charles Hall. Hall made this discovery in 1861 while searching for the lost Franklin Expedition, and named the bay after his Inuit guide, Koojesse.

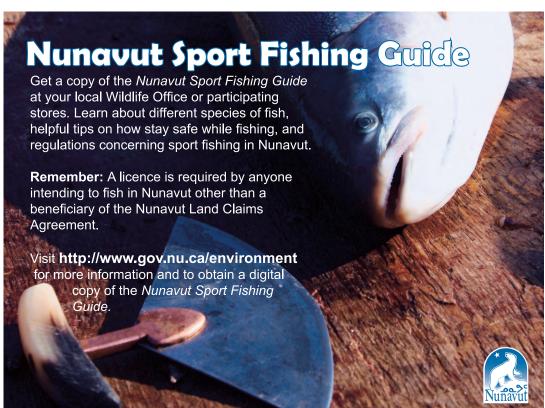
Whaling brought early settlers to the area until the 1900s, when the industry collapsed and fur trading began to boom. In 1914, a Hudson Bay trading post was established at Ward Inlet, about 64 kilometres from Iqaluit's current location.

Inuit began to move in off the land in the early 1940s after the United States Air Force built a military base at what is now known as Iqaluit. The Hudson's Bay Companymoved the Ward Inlet trading post to Apex's current location to take advantage of the airbase and better serve the Inuit who had relocated.

In the late 1950s, the government of Canada began to send teachers, administrators and doctors to the community, then known as Frobisher Bay. By the early 1960s, the U.S. military had left and control of the settlement became the responsibility of Canada.

In 1987, Frobisher Bay was officially renamed to Iqaluit, the original Inuktitut name for the area. The community was given city status in 2001, two years after the historic formation of the Territory of Nunavut.





Iqaluit has a fascinating, vibrant Inuit culture

where residents balance traditional and modern life. Traditional Inuit carvings rest outside administrative buildings, and women in traditional amauti walk the streets alongside modern vehicles.

Then there is the culture introduced by the people who come from around the world. The city is a mosaic of some of the most interesting people you will ever meet.

There are festivals to celebrate the city's dynamic arts community, and many artists, filmmakers and musicians live in the capital.

Nunavut Day features demonstrations of Inuit traditions, such as drum dancing, throat singing and community feasts. Throat singing is a true art performed by pairs of women and can take years to master. Once you hear it, you will never forget the sound.

DID YOU KNOW?

Nunavut has four official languages: Inuktitut, Inuinnaqtun, English and French!

In winter, iglu-making, seal skinning and other competitions provide entertainment throughout the cold, dark months. Inuit traditionally used games to keep active. These games require little to no equipment and instead, athletes rely on their strength and endurance to win. The knuckle hop, high kick and leg wrestle are examples of traditional tests of strength and agility.



IO ALUIT VISITORS GUIDE 2016





Yes, Iqaluit gets cold, but when ice crystals float in the air and the setting sun highlights the landscape and buildings in a pink glow, it's magical.

The climate is distinctly Arctic, with long winters and short, mild summers. Iqaluit winter temperatures can easily drop to -30°C or lower, while summertime brings temperatures in the 5°C to 25°C range from May through to August. There is little humidity and a lot of sunshine in Iqaluit.

Summer brings long days and typical coastal bouts of wind and fog. Even on a sunny day in the summer, make sure to bring along a hat and mittens on boat rides, as the air can feel much cooler on the open water.

WHAT SHOULD I WEAR?

When dressing for the outdoors, make sure to take the wind chill factor into account. Although the thermometer may read -20°C, a

strong wind can easily drop that temperature by another 30 degrees. It's also good to keep in mind that the temperature outside of town, such as on the sea ice, can be much colder than within city limits, so take extra care when bundling up for a snowmobile or dogsled ride. Never underestimate the wind and cold temperatures.

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





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Tung'gahuqgiti talvunga Nunavunmun

Unikkaarvik Pulaarvik, Igaluit

Nunavut imalu ilihimayuutuqaq talvuna amiggaitunik taquufakgumainnangnaqtunik, pinikgiyauyuuktuqlu pitquuhiiniklu, unalu Inuit titirauyainiklu. Ilituqgilugu uvagut nunariyaptingni talvunggaunginakgialiuyuutit huumilikaq puulaktaqviinnun, nipinik nallagiaktuklutitlunin, unalu taquungakgiaktuqhuugu talvunalu itqaumariiyauganginnakparianganilu aqqiuvaktaqgiiyangnik.

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Welcome to Nunavut

Unikkaarvik Visitor Centre, Igaluit

Nunavut is known for its many attractions, vibrant culture, and Inuit art. Discover our territory's exceptional sights, sounds, and experiences that will make your visit memorable.

Bienvenue au Nunavut

Centre des visiteurs Unikkaarvik, Iqaluit

Le Nunavut est reconnu pour ses nombreuses attractions, sa culture dynamique et l'art inuit. Découvrez les paysages et les sons exceptionnels de notre territoire et vivez des expériences qui rendront votre visite inoubliable.

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

You can get away with bundling up under a regular winter coat if you aren't going out much, but for trips out onto the tundra, a proper parka is considered essential.

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

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



Kite ski on the sea ice of Frobisher Bay in early spring, or hitch a ride on a dog sled. In the summer, book a sightseeing tour to go whale watching, hike the rugged terrain or grab a map and explore the city's scenic landmarks and cultural heritage.



LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

In addition to its beautiful woodwork and unique architecture and furnishings, including sealskin chairs, the Legislative Assembly is the centre of Nunavut's government and is well worth the visit. Call ahead to book a tour, and request an interpreter if necessary.

The mace of Nunavut: the mace is made from narwhal tusk and includes gemstones, such as quartz, garnet, amethyst, white marble, green citrine, diamond and blue lapis lazuli. The lapis is from Kimmirut and one of only three lapis lazuli deposits in the world. All the materials and the mace's artists are from Nunavut.

UNIKKAARVIK VISITORS CENTRE

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

NUNATTA SUNAKKUTAANGIT MUSEUM

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

APEX

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

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

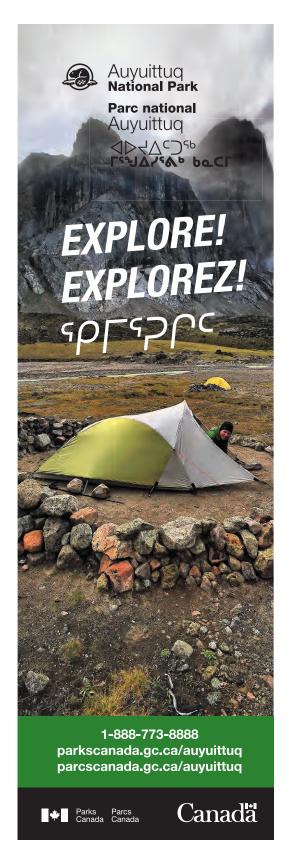


ROAD TO NOWHERE

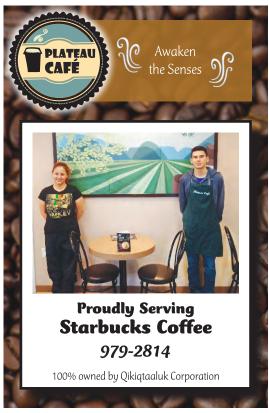
While not an official tourist destination, the Road to Nowhere is well-known amongst locals. Winding its way through lakes across the tundra, this road ends a few kilometres outside the city. It's a popular camping spot, and you can often see tents pitched beside the shallow lakes as you drive along.

While the sign that marks the Road to Nowhere makes for a great photo opportunity, people have been known to steal it as a souvenir from time to time. You can always buy your own Road to Nowhere sign from one of the city's many gift shops.









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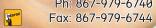
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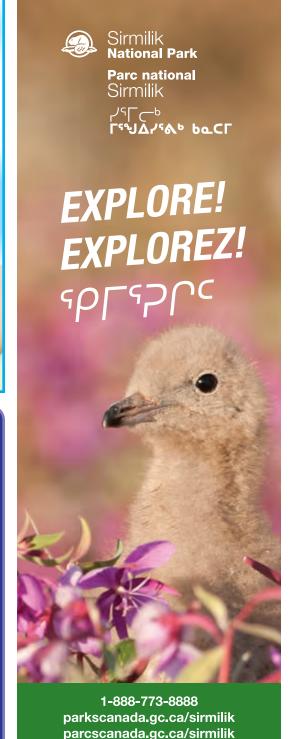
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Arts & Crafts







DID YOU KNOW?

There are an estimated 3,000 artists currently working in Nunavut!

A TRADITION PASSED DOWN THROUGH THE GENERATIONS

Traditional northern art is inspired by knowledge that is proudly passed down through generations. The art reflects the close relationship people have with the land and the wildlife. Carvings are lovingly crafted from stone, antler, hooves and bone. Painting and printmaking bring a canvas to life. Fibre art and jewelry reflect the deeply personal style of each artisan.

In Iqaluit you can find everything from delicate earrings made out of walrus whiskers to ivory and soapstone carvings. The Nunatta Sunakkutaangit Museum is the perfect place to start if you're looking to buy art. Explore the display cases to see what local artists are offering.

Artists in Iqaluit often approach travellers in the streets or even while dining. Don't be surprised if someone comes by your table with a selection of pieces for sale. Bartering is normal, but keep in mind that many artists make their livelihoods and support their families with the money made from selling their artwork, so be fair when negotiating prices.

Making clothing is considered an art form in itself, and local seamstresses produce amazing parkas, mittens and sealskin boots, known as kamiik in Inuktitut. Years of hard work and practice allow these seamstresses to create intricate designs using different shades of sealskin on many types of garments.

Prices range anywhere from \$20 for a small item, such as hairpins made from scraps of sealskin, to thousands of dollars for large soapstone carvings. To watch artists at work, check out Arctic College's jewelry and metalwork program, located downtown. It's a great place to see art-making up close. Young artists learn the latest techniques while staying connected to their land and culture.

Craft sales are common, and if one takes place during your visit, be sure to stop by. Homemade bannock and handmade mittens are often for sale. In the summer, local artists will often set up shop outside their homes to work on pieces.

Inuit artists are known around the world for their distinct creations.





Nunavut Arctic College can help you prepare for training, employment, and business opportunities in Nunavut. Programs offered at our Cambridge Bay, Rankin Inlet and Iqaluit campuses, and at our 25 Community Learning Centres will help you succeed in your chosen career.

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Business Profile



Thomas came North and began working for the Government of Canada in 1968, in the settlement of Clyde River located at 72° degrees north on Baffin Island. Helen came to Igaluit, now the capital of Nunavut, in 1969.

After working as a teacher for two years, she took over the management of the local art cooperative. Thomas, also a teacher in Clyde River, then worked as the manager of the Arts and Crafts Centre, a federal government initiative to develop arts and crafts in the Eastern Arctic, based in Iqaluit.

Both Helen and Thomas were involved in the founding of the Nunatta Sunaquttangiit Museum Society in 1969 which took over a large collection of early Inuit artwork begun by the Federal Government in 1967.

After the start of their private business, activities centered around buying and selling carvings made by artists from all over Baffin Island. Iqaluit Fine Arts also printed a collection of engravings by Elisapee Ishulutak in the late 1980s and early 1990s. In 2014, Elisapee was awarded an Order of Canada.

The current gallery in Iqaluit carries sculpture, prints, tapestries and jewelry as well as paintings by non-Inuit artists, notably, Gabe Gely whose characterful oil paintings depict traditional Arctic scenes and portraits of Inuit sculptors, hunters and shamans. The gallery also carries popular sealskin sewn goods. The continuing effort of the gallery is to develop collections by established and emerging artists with the aim of presenting shows in specialist galleries.

Iqaluit Fine Arts is recognised as an appraiser and works with governments, and private corporations and individuals, in that capacity. The company also offers a packing and shipping service worldwide.

Transportation services are available.

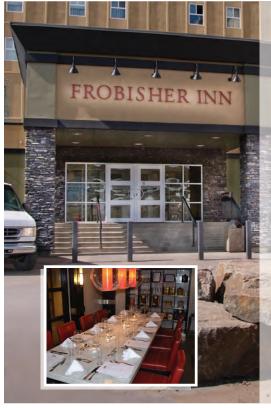
IQALUIT FINE ARTS STUDIO

1809 Kakivak Court Box 760, Iqaluit, NU XOA 0H0 Tel: 867.979.5544 Fax: 867.979.1293 Thomas and Helen Webster Email: ifasai@northwestel.net





Building 158, Iqaluit, NU XOA 0H0 Phone: 867-979-4458



FROBISHER INN

The Frobisher Inn is Iqaluit's largest full service hotel with 95 rooms. Featuring 37" flat screen TV, wireless internet in every room and free use of the business centre. While staying with us, enjoy meals in our renowned Gallery Fine Dining Room, meet friends in our lobby gourmet coffee bar, the Caribrew Cafe, and enjoy evening entertainment at the Storehouse Bar & Grill.

Even on the coldest day you will have indoor access to a convenience store, movie theatre and government offices. As the largest and best hotel in the Eastern Arctic, the Frobisher Inn is Iqaluit's full-service business.

Toll Free: 1-877-422-9422 www.frobisherinn.com IQALUIT, NU

Dining & Shopping



DINING

Dining in Iqaluit can be as interesting as anywhere on Earth. Take your palate on an adventure and explore country foods, such as Arctic char, turbot, whale, clams, mussels, wild plants and berries. Try muskox burgers or caribou stew.

Many community feasts are put on throughout the year. Holidays like Nunavut Day and Christmas typically include such a feast in their celebrations. Local hunters will donate food such as seal, beluga and bowhead whale.

During a feast, cardboard is placed on the floor of a community hall or arena and everyone gathers around to eat. Food was traditionally eaten raw and frozen, and many items, like caribou, are still eaten that way today. However, at modern community feasts, you can expect cooked items, such as caribou stew and bannock. Feel free to join in and experience a true taste of Inuit tradition.

For the not-so-adventurous, restaurants offer standard Canadian fare, such as hamburgers, steak and potatoes, and typical lunch items like soups and sandwiches.

SHOPPING

As the territorial capital and transportation hub of Baffin Island, Iqaluit has all the modern conveniences of a southern centre combined with traditional Inuit items.

Meander through locally owned stores that specialize in fur and sealskin clothing and also sell parkas, mittens, hats and headbands. Traditional games made of bone, antler and ivory, are also available, and what beautiful, unique gifts and keepsakes they are.

Arts and crafts are big business and beloved in the North. Jewelry, carvings, prints and even handmade sealskin yoga mat straps are for sale.

Many items are flown in or shipped by barge in the summer, so goods and services are more expensive than in other Canadian cities. Due to the city's remoteness, even the grocery stores sell staples along with clothing, books and even fresh flowers.

Most retail locations and restaurants accept debit and credit cards, and Iqaluit itself has three banks with 24-hour ATM machines.





SYLVIA GRINNELL TERRITORIAL PARK

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

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

There is a pavilion and a barbeque area, and easy access to gentle hiking trails and a spot to relax and watch the river. Information panels along the trails guide visitors through the park's history, and even include a guide to plants used by the Inuit for traditional medicine.

Geocaching enthusiasts can take advantage of the puzzle set up at the park, and guided tours can be arranged throughout the summer.

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

QAUMMAARVIIT TERRITORIAL PARK

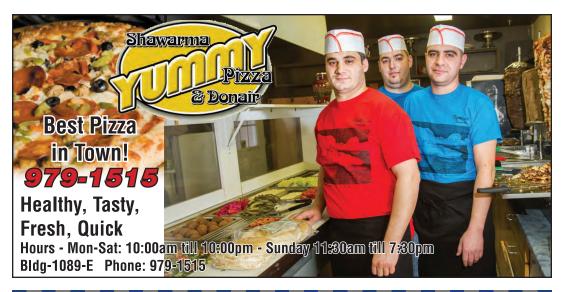
"the place that shines"

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

The rocky landscape is broken up by patches of lush vegetation that contains the remains of sod houses, giving visitors an idea of how the people here once lived.

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

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







Weekdays

7am to 10am (Breakfast) | 11:30am to 2pm (Lunch) | 5pm to 8:30pm (Dinner)

Weekends

7 am to 2pm (Breakfast & Brunch) | 5pm to 8:30pm (Dinner)

For reservations, call 1-867-979-4726 | Check out our website at www.watersedgekickincaribou.com

Looking for nightlife? Check out the Kickin Caribou Pub.

TAQAIQSIRVIK TERRITORIAL PARK

Just minutes away from Kimmirut, this campground features outhouse facilities, picnic tables and fire pits for cooking. Journeys through Katannilik Territorial Park or Soper River Valley usually end here.

Take your time before heading back to Iqaluit to tour the small community of Kimmirut and enjoy the hospitality from locals.

KEKERTEN TERRITORIAL PARK

Just 50 kilometres south of Pangnirtung you'll find the historical remains of past lives. The area was first used by Europeans as a Scottish whaling station in the 1840s. Now you can see the foundation of a storehouse built in 1857, the remnants of an antique whaling ship, and whaler's graveyard.

KATANNILIK TERRITORIAL PARK

"where there are waterfalls"

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

The park extends northwards from Pleasant Inlet near Kimmirut toward the southern shore of Frobisher Bay near Iqaluit. You can book a charter flight or boat ride from Iqaluit to explore the park's many cliffs, valleys and waterfalls that cascade down into the Soper Heritage River, a 1,200 kilometre Canadian heritage river because of its cultural significance and natural beauty.

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

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



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

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

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







Every summer, bursts of life and colour

emerge from layers of monochromatic bedrock and permafrost in and around Iqaluit. Arctic wildflowers are tenacious, thriving despite the shallow soil and short seasons. Constant summer daylight means the tundra around the capital explodes with colour no matter where you look.

In late June and July, the landscape around the city is blanketed in a carpet of mostly perennial flowers, many of which grow only a few inches tall. There are 200 species of flowering plants in the tundra meadows of Nunavut, plus an even greater number of lichens and mosses. Nunavut's territorial flower, the ground-hugging purple saxifrage, is the first to bloom and appears as soon as the last snow melts. Yellow Arctic poppies, bluebells and buttercups are soon to follow, accompanied by bumblebees and butterflies.

Arctic cotton, also called cottongrass, appears as tiny balls of fluff atop short, thin stalks and are found in acidic bog habitats. Inuit traditionally used this plant for a variety of things, including as a medicinal plant to treat bladder stones and as wicks for traditional



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

The tundra also hosts a variety of wild berries, once a vital part of the Inuit diet. Even today, residents spend entire weekends crouched over treasured spots, picking alpine bearberries, wild blueberries, cranberries and crowberries to store throughout the winter. These berries can either be eaten as is, or transformed into jams, jellies and delicious baked pies.

Jealy Jacocopy Color Displayer

Bienvenue à la formidable ville d'Igaluit.

Je suis sûr que vous trouverez notre peuple sympathique et notre environnement naturel beau. S.V.P. prenez-y plaisir et j'espère que vous reviendrez nous visiter encore bientôt.

Welcome to the Great City of Igaluit.

I'm sure you will find our people friendly and our natural surroundings beautiful. Please enjoy and I hope you will come to visit us again soon.



Dage LebediAd Nunavut Maligaliurvia Legislative Assembly of Nunavut Assemblée législative du Nunavut

40° HΔ64. LCUCDGONG ASPORC-CYDO George Hickes, MLA for Tasiluk ▷5bら∩6/phone 867.979.6923 dbc)dc/fax 867,979,4604 100B-1088 「<Aト くつんへいし Δ°b_Δ°, _0_9°/ Mivvik St. Iqaluit, NU GeorgeHickes@tasilukmla.ca



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Fishing



One of the most delicious species

of cold-water fish is Arctic char. It's a Nunavut specialty and is beloved by anglers around the world. A relative of the salmon, its orange-red flesh and delicate flavour makes for a great meal, whether it's fresh dressed, smoked or jerky. Arctic char is the most northerly of any freshwater fish and is known for its fighting spirit, making every cast unpredictable.

Char are found in the rivers, lakes and saltwater, in and around the city, and throughout Baffin Island. Head down to Sylvia Grinnell Territorial Park to drop a line in the river, or the more adventurous can hire an outfitter to take them on a fishing excursion you won't forget.

You can also find trout, pike and arctic grayling in the Territory's many waterways. The lunkers here are enormous, and can weigh up to 18 kilograms!

It's amazing to see how fishing styles have changed. Traditional Inuit used their hands, harpoons or spears and nets made from leather or animal sinew. These days, many anglers fly fish, ice fish or spin cast.



You'll need a fishing licence

to cast in Nunavut's waters, which is easily obtainable by going to a local retail store, wildlife office, or at the Department of Fisheries and Oceans offices.

Keep in mind that if you plan on fishing in a National Park, you will need a separate licence. Contact Parks Canada for more information.

b>ילם הארומקחם katjagnaag listen to the land







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www.nunavut parks.com

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Des visites guidées sont offertes tous les jours: De juin à août à 13 h 30 De septembre à mai, les visites sont offertes sur rendez-vous

Tours Available Daily: June to August at 1:30 pm September to May by Appointment



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Calendar of Events - What's Chappening?

FEBRUARY IS BLACK HISTORY MONTH throughout North America. There are celebrations every other weekend at the Public Library, Visitors' Centre, and museum. Throughout the month there are different African and Caribbean displays of art.

APRIL 15 TO 23 Toonik Tyme is held each spring in mid-April. From the first festival in 1965. this annual event has expanded to become a week-long frenzy of activity and competition. Snowmobile races on the sea ice, seal skinning contests, and Inuit traditional games all take place throughout the week, along with craft sales and scavenger hunts. This is a great chance to bundle up and get outside!

JUNE 30 TO JULY 3 Alianait Arts Festival

The Alianait Arts Festival presents music, film, storytelling, circus, arts, dance, theatre, and visual arts. Hosted in Igaluit, Nunavut, the festival runs from June 26 to July 1, 2015, with additional events held throughout the year. If you're planning a trip to Igaluit, make sure your timing coincides with this amazing event! Visit www.alianait.com for more information.

JUNE 27 TO AUGUST 19 Summer Camp is held for children between the ages of 5 to 12. Various activities are held for the children that involve healthy living such as arts & crafts, soccer, and museum visits. High school students are encouraged to apply for summer employment as Camp Supervisors and Camp Assistants.

JULY 1 Canada Day is always a great time with a parade, hot dogs, chili, performers, games, face painting, and firefighter demonstrations.

Nunavut Arts Festival This event puts the spotlight on Nunavut's artistic community and celebrates their work. The event draws artists from across the territory to participate in workshops and sell their work, which include carvings, paintings, and prints. Call the Nunavut Arts and Crafts Association at 1-866-979-7808 for more information. Visit www.nunavutartsandcraftsassociation.com for more information.

JULY 9 Nunavut Day activities include Best Inuit Traditional Clothing, Scrabble & Chess Challenge, and Talent Show; great prizes are given to the winners.

SEPTEMBER 10 Mass Registration takes place where groups, individuals, and volunteers can register for all kinds of sports and activities.

SEPTEMBER 18 Terry Fox Run The run usually begins at Sylvia Grinnell Territorial Park and attracts lots of participants. If you're here in September, sign up and help raise some funds for cancer research!

The Annual Nunavut Trade Show Creating stronger business partnerships, this event features speakers, seminars, and the opportunity to showcase programs and services available in Nunavut.

OCTOBER 31 Spookarama is held on Halloween evening for youth to take part in the Halloween activities. A dance at a secret location is held with door, costume, and game(s) prizes.

DECEMBER 3 Santa Claus Parade Though the weather is cold, Igalummiut always come out for their chance to see Santa Claus! Organizations, businesses, and individuals are encouraged to decorate vehicles for the parade which winds its way through the city.

DECEMBER 15 Qaumakuluit Decorating Contest

Decorators compete for the best-dressed house in town during this annual Christmas light decorating contest.

DECEMBER 23 TO JANUARY 1 Christmas Games

Break out of the winter blues with annual Christmas games featuring indoor and outdoor games, musicians, and square dances.

*All dates are tentative and are subject to change

CITY OF TOALUIT NUNAVUT'S CAPITAL



Phone Numbers

Activities enjoyed in the city:

Air Cadets

Hockey (men/women/children), various fitness

cross-country skiing, curling, disc golf, dog sledding/

dog teams, figure skating, Frisbee, racquet club, golf

slo-pitch, snowmobiling, social dance, speed skating,

Taekwon-Do, Tai Chi, yoga, volleyball, scouts group

course, gymnastics, hip hop, Indian dance group,

karate, judo, soccer, archery, kayaking, shooting,

skate-park, skiing, informal skijoring, kite skiing,

(cubs, scouts), Girl Guides (Sprites, Pathfinders),

Junior Rangers, Makkuttukkuvik Youth Centre.

centres, badminton, basketball, broomball,

City of Iqaluit	979-560
Emergency/Ambulance	979-442
Police (RCMP)	
Medical Qikiqtani General Hospital	.975-860
Weather forecast Environment Canada	979-644

Special Interest Groups:

OO Alianait Festival and Concert Series, Elder's Group, Igaluit Music Society, Qaggiavuut Society for a Nunavut Performing Arts Centre, Sewing groups and classes, Festive groups, Al-ANON, CASARA (air search and rescue), Embrace Life Council, Inuksuk AA Group, Society, Nunavut AIDS Information Line, Nunavut Kamatsiagtut Help Line, Oavuktuvik Soup Kitchen, Piviniit Thrift Shop, Red Cross, Tasiugtigiit Society (Hand-in-hand), YWCA Aavvik.

Population

7.177 Inuit 60% of residents

Location

- 63°45′N 68°31′W
- 2.060 air km north of Montreal
- 1,504 air km south-south-east of Grise Fiord
- 1,609 air km east-south-east of Cambridge Bay
- 1,175 air km east of Rankin Inlet

Businesses and Services

- capital and transportation hub of Nunavut
- wide range of head offices for northern businesses and organizations; 450 registered service and retail businesses including numerous arts and crafts outlets

Official name

• Igaluit (inuktitut for "place of many fish") before 1987 Frobisher Bay named for explorer Martin Frobisher

Average annual precipitation

• 19.2 cm rain • 43.3 cm snow

- CBC 1230 AM (English and Inuktitut)
- Radio Igaluit, CFRT 107.3 FM
- (French and Inuktitut)
- CIQA FM 93.3 (weather forecast)
- 99.9 IceFM Igaluit (English, French and Inuktitu
- 103.5 Capital FM



Nunavut Area:

.994 million square kilometre: (20% of Canada's area)

Population: 33,697

Source: Statistics Canada and Nunavut Bureau of Statistics

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2LD° 700°5°. 4LD 505° 250° Front row, left to right: Councillors Simon Nattag, Megan Pizzo-Lyall, Mayor

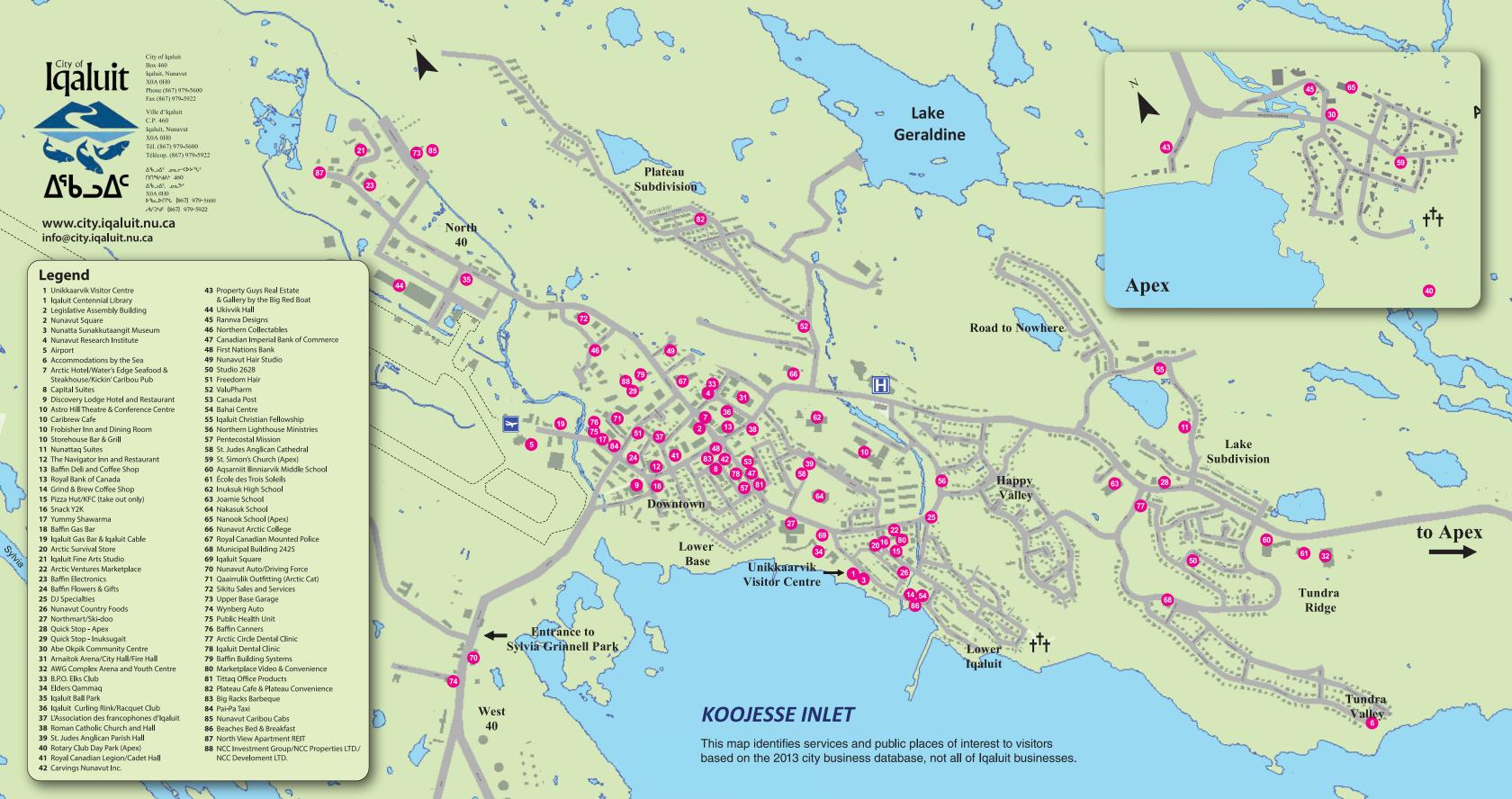
Madeleine Redfern, and Councillor Joanasie Akumalik. Back row, left to right: Councillors Gideonie Joamie, Terry Dobbin, Kuthula Matshazi, Romeyn Stevenson, and Jason Rochon.



Welcome to Igaluit! Nunavut's Capital

Igaluit, capital city of Nunavut, is unlike any other in Canada. Since the creation of the territory, Igaluit has more than doubled in population. There's a lot to do in Igaluit, from walks along one of our community trails, visiting Sylvia Grinnell park, touring the Nunavut legislative assembly, or learning about Inuit culture at the Nunatta museum and much more.

Whether you are in Igaluit for business, visiting family and friends, or here for pleasure, you can make the most of your visit by experiencing as much of the place, people and cultures. This guide and the visitor centre staff can provide you some ideas of what is happening around town when you are here. Without a doubt, the more you do, the more you will enjoy your stay - and have lots of stories to share with your family and friends when you get back home.





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NCC Investment Group Inc. NCC ウムトナートイルーティン・ロートレットのC-kut Piqutinginnik Katimaylit Havakvinga Group d'investissement NCC Inc.



NCC Investment Group's business activities include real estate rentals, property management, real estate development and construction. We operate throughout Nunavut. NCC is experienced in Public Private Partnerships, project management and project financing.

Greg Cayen, President & CEO

Phone: (867) 979-8901 Cell: (867) 222-2600

Fax: (867) 979-8911 Email: gcayen@nig.ca

Mary Hanson-Akavak, *Finance Manager* Phone: (867) 979-8904 Fax: (867) 979-8910

Email: mhansona@niq.ca

NCC Properties Limited NCC Aものやい のにもしい NCC-kut Igluqpangit Tamayangillu Havakvinga Biens immobiliers NCC Ltée



valued above \$400,000,000. Our holdings include Inuksugait Plaza, the premier residential address in Iqaluit, as well as housing units in 11 Nunavut communities. We also own and manage the Nunavut Legislative Assembly Building and 9 Government of Nunavut Office Buildings located across the territory.

Brent Crooks. Vice-President Properties

NCC Properties Limited owns and manages a real-estate portfolio

Brent Crooks, *Vice-President Properties*Phone: (867) 979-8902 Cell: (867) 222-3045
Fax: (867) 979-8910 Email: bcrooks@nig.ca

Naomi Grandahl, Leasing Manager

Phone: (867) 979-8903 Cell: (867) 222-4545 Fax: (867) 979-8910 Email: ngrandahl@nig.ca

Karl Lindell, Property Manager

Phone: (867) 979-8905 Cell: (867) 222-1653 Fax: (867) 979-8910 Email: klindell@nig.ca

Billy Inukshuk, *Building Maintainer Inuksugait Plaza* Cell: (867) 222-3043
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NCC Development Limited is committed to building quality commercial, residential and industrial buildings on time and on budget. NCC has over 15 years of experience in delivering quality construction throughout Nunavut and employs a workforce of more than 60% Inuit.

Clarence Synard, Vice-President Development

Phone: (867) 979-8913 Cell: (867) 222-2279

Fax: (867) 979-0127 Email: csynard@gmail.com

Lisa MacDonald, Office Manager

Phone: (867) 979-8913 Cell: (867) 222-3047

Fax: (867) 979-0127 Email: ncclisa@gmail.com



NCC Investment Group NCC Properties Limited NCC Development Ltd.

NCC group of companies are 100% Inuit owned







Just outside of Nunavut's bustling capital city lies an expansive, untouched wilderness, which is home to many of the Arctic's iconic animals.

Frobisher Bay, an inlet of the Labrador Sea located on the southeast corner of Baffin Island, has seals, beluga whales, walrus and plenty of fish.

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

Land mammals include Arctic hares, lemmings, Arctic foxes and, of course, polar bears.

These massive carnivores hunt seals with their keen senses, 12-inch-wide paws and claws measuring two inches or longer. Iqaluit – like many other Arctic communities – happens to lay within their hunting range. Though bear sightings near the city are rare, the times you



do happen to spot one will often be near the municipal dump and Sylvia Grinnell River area. It's important to remember that polar bears are dangerous; as much as snapping a photo of one might be tempting, you should never approach a bear and steer clear of any areas where one has been spotted until it's safe.

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





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Hunting



Traditional Inuit hunters have always been

people of patience, endurance and tenacity, with the strength and skills to survive the harsh elements while tracking Nunavut's highly prized big game. Muskoxen, caribou, walrus, wolves, game birds and the granddaddy of them all, polar bears, are found on Baffin Island. Smaller game such as ground squirrels and Arctic hare are also plentiful.

Iqaluit is the first stop for any expedition. Arrangements can be made with outfitters who can take you into the interior of the island and show you all the best hunting spots.

The Territory has three different types of hunting licences. Nunavut resident licences are available to Canadian citizens who have lived in the Territory for the past three months. Citizens who have not must use a non-resident licence. Non-resident foreigner licences are for hunters who are neither a Canadian citizen nor a resident of Nunavut. Keep in mind that anyone without a resident licence must hire an outfitter to hunt big game animals.

Hunters looking to export game will need to get a wildlife export permit. Local outfitters will explain the details involved.

Hunters from the United States should check with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service regarding the import of polar bear pelts and other big game.

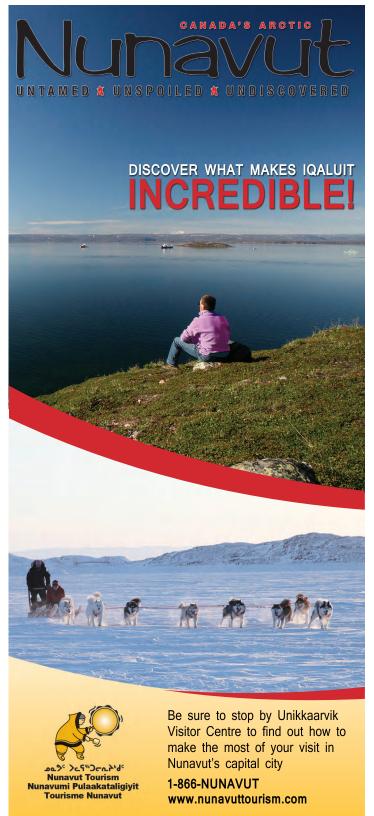


To learn more about hunting rules and regulations in Nunavut, visit the Government of Nunavut Department of Environment website: http://env.gov.nu.ca/ or call one of the following locations:

Headquarters Office in Iqaluit Phone: 867-975-5955

Regional Office in Kugluktuk Phone: 867-982-7240

Regional Office in Arviat Phone: 867-857-2828

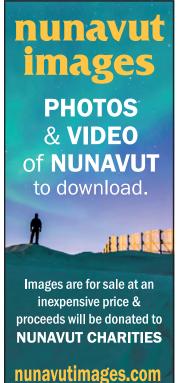


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POLAR BEAR

Also known as the sea bear or ice bear. A dangerous carnivore with excellent senses. An adult male can reach three metres in height when standing and 720 kilograms.



WOLF | ⊲LP56 | AMARUQ

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



ARCTIC HARE | >b = 46 | UKALIQ

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



CARIBOU | DOD | TUKTU

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



MUSKOX | ⊳r°lb | UMINGMAK

Date back to the Pleistocene Ice Age. Feature long, curved horns and a thick coat. The males exude a musky odour. There are about 60,000 living in Nunavut, usually in small herds.

WALRUS |<A&Sb | AIVIQ

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

PTARMIGAN | <>PUPS | AQIGGIQ

A low-flying game bird in the grouse family. The territorial bird of Nunavut, found everywhere. Excellent camouflage.

GROUND SQUIRREL | Y676 | SIKSIK

The arctic ground squirrel, a subfamily of tundra marmot, is the largest and most northern dwelling ground squirrel species. Weigh about 900 grams.







THE BAFFIN REGION

Qikiqtaaluk

Time Zone: Eastern (UTC -5)
Population: 16,810

Baffin Island is the largest island in Canada and fifth-largest in the world. It's a mountainous arctic destination, closely connected to the land and the sea. World-class sights, such as vertical cliffs, fjords, ice caves, mountains, waterfalls, archaeological sites and a huge variety of wildlife await you.

The most popular tourist destination in Nunavut, the island hosts 63 per cent of the Territory's tourists each year. There are eight communities located on the island, each with something unique to offer.

Your journey begins in Iqaluit, Nunavut's capital city, which has daily 737 passenger jet service to Ottawa, and scheduled service to Montreal and Yellowknife via Rankin Inlet. Smaller aircraft designed to land on gravel runways service most of the other communities.

PANGNIRTUNG

Panniqtuuq - "the place of many bull caribou" Population: 1,550

Pangnirtung is a ruggedly beautiful hamlet known to locals as "Pang." Located on the coast of the Pangnirtung Fjord at the north end of Cumberland Sound, Pang is surrounded by mountains and sits only 50 kilometres south of the Arctic Circle. One look and you will be charmed and lured by its breathtaking landscape and scenery.

Hear the echoes of the past as you travel Akshayuk Pass, a traditional travel corridor used by Inuit for thousands of years.

Pang is a gateway to Auyuittuq National Park, a 19,089-square-kilometre park whose trails, glaciers and tall granite cliffs are loved by hikers and climbing enthusiasts from around the world. The park is about 28 kilometres north of Pangnirtung and entry is possible by late June, but this date is dependent on the weather.

Pangnirtung artists are world famous for their lithographs, prints and tapestries. The Uqqurmiut Centre for Arts and Crafts showcases the area's many talented artisans. Check out the hand-crocheted "Pang Hat," a topper that entered the

b>ילם sb) katjagnaag listen to the land







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Ulu Drive Northern Collectables





international spotlight after Scottish actor and comedian Billy Connolly wore one during his visit to the hamlet in 2008.

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

KIMMIRUT

"heel"

Population: 425

Kimmirut is the southernmost community on Baffin Island. It's located in Glasglow Inlet, next to the mouth of the Soper Heritage River. Known as one of Baffin Island's more traditional communities, hunting and fishing are still a large part of daily life and many families rely on subsistence hunting to feed their families. Wildlife is plentiful and outdoor activities range from hiking to fishing and boating.

Tourism and cruise ship traffic has become more prevalent in the community in recent years, and ships now visit every summer to allow passengers to take photos, buy artwork and jewelry, and watch traditional performances. Local artists do beadwork, carvings from ivory, soapstone and marble, and create using local gemstones. <u>www.kimmirut.ca</u>

QIKIQTARJUAQ

"big island" Population: 520

Qikiqtarjuaq, also known as "Qik" (pronounced "kick"), is a whale-watching mecca where visitors can expect to see a variety of whales, seals and icebergs. It's affectionately known as the iceberg capital of Nunavut. Get your cameras ready for the awe-inspiring beauty of icebergs, narwhals, bowhead whales and orcas.

Qik is also a traditional community where residents rely on hunting and fishing for the majority of their food.

Scuba diving has caught on in recent years as locals learned to use it to harvest clams from the ocean floor. Because diving operations vary from year to year, interested divers should check with the hamlet office to find out if outfitters are available for this once-in-a-lifetime experience.

Qikiqtarjuaq is another access point for Auyuittuq National Park.





CAPE DORSET

Kinngait - "mountains" Population: 1,236

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

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

Cape Dorset is on an island, and you can walk to the mainland during low tide.

There are several ancient archaeological sites that tell stories of the ancient Dorset people. There are stone structures dating back 3,000 years. Naturalists, hikers and photographers will enjoy Mallikjuaq Territorial Park. www.capedorset.ca

ARCTIC BAY

Ikpiarjuk - "the pocket" Population: 750 Arctic Bay is a traditional community in the High Arctic. Located on the northernmost point of Baffin Island along a sheltered gravel beach, it's a land of deep valleys and stunning fjords. The community is nestled between several hills and is known in Inuktitut as *ikpiarjuk*, meaning "the pocket." Hoodoos and red rock cliffs set off this beautiful tundra landscape.

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

HALL BEACH

Sanirajaq - "the shoreline place" Population: 748

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

The community is a must-see for nature lovers, as thousands of walrus, seals and whales congregate near the rich waters of the Foxe Basin throughout the year. The area boasts one



of the largest populations of walrus in the Arctic and migrating birds take shelter in the many lakes and ponds near the community.

POND INLET

Mittimatalik - "where is Mittima" Population: 1,300

Pond Inlet is known for its stunning landscape of ice caves, hoodoos, picturesque mountains and glaciers. Arrange with a local outfitter to take a trip to the ice floe edge to watch for narwhal and polar bears.

Located on Lancaster Sound, one of the most important marine wildlife areas on the planet, the area is home to a variety of species that breed, give birth and feed, including the bowhead whale, narwhal, walrus and seals. A trip to Sirmilik National Park offers visitors the chance to see the more than 50 species of birds that inhabit the area. www.pondinlet.ca

SANIKILUAQ

"home of Sandy Kiluaq" Population: 850

Sanikiluaq is Nunavut's southernmost settlement and is the only permanent

settlement on the archipelago that is Hudson Bay's Belcher Island. A unique community, it's home to thousands of migratory birds. Inuit here have been using eiderdown, gathered from the nests of Eider ducks in nearby cliffs, for thousands of years as insulation for duvets and outerwear.

Sanikiluaq's crafts are unique and include dolls made from fish skin and baskets made from woven lyme grass. Argellite, a dark stone found on the Belcher Islands, is used to create distinctive carvings. www.sanikiluaq.ca

IGLOOLIK

Iglulik - "place of igloos"

Population: 1,538

Inuit have used the island that Iglulik now calls home for over 4,000 years.

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

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

RESOLUTE

Qausuittuq - "place with no dawn" Population: 242

Resolute Bay is found on the southern coast of Cornwallis Island in the middle of the Northwest Passage. It's the starting point for any journeys made to the North Pole. It's also the second most northerly community in Canada and the headquarters for polar scientific research missions, acting as the jumping off point for scientists and researchers on their way to Ellesmere Island.

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

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

GRISE FIORD

Aujuittuq - "place that never thaws" Population: 141

Grise Fiord is located on the southern end of Ellesmere Island and is the most northerly

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

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

CLYDE RIVER

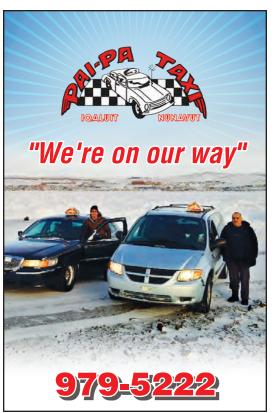
Kangiqtugaapik - "nice little inlet" Population: 850

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

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



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Kitikmeet Region



CAMBRIDGE BAY

Iqaluktuutiak - "good fishing place"

Population: 1,477

Cambridge Bay is the largest community and administrative centre for the Kitikmeot region. A regional hub, it acts as a stopover point for travellers heading to Yellowknife and farther south. Archaeological sites indicate the area has been inhabited for 4,000 years. More modern history includes stories of building a Catholic church in 1954 using seal oil and sand as mortar.

The community is on the southeast coast of Victoria Island and is an important point for vessels travelling the Northwest Passage. Cruise ships stop here to experience a hint of Arctic life. Anglers can catch giant Arctic char in the Ekalluk River, and local hunters harvest caribou and muskoxen.

European explorers searched for hundreds of years for a northwest passage through Canada's Arctic archipelago that would link Europe and Asia. The Kitikmeot region is the gateway to the Northwest Passage and encompasses the westernmost edge of Nunavut. One look at a map of the region shows water, everywhere. Rivers, inlets, lakes, peninsulas and islands dot the landscape. There are a number of protected areas in the Kitikmeot, and the enchanted barren lands and abundant plants and wildlife make this a traveller's dream.

Visitors to communities in this region can get to Cambridge Bay through direct flights from Iqaluit and Yellowknife before travelling onward. The Kitikmeot includes King William Island, Boothia Peninsula and parts of Victoria Island and Prince of Wales Island.

The region's proximity to the Northwest Territories is reflected in its communities' language, arts and culture. The Netsilik and Copper Inuit have lived here for many generations and much of the population still speaks Inuinnaqtun, a unique dialect of Inuktitut that is often considered its own language.



Cambridge Bay was selected as the location for the High Arctic Research Station, which will attract scientists and researchers from across the world.

Ovayok Territorial Park is home to an important landmark called Ovayok Mountain (Mount Pelly) that rises from the landscape. There are trails through untouched Arctic wilderness, with designated camping areas and historic sites. The park is also home to herds of muskoxen and lakes full of fish and waterfowl.

Queen Maud Migratory Bird Sanctuary is Canada's largest federally protected nature preserve. It is home to one of the world's greatest concentrations of nesting geese. <u>www.cambridgebay.ca</u>

TALOYOAK

Talurjuaq - "large caribou hunting blind" Population: 850

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

Traditional clothing here is different than in other Nunavut communities and women's

amauti are often beaded and brightly decorated. Taloyoak is also known for its "packing dolls," which depict animals carrying their young in amauti. Artists often create carvings from stone, whalebone, caribou antler and walrus ivory.

KUGLUKTUK

Qurluktuk - "the place of moving water" Population: 1,450

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

Kugluktuk was an important area for the Copper Inuit, who created tools and decorations using the region's copper deposits. The Inuit of Kugluktuk speak Inuinnaqtun — a slightly different language from Inuktitut — because they are Copper Inuit people, descendants of the ancient Thule with distinct cultural traditions.

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

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

KUGAARUK

"little stream" Population: 770

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

GJOA HAVEN

Uqsuqtuuq - "lots of fat" Population: 1,116

Gjoa Haven was named after a ship called the Gjoa, which was used by Norwegian explorer

Roald Amundsen who was the first to successfully traverse the Northwest Passage in 1906. The community is located on King William Island, which is famous in its own right for its role in the Franklin Expedition.

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

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

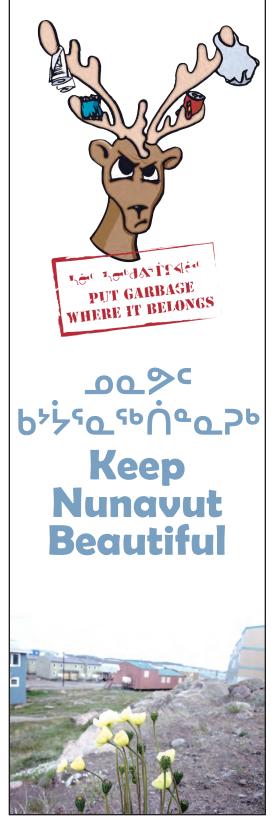
UMINGMAKTOK

"they caught a muskox" Population: 5

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









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Canadä







THE KIVALLIQ REGION

Time Zone: Central (UTC -6) Population: 8,955

Nunavut's Kivalliq region sits on the western shore of Hudson Bay and includes both Coats and Southampton Island. The area is home to thriving arts communities, a long and cultured history, and outdoor adventures you only dream about. The archaeology, legends, friendly people, wildlife and breathtaking scenery are all part of Kivalliq's charm.

Direct flights to Kivalliq communities are available from Iqaluit, Winnipeg and Yellowknife throughout the week.

CORAL HARBOUR

Salliq - "large, flat island in front of the mainland" Population: 800

Coral Harbour's English name comes from the fossilized coral found in the area. Located on Southampton Island, the community is surrounded by ancient coral reefs. The nearby Fossil Creek hosts 450 million-year-old fossilized corals and shells.

The island is home to Native Point, an archaeological site known as the Lost City of the North. This was the home of the Sallirmiut, believed to be the last peoples of the Thule culture.

Caribou and polar bears can be found here, as well as huge colonies of walrus that rest on the nearby Coats Island. Two bird sanctuaries are nearby, providing protected habitat for a huge variety of Arctic birds. www.coralharbour.ca



RANKIN INLET

Kangiqliniq - "deep bay" Population: 2,500

As the largest community in the Kivalliq region, Rankin Inlet is the transportation and government hub. There are several hotels and bed and breakfasts, as well as restaurants, stores and a coffee shop.

Rankin Inlet is the second-largest community in Nunavut and a centre for arts. The community is home to the first and only Inuit ceramic workshop in the world, The Matchbox Gallery, that has been in operation since the 1970s. In addition to ceramics, the workshop provides a place for local artists to create a variety of arts and crafts, such as jewelry, carvings and prints.

Marble Island, an island lined with veins of quartzite that give it a white, marble-like

appearance, is only a short boat ride away and is a must-see for travellers. You can view the graves of the ill-fated Knight Expedition crew, located on nearby Dead Man's Island. Keeping you company will be birds, seals, walrus, beluga whales, orcas and bowhead whales.

Rankin Inlet is also the home of Jordin Tootoo, the first Inuk to be drafted into the National Hockey League. www.rankininlet.ca

CHESTERFIELD INLET

Igluligaarjuk - "place with few houses" Population: 400

Chesterfield Inlet is the oldest permanent settlement in Nunavut. Inuit lived in the area long before contact with Europeans. A quick all-terrain vehicle ride will bring you to ancient Thule tent rings and animal traps located a short distance from town.

Iqalugaarjuup Nunanga Territorial Park, located 90 kilometres south of Chesterfield Inlet, is a long-popular camping and fishing spot. It was created to preserve important archaeological sites and to conserve habitat for loons, ducks, geese, cranes, voles, lemmings, hares, foxes, wolves, caribou, barren land grizzly and polar bears. The Medialine River cliff area is called *Ijiraliq* in Inuktitut, from Inuit legend, referring to the name of someone who turns into a whistling spirit, like a caribou.

Be sure to ask for a map of the Chesterfield Inlet Historic Trail and learn about some of the community's historic buildings. www.chesterfieldinlet.net

WHALE COVE

Tikiraqjuaq - "long point" Population: 403

Whale Cove is a traditional community and the place to visit if you're looking to see beluga whales. Every year, thousands of these beautiful mammals travel through the waters near the community where local outfitters can take you on a whale-watching excursion. Visitors can also enjoy the plentiful history, outdoor activities, and traditional arts, crafts and Inuit Games.

ARVIAT

"place of the bowhead whale" Population: 2,800

Formerly known as Eskimo Point, Arviat is the third-largest community in the Territory. It's the southernmost community on the mainland, and is just 90 kilometres from the treeline.

Residents have hunted polar bears and caribou for food and clothing for generations. Ancient qayaq (kayak) stands, tent rings and other archaeological sites just outside Arviat show off a long Inuit history. Locals are known for their extraordinary carvings and sealskin clothing.

For bird lovers, the McConnell River Migratory Bird Sanctuary, where you'll find 250,000 migratory birds, is only a short trip away. www.visitarviat.ca

REPULSE BAY

Naujaat - "seagulls' nesting place"

Population: 1,050

Repulse Bay sits right on top of the Arctic Circle and is the access point for visitors travelling to Wager Bay or Ukkusiksalik National Park - home to a reversing waterfall and fascinating archaeological sites. Polar





bears, caribou, narwhals, beluga whales, wolves and many unique bird species can all be observed here.

Anglers looking to fish here won't be disappointed, as the community is known throughout Nunavut for its delicious Arctic char with distinctive red flesh and mild flavour. www.repulsebay.ca

BAKER LAKE

Qamani'tuaq - "where the river widens" Population: 1,728

You can find all of Nunavut's communities on the coast – except for Baker Lake. This hamlet

is located at the geographical center of Canada and is the Territory's only inland community. A sign near the airport marks the spot and makes for a great souvenir photograph.

Baker Lake is located near the mouth of the Thelon River and the Thelon Wildlife Sanctuary, the largest wildlife refuge on the North American continent, with 52,000 square kilometers of protected land especially for muskoxen, caribou, geese and grizzly bears. Both the Thelon River and Kazan River are easily accessible from Baker Lake. www.bakerlake.ca



Uqqurmiut Arts & Crafts (Pangnirtung)

Stunning and internationally-known Inuit art facility, Uqqurmiut Arts & Crafts produces woven tapestries and items such as scarves, belts, and blankets, knit or crocheted sweaters, hats, mitts, as well as limited edition prints. Among the most recognized craft items available is the famous "Pang Hat".





Location: Building 382, downtown Pangnirtung, near the Co-Op.

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website: www.uggurmiut.ca

Visitor Information

GENERAL INFORMATION

Nunavut Tourism

Toll-Free: 1-866-NUNAVUT (686-2888)

www.nunavuttourism.com

Unikkaarvik Visitors Centre (867) 979-4636

CLIMATE

Iqaluit has a typical Arctic climate with cold winters and cool summers. Average monthly temperatures are below freezing for eight months of the year, so be sure to pack cold weather clothing and plenty of layers.

Average Temperatur	res High	Low
Spring	-9°C/15°F	-18°C/-2°F
Summer	12°C/54°F	4°C/39°F
Fall	-1°C/30°F	-6°C/20°F
Winter	-22°C/-9°F	-31°C/-23°F

SERVICES

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CIBC

611 Queen Elizabeth II Way (867) 979-8663

RBC

Igluvut Building #922 (867) 979-8700



First Nations Bank of Canada 630 Queen Elizabeth II Way 1-877-975-3770

Recreation

City of Iqaluit Recreation

Customer Service Centre 867-975-8400



TRANSPORTATION SERVICES

Airlines

Air Nunavut 1-866-388-5888

Calm Air 1-800-839-2256

Canadian North 1-800-661-1505

First Air 1-800-267-1247

Kivalliq Air 1-800-831-8472

Ground Transportation

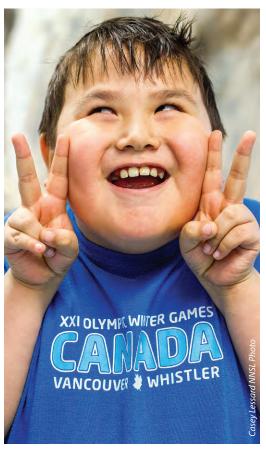
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