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VISITORS GUIDE 2020



MAPS I COMMUNITY PROFILES

FREE



Stays | Dining | Gatherings

Nunavut's most established full-service business hotel provides a relaxed modern setting with a selection of inviting room styles.

The Frobisher Inn Conference Centre

Iqaluit's premier conference facility and event space is configurable to host groups of all sizes, with a 440-capacity ballroom. Full catering and A/V services available.

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Casual or fine dining? The Frob is renowned for its sophisticated, breakfast, lunch and dinner menu and local delicacies. Book our Chef's Table for an unforgettable culinary experience.

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Known for its live music scene, big screen TVs, pool tables and casual pub fare, the Storehouse provides a welcoming atmosphere to unwind. Open 5 pm daily.

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Find exactly what you need for your Arctic adventure.



AdVentures Express

Stop by the AdVentures Express concession and gift shop located in the Iqaluit airport. The shop offers prepared meals from Tundra Take-Out & Diner and authentic Inuit art.

8 a.m.- 6 p.m. daily (airport location) 10 a.m. - 6 p.m. (airport through security) Tel: 867-979-0043



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Proudly owned and operated by the Co-op System in the arctic.



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INUKTITUT WORDS & PHRASES

Iqaluit -

place of many fish

Igalummiut -

resident of Igaluit

Inuk - a person

Inuit - people

Qanuippit? -

How are you?

Qanuinngittunga -

Nakurmiik -

Thank you.

Ilali -

You're welcome.

Kinauvit? -

What is your name?

Una kisuuva? -

What is this?

Qatsiralaaqpa? -

How much will it cost?

Visit us online at: www.nunavutnews.com/visitor-guides Cover Photos: Frank Reardon Photography, NNSL Photo, Sal Kanayuk Photo



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Welcome Go



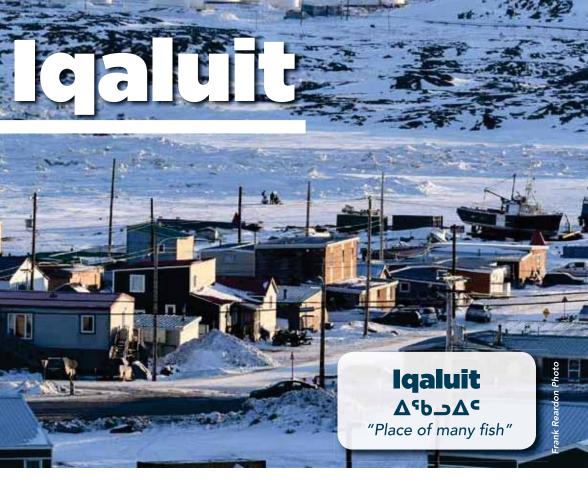
Cruise Ship Tours

Cruise ship tours to Nunavut (which can be expensive) are becoming increasingly popular. Depending on the sea ice, the ships usually sail from July to September, exploring the Northwest Passage, High Arctic and Baffin Island. Cruises offer a once-in-a-lifetime chance to experience magnificent Arctic wildlife in their natural habitat along with stunning vistas, ancient ruins and cultures that trace back thousands of years.

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

Welcome to Iqaluit, Canada's youngest and smallest city, with a population of approximately 7,740. It was formerly known as Frobisher Bay, named for British explorer Sir Martin Frobisher.

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



ancient traditions come to life through drum dancing. Or sample foods that have sustained the Inuit for thousands of years at a community feast.

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

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

HOW TO GET HERE

Most visitors to Iqaluit and remote Nunavut communities arrive by air. There are no highways or railroads to this vast land. Visitors can travel on regularly scheduled flights that depart from the following cities:

- Ottawa, Ontario
- Montréal, Québec
- Winnipeg & Churchill, Manitoba
- Edmonton & Calgary, Alberta
- Yellowknife, Northwest Territories

Airlines flying to Nunavut from southern Canada:

- Canadian North www.canadiannorth.com
- Calm Air www.calmair.com



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867-222-6489

History

Did you know?

Sir Martin Frobisher not only thought he had discovered the Northwest Passage, he believed he had discovered gold on an island in the bay. After shipping a large amount to England, it was discovered that it was actually pyrite, or fool's gold.



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

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

The first European to document the region was Sir Martin Frobisher, who sailed into the bay in 1576 believing he had found a direct route to China. He named this body of water "Frobisher's Straites," after himself. The American explorer Charles Francis Hall arrived in 1861 while searching for the lost Franklin Expedition. Thanks to a local hunter named Koojesse, whom he named an inlet after, Hall learned that Frobisher's Straites was really a big, long bay, and not the fabled Northwest Passage.

In the 1800s, commercial whaling brought men, ships and trade to the Frobisher Bay area. The whaling industry collapsed in the early 1900s while the fur trade began to boom. In 1914, a Hudson's Bay trading post was established at Ward Inlet, about 64 kilometres from Iqaluit's current location. In the 1930s fur prices crashed, leading to hard times for Inuit.

In 1942 the U.S. Air Force selected a site on Koojesse Inlet to build a major airbase. Inuit began to move off the land to the site of what is now Iqaluit. In 1943, the Hudson's Bay Company moved the Ward Inlet trading post to Apex's current location to take advantage of the airbase and better serve the Inuit who had relocated.

By the late 1950s, the Government of Canada had begun 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, becoming the administrative, communications and transportation centre for the eastern Arctic. In 1987, Frobisher Bay was officially renamed 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.







Welcome to Iqaluit Canada's Coolest Arctic Capital

Bienvenue à Iqaluit

La capitale de l'Arctique la plus cool du Canada



Phone: 867-979-5600 Email: admin@city.iqaluit.nu.ca

www.iqaluit.ca

Inuit culture reflects a rich 5,000-year-long history, one that is intrinsically connected to the land. Did you know? The word "Inuit" means "the people" in Inuktitut. Nunavut has four official languages: Inuktitut and Inuinnaqtun (Inuit languages), English and French.

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

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

It was only around seven decades ago that the Inuit way of life started to undergo extensive change – they were leaving their camps and moving into settlements with permanent buildings. While their lives may have changed, the Inuit have not left their complex and ancient culture behind. In fact, the Government of Nunavut sees one of its most important tasks to be the preservation and care of Inuit tradition and culture. Today, Iqaluit has a fascinating, vibrant Inuit culture where residents balance traditional and modern life.

You can learn more about Inuit culture by visiting Nunatta Sunakkutaangit Museum, Unikkaarvik Visitor Centre, or by taking a short boat trip to the local heritage site of Qaummaarvik Park.

Inuktitut Syllabics

About one hundred and fifty years ago, missionaries introduced a system of writing called "Syllabics." At first, the missionaries used it as a way of teaching the Bible, but the Inuit soon adopted it for many other purposes.

There are 32 different syllabic characters in the syllabic writing

system, which you can see on stop

signs and public buildings in Igaluit.





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Enjoy Nunavut's outdoor playground. Reconnect with your family in one of our Territorial Parks.

Be inspired by our magnificent landscapes, wild rivers, and abundant wildlife.

Live and breathe our ancestors' land. Walk their path. Experience peace.

Relax, take a break and enjoy the scenery.





Climate

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 windchill 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. In short, layers! For those venturing outside the city, a pair of rubber boots is a good investment.

Dressing for winter is great exercise. Start with a pair of long thermal underwear and the warmest socks you can find. Then add jeans or other heavy pants, at least one long-sleeved undershirt and a sweater. Mittens are preferable to gloves, as they

keep your fingers together for warmth. Depending on the length of your stay, a regular pair of winter boots should be fine if you plan to stay in the city. However, if you plan on going out on the land or sea ice, consider getting a pair of boots rated to 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 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.

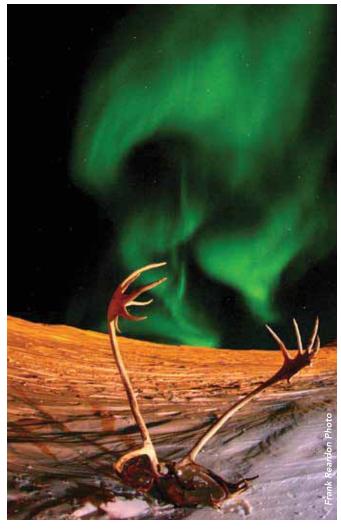
NORTHERN LIGHTS

If you are visiting between October and February, you'll likely be rewarded with a spectacular display in our dark northern skies. Also known as the aurora borealis, or aqsarniit in Inuktitut, the northern lights will dazzle you with dancing ribbons of green, pink, purple, red and white.

WHAT CAUSES THIS GREAT NATURAL WONDER?

Scientists have said that the aurora originate with solar wind: a cloud of ion particles that the sun shoots out as it burns. When this cloud of ions reaches Earth and comes into contact with the magnetic field, some particles are pulled into the ionosphere, where they collide with gases in the air. The reaction of this collision creates the dancing bands of light we see over the city. Every once in a while, a solar flare will occur, sending an even larger amount of ion particles towards Earth, creating a brilliant light show.

Igaluit is a winter city, and the cold, dark days of winter have helped shape our identity - we've not only adapted to our environment, we've embraced it. We've come to treasure the magic of the northern lights dancing in a black velvet sky, to delight in ice crystals floating in the air, and to wonder as the setting sun bathes the landscape in a pink glow. Winter has taught us the value of friends and family - to find warmth and company and to celebrate! Our summers are short, but the days are long - jam-packed with feasts and festivals, cultural events, fishing and trips out on the land.



Attractions

Apex

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

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

Nunatta Sunakkutaangit Museum

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

Legislative Assembly

Tradition meets modern design at the Legislative Assembly of Nunavut. The centre of Nunavut's government, the legislative assembly has many unique features, including an iglu-inspired construction, door frames that look like qamutik rails, and sealskin chairs. Free tours of the legislative assembly are available throughout the year by appointment. Call 867-975-5000 for more information.

The mace of Nunavut is made from narwhal tusk and includes gemstones, such as quartz, garnet, amethyst, white marble, green citrine, and blue lapis lazuli. A 2-1/4 carat diamond from the Jericho Diamond deposit in Western Nunavut adorns the tip. The lapis is from Kimmirut and one of only three lapis lazuli deposits in the world. All the materials and the mace's artists are from Nunavut.

Exploring Iqaluit takes you on a journey to our past, and into our future – or maybe you'd prefer to go nowhere!

Whatever the season, you'll find adventure waiting indoors and out. History, culture and works of art are waiting to be discovered, and our great outdoors beckons with experiences sure to thrill – dog sledding, kite skiing on the sea ice, whale watching, snowmobiling and so much more!

Unikkaarvik Visitor Centre

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



Road to Nowhere

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

Chnique Inuit Art



If you are looking for that one-of-a-kind piece of Inuit Art, come and see our huge collection.



We have an extensive range of hard-to-find, original Inuit Prints from the 60s, 70s and 80s.

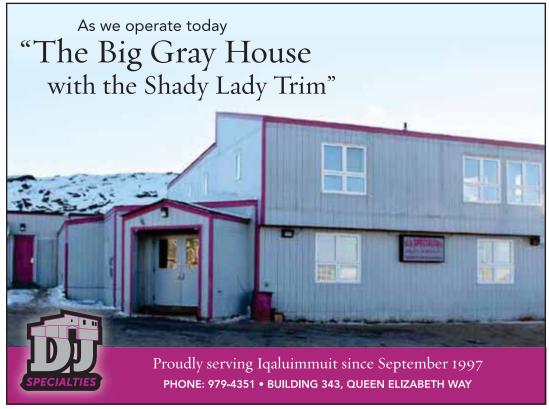
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Pangnirtung, NU
Pond Inlet, NU

Qikiqtarjuaq, NU Rankin Inlet, NU Resolute Bay, NU Sanikiluaq, NU Whale Cove, NU Fort McPherson, NT Ulukhaktok, NT

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Arctic Co-operatives Limited



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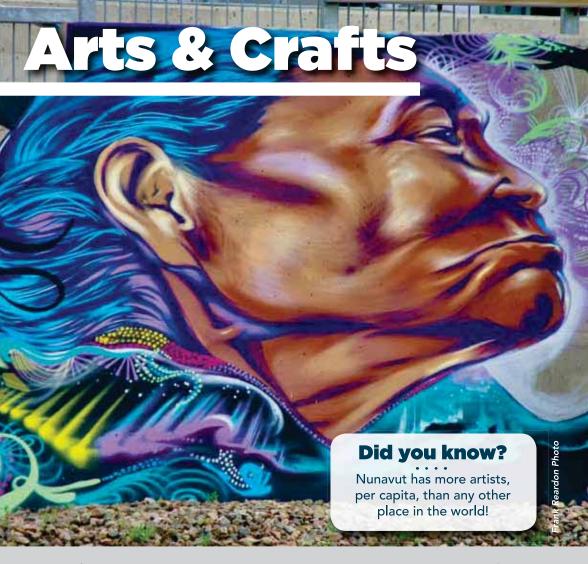
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Igaluit is fortunate to have local Inuit artists who are known throughout the world for their unique works of art. Of vital cultural importance to the Inuit people, evidence of Inuit art can be traced back over 2,000 years. Over the centuries, Inuit artwork had been evident in tools or miniature carvings that could be worn or easily carried around. Their art started to evolve in the late 1500s, as Inuit artists began to barter with visiting European and American whalers, producing ivory carvings specifically for this trade. Since that time, Inuit artwork has evolved rapidly, particularly since 1945 when the Inuit of what would become Nunavut began moving into

communities. Carvings increased in size as they no longer had to be carried over long distances as in nomadic times. The Inuit also started working with new media, mastering ceramics and becoming skilled printmakers.

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

The family and greater community is the core of Inuit artistic inspiration.

These influences have remained strong throughout the generations, and continue to be seen in the Inuit art being produced today.

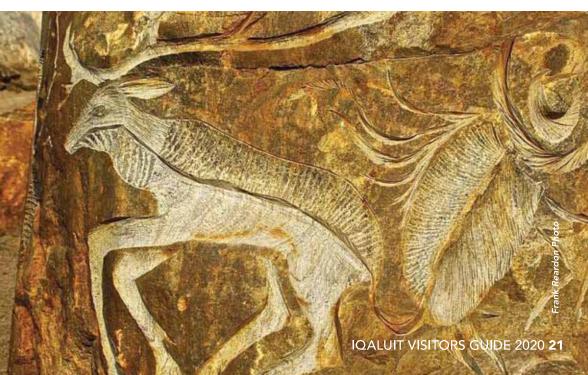
Printmaking

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

Carving

Carving in stone, ivory, antler and bone is likely the most internationally recognized form of Inuit art. Taking pride of place in galleries world-wide, it can range from small exquisitely carved works to massive carvings that can be considered sculptures. Subject matter can range from mythical figures like the sea goddess Sedna, marine mammals such as narwhal and walrus, Arctic birds, hunters, mothers and children, plus many forms of dancing, sleeping or prowling polar bears. Today, amazing abstract carvings are also being created. While some masterworks are justifiably very expensive, visitors can still purchase lovely pieces at reasonable prices throughout the city.





Clothing

Over the centuries, Inuit women have produced clothing for survival in the Arctic using the local materials available. Inuit garments, from caribou parkas to sealskin boots and polar bear skin leggings, are still beautifully handmade in Nunavut today. In addition, you will find wonderfully decorated parkas made with store bought materials.

Purchasing Inuit Art

The Nunatta Sunakkutaangit Museum is a fantastic place to start if you're looking to buy art. It features great exhibitions and an excellent gift shop where you can purchase carvings and other art pieces. Most gift shops also carry prints and carvings. Craft sales are also common, and in the summer, local artists will often set up shop outside their homes to work on pieces. It is not uncommon for artists with a variety of works for sale to approach travellers in the streets and in dining establishments. Bartering is normal, but please be fair, since for many artists this is their livelihood and a means to support their families.



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. 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, you'll find many stores carrying a variety of goods, with even the grocery stores selling clothing, books and fresh flowers along with food staples.

The real treasures to be found while shopping in Iqaluit are the local arts and crafts. They're big business and beloved in

the North. Browse through locally-owned stores that specialize in fur and sealskin clothing, while also selling parkas, mittens, hats, and headbands. For a unique and beautiful gift, pick up a traditional game made of bone, antler or ivory. If your budget allows, this is your opportunity to own a carving or print created by one of our world-renowned artists. If you'd prefer to wear your art, stunning and authentic jewellery pieces are widely available at reasonable prices. Most retail locations and restaurants accept debit and credit cards, and Iqaluit itself has three banks with 24-hour ATM machines.



Dining

Get ready to take your taste buds on a culinary adventure! Traditional "country" foods are still an important part of the diet in many Arctic communities, and you'll find many of these foods surprisingly delicious. Treat yourself to the freshest, tastiest fish you've ever had. Arctic char, the most northerly of freshwater fish, is a relative of salmon – be sure to try smoked char for a real treat. For a hearty and very tasty meal, caribou stew served with bannock (similar to a scone) is sure to satisfy.

Feeling a little more adventurous? Why not try something you won't find anywhere else – muskox (good in burgers), seal, and even whale can be found, especially at community feasts. Many community feasts are put on throughout the year,

and typically during holidays like Nunavut Day and Christmas. Local hunters will donate food, such as seal, beluga and, if you're lucky, 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 fish and caribou, are still eaten that way today. However, at modern community feasts, you can also expect cooked items, such as caribou stew and bannock.

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





FEBRUARY

Black History Month

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.

MARCH

2020 Nunavut Mining Symposium – March 30 to April 2

Learn about Nunavut's exciting mining industry. For more information visit: nunavutminingsymposium.ca

APRIL

Toonik Tyme - April 9-19

The Toonik Tyme Festival is an annual celebration of Inuit traditions and return of spring. 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/JULY

Alianait Arts Festival - June 26-29

The spotlight is on Inuit and other circumpolar artists as they come together on the world's circumpolar stage in Iqaluit. World-class musicians join circus acrobats, dancers, storytellers, actors, filmmakers and visual artists from across the globe. Alianait holds additional events throughout the year. Visit alianait.ca for more information.

Canada Day - July 1

Come celebrate Canada's birthday! Look forward to amazing festivities, parade, performers, local foods, and much more!

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 includes carvings, paintings, and prints. For more information visit: nacaarts.org

Nunavut Day – July 9

Commemorate the passing of the Nunavut Act in 1993, and the establishment of this territory. You will find cultural activities and events, traditional dancing, games, and Inuit food, such as muskox burgers, throughout the community.

24 IOALUIT VISITORS GUIDE 2020



SEPTEMBER

Mass Registration

This event is a chance for everyone to come out and see what Iqaluit has to offer! Iqaluit's clubs and community organizations gather under one roof to showcase what they're all about and take registration for fall and winter programs.

Terry Fox Run - September 20

Everyone is welcome to participate in the Terry Fox Run, regardless of age, athletic ability or socio-economic standing. Iqaluit's run usually begins at Sylvia Grinnell Territorial Park and attracts lots of participants. For more information visit: terryfox.org/run/

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

Spook-a-rama - October 31

The most popular teen event in Iqaluit is a chance for those aged 13 to 18 to dress up for a scary fun evening of dancing and games. A dance at a secret location is held with door, costume, and game(s) prizes. For more information call 867-979-5620.

DECEMBER

Santa Claus Parade

Though the weather is cold, Iqalungmiut 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.

Qaumakuluit Decorating Contest

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

Christmas Holiday Games

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







Aliagilugu Nunavunmi hilami ulapqiqvia. Iqatigilugit ilatit kitumilikaak Nunavunmi Minguirhirviinni.

Quviagilugu pinniaqpiaqtuq nunakput, kuugat, amihullu huradjat.

Nayurlugu anirhaarvigilugulu hivullikpaapta nunaat. Pihuklutit pihukviinni. Quviagilugu hila alianaktuq nayuriami.

Qailutit unaguiqhirlutit, hulihuiqlutit nuna hilami aliagilugu tautuktakhaq.

Profitez du terrain de jeux extérieur du Nunavut. Renouez avec vos proches dans l'un de nos parcs territoriaux.

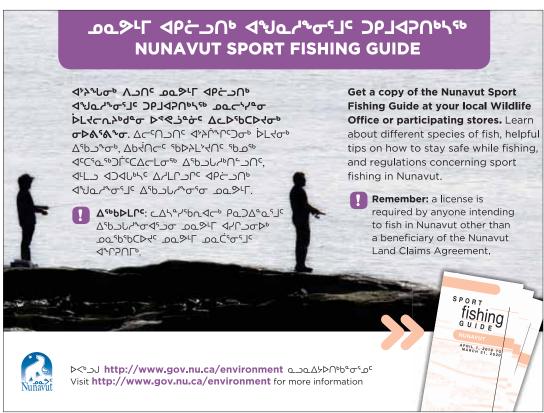
Laissez-vous inspirer par les magnifiques paysages, les rivières sauvages et la faune abondante.

Vivez et respirez la terre de nos ancêtres. Marchez dans leurs pas. Ressentez la paix.

Offrez-vous un moment de détente, prenez une pause et imprégnezvous des paysages.









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NUNAVUT WILDLIFE EXPORTS

「PLPOCもなっ」」の 「PLPOCもなっ」 「PLPOCも

- LCしいりつらくがしたい。 Legally killed game
- ጋ°σና⁰d/ላ⁰ σናዖ ላህ៤/⁰በΓ⁰
 A gift of meat from a hunter
- **!** うしさ いっしょ うしゃっと Narwhal tusk
- o_oς∆ς Polar bear hides
- P⊲\%/L%Pc⊃c ነρ/c/⊲广c
 Untanned furs







YOU NEED A PERMIT



ᡩ᠘᠘ᡧ᠘᠘᠘ᠳ᠘᠘ᡁ᠙ᢋᡠ᠘᠘᠘᠘᠘᠘᠘᠘᠘᠙᠙᠘ᡷᡠᢗ To learn more visit your local wildlife office or

http://www.gov.nu.ca/environment

NUNAVUT UUMAYULIQIYITKUT TUYUQTAUHIMAYUNIK AIHINUN

EXPORTATION
D'ANIMAUX DE LA
FAUNE DU NUNAVUT

QIMALIQTUN NUNAVUNMIK MIKHAATIGUN UKUNINGA? EST-CE QUE VOUS QUITTEZ LE NUNAVUT AVEC L'UN DES ARTICLES SUIVANTS?

- Maligaliqinikkut malikhautiplugit tuqutigiyut angutingnik
 Gibier abattu légalement
- Payuktauhimayut niqinik anguniaqtimin
 Viande donnée par un chasseur
- Nanuit amingit
 Peau d'ours polaire
- Tugaaliit tugaanga
- Amiqiyaungitun amiit Fourrure non tannée
- Nagyuit niaqup hauniitluuniit
 Bois ou crânes d'animaux





Ayuiqyumirumaguvit pulaaqlugit nunalaani Avatiliqiyitkut Havakviat unaluuniit Pour en savoir plus, rendez-vous au Bureau de protection de la faune de votre région ou au

http://www.gov.nu.ca/environment



Dynamic Solutions NU is your local provider for Fire Safety Security Equipment & Consulting Services.

Dynamic

PO Box 1315 Iqaluit NU X0A 0H0 867.222.2994 cell 867.877.1446 office dynamicsolutionsnu@gmail.com



CANaps

"Canadian arctic Protective Services" is your local private security and investigative services.

CANaps

PO Box 1315 Iqaluit NU X0A 0H0 873.376.1185 office Info@canaps.ca

The Nunavut Security Bureau NSB



The Nunavut Security Bureau is your newly established local training partner for Private Security.

NSB

Iqaluit NU X0A 0H0 867.223.0074 Lambe@nunavutsecuritybureau.ca

CITY OF IQALUIT NUNAVUT'S CAPITAL

FACTS

PHONE NUMBERS

City of Iqaluit	867-979-5600
Fire/Ambulance	867-979-4422
Police (RCMP)	867-979-1111
Medical Qikiqtani General Hospital	867-975-8600
Weather Forecast Environment Canada	867-979-6448

or visit weather.gc.ca
Blizzard Information.................. 867-979-5300



NNSL Photo

ACTIVITIES ENJOYED IN THE CITY: Hockey (men/women/children), various fitness centres, badminton, basketball, broomball, cross-country skiing, curling, disc golf, figure skating, dog sledding/dog teams, Frisbee, racquet club, golf course, gymnastics, hip hop, Indian dance group, karate, judo, soccer, archery, kayaking, shooting, indoor skate-park, skiing, informal skijoring, kite skiing, slo-pitch, snowmobiling, social dance, speed skating, Taekwon-Do, Tai Chi, yoga, volleyball, scouts group (cubs, scouts), Girl Guides (sprites, pathfinders), Junior Rangers, Makkuttukkuvik Youth Centre, Air Cadets, swimming at the Aquatic Centre.

OFFICIAL NAME

- Iqaluit (Inuktitut for "place of many fish")
- Frobisher Bay before 1987, named for explorer Martin Frobisher

POPULATION

• 7,740 - Inuit 60% of residents (2016 Census)

LOCATION

- 63°45′N 68°31′W
- 2,060 air kilometres north of Montreal
- 1,175 air kilometres 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

RADIO

- CBC 123.0 AM (English and Inuktitut)
- Radio Iqaluit, CFRT 107.3 FM (French and Inuktitut)
- CIQA FM 93.3 (weather forecast)
- 99.9 IceFM Iqaluit (English, French and Inuktitut)
- 103.5 Capital FM

SPECIAL INTEREST GROUPS:

Alianait Festival and Concert Series, Elder's Group, Iqaluit 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, Inukshuk AA Group, Nunavummi Disabilities Makinnasuaqtiit Society, Nunavut AIDS Information Line, Nunavut Kamatsiaqtut Help Line, Qayuktuvik Soup Kitchen, Piviniit Thrift Shop, Red Cross, Tasiuqtigiit Society (Hand-in-hand), YWCA Agvvik.



NUNAVUT AREA: 2.093 million sq kilometres (20% of Canada's area)

POPULATION: 38,243 (2017)
Source: Nunavut Bureau of Statistics

CITY OF IQALU

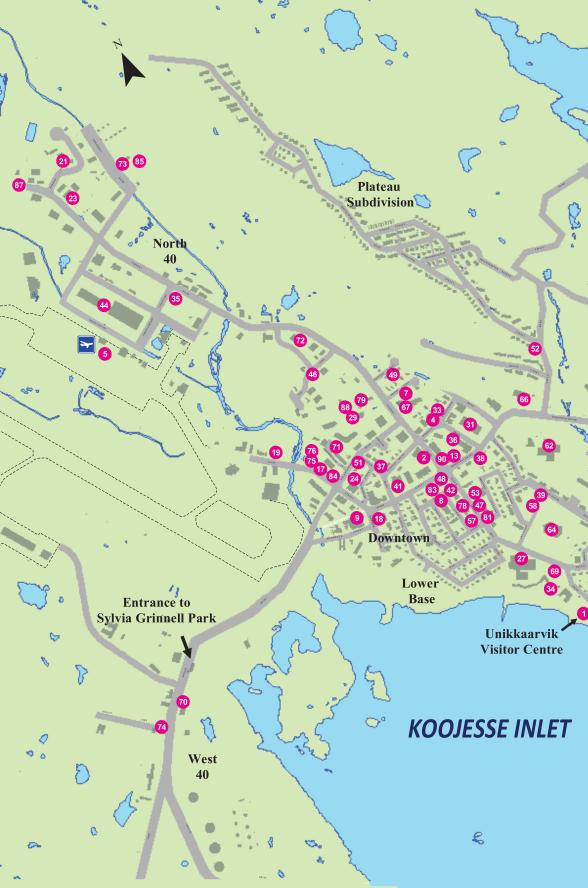
LEGEND

- 1 Unikkaarvik Visitor Centre / Igaluit Centennial Library
- 2 Nunavut Square / Legislative Assembly Building
- 3 Nunatta Sunakkutaangit Museum
- 4 Nunavut Research Institute
- 5 Airport
- 6 Accommodations by the Sea
- 7 Black Heart Cafe
- 8 Capital Suites
- 9 The Discovery, Igaluit's Boutique Hotel
- 10 Astro Hill Theatre & Conference Centre
- 10 Frobisher Inn / Caribrew Café / Storehouse Bar & Grill
- 10 Nunastar Apartment Rentals
- 11 Nunattaq Suites
- 13 Royal Bank of Canada / Nunavut Tunngavik Inc.
- 14 Grind & Brew Coffee Shop
- 15 Pizza Hut / KFC (take out only)
- 16 The Snack
- 17 Yummy Shawarma
- 18 Baffin Gas Bar
- 19 Igaluit Gas Bar & Igaluit Cable
- 20 Arctic Survival Store
- 21 Igaluit Fine Arts Studio
- 22 Arctic Ventures Marketplace
- 23 Baffin Electronics
- 24 Baffin Flowers & Gifts
- 25 DJ Specialties
- 26 Nunavut Country Foods
- 27 Northmart / Ski-Doo / Tim Hortons
- 28 Apex Quick Stop / Tim Hortons

- 29 Inuksugait Quick Stop / Tim Hortons
- 30 Abe Okpik Community Centre
- 31 Arnaitok Arena / City Hall / Fire Hall / Aquatic Centre
- 32 AWG Complex Arena and Youth Centre
- 33 B.P.O. Elk's Club
- 34 Elders Qammaq
- 35 Igaluit Ball Park
- 36 Igaluit Curling Rink / Racquet Club
- 37 L'Association des francophones d'Igaluit
- 38 Roman Catholic Church and Hall
- 39 St. Judes Anglican Parish Hall
- 40 Rotary Club Day Park (Apex)
- 41 Royal Canadian Legion / Cadet Hall
- 42 Carvings Nunavut Inc.
- 43 Property Guys Real Estate & Gallery by the Big Red Boat
- 44 Ukivvik Hall
- 45 Rannva Designs
- 46 Northern Collectables
- 47 Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce
- 48 First Nations Bank
- 49 Nunavut Hair Studio
- 50 Studio 2628
- 51 Freedom Hair
- 52 ValuPharm
- 53 Canada Post
- 54 Baha'i House
- 55 Igaluit Christian Fellowship
- 56 Northern Lighthouse Ministries
- 57 Pentecostal Mission

- 58 St. Judes Anglican Cathedral
- 59 St. Simon's Church (Apex)
- 60 Agsarniit **Il**inniarvik Middle School
- 61 École des Trois Soleils
- 62 Inuksuk High School
- 63 Joamie Iliniarvik School
- 64 Nakasuk School
- 65 Nanook School (Apex)
- 66 Nunavut Arctic College
- 67 Royal Canadian Mounted Police
- 68 Municipal Building 2425
- 69 Igaluit Square
- 70 Nunavut Auto / Driving Force
- 71 Qaairrulik Outfitting (Arctic Cat)
- 72 Sikitu Sales and Services
- 73 Upper Base Garage
- 74 Wynberg Automotive
- 75 Public Health Unit
- 76 Baffin Canners
- 77 Arctic Circle Dental Clinic
- 78 Igaluit Dental Clinic
- 79 Baffin Building Systems
- 80 Marketplace Video & Convenience
- 81 Tittag Office Products
- 82 Nunavut Animal Hospital (Apex)
- 83 Big Racks Barbecue
- 84 Pai-Pa Taxi
- 85 Nunavut Caribou Cabs
- 86 Beaches Bed & Breakfast
- 87 North View Apartment REIT
- 88 NCC Investment Group /
 - NCC Properties Ltd. /
 - NCC Development Ltd.
- 89 Inukpak Outfitting (Apex)
- 90 Arctic Kingdom Expeditions

Legend for map found on the following centrespread







Welcoming you to Iqaluit!

Luncheons & Suppers
for Members and Guests
Karaoke Night
Social Evenings • Event Facilities
Air Cadet Sponsorship

Proud sponsor of the Iqaluit Air Cadets #795 Squadron!

The Iqaluit Branch of
the Royal Canadian Legion
is dedicated to the betterment
of the community,
support of its members
and remembrance of those
who have paid the supreme sacrifice.



Serving Iqaluit and Nunavut for 57 years A proud community member since 1962

For more info call 979-6215

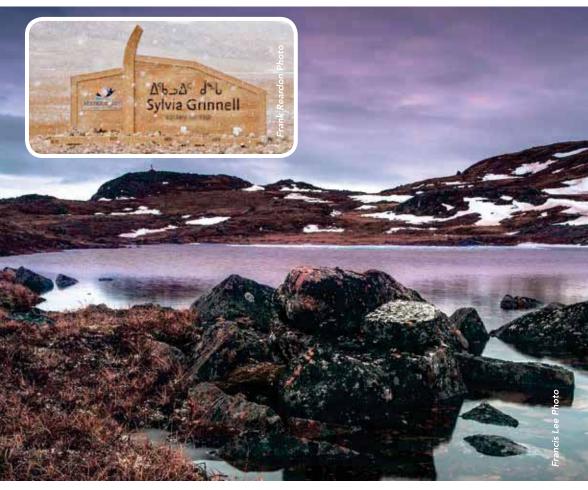
Territorial Parks

Sylvia Grinnell Territorial Park

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

The Sylvia Grinnell River meanders through the park and features a waterfall and Arctic char fishing spots. Pick up a sport fishing licence at one of Iqaluit's retail stores, or contact the wildlife office. The park has a pavilion and many places to barbecue or camp, and easy access to gentle hiking trails and a spot to relax and watch the river. Information panels along the trails guide visitors through the park's history, and even include a guide to plants used by the Inuit for traditional medicine. Geocaching enthusiasts can take advantage of the puzzle set up at the park, and guided tours can be arranged throughout the summer.

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



Qaummaarviit Territorial Park

"the place that shines"

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

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

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

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

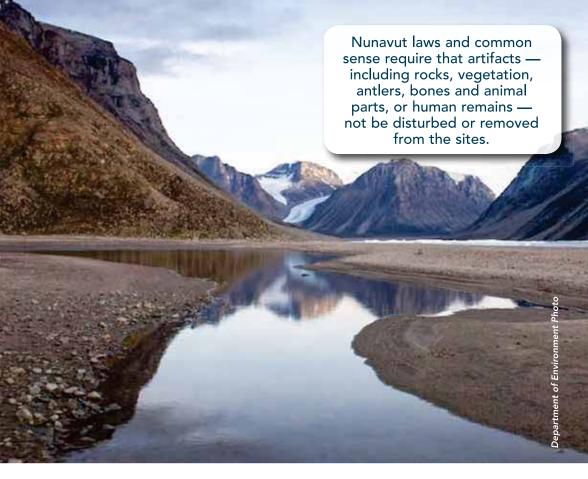
Taqaiqsirvik Territorial Park

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

Kekerten Territorial Park

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





Katannilik Territorial Park "where there are waterfalls"

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

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

The 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 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 can be 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 for the growth of dwarf willow, as well as a variety of mushrooms and shrubs.

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





Some common Inuktitut terms for Nunavut plant life:

- plant | **\P^fb)** | piruqtuq
- wild flower | 🗚 รุง | piruqtusajaq
- berry plant | **b-c-fdn** | kallaquti
- resinous fuel plant | Δ </br>
- grass | Λ˙ςςς | piitsaq
- sedge | **△&b** | ivik
- lichen (caribou moss) | በኄሀኦታናь | tingaujaq
- green moss | **>٩٠** | urjuk
- white moss | **Δልነ**/ሆና<mark></mark> | ivissugaq
- purple saxifrage | סראשר aupaluktunnguat

Wildlife

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

Caribou | 262 | tuktu

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

Walrus **|√∆∧**⁵ | aiviq

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

Arctic Hare | >bc-56 | ukaliq

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

Polar Bear | a _ a fb | nanuq

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

Arctic Fox | ∩んしのくい | tiriganniak

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

Wolf | **⊲LP^{sb}** | 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.



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 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. Steer clear of any areas where one has been spotted until it's safe to go there.

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



Accommodations By The Sea is a beautiful, Scandinavian-designed facility located on the edge of the Arctic Ocean in a quiet, scenic subdivision close to downtown Iqaluit, Nunavut, Canada. Warm in-floor-heated wood flooring, natural wood finishing, and locally crafted furnishings along with many plants, local artwork and picture windows make this a one-of-a-kind facility.









Tel: 867.979.6074 • Fax: 867.979.6256 • Email: stay@staybythesea.ca www.staybythesea.ca







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

Hunting in Nunavut takes advanced planning and can be limited if you're here for a short visit.

For information on hunting contact: Government of Nunavut, Department of Environment

Tel: 867-975-7700

Email: environment@gov.nu.ca Website: gov.nu.ca/environment



Arctic char, which can grow to weigh more than 30 pounds, will eagerly take a fly or lure and display fighting spirit on the end of a line. It's also one the most delicious species of cold-water fish – no wonder it's a Nunavut specialty and coveted by anglers around the world. The beloved char is so popular with the Inuit people that it is usually just called 'fish' – 'iqaluk' in Inuktitut. A relative of the salmon, char is considered superior by many chefs – its orange-red flesh and rich, distinct flavour makes for a gourmet meal, whether it's fresh dressed, dried as jerky or smoked.

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

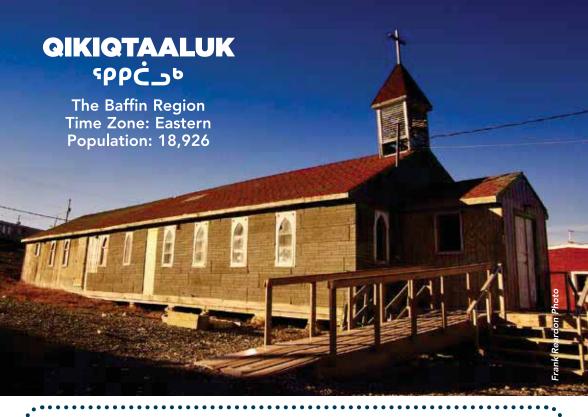
Fishing Licences

A sport fishing licence is mandatory within Nunavut. The only exceptions are Inuit residents. Nunavut sport fishing licences can be purchased from each community that has a Department of the Environment Wildlife office, designated offices of Fisheries and Oceans, most sport fishing lodges, sporting goods and co-op stores, and certain offices of the RCMP.

Please note that a Nunavut sport fishing licence is not valid in a national park. A separate national parks fishing licence can be obtained from a Parks Canada office.







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 to Yellowknife via Rankin Inlet. Smaller aircraft designed to land on gravel runways service most of the other communities.

ARCTIC BAY • Δ • Λ 4 ٢ ٠

Ikpiarjuk – "the pocket"

Population: 868

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.

IGLOOLIK • Δ^L⊃⊂^b

Iglulik - "place of igloos" Population: 1,682

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

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

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



HALL BEACH • ጎσናኦًً

Sanirajaq - "the shoreline place" Population: 848

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 of the Thule (pronounced "too-lee") people and their ancient artifacts.

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

SANIKILUAQ • のPユd^ናb

"home of Sandy Kiluaq" Population: 882

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

POND INLET • ICUTO

Mittimatalik - "where Mittima is buried" Population: 1,617

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 Eclipse 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

KIMMIRUT • PLTPS

"the heel" Population: 389

Kimmirut is the southernmost community on Baffin Island. It is 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 unique jewelry using locally found gemstones.

QIKIQTARJUAQ • SPPSbCStdsb

"big island" Population: 598

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 most 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.

A new welcoming centre, Piqalujaujaq, has recently opened in the heart of the community. Here you will find tourism services and more.



GRISE FIORD • ▷♥△▷♥△

Aujuittuq - "place that never thaws" Population: 129

Grise Fiord is located on the southern end of Ellesmere Island and is the northern-most 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 • bゃつらしんち

Kangiqtugaapik - "nice little inlet" Population: 1,053

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

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

CAPE DORSET • P%しΔC

Kinngait - "mountains" Population: 1,441

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

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

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

PANGNIRTUNG • <∿σ⁵b⁵b

"the place of many bull caribou" Population: 1,481

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

the Akshayuk Pass, a traditional travel corridor used by Inuit for thousands of years.

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

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

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

RESOLUTE • ¹b>d∆c⊃¹b

Qausuittuq - "place with no dawn" Population: 198

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

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

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



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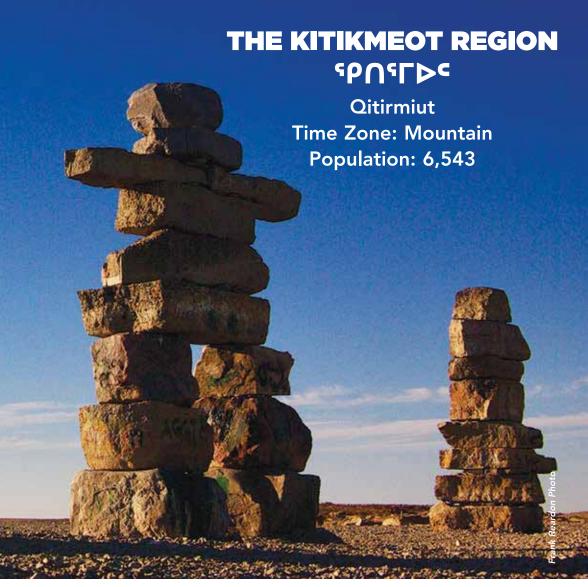


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European explorers searched for hundreds of years for a northwest passage through Canada's Arctic archipelago that would link Europe and Asia. The Kitikmeot region is the gateway to the Northwest Passage and encompasses the western-most edge of Nunavut. 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 officially considered its own language.

KITIKMEOT Continued **KUGAARUK**・dじらく

"little stream" Population: 933

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 • Paphaco

Uqsuqtuuq - "lots of fat" Population: 1,324

Gjoa Haven was named after a ship called the Gjoa, which was used by Norwegian explorer Roald Amundsen who was the first to successfully traverse the Northwest Passage in 1906. The community is located on King William Island, which is famous in its own right for its role in the Franklin Expedition.

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

The Northwest Passage Territorial Trail is a walking tour that tells the stories of dozens of European explorers who desperately

wanted to find the Northwest Passage and locate the lost Franklin expedition.

TALOYOAK • CJGGG

Talurjuaq - "large caribou hunting blind" Population: 1,029

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 • 5d5_56D56

Qurluktuk - "the place of moving water" Population: 1,491

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

Continued on PAGE 52



Kugluktuk continued from PAGE 51

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

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

Kugluk (Bloody Falls) Territorial Park features 25 acres of terrain near the waterfalls of the Coppermine River where it narrows into a cascade of swirling water. It was designated a National Historic Site in 1978. The Inuinnaqtun name Kugluk means waterfall and the campsite below

the falls is called Onoagahiovik, meaning 'the place where you stay all night' because the fishing is so good – not a surprise around here.

UMINGMAKTOK

"they caught a muskox"
Population: 0 (as of 2016 Census)

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

CAMBRIDGE BAY Δ°b¬b¬c∩¬cb

Iqaluktuuttiak - "good fishing place" Population: 1,766



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.

Cambridge Bay is home to the Canadian High Arctic Research Station, which attracts 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. www.cambridgebay.ca





Time Zone: Central Population: 10,413

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 can only dream about. The archaeology, legends, friendly people, wildlife and breathtaking scenery are all part of the Kivalliq's charm.

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

NAUJAAT • αΔ৮^c

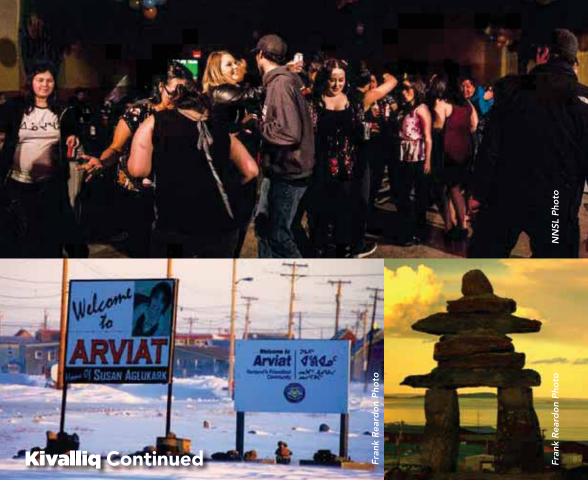
"seagulls nesting place" Population: 1,082

Naujaat (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, including gyrfalcons and peregrine falcons, can all be observed here.

Naujaat is renowned for its excellent artisans, especially for its Inuit carvers who work in bone, ivory and stone.

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



ARVIAT • 45845

"place of the bowhead whale" Population: 2,657

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

CORAL HARBOUR • ५६८%

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

Population: 891

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





CHESTERFIELD INLET Δ・ユー に・ママト

Igluligaarjuk - "place with few houses" Population: 437

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, 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 Meliadine 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

Kivalliq Continued

Kangiqliniq - "deep bay" Population: 2,842

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 the arts. The community is home to the first and only Inuit ceramic workshop in the world, The Matchbox Gallery, 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

BAKER LAKE • 'bLo-C) 4'6

Qamani'tuaq - "where the river widens" Population: 2,069

You can find all of Nunavut's communities on the coast – except for Baker Lake. This hamlet is located at the geographical centre 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 tapestries use bold colours and patterns to tell the stories of Inuit traditions.

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 kilometres of protected land, especially for muskoxen, caribou, geese, and grizzly bears. www.bakerlake.ca

WHALE COVE . UPC444

Tikirarjuaq - "long point" Population: 435

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 whalewatching excursion. Visitors can also enjoy the plentiful history, outdoor activities, and traditional arts, crafts and Inuit games. www.whalecove.ca





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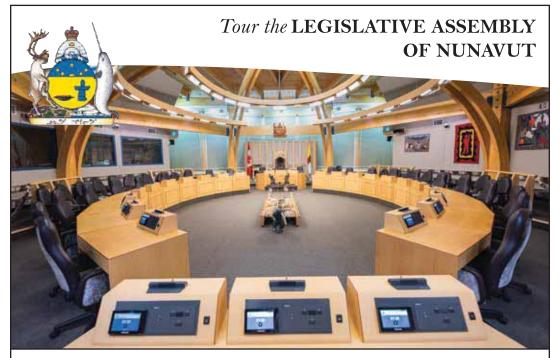


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Visitor Information cont'd

WEATHER

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 dress in layers.

Average Temperatures 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

Average annual precipitation 19.2 cm rain • 43.3 cm snow

RECREATION

City of Iqaluit Recreation Customer Service Centre 867-979-5611 Iqaluit Aquatic Centre A recent addition to Iqaluit, the aquatic centre has lane swims, a leisure pool, waterslide, lazy river, fitness centre, multipurpose room and more.

Open:

Monday to Friday 6:30 am – 10:00 pm Saturday 9:00 am – 9:00 pm Sunday 10:00 am – 8:00 pm 867-975-8544







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Phone: 867-979-0650 | Toll Free: 1-888-828-0650 | sales@carvingsnunavut.com P.O. Box 1352, Iqaluit, Nunavut X0A 0H0 | 626 Tumiit Plaza, Queen Elizabeth Way

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Get ready to experience the genuine Northern hospitality of Aqsarniit Hotel.





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94 luxury guestrooms (including 12 suites)



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80 seat dining room



186 seat lounge



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6,300 square foot conference centre



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Fitness Room

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Agsarniit Hotel and Conference Centre is much more than simply a place to stay, it represents a truly genuine Northern experience; showcasing Inuit culture, art, and the landscape that exemplify Canada's Arctic. Qikiqtaaluk Corporation and the 15,500 Inuit we represent is proud of this modern and bold development and welcome you to come and experience the beauty of our land, and the richness of our culture.

Agsarniit is a 100% Inuit-owned company of Qikiqtaaluk Corporation.

