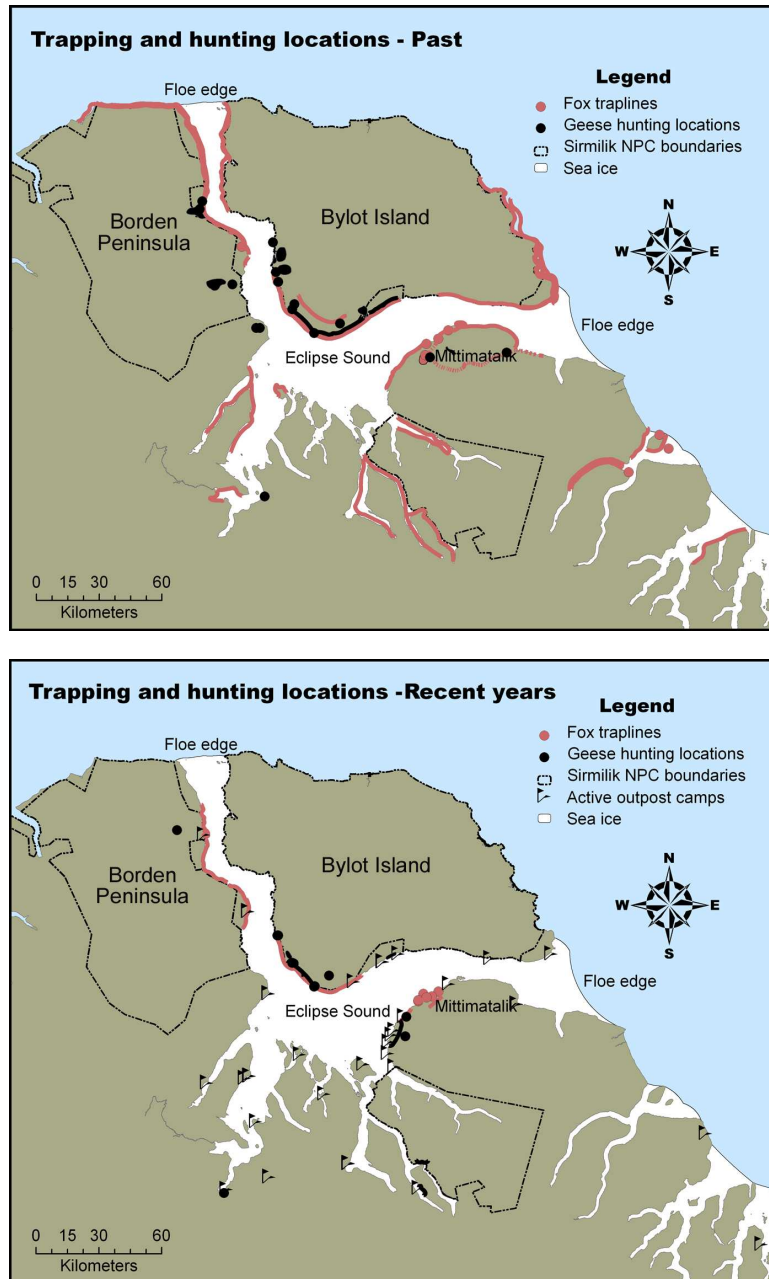


**APPENDIX 3. Biographical and land use pattern information concerning the elders and hunters consulted during the project. This information provided a temporal and spatial context for the TEK recorded.**



**Figure A3.1** Past (up to the late 1970s) and recent (1980s and current) areas used for fox trapping and goose hunting by the local experts from Mittimatalik, Nunavut, Canada interviewed. Flags represent the locations of outpost camps currently used to hunt or fish species such as caribou, ringed seals, narwhals, arctic char, fox and geese.

The 21 local experts interviewed included six women and 15 men. Nine were elders no longer hunting actively, five were elders actively hunting and seven were active hunters. The average age of the informants was 68 years. Two were born in the 1920s, eleven in the 1930s, five in the early 1940s, two in the early 1950s and one in 1978. All but two informants spent the major part of their active life in the Mittimatalik area. Local experts interviewed thus contributed, on average, 50 years of experience on the land. Eighteen informants had trapped foxes actively when they were young, but most reduced trapping activities in the mid 1960s, when settling in Mittimatalik, or in the early 1980s, when the fur economy collapsed. Three still trapped actively, while the others continued to trap opportunistically. Thirteen experts considered themselves goose hunters, both in the past and currently, and egg gatherers. Four stated they hunted and gathered eggs, but not as much as other hunters. Four were neither goose hunters nor egg gatherers. According to these local experts, geese were never as important a resource as foxes, and therefore much less energy was spent hunting geese compared to trapping foxes.

Areas used to trap foxes and hunt geese have declined dramatically in the recent decades (Fig. A3.1). Up to the late 1970s, traplines covered a large portion of the inlets and coastlines of the study area. Informants explained that traplines were located near the shorelines to facilitate transportation by dog team and to allow seal hunting while trapping. Goose hunting grounds used to be spread all around the south shore of Bylot Island, but are now more concentrated on the southern tip of the island. On Baffin Island, informants now hunt geese in areas closer to Mittimatalik. While hunting and trapping areas associated with geese and foxes have contracted, some informants ( $n = 12$ ) still hunt other species over vast areas. Two informants, for instance, spend a large portion of each year living and hunting 120 km west of Mittimatalik, and many outposts camps are still active throughout the area (Fig. A3.1). From sea ice freezing in October to sea ice break up in July, the two floe edges and Eclipse Sound (Fig. A3.1) are also heavily used for narwhal, polar bear and seal hunting. Inland areas on Baffin Island are also used for caribou hunting. Through the use of SBX radios, there is now much communication between the camps and exchanges of information over large areas.