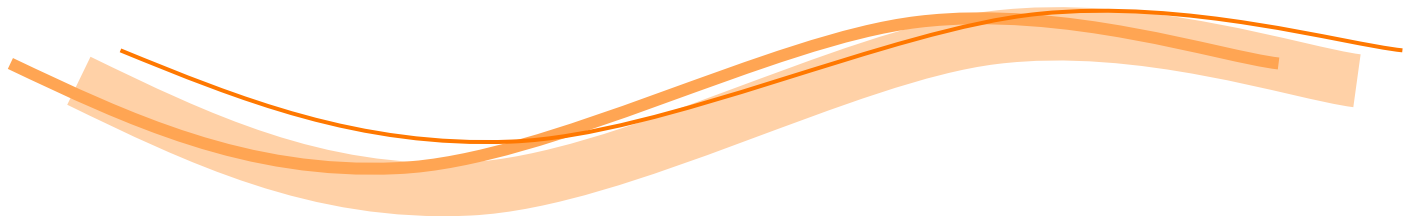




NUNAVIK





<p>NUNAVIK</p>	<p>Nunavik is a part of the Quebec Province that few travellers ever see. It's north of the 55th parallel – a vast and virgin territory in Northern Quebec - a land of wild tundra, taiga forest, scenic mountains, majestic rivers and countless lakes.</p> <p>Visitors from all over the world recognize that NOW is the best time to visit the Arctic. An Arctic expedition offers stunning wildlife encounters –nesting birds, white beluga whales, playful seals, walrus and majestic polar bears. Plus a vast, dramatic landscape of tundra and delicate wildflowers, ancient archaeological sites, remote outposts, the forgotten paths of European explorers and Inuit communities who still follow traditional ways.</p> <p>The largest herds of caribou ever recorded roam this unspoiled wilderness, together with musk-ox, black bears, wolves, various birds of prey and more. And summer blossoms with carpets of delicate wildflowers.</p> <p>The Region is very aware of its responsibilities to conservation and the environment. It is a paradise for Hunters and Fishermen - many of Nunavik's outfitting camps have been delivering quality, hunting services for more than thirty years. Fishermen can enjoy spectacular scenery and lakes which offer Atlantic salmon, Arctic Char and Brook and Lake Trout. And every year, caribou taken at Nunavik camps rank among the top scoring trophies.</p>
<p>History</p>	<p>The history of those who have occupied Nunavik over the centuries is a reflection of the populations which have inhabited the entire Arctic from Siberia in the west to Greenland in the east.</p> <p>Roughly 4,500 years ago, a slow migration began from Alaska. Groups, known today as paleo-eskimo, took 500 years to arrive in Nunavik, occupying the east coast of Hudson Bay as well as different areas of Ungava Bay. Over almost 1,500 years, the coasts of the region ensured their survival. Then for unknown reasons approximately 2,500 years ago, this population disappeared from Nunavik.</p> <p>Much later, about 2,000 years ago, other groups came to Nunavik, following the arrival of a significant population in neighbouring eastern Arctic territories. Archaeologists have named these people Dorset. They occupied different areas of Nunavik for over 1,000 years and harvested marine wildlife for the most part. It was towards the middle of this period that Dorset art became prominent. Then between 1000 and 500 years ago, this culture seems to have disappeared from the region. The actual time is currently disputed by archaeologists.</p> <p>Around 1000 AD, the Thule (ancestors of the Inuit), appeared in the western part of Northern Canada. Rapidly, groups belonging to this new culture commenced migrating eastward. The new arrivals possessed technology much better adapted to the cold conditions of the Arctic at that period. In Nunavik, the earliest Thule sites date to around the 13th</p>

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	<p>century and are found on the coasts of the Hudson Strait and western Ungava Bay.</p> <p>From the second half of the 16th century, the records of European explorers mention encounters with groups living on Baffin Island and other nearby islands. The encounters were generally brief as well as sporadic. Nunavik Thule occupying the shores of the Hudson Strait and eastern Hudson Bay possibly became aware of the new presence in the North around the 17th century, though contact would have been very limited. Elsewhere in Nunavik, contact was non-existent. The first fur-trading posts, which were established during the 18th century and the many more which followed in the 19th century, changed this. Some areas, however, continued without any direct contact until the 20th century. The fur-trading period marked the beginning of drastic and irreversible changes in the lives of the Inuit of Nunavik.</p>
<p>Geography</p>	<p>Nunavik is Quebec's arctic region. A vast and virgin territory lying north of the 55th parallel; bordered by Hudson Bay to the west, Hudson Strait to the north and Ungava Bay and Labrador to the east. It is 507,000 square km of truly wild tundra, taiga forest, scenic mountains, majestic rivers and countless lakes. Its inhabitants are the Inuit, the Naskapi and the Cree.</p> <p>Kuujuuaq is approximately 1000 miles from Montreal, 2 hours on the jet and 5 hours by turbo prop.</p>
<p>Population</p>	<p>Nunavik is a sparsely populated region, with close to 10,000 people living in 14 communities. The villages are scattered along the coasts of Ungava Bay, Hudson Strait and Hudson Bay. Although settled in these communities, the practice of traditional activities, such as fishing and hunting, remain essential elements of Inuit culture.</p>
<p>Wildlife</p>	<p>Nunavik lakes, rivers and coastal waters team with arctic char, Atlantic salmon, brook trout and lake trout, offering anglers an abundant renewable resource which has changed little since the beginning of time. While you fish you may even have an opportunity to observe caribou, musk-ox, black bears, wolves, foxes, ptarmigan, geese, ducks and various birds of prey.</p> <p>The largest herds of caribou ever recorded - close to a million head - roam the taiga and tundra of Nunavik. Their annual autumn migration is a natural spectacle that is unmatched anywhere else in the world. These magnificently-antlered animals provide excellent hunting and photography opportunities alike.</p> <p>Through an economic development project begun in 1967, 15 young musk-ox from Ellesmere Island were transported to an experimental farm at Old Chimo. The animal's wool was intended to be woven into warm clothing and its meat incorporated into the diet of local residents.</p>

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	<p>Though the development project was closed down in 1983, the small herd had grown to 52 head and these animals were released at a few sites throughout the region. In 2005, Nunavik's musk-ox population was estimated at more than 2000.</p> <p>And talking of wildlife, don't forget the bugs! You do tend to see a lot of bugs throughout the summer months and they can get intense at times. It's best to be prepared with bug spray and jackets.</p>
Adventure travel	<p>Majestic natural scenery is everywhere you turn in this land. Trek through the untouched Torngat Mountains. Travel by freighter canoe among icebergs with the fjords of eastern Ungava Bay as a backdrop. Practice sea-kayaking along Nunavik's Hudson coast, a favourite destination for sea-kayakers from around the world. Or visit Richmond Gulf, an area renowned for its natural beauty</p>
Flora	<p>By August, arctic flowers have reached full bloom, nursed by the warm, gentle days. Their bright colours magically illuminate the green carpet of the tundra's lichen. Soon berries will be ripe and ready for picking: kigutanginnak (blueberries), kimminak (mountain berries) and, in southern parts of Nunavik, aqpiq (cloudberries).</p>
Northern Lights	<p>From October to March when the North is blanketed for long hours in darkness, Nunavik is often witness to fabulous displays of Northern lights. Also known as aurora borealis, or arsaniit in Inuktitut, they paint a wide rippling green, sometimes red and purple, arc across the night sky. Their vertical rays twist, much the way a giant curtain hung in the sky would blow in a gentle breeze. At intense moments, they even appear to be falling to the ground. In scientific terms, the natural phenomenon is said to be caused by energized electrons as they smash into the earth's atmosphere at high speeds. Carried by solar winds, many electrons and protons from the sun are conducted by the earth's magnetic fields to the night side of the planet, before being pulled downwards into the ionosphere. There, they collide with oxygen and nitrogen atoms, knocking them into excited states. As the atoms calm again, radiation, which we perceive as green, red and purple, is emitted several hundreds of kilometers through the night sky. Some Inuit stories and myths give roles to these mystical lights. To discourage children from playing outside too late, they are often told that the arsaniit take errant children away. It is also said that the dancing lights are sky people playing in the dark of winter. Whistling out loud at them, can even make them dance more furiously.</p>
Kuuujuaq	<p>The name means Great river. Population: 2,055 KOO-JEW-WACK This is Nunavik's largest community, is located on the west shore of the Koksoak River, about 50 km upstream from Ungava Bay. Daily life in this community is closely tied to the mighty river. The ebb and flow of its tides are continually altering the landscape and they impose their rhythm on</p>

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the practice of traditional summer activities. The boreal forest is present around Kuujjuaq. Patches of black spruce and larch stand in marshy valleys. Kuujjuaq also witnesses annual migrations of the George River caribou herd. These animals pass through the region throughout August and September. Kuujjuaq was known before by another name, that of Fort Chimo. 'Chimo' is a mispronunciation of the phrase *saimuk*, 'Let's shake hands!' Early fur traders were often welcomed with this phrase which they eventually adopted as the name of the trading post.

Today, at the beginning of the 21st century, the Inuit village of Kuujjuaq unites two divergent ways of life. On the one hand, Kuujjuamiut continue to practise traditional wildlife harvesting activities in harmony with the rhythm of the passing seasons and the tides of the mighty Koksoak River. On the other hand, daily town-life has acquired the frantic pace of the modern world, including regular air connections with Montreal and Quebec City, highspeed telecommunications, as well as a diversified economy.

The landscape found around Kuujjuaq is recognized for its natural beauty and this area marks the transition between boreal forest and tundra. Visitors will be pleasantly surprised to find a wide range of services in such a remote and relatively small community. Kuujjuaq boasts a state-of-the-art, 500-seat conference centre and theatre, two three-star hotels, several eating places, a bar with dance floor, as well as several stores and shops. A branch of the Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce offers a full range of banking services and the Tulattavik Ungava Health Centre is a modern health care facility. The community's meeting place is, without a doubt, the Kuujjuaq Forum. This recreational centre possesses an artificial ice surface, a double gymnasium, as well as a four-lane bowling alley, fitness club and community radio station.

Since the signing of the James Bay and Northern Québec Agreement in 1975, Kuujjuaq has become the administrative centre of Nunavik. Many regional organizations have their head offices in the community, namely the Makivik Corporation, the Kativik Regional Government, the Nunavik Regional Board of Health and Social Services, the Regional Conference of Elected Officers of Nunavik, the Kativik School Board, the Nunavik Research Centre and the Kativik Municipal Housing Bureau. Kuujjuaq's airport is the transportation hub of Nunavik. The airport's 7000-foot, asphalt runway is capable of receiving large, jet aircraft. Two major Inuit-owned airlines, First Air and Air Inuit, generate the bulk of the community's air traffic. As well, a few air-charter companies are available year-round to shuttle a clientele of business people, mineral prospectors and other outdoor adventurers across the wild and beautiful north.

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	<p>Whether visiting Kuujjuaq for leisure or business, you will discover a village humming with activity, and founded on the traditional Inuit way of life.</p> <p>Accommodation: The Kuujjuaq Inn has a restaurant and comfortable lounge</p>
Kangiqsujuaq	<p>Population: 479 Meaning: The large bay KANGI-SOOLOO-WAK</p> <p>Kangiqsujuaq occupies an exceptional site, 10 km from the Hudson Strait, on the south-eastern shore of Wakeham Bay. The village is snuggled in the hollow of a splendid valley surrounded by majestic mountains, a landscape of unspeakable beauty. Of particular note is the method employed by local Inuit to harvest mussels in winter. As the tide ebbs in shallow areas, they pierce holes in the sea ice. With the water having receded, they drop themselves through these holes and are able to crawl under the ice to collect this succulent seafood delicacy.</p>
Quaqtaq	<p>Population: 257 Meaning: tapeworm. KAK-TAK</p> <p>It is located on the eastern shore of Diana Bay, called Tuvaaluk (the large ice field) in Inuktitut, on a peninsula which protrudes into the Hudson Strait where it meets Ungava Bay. Mountains stand on the peninsula to the north and to the south-east are short, rocky hills. The region around Diana Bay is rich with land and sea mammals, as well as fish and seafood, including mussels, scallops and clams.</p>
Shopping	<p>Specializing in Nunavik art, Tivi Galleries is the only art gallery located in Nunavik: exquisite carvings in soapstone, serpentine, caribou antler, whalebone and ivory; Collectables such as Inuit dolls, most crafted by local artist Annie Jonas; Original works of art: wall hangings, paintings, sketches and limited edition prints; wide variety of jewelry finely crafted from caribou antler and walrus tusk (ivory).</p>

Prize Trip	<p>A chance to fish in the Arctic!</p> <p>A 5 day fishing trip for two with return flights Montreal to Kuujjuaq. The trip includes three day trips to go fishing just 40 mins boat ride from the community of Kuujjuaq on the Koksoak River, with snacks, a guide and fishing permits, plus accommodation for four nights at the Auberge Kuujjuaq Inn and a tour of Kuujjuaq and the surrounding area with stops at local souvenir shops.</p>
Fishing	<p>The fishing season runs June to September.</p> <p>If visiting a community and you wish to fish, check with the local Landholding office for your local fishing permit. A permit from the province of Quebec is also necessary.</p> <p>Atlantic Salmon</p> <p>In the North, Atlantic salmon mature in the hostile seas between Greenland and Labrador endowing it with a powerful character and making it the ultimate strike for any expert fly-fisherman. When it takes</p>

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your line the peacefulness of your surroundings will erupt like a furious explosion. Streaking into the air, over and over again, this robust fish will relentlessly try to throw your line. Beyond a doubt, Atlantic salmon is the hardest fighting fish in the region. The four main river basins for Atlantic salmon in Nunavik are the George, the Whale, the Koksoak and the Leaf.

Arctic Char

Almost exclusively a Northern fish, Arctic char is not well known among anglers. Yet once hooked, the fight it puts up easily rivals that of the Atlantic salmon. Arctic char swim out in long runs and can skillfully throw a barbless fly with characteristic, powerful shakes of its head. Arctic char is definitely the rarest kind of delicacy, the prize catch of only the most adventurous anglers.

Brook Trout or Sea-run Trout

Brook trout, widespread throughout Quebec, is much sought after by fly fishermen. In Nunavik, you will have an excellent chance of finding that trophy you so much want to be a part of your fishing excursion. Brook trout shares many similarities with its cousin, the Arctic char. In particular, some populations, known as sea-run trout, will move to salt water estuaries in summer and adapt their colouring to this marine environment. At sea, brook trout is generally light green on the back with silvery sides; while in freshwater, a darker colour is displayed.

Lake Trout

Since lake trout grows to a healthy size, it is a favourite among trophy anglers. That heavy tug that comes when this species strikes your lure is something all anglers dream about. Make your dreams come true in Nunavik where, as throughout the rest of Canada, lake trout inhabits many lakes and streams, not to mention cold rivers.

Conservation

Trophy fish are the elders of Nunavik's underwater renewable resource and you are sure to hook more than one as they dart through their silent, discrete environment. It must be recalled, however, that the harsh climate of ice and snow has an impact on all wildlife in the region, fish included. Since they reach reproduction size much later in life than their southern cousins, the replacement rate of many fish species in the North is lower. Arctic char and brook trout may only reproduce every two or three years, while Atlantic salmon spawns no more than four times over its life span. Consequently, conservation of large mature fish through catch and release is highly recommended by the region's fishing camp operators. A single barbless hook and live release will preserve fish

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<p>Hunting</p>	<p>stocks and allow future generations to also enjoy this unique experience.</p> <p>Many of Nunavik’s outfitting camps have been delivering quality, hunting services for more than 30 years, with very respectable success rates. Every year, caribou taken at Nunavik camps rank among the top scoring trophies recorded by Boone & Crockett, Pope & Young, and Safari Club International. Hundreds of thousands of caribou roam the wilds of Nunavik and offer innumerable hunting opportunities for every kind of sports hunter.</p> <p>Through the summer and fall of 2001, for the first time in roughly a decade, a census of the George River and Leaf River herds was conducted. Their ranges were shown to cover the entire northern region of the province of Quebec. While the caribou of the George River herd spend part of each year in Labrador, the animals of the Leaf River migrate along a north–south corridor comprising the western and central parts of Nunavik.</p> <p>Results of the 2001 census now estimate the size of the George River caribou herd at between 400,000 and 500,000. Although the population has decreased in the last decade, other scientific data collected in 2001 suggest that the herd’s overall health has improved over the same period. The size of the Leaf River herd is currently estimated at between 430,000 and 500,000 head.</p> <p>Beyond a doubt, the tundra caribou is among the best-known symbols of life in the Arctic. This massive wildlife resource continues to represent an important source of food for the Inuit residents of the region. In Nunavik, you will encounter the largest caribou herds in the world.</p> <p>The hunting season for caribou runs from August to October.</p>
<p>Resource Management</p>	<p>Around the 1880s, caribou were everywhere in Nunavik. The Inuit of the region had ample supply for subsistence purposes. Between 1890 and 1910 however, caribou populations plummeted for unknown reasons and these animals remained scarce for many, many years.</p> <p>From a low of about 15,000 animals in 1958, the George River herd began to grow again, increasing exponentially to an estimated 800,000 head according to a 1993 census enumeration compiled by biologists. Since that time, the annual range of the George River herd is considered to have shrunk by 40% and now covers the area traditionally known by Inuit as the home of the caribou.</p> <p>Offsetting this phenomenon, the Leaf River herd has increased in number and expanded its range during the last decade. While its calving</p>

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	<p>grounds have slowly migrated much further north of the Leaf River, the herd's entire annual range covers much of the Ungava Peninsula, from the large James Bay hydro-electric complexes in the south to Hudson Strait in the north.</p> <p>Although seemingly abundant and invulnerable, Nunavik caribou have reached a critical point with their environment. It is therefore important that caribou sport hunting continue to be practised ethically: excessiveness is out of place and regulation is as important as elsewhere. Everyone must take special care of this world-class resource</p>
<p>History of Kuujjuaq</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Archaeologists believe that initial Palaeoeskimo groups arrived in Nunavik some 4500 years ago. These groups were followed approximately 2000 years later by the Dorset people. The direct ancestors of the Inuit (Thule) arrived in the region around 1000 AD. In the early summer of 2006, preliminary archaeological work carried out by the Avataq Cultural Institute for Hydro-Québec and the Nayumivik Landholding Corporation identified certain prehistoric sites near Kuujjuaq that may date back close to three thousand years. • Some of the earliest Europeans to have contact with local Inuit were Moravian missionaries, members of a Protestant denomination intent on converting Inuit to Christianity. The first recorded-encounter between these two groups was August 25, 1811. • The Hudson's Bay Company opened its first fur trading post on the east shore of the Koksoak River in the 1830s, approximately five kilometres downstream from today's settlement. • The current site occupied by Kuujjuaq was originally the trapping and wintering area of a few Inuit, including Tommy Tusaajiapik Gordon and his family. A U.S. Air Force base, known as Crystal 1, was constructed here between 1941 and 1945. It wasn't until the Government of Canada became responsible for the landing strips that Inuit began to relocate to the settlement's current site, near the end of the 1950s.
<p>Accommodation</p>	<p>Auberge Kuujjuaq Inn is a 3 star hotel with 22 rooms in Kuujjuaq. It has a restaurant and lounge on site. Tel.: (819) 964-2930</p> <p>The FCNQ-Hotel Division has accommodations in Kangirsualujjuaq, Kuujjuaq, Aupaluk, Kangirsuk, Quaqtac, Kangirsujuaq, Salluit, Ivujivik, Akulivik, Puvirnituc, Inukjuak, Umiujaq and Kuujjuarapik. Tel.: 514-457-9371 Toll free: 1-800-363-7610 (Canada) Toll free: 1-800-465-9474 (USA) Fax: 514-457-4626</p>

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	<p>http://www.arcticadventures.ca Email: hotels@fcng.ca</p>
<p>Outfitters</p>	<p>Arctic Adventures is an Inuit-owned outfitting organization with more than three decades of experience hosting hunters and anglers in Nunavik, Quebec's arctic region. Head Office 19950 Clark Graham Baie d'Urfé (Québec), H9X 3R8 Tel: (514) 457-6580 Toll free: 1-800-465-9474 Fax: (514) 457-9834 http://www.arcticadventures.ca Email: info@arcticadventures.ca</p> <p>Diana Lake Lodge Fishing: Arctic Char, Brook Trout, Lake Trout, and Atlantic Salmon. Hunting: Barren ground Caribou, Black Bear, Ptarmigan. Adventure: Rafting Trips, Hiking Trips, Nature Photography. Lodge: Full service which includes dining room, lounge, full kitchen, electric and heat, cabins include indoor plumbing, electric and heat. http://www.higharcticadv.com</p> <p>Leaf River Estuary Lodge Specialize in world-class fishing for arctic char and Atlantic salmon, both of which feed voraciously in the rivers of the Leaf River Estuary and readily hit spinning lures and streamer flies. Steve Belleau Tel.: 819-633-5335 Fax: 819-633-5337 http://www.leafriversport.com Email: johnnyandbillycainoutfitters@yahoo.ca</p>
<p>National Parks</p>	<p>Nunavik covers one third of the province of Québec, possessing 20 of its 43 identified natural regions. Each natural region is endowed with unique geology, topography, climate, wildlife and flora.</p> <p>Today in Nunavik, three magnificent areas are at different stages of being transformed into parks. These are Pingualuit, Kuururjuaq and the Richmond Gulf–Clearwater Lake area. Parks are expected to encourage tourism by facilitating access to some of the region's most spectacular natural attractions. Eco-tourism activities are founded on respect for the environment and local management, and may be easily integrated into a park structure.</p> <p>Parc national des Pingualuit</p> <p>Created by the Québec government in December 2003, the official</p>

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opening of this park to visitors was marked in November 2007. As its name suggests, the centre-piece of this park is the Pingualuit Crater. This crater was blasted into the Ungava Peninsula by a meteorite roughly 1.4 million years ago. Situated 88 km south-west of the community of Kangiqsujuaq, the walls of the circular crater created by that impact still cast an imposing shadow over the surrounding plateau of lakes and tundra. To Inuit, this place is known as Pingualuit (where the land rises).

The crater is 3.4 km in diameter and 400 m deep, while the lake which occupies the basin is an impressive 267 m deep, a depth comparable to most parts of Hudson Bay. The purity of this lake water is renowned throughout the world for its unique qualities: utterly colourless, odourless and tasteless. It has a salinity level of less than 3 parts per million; that of the Great Lakes is 500 parts per million. In terms of transparency, it is second only to Lake Masyuko in Japan. With neither inlet nor apparent outlet, water accumulates in the basin through precipitation, in the form of rain and snow. It has been estimated that the residence time of each drop of water in the lake is 330 years.

Although in a glass, the lake's water appears colourless, from above it is dark blue in summer and a cobalt shade in fall when the shoreline is lightly sprinkled with snow. In winter and spring, ice and snow blanket the landscape. Kangiqsujuaq is the starting point par excellence for any excursion to the crater, whether in summer or winter.

Kuururjuaq Park Project

At the northern tip of the Québec–Labrador Peninsula lies a mountain range that has some of the highest peaks in eastern Canada: the Torngat Mountains. This region is a place of legend, believed by Inuit to be inhabited by venerated and malevolent spirits. The Koroc River, which finds its source in the Torngat Mountains, flows through a deep valley and travels some 160 km all the way to Ungava Bay. For thousands of years, the Inuit have used this valley (named Kuururjuaq) as a travel route between the coasts of Ungava Bay and the Labrador Sea, as well as a seasonal home for fishing and various other wildlife harvesting activities. The forested valley of the Koroc River is an oasis in the heart of the tundra that sustains a unique variety of wildlife unusual for this latitude.

Situated along the eastern coast of Ungava Bay, not far from the community of Kangiqsualujuaq, the territory of the park covers 4274 square kilometres. It comprises representative sections of three natural regions, which is to say the Torngat Mountain Foothills, the George

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	<p>River Plateau and the Ungava Coast. This national park should be formally created by the Québec government in 2008 with its official opening following shortly thereafter. Kangiqsualujjuaq is the starting point par excellence for any excursion through the valley of the Koroc River, whether in summer or winter.</p> <p>For more information about Nunavik parks, visit www.nunavikparks.ca .</p>
Cruising	<p>Cruise North Expeditions Inc. With Cruise North, you are considered a privileged visitor to the home of the Inuit, and you experience an Arctic only the Inuit could show you. Cruise North Expeditions Inc. Toll free: 1-866-CNE-3220 (263-3220) Phone: 1-416-789-3752 Fax: 1-416-789-1974 www.cruisenorthexpeditions.com Email: info@cruisenorthexpeditions.com</p>
Weather	<p>Average temperatures in Kuujjuaq are -24.3°C in January and 11.5°C in July</p>
Personal	<p>In August 2005 I visited Kuujjuaq, Quaqtak, Kangissuluaq, Akpatok Island, Torngat Mountains with Cruise North Expeditions</p>

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