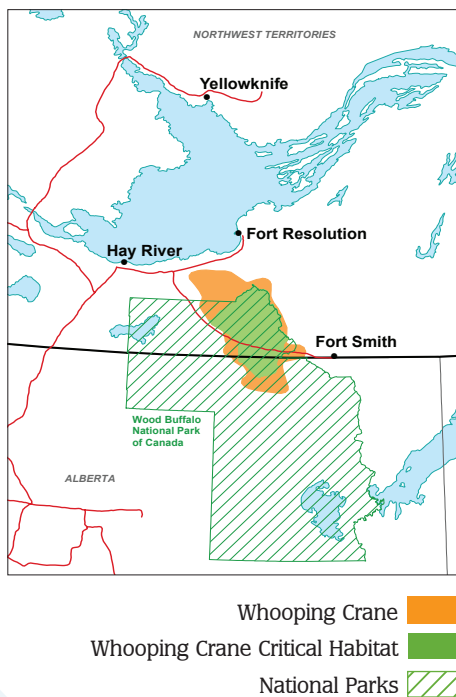


Typical Habitat

- Nest in shallow ponds that contain bulrush or sedge, and that are separated by narrow forested ridges in and around the north-east corner of Wood Buffalo National Park of Canada.
- The first species at risk in the NWT with critical habitat (meaning the habitat needed for survival or recovery) identified and protected under the federal *Species at Risk Act* in Wood Buffalo National Park of Canada.
- Non-breeding Whooping Cranes use a much wider area for several years before breeding in and around Wood Buffalo National Park of Canada.



Whooping Cranes winter in southern Texas and arrive on their breeding grounds in the NWT in April and May. During fall migration, they spend up to a month in Saskatchewan. Whooping Cranes usually lay two eggs in a nest consisting of a pile of vegetation in shallow water. Usually only one of the chicks survives to fly south in September. Whooping Cranes eat small fish, amphibians and other animals, insects, roots, berries and grain. They almost went extinct in the 1940s due to habitat loss in their prairie breeding grounds and overharvesting by settlers.

Did you know?

- Whooping Cranes are able to fly non-stop for up to 10 hours, covering distances of 750 km (466 mi).
- From 21 cranes in the early 1940s, the more than 500 Whooping Cranes in North America today are descendants of only three family lines.
- The population that nests in and around Wood Buffalo National Park of Canada is the only natural wild breeding population in the world. The population is around 300 birds.

Yellow Rail

Coturnicops noveboracensis



	Assessment	Legal List
Canada	Special Concern - 2009	Special Concern - 2003
NWT	Not applicable	Not applicable

The Yellow Rail is a small bird with a short tail, short bill and buffy plumage. The wide dark stripes on its back are crossed by white bars. The white wing patch, which is visible in flight, helps distinguish Yellow Rails from other similar marsh birds.

Weight: Males, 60 g (2 oz)

Length: 15 to 19 cm (5.9 to 7.5 in)

Report Yellow Rail sightings to ebird.org
or NWTChecklist@ec.gc.ca

Potential Threats in the Northwest Territories

- Habitat loss and degradation from human activities.
- Collisions with towers and other structures during migration.
- Human activities resulting in increased numbers of predators (foxes and ravens).



Typical Habitat

- Nests in marshes dominated by sedges and grasses, wet meadows, and shrubby wetlands.
- Nesting areas have little or no standing water (generally 0 to 12 cm or 0 to 5 in) and the ground is saturated with water throughout the summer.
- Suitable habitat exists outside the known range in the NWT, but the presence of Yellow Rail has not been confirmed in these areas.



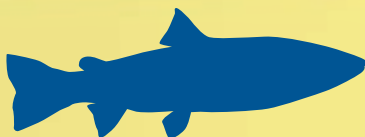
Yellow Rails breed in Canada and the northern United States and winter on the East and Gulf coasts of the United States. They likely arrive in the NWT in the latter part of May and nesting occurs in June and possibly July. Females lay seven to ten eggs on nests built on or just above the ground that are concealed with a canopy of dead vegetation. Habitat loss, especially on their wintering grounds, has particularly affected Yellow Rails.

Did you know?

- Yellow Rails are rarely seen. They expertly hide in the dense marsh vegetation, aided by their camouflaged plumage.
- The diet of Yellow Rails is mainly invertebrates and seeds.
- The unique call of the Yellow Rail is a rapid series of five monotonous and metallic ticks (or clicks) sounding like two pebbles or coins tapped together: *tick-tick, tick-tick-tick*. Calling can mainly be heard during the hours from dusk to dawn, and the sound can carry for up to a kilometer away.

Bull Trout

Salvelinus confluentus



	Assessment	Legal List
Canada (Western Arctic population)	Special Concern - 2012	Under Consideration
NWT	Not applicable	Not applicable

Bull Trout has a long and slender body, a large broad head with a prominent upper jaw, and a slightly forked tail fin. Its back is olive-green to blue-grey and its sides are silvery with small pink, lilac, yellow-orange or red spots. Its belly is pale coloured and may become yellow, orange or red in males during spawning. Pelvic and anal fins have white leading edges with no black line.

Length varies based upon its life history (see *Did you know?*):

Resident, 250 to 410 mm.

Fluvial, 400 to 730 mm.

Adfluvial, 400 to 900 mm.

Report Bull Trout sightings to WILDLIFE0BS@gov.nt.ca

Potential Threats in the Northwest Territories

- Poor habitat quality and fragmentation due to industrial activities and infrastructure projects.
- Although overlap in distribution is minimal in the NWT, Bull Trout are difficult to distinguish from other char and trout that are commercially fished.



Typical Habitat

- Widely distributed, but in low abundance, throughout much of southern (Dehcho) and central (Sahtu) NWT in drainages west of the Mackenzie River. The northernmost location known is the Gayna River.
- Spawning occurs in the fall in water temperatures below 10°C in clean flowing streams over cobble or loose gravel. These areas are typically associated with groundwater sources.



Bull Trout (Western Arctic Population)

National Parks

Bull Trout is a member of the trout and salmon family. In Canada, it is found in British Columbia, Alberta, Yukon and the NWT. Bull Trout is a coldwater species found in lakes, streams and rivers from sea level to mountainous areas. Its habitat is described best as cold, clean, complex and connected. It feeds on a wide variety of items including other fish. Typical maximum age of Bull Trout is unknown, but specimens have been recorded up to 24 years old.

Did you know?

- There are four types of life history strategies used by Bull Trout. The resident form is isolated and spends its life in small rivers or streams. The fluvial form lives in small rivers and streams, migrating between spawning streams and larger streams. The adfluvial form is similar, but matures in lakes rather than streams and rivers. The anadromous form is found only in southwestern British Columbia and Washington, and migrates from spawning freshwater streams to the sea.
- The female digs her nest (redd) accompanied by a dominant male who defends her eggs from other males. Some males termed “sneakers” are able to mimic females, allowing them to approach close enough to fertilize some of the eggs.

Dolly Varden

Salvelinus malma malma



	Assessment	Legal List
Canada (Western Arctic population)	Special Concern - 2010	Under consideration
NWT	Not applicable	Not applicable

Dolly Varden exhibit a typical salmonoid body shape with large eyes below the top of a round, medium-sized head. Juveniles are coloured brown with a whitish belly, with small red spots and rectangular marks on their sides and back. Adults have small, pale pink or red spots, with surrounding bluish halos. Spawning sea-run males are brightly coloured and develop a hook on the lower jaw, while females, non-spawners and freshwater males are more muted in colour.

Length: Anadromous forms, over 350 mm (13.8 in)

Freshwater forms, less than 300 mm (11.8 in)

Report Dolly Varden sightings to WILDLIFE OBS@gov.nt.ca

Potential Threats in the Northwest Territories

- Drier and warmer conditions due to climate change could lead to lower water levels and reduced groundwater flows, which could impact spawning and overwintering habitat.
- Other threats may include over-fishing pressures, offshore developments that restrict migrations, and land-based developments that impact freshwater and water quality.



Female



Male

Typical Habitat

- Anadromous and freshwater forms spawn and overwinter in freshwater springs where good oxygen and temperature levels provide high quality habitat for survival and egg incubation.
- Gwich'in knowledge indicates that spawning habitat requires relatively warm water, a fast current, and plenty of shoreline cover and vegetation with abundant insect larvae available for food.
- Anadromous Dolly Varden migrate to the sea to feed for the summer and return in the fall to freshwater wintering grounds.



Dolly Varden belong to the same family as trout and salmon. Some individuals may be anadromous (use both sea water and freshwater during their life) or freshwater only. In North America, the Western Arctic Population ranges from Alaska, east along the North Slope of the Yukon Territory, and east to the Mackenzie River.

Did you know?

- Cross-breeding between forms is not uncommon. Some freshwater males live alongside anadromous fish in the fall and winter and reproduce by “sneaking” into redds (egg laying sites) to spawn with anadromous females.

Northern Wolffish

Anarhichas denticulatus



	Assessment	Legal List
Canada	Threatened - 2012	Threatened - 2003
NWT	Not applicable	Not applicable

The Northern Wolffish is a medium-to-large marine fish with protruding front teeth and powerful jaws. Its head is small, with a small mouth, blunt snout and small eyes. Its body is long and stout with small or no pectoral fins. It has a uniform body colour, ranging from charcoal-black to dark chocolate.

Weight: 13.5 to 20 kg (30 to 44 lb)

Length: 0.8 to 1.45 m (2.6 to 4.8 ft) but can grow up to 180 cm (5.9 ft)

Report Northern Wolffish sightings to WILDLIFEBOBS@gov.nt.ca

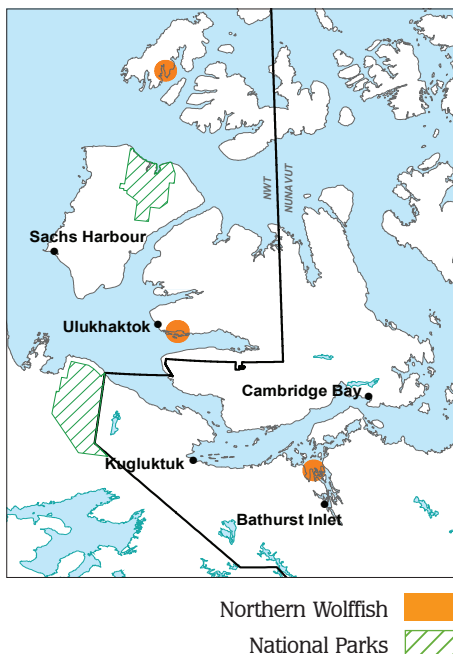
Potential Threats in the Northwest Territories

- Unknown threats in the Western Arctic.



Typical Habitat

- Found over sand and shell hash bottom types in temperatures between 2.5°C and 4.5°C, and at depths between 500 and 1,000 m.



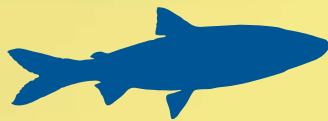
The Northern Wolffish is a large solitary fish that is slow-growing and long-lived. It inhabits cold, deep ocean waters and preys on jellyfish, sea urchins, crabs and starfish. This fish does not undertake long migrations and the size of its territory is very restricted. Northern Wolffish reach maturity at 5 years of age and can live to 14 years. A primarily eastern species, it is found as far north as the Davis Strait off Nunavut, off southwest Greenland, on the northeast Newfoundland and Labrador shelves, on the Flemish Cap, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence and sometimes on the Scotian Shelf. Northern Wolffish have been reported in only two locations in the NWT: Prince Albert Sound on western Victoria Island and Mould Bay on Prince Patrick Island.

Did you know?

- The fearsome teeth of the Northern Wolffish ensure that it has few natural predators.
- In most areas this fish is not eaten by humans because of its watery and jelly-like flesh.

Shortjaw Cisco

Coregonus zenithicus



	Assessment	Legal List
Canada	Threatened - 2003	No status
NWT	Not applicable	Not applicable

The Shortjaw Cisco has a thin elliptical body that is covered with large, smooth scales. It is mainly silver in colour, with olive or tan colouring on the back and a white belly. Its small toothless mouth has a bottom jaw that is often shorter than, or even with, the upper jaw. The gill rakers (or comb-like structures on the inner surface of the bony arch supporting the gill) number between 32 and 46, which is typically less than other cisco species.

Length: 340 to 420 mm (13.3 to 16.4 in)

Report Shortjaw Cisco sightings to WILDLIFE OBS@gov.nt.ca

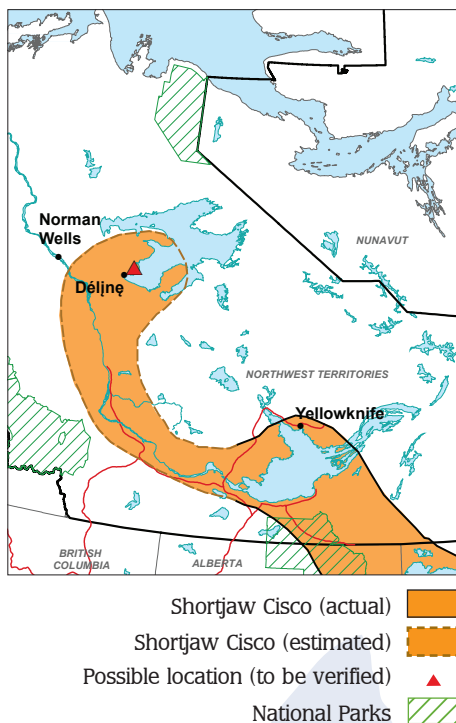
Potential Threats in the Northwest Territories

- May include habitat degradation, climate change, and hybridization with other ciscoes.
- Great Lakes stocks in eastern Canada were drastically reduced by over-fishing and competition from introduced and invasive species.



Typical Habitat

- Reported in Great Slave Lake and Tazin River. Unconfirmed reports from Great Bear Lake.
- Inhabits deep waters, 55 to 180 m (180 to 590 ft), with reports of movement into shallower waters during the spawning season.
- Juveniles have been found in water as shallow as 10 m (33 ft).



Shortjaw Cisco is a member of the same family as trout and salmon.

While best known from the Great Lakes, Shortjaw Cisco has been reported in a few deeper lakes from Ontario to the NWT. Shortjaw Cisco eat shrimp, crustaceans and insects. In turn, they may be eaten by Lake Trout, Northern Pike and Burbot. Shortjaw Cisco spawning occurs in the fall, although there are reports of spring spawning also occurring in Lake Superior. Eggs are deposited on clay bottoms and are left to develop unattended. Lifespan is typically 10 to 13 years but individuals up to 20 years old have been found in Great Slave Lake.

Did you know?

- The Shortjaw Cisco, along with Lake Cisco (previously called Lake Herring), are believed to have ties back to the last ice age in North America, and may have been two of the key colonizing species into lakes created as the glaciers retreated.
- Cisco species identification can be difficult because they can have different shapes and colours even within the same population.
- The Governor-in-Council referred the Shortjaw Cisco back to COSEWIC in 2006 for further consideration. A new assessment on the species is currently underway.

Northern Leopard Frog

Lithobates pipiens



Canada
(Western Boreal /
Prairie populations)

NWT

Assessment

Special Concern - 2009

Threatened - 2013

Legal List

Special Concern - 2005

Under consideration

The Northern Leopard Frog is usually green, or sometimes brownish. It has dark spots surrounded by distinct light borders, and an unmarked, milky-white underside. Newly hatched tadpoles are slender and black.

Length: Newly hatched tadpole, 8 mm (0.3 in)

Adult (snout-to-vent), 5 to 11 cm (1.9 to 4.3 in)

Report Northern Leopard Frog
sightings to WILDLIFEOBS@gov.nt.ca

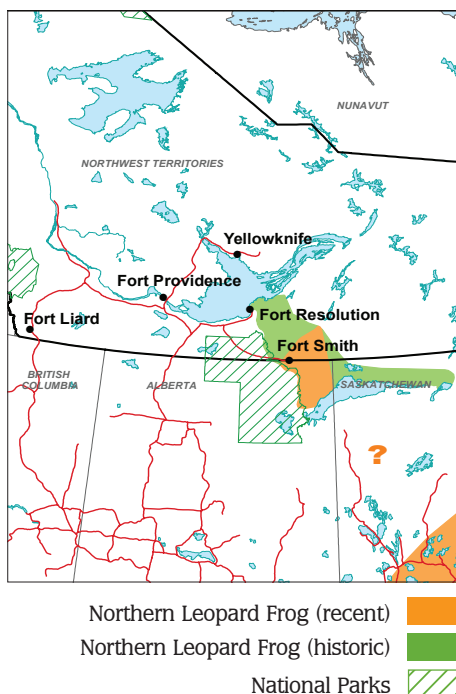
Potential Threats in the Northwest Territories

- Diseases (ranavirus and chytrid fungus).
- Climate variability (drought, fluctuating winter temperatures and thawing permafrost).
- Environmental contaminants.
- Hydro-electrical development could alter water flows and impact habitat.



Typical Habitat

- Breeds in lakes, ponds, marshes and flooded areas of streams.
- Summer ranges include meadows and grasslands.
- Over-winters in the unfrozen bottoms of rivers and lakes.



Northern Leopard Frogs are uncommon in the NWT, having only been found near the Slave, Taltson and Tazin rivers. Their call is a long drawn-out rattling snore, usually ending with several rapid short grunts. The number of Northern Leopard Frogs has declined in many parts of western Canada since 1980. The range in the NWT is not well known but there is some evidence that the occupied range in the NWT may have shrunk since the late 1980s. The cause of population and range changes remains unknown.

Did you know?

- Northern Leopard Frogs in the NWT are at the northern-most limit of their range.
- Connectivity between the NWT population and populations in southern Canada is uncertain.

Western Toad

Anaxyrus boreas



	Assessment	Legal List
Canada (Non-calling population)	Special Concern - 2012	Special Concern - 2005
NWT	Not assessed	No status

Western Toads are usually green or brown. They have a light stripe down the middle of the back and reddish-brown 'warts' on the back, sides and upper limbs. Newly hatched tadpoles and toadlets are black.

Length: Newly hatched tadpole, 1 cm (0.4 in)

Adult (snout to vent), 5 to 12 cm (1.9 to 4.7 in)

Report Western Toad sightings to WILDLIFEOBS@gov.nt.ca

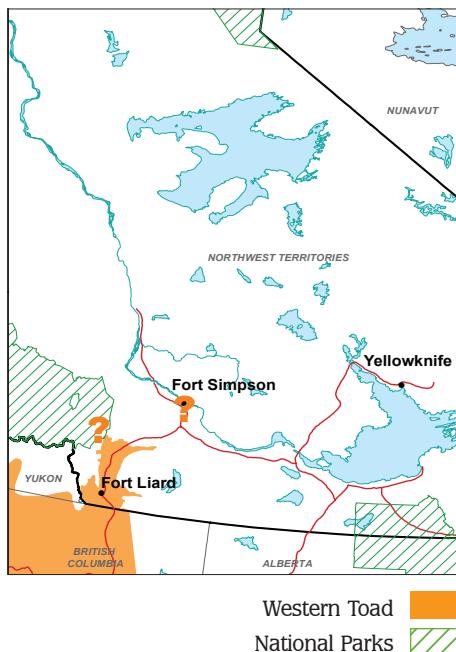
Potential Threats in the Northwest Territories

- Climate variability (drought, fluctuating winter temperatures, freezing rain, low snow cover).
- Diseases (ranavirus and chytrid fungus).
- Road kill mortality during mass movement events.



Typical Habitat

- Breed in shallow silty or sandy ponds, lake shores and roadside ditches.
- Summer ranges include shrubby-forested areas, wet shrublands, avalanche slopes and meadows.
- Over-winter by burrowing in the ground with snow cover deep enough (up to 1.3 m to 4.2 ft) to prevent freezing and moist enough to prevent their skin from drying.



Western Toads are found in the Liard River basin in the Dehcho region. They have been confirmed at six sites in the NWT but it is likely there are more undiscovered sites. They are difficult to find outside the spring breeding season when they congregate at ponds. Western Toad numbers are declining in the southern part of their range in British Columbia and the United States.

Did you know?

- Western Toads are one of the few amphibians that live in alpine areas.
- They can travel up to 7 km (4.3 mi) in less than a day, and prefer to walk or crawl rather than hop.
- Western Toads return to the same breeding sites year after year.
- Male Western Toads in most of Alberta have vocal sacs and produce loud trills (advertisement calls) during the breeding season; those in NWT do not.

Hairy Braya

Braya pilosa



Canada

Assessment

Endangered - 2013

NWT

Threatened - 2012

Legal List

Under consideration

Threatened - 2014

Hairy Braya belongs to the mustard family. The stems grow from a tuft of leaves at the base of the plant and have white flowers arranged in dense clusters. Hairy Braya is distinguished from other closely related species by its large flowers and the shape of its fruits (nearly round with very long "styles" [elongated reproductive structures]).

Height: 4.5 to 12.0 cm (1.8 to 4.7 in)

Report Hairy Braya sightings to WILDLIFE OBS@gov.nt.ca

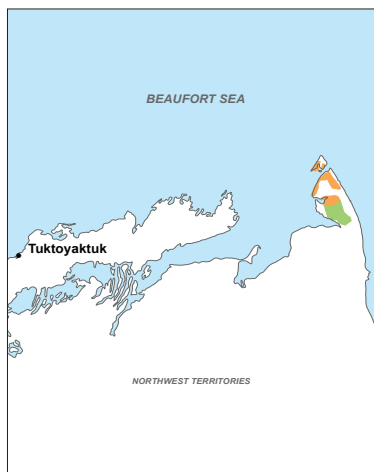
Potential Threats in the Northwest Territories

- Rapid erosion of habitat along the coast (erosion rate estimated at 9.5 m (31 ft) per year).
- Mortality along the coast from salt spray.
- Potential for storm surges to flood low-lying habitat.
- Threats are expected to increase as water levels rise due to melting sea ice and climate change.



Typical Habitat

- Occurs on bluffs and dry uplands along coastlines, inlets and streams.
- Needs bare soil to become established.
- Periods of standing water, erosion, and disturbance from caribou hooves appear to be involved in creating or maintaining these bare soil habitats.



Hairy Braya (known range)



Hairy Braya (possible range)



Hairy Braya (sometimes known as Pilose Braya) is a rare flowering plant found nowhere else in the world except on the Cape Bathurst Peninsula and Baillie Islands, NWT. Its total range is very small (about 250 km²). Hairy Braya is restricted to an area that remained ice-free during the last ice age. It has apparently been unable to expand its range into surrounding areas since the ice receded.

Did you know?

- Due to the remoteness of Cape Bathurst, Hairy Braya faces little direct threat from human activities.
- Hairy Braya was first found by Sir John Richardson in 1826 during an expedition in search of the Northwest Passage.
- The NWT Species at Risk Committee assessed Hairy Braya as Threatened and COSEWIC assessed it as Endangered. Both committees used the same information, but differences in their assessment criteria led to different results.

GLOBALLY RARE PLANTS

Nahanni Aster

Symphotrichum nahanniense



John Semple

Found only in Nahanni National Park Reserve of Canada, at hot springs with tufa (calcium carbonate deposits). Grows in moist areas around the hot springs or along the banks of streams or seeps.

Raup's Willow

Salix raupii



Canadian Museum of Nature

Prefers gravel floodplains and treed bogs and has only been found in two locations in the south-western NWT, three in the Yukon, three in British Columbia and two in Alberta.

Bank's Island Alkali Grass

Puccinellia banksiensis



Roger D. Bull

Found infrequently in frost-heaved, densely vegetated tundra near the shores of inland freshwater lakes. Known from three locations on Banks Island in the NWT, four in Nunavut and one in Alaska.

Drummond Bluebell

Mertensia drummondii

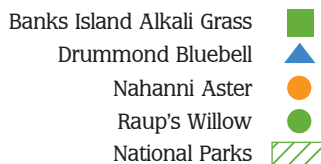
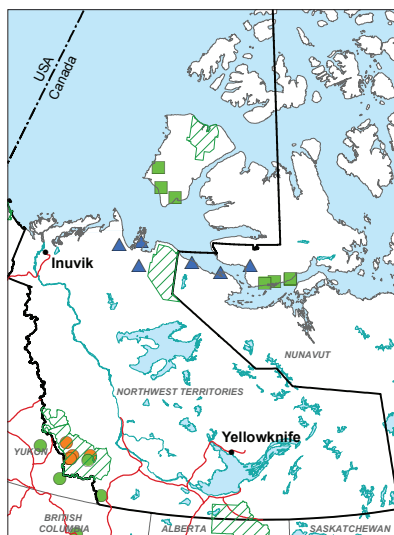


Jo Overholt

Found on sandy and gravelly banks or ridges in six locations in the NWT and Nunavut, and in four sites in Alaska.

Why is there a Conservation Concern?

- These plants are globally rare species that have not yet gone through the processes to assess and list species established by the *Species at Risk (NWT) Act*, COSEWIC or the federal *Species at Risk Act*. They are ranked May Be at Risk by the NWT General Status Ranking Program.
- The Nahanni Aster is a NWT plant found nowhere else in the world.
- The Raup's Willow, Banks Island Alkali Grass and Drummond Bluebell have very restricted distributions limited to the NWT and neighbouring areas.

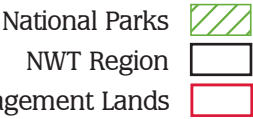
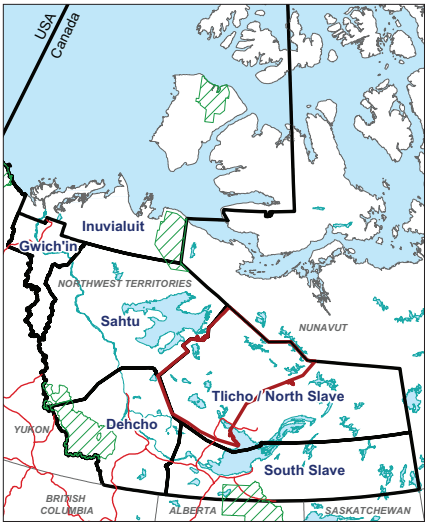


Did you know?

- Some areas of the NWT remained glacier-free during the last ice age, which may have allowed species such as these four plant species, as well as Hairy Braya (page 77) to survive. Knowledge on these species and areas is limited.

SPECIES AT RISK AT A GLANCE

This checklist summarizes species at risk in the NWT and the regions in which they are found. See page 3 for an explanation of the assessment and legal listing processes for Canada and the NWT.



Mammals

Species	Status in NWT		Status in Canada		South Slave	Dehcho	North Slave/Tlicho	Sahtu	Gwich'in	Inuvialuit
	Assessment	Legal List	Assessment	Legal List						
Boreal Caribou (Woodland caribou, Boreal population)	Threatened	Threatened	Threatened	Threatened	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Bowhead Whale (Bering-Chukchi-Beaufort population)	Not applicable	Not applicable	Special Concern	Special Concern						✓
Collared Pika	Not assessed	No status	Special Concern	Under Consideration		✓		✓	✓	✓
Dolphin and Union Caribou (Barren-ground caribou [Dolphin and Union population])	Special Concern	Under Consideration	Special Concern	Special Concern						✓
Grey Whale (Eastern North Pacific population)	Not applicable	Not applicable	Special Concern	Special Concern						✓
Grizzly Bear (Western population)	Not assessed	No status	Special Concern	Under Consideration	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Little Brown Myotis	Not assessed	No status	Endangered	Under Consideration	✓	✓	✓	?		

Mammals

Birds

Species	Status in NWT		Status in Canada		South Slave	Dehcho	North Slave/Tlicho	Sahtu	Gwich'in	Inuvialuit
	Assessment	Legal List	Assessment	Legal List						
Northern Mountain Caribou (Woodland caribou [Northern mountain population])	Not assessed	No status	Special Concern	Special Concern		✓		✓	✓	
Northern Myotis	Not assessed	No status	Endangered	Under Consideration	✓	✓				
Peary Caribou	Threatened	Threatened	Endangered	Endangered						✓
Polar Bear	Special Concern	Special Concern	Special Concern	Special Concern						✓
Wolverine (Western population)	Not assessed	No status	Special Concern	No Status	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Wood Bison	Not assessed	No status	Special Concern	Threatened	✓	✓	✓			
Bank Swallow	Not applicable	Not applicable	Threatened	Under Consideration	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Barn Swallow	Not applicable	Not applicable	Threatened	Under Consideration	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Buff-breasted Sandpiper	Not applicable	Not applicable	Special Concern	Under Consideration						✓
Canada Warbler	Not applicable	Not applicable	Threatened	Threatened		✓				
Common Nighthawk	Not applicable	Not applicable	Threatened	Threatened	✓	✓	✓	✓		
Eskimo Curlew	Not applicable	Not applicable	Endangered	Endangered						
Horned Grebe (Western population)	Not applicable	Not applicable	Special Concern	Under Consideration	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Ivory Gull*	Not applicable	Not applicable	Endangered	Endangered						✓
Olive-sided Flycatcher	Not applicable	Not applicable	Threatened	Threatened	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Peregrine Falcon (<i>anatum-tundrius</i> subspecies complex)	Not assessed	No Status	Special Concern	Special Concern	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Birds

Fishes

Amphibians

Plants

Species	Status in NWT		Status in Canada		South Slave	Dehcho	North Slave/Tlicho	Sahtu	Gwich'in	Inuvialuit
	Assessment	Legal List	Assessment	Legal List						
Red Knot (<i>islandica</i> subspecies)	Not applicable	Not applicable	Special Concern	Special Concern						✓
Red Knot (<i>roselaari</i> subspecies)**	Not applicable	Not applicable	Threatened	Threatened						?
Red Knot (<i>rufa</i> subspecies)	Not applicable	Not applicable	Endangered	Endangered						✓
Rusty Blackbird	Not assessed	No status	Special Concern	Special Concern	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Short-eared Owl	Not assessed	No status	Special Concern	Special Concern	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Whooping Crane	Not applicable	Not applicable	Endangered	Endangered	✓					
Yellow Rail	Not applicable	Not applicable	Special Concern	Special Concern	✓	✓	✓			
Bull Trout (Western Arctic population)	Not applicable	Not applicable	Special Concern	Under Consideration	✓	✓		✓		
Dolly Varden (Western Arctic population)	Not applicable	Not applicable	Special Concern	Under Consideration				✓	✓	✓
Northern Wolffish	Not applicable	Not applicable	Threatened	Threatened						✓
Shortjaw Cisco	Not applicable	Not applicable	Threatened	No status	✓	✓	✓	✓		
Northern Leopard Frog (Western Boreal/Prairie population)	Threatened	Under Consideration	Special Concern	Special Concern	✓					
Western Toad	Not assessed	No status	Special Concern	Special Concern		✓				
Hairy Braya	Threatened	Threatened	Endangered	Under Consideration						✓
4 globally rare species	Not assessed	No status	Not assessed	No status	Contact sara@gov.nt.ca for more information					

* Ivory Gulls currently do not breed in the NWT but are an uncommon migrant in the Beaufort Sea.

** Work is underway to confirm whether the *roselaari* subspecies of Red Knot occurs in the NWT.

STEWARDSHIP AND WHAT YOU CAN DO

There are many ways that YOU can be a steward of the land, animals and plants. The *NWT Species at Risk Stewardship Program* provides funding for projects that support the long-term protection and recovery of species that are at risk or of concern. The federal *Habitat Stewardship Program for Species at Risk* funds projects that conserve and protect species at risk and their habitats. The federal *Aboriginal Funds for Species at Risk* (AFSAR) is designed to help Aboriginal organizations and communities participate actively in the conservation and recovery of species at risk.

The Gwich'in Renewable Resources Board used funding from both the *NWT Species at Risk Stewardship Program* and the federal *Aboriginal Funds for Species at Risk* to do traditional knowledge interviews on boreal caribou, grizzly bear and wolverine. This information will be used to ensure that Gwich'in traditional knowledge is used in species at risk processes – assessment, listing and recovery.

To see the species at risk stewardship work that the Gwich'in are doing, visit: grrb.nt.ca/traditionalknowledge.htm

Federal Species at Risk Funding Sources

- Habitat Stewardship Program
 - Aboriginal Funds for Species at Risk
- sararegistry.gc.ca/involved/funding/default_e.cfm

NWT Species at Risk Stewardship Program Funding

nwt-species-at-risk.ca/en/StewardshipProgram



Walter Alexie being interviewed by Billie Lennie for the Gwich'in Traditional Knowledge of Boreal Woodland Caribou Project, 14/10/2010

FOR MORE INFORMATION

GOVERNMENT OF CANADA

Environment Canada

Canadian Wildlife Service

867-669-4765

sara.north@ec.gc.ca

sararegistry.gc.ca

Fisheries and Oceans Canada

204-983-0600

aquaticspeciesatrisk.ca

Parks Canada Agency

204-984-2416

pc.gc.ca

GOVERNMENT OF THE NWT

Department of Environment and Natural Resources

Toll-Free 1-855-783-4301

or contact your regional Environment and Natural Resources office

sara@gov.nt.ca

nwtspeciesatrisk.ca

OTHER AGENCIES

Committee on the Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada (COSEWIC)

cosewic.gc.ca

Species at Risk Committee

nwtspeciesatrisk.ca/en/SARC/species_at_risk_committee

Conference of Management Authorities

nwtspeciesatrisk.ca/en/CMA/CMA

