



the community.
during spring when they are most accessible to
are fished on a rotational basis, especially
Char and other species in the Ulukhaktok area
A number of lakes containing landlocked Arctic
years.

received very limited fishing pressure in recent
on the south side of Prince Albert Sound have
Similarly, both the Kagluk and NaloagyoK rivers
between people fishing these areas.
regular basis and several years may pass
the Kagloruak River are not fished on a
The Kuuk River, including Tahiryuak Lake, and
as an alternative to fishing at Tatik Lake.
community has also fished at Mayoklihok Lake
such as Red Belly Lake. In recent years the
it also includes all other lakes in the system
/Kuukyuak River system is Tatik (Fish) Lake, but
The primary area fished on the Kuujua
Knowledge.

past tagging studies and Traditional
a high proportion of the total harvest based on
the Kuujua/Kuukyuak River stock contributing
the coastal fishery in the Ulukhaktok area, with
of the community. Several stocks contribute to
the area inside Tahioyak (Safety Channel) east
spans from Kijivik (Coast Point) in the west, to
The Ulukhaktok coastal fishing area mainly

Char Knowledge & Fishing Areas



Photo provided by: C. Gallagher

Ulukhaktok Iqalukpik Community Fisheries Management Plan

**Olokhaktomiut Hunters and Trappers Committee
Fisheries and Oceans Canada
Fisheries Joint Management Committee**

Goals of the Plan:

- To preserve and protect char stocks and habitats in Ulukhaktok area lakes, rivers, and seas.
- To manage and conserve Ulukhaktok area char stocks to ensure subsistence needs of Ulukhaktok residents are met for today and the future.
- To encourage co-operation among all users to ensure sound management and use of all Ulukhaktok area char stocks.

subsistence harvest numbers at Tatik Lake.

recommendation of the working group and the OHTC, but there is a desire to first see improved
fishing allowed in the Ulukhaktok area. Future commercial fisheries may be approved on the
population growth and prioritize the subsistence fishery. There is currently (2025) no commercial
2019, however in 2020 the community decided to suspend it for at least 5-years to support

There was a small-scale commercial harvest of Arctic char out of Ulukhaktok between 2000 and

Commercial Fishery:

For more information, visit: <https://isr-sportfishing.ca>

- Register with FJMC or the OHTC if they wish to access private 7(1)(a) or 7(1)(b) lands to fish.
- and regulations for other species; and
- Should review the current Northwest Territories Sport Fishing Regulations Guide for updates
- Char, and Possession Limit of 7 Arctic Char;
- Must adhere to relevant NWT Fishery Regulations, including the Daily Catch Limit of 4 Arctic
- Require an NWT Sport Fishing License, validated for the Inuvialuit Settlement Region (ISR);
- Non-beneficiaries wishing to sport fish in the Ulukhaktok area:

fishing. Sport fishing is managed under the *Northwest Territories Fishery Regulations* and the IFA.
Sport fishing can occur in the Ulukhaktok area, as long as it does not interfere with subsistence

Sport and Recreational Fishery

- Ulukhaktok area have been developed as part of this Plan (found on the inside cover of this pamphlet).
- Voluntary harvest levels for Arctic Char and a set of community guidelines for fishing in the

the first-priority for harvest under this plan, subject to conservation.

Consistent with the Inuvialuit Final Agreement (IFA) and the federal *Fisheries Act*, subsistence use is

Subsistence Fishery



Types of Arctic Char Fisheries in the Ulukhaktok Area

alternate to Fish Lake, to try to relieve fishing pressure on Fish Lake.

The under-ice fishery in fall and winter, typically include the Kuujua/Kuukyuak system, including
Tatik Lake (Fish Lake) and Red Belly Lake. In recent years, Mayoklihok Lake has been used as an

(Safety Channel) east of Ulukhaktok.

The coastal summer fishery, includes Kidjivik (Coast Point) in the west to the area inside Tahioyak

in the fall/winter.

those 46, fishing areas can be divided into areas mainly used in the summer and areas mainly used
char fishing locations, 46 of which were located in the area directly adjacent to the community. Of
at Tatik (Fish) Lake, along the coast, and in Prince Albert Sound. Overall, there were 76 reported

subsistence fishers, and from decades of monitoring catches through the char monitoring programs
Knowledge of Arctic char in the Ulukhaktok area comes mainly from the knowledge of local

History of this Plan

The need for a Char Fisheries Management Plan was originally identified as early as 1987
when residents of Ulukhaktok expressed concern over a decline in the size and
abundance of char caught for subsistence from the Kuujua River system. In 1993, based
on the results from a weir study, and fisher observations, the OHTC decided to voluntarily
close Fish Lake (Tatik Lake) to fishing for a period of three years, given their concern that
that the Kuujua stock was being over-fished.

The Ulukhaktok Char Working Group (formerly known as the Holman Char Working Group,
pre-2006) was formed in the early years of co-management (1996), and included members
from the OHTC, DFO, and FJMC. The working group meets annually to review, discuss, and
consider all relevant Indigenous Knowledge and scientific results related to Arctic char in
the Ulukhaktok area. As Arctic Char fisheries remain essential to the Ulukhaktok people,
providing subsistence, cultural and nutritional benefits, the annual UCWG meetings allow for
local decision-making and inclusion of the community voice.

This Plan was first developed in 1993, and has been updated at regular intervals, with the
present version finalized in 2025. This pamphlet is a condensed version of the full plan.

Contact information

For matters related to the enforcement of the fisheries in the Ulukhaktok area please contact the following:

Ulukhaktok ECC officer

1-867-396-4505

Email: ECC_BeaufortDelta@gov.nt.ca

Olokhaktomiut Hunters and Trappers Committee

1-867-396-4808

Email: ohtc2015@outlook.com

Fisheries Joint Management Committee

1-867-777-2828

fjmc.ca

Department of Fisheries and Oceans

867-777-7500 – Inuvik - Fisheries Management

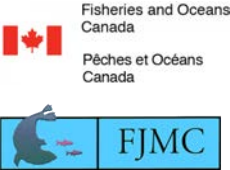
867-669-4900 – Yellowknife - Conservation and Protection Fishery Officers

Email: info@dfo-mpo.gc.ca

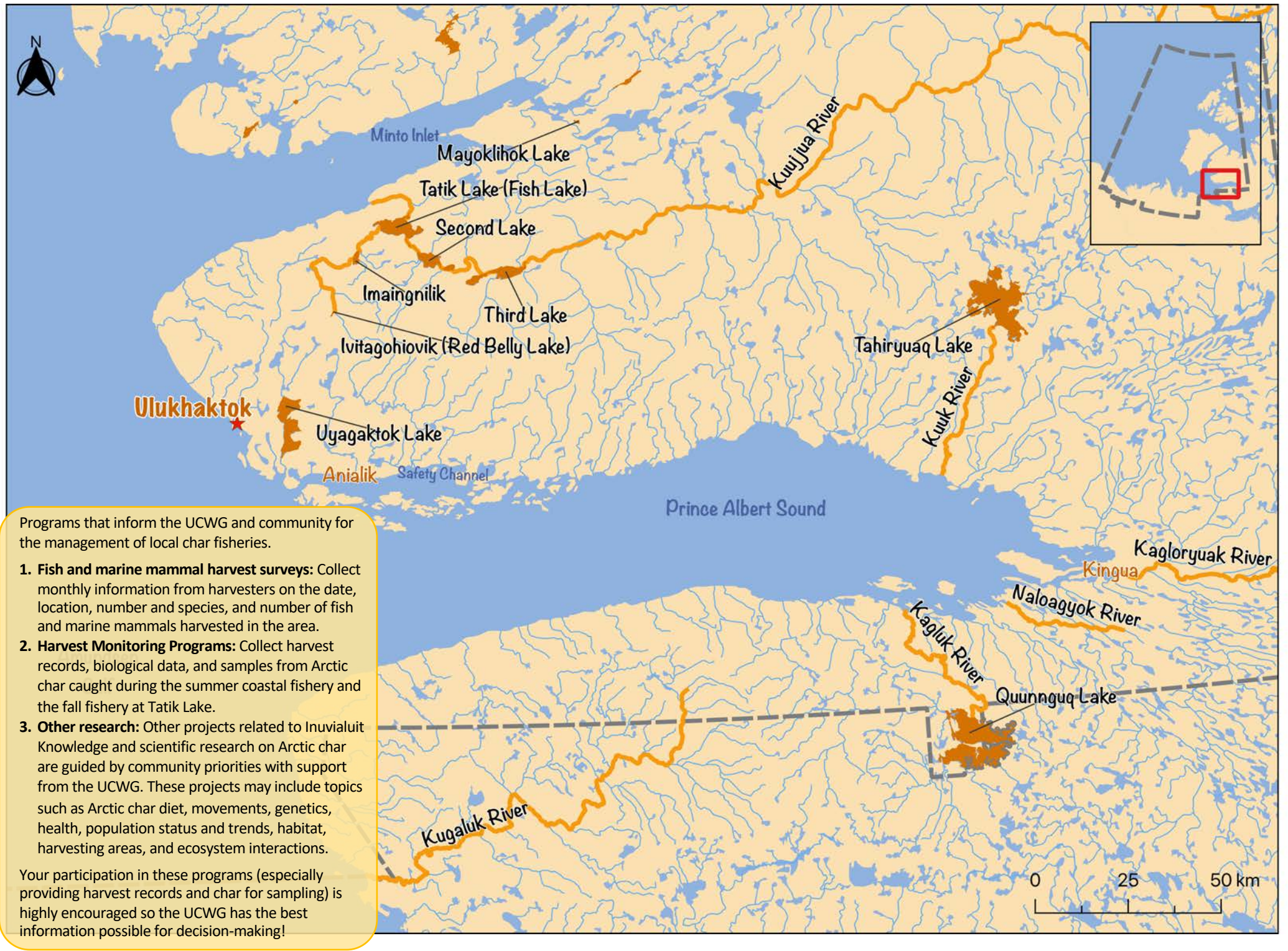
Report a poacher hotline

1-866-762-2437

We appreciate and encourage your continued participation in harvest surveys and monitoring – these programs are the cornerstone of managing the fishery, and your dedication is crucial to the success of this Plan. Thank you!



A complete version of this plan can be found at fjmc.ca



Voluntary annual harvest levels of Arctic char at major fishing locations

Coastal areas	4000 char <i>The summer coastal fishery is a mixed population fishery of sea-run Arctic Char, with 50% of the harvest being from the Kuujua River and the remainder presumably from Prince Albert Sound rivers.</i>
Tatik Lake and Kuujua River Fish Lake system	50 char per household, for a total of 1000 char
Ivitaghiovik Red Belly Lake	15 char per household
Kagloryuak River	1500 char
Kuuk River Including Tahiryuak Lake	1500 char
Kagluk River	500 char
Naloagyok River	500 char
Mayokliohok Lake	<u>No</u> voluntary harvest level has been set for Mayokliohok

Community Fishing Guidelines for Ulukhaktok Fishers:

- Take only what you need.
- Use only 4.5” or 5” inch gill nets and hooks (jiggling sticks or fishing rod) to catch char.
- Be respectful of other people’s fishing areas and gear.
- Keep your own fishing areas clean; pick-up nets from the shoreline if you are not using them (so they cannot harm wildlife and so others can use those areas if they want to).
- Harvesters are encouraged to participate in the harvest surveys and monitoring programs to ensure that information about their catches is available to the UCWG and community for management discussions.
- Be respectful of the land and what it provides for us.

Federal and Territorial Regulations
Requirements for all fisheries

From the Fisheries Act, the Northwest Territories Fishery Regulations, and the Fishery (General) Regulations.

- At least one third of a stream must be left open to allow fish to pass (*Fisheries Act* section 29(1)(b)).
- No person shall fish by snagging (*Northwest Territories Fishery Regulations* section 7(2)).
- Nets must be checked every 30 hours in the summer (16 May to 31 October) and every 72 hours in the winter (1 November to 15 May) (*Northwest Territories Fishery Regulations* section 9).
- No person shall dispose of dead fish or any remains or offal of fish by leaving it in the water or on ice over the water (*Northwest Territories Fishery Regulations* section 10(1)).
- All nets must have the name of the owner clearly marked (*Fishery (General) Regulations* section 27(1)).
- Fish that is suitable for food shall not be wasted (*Fishery (General) Regulations* section 34(3)).