

This book is part of the Ikpigittiarlugik Nuna Imarlu reading series, developed by the Department of Environment in Nunavut. The Ikpigittiarlugik Nuna Imarlu reading series is a unique, Nunavut-developed literacy initiative that infuses environmental stewardship, hunting practices, and knowledge of Nunavut's land and sea into a culturally appropriate reading program.

The Ikpigittiarlugik Nuna Imarlu reading series was developed to support the reading level guidelines outlined in Uqalimaariuqsaniq, the Department of Education's Inuktitut guided reading program. Uqalimaariuqsaniq is a sequential and progressive Inuktitut reading program that supports students in their development as readers.

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Kajjaarnaq! What Makes Nunavut's Parks Special



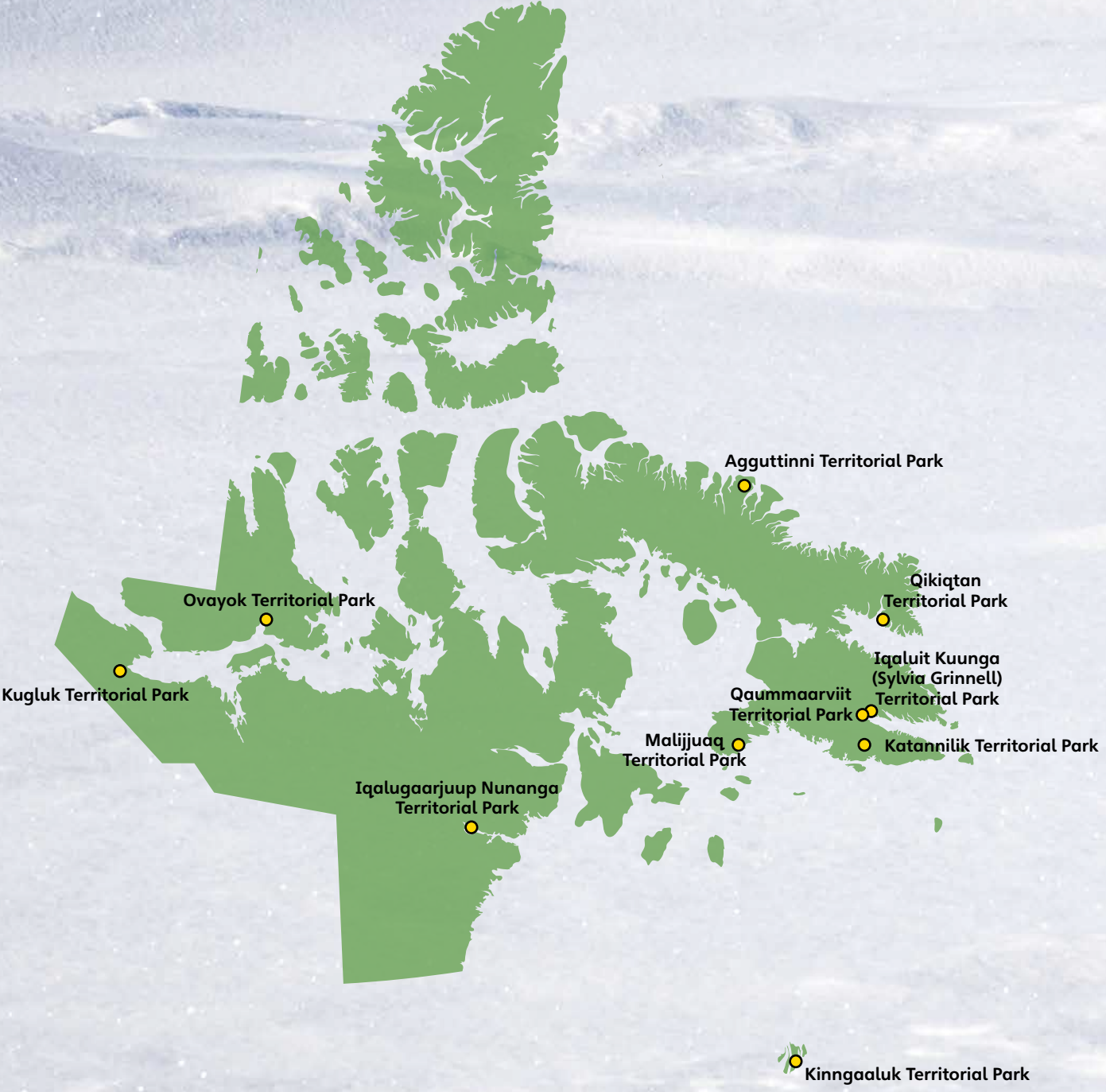
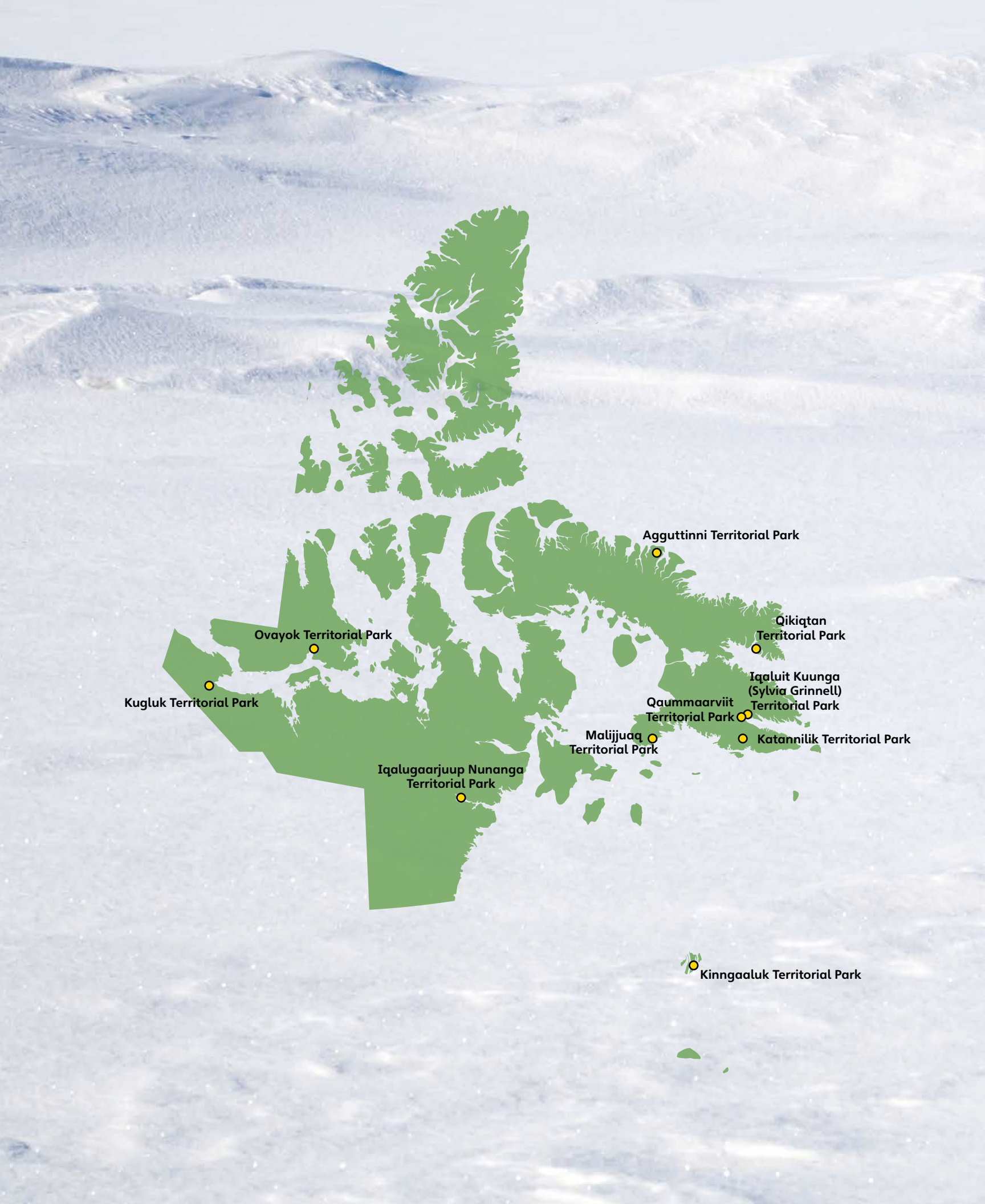


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Introduction

Nunavut is full of beautiful landscapes, unique plants, and fascinating wildlife. These are essential parts of the rich culture and heritage of Inuit. To share the story of Inuit history, we must preserve our land, cultural items, and the plants and animals that live here.

There are a number of parks across the territory. These parks protect and promote areas that are important to our communities. Nunavut's parks are places to go fishing, camping, berry picking, and boating. Some parks have mountains, rivers, and trails that have been used for thousands of years. Many parks have important historic features, like stone tent rings or reconstructed sod houses, that are evidence of people camping in these areas for centuries.

Each park hosts a variety of cultural events and activities, such as Parks Day festivities, camps for youth, and educational sessions to celebrate and share Nunavut's heritage with **Nunavummiut** and tourists.

Let's learn about these parks and their special features! Which of these parks would you like to visit?

Kugluk Territorial Park

Kugluktuk



Kugluk Territorial Park is located about 13 kilometres south of Kugluktuk. “Kugluk” is the Inuinnaqtun word for “white water, the place where water falls.” The Coppermine River flows through this park. There is a narrow gorge in the Coppermine River that twists into a waterfall called Bloody Falls.

In the park are the **remains** of many old campsites from the Copper Inuit, or Ki’linirmeot, who lived in this area. There are also signs that many other cultures used the area, including past Inuit and First Nations cultures who hunted, fished, and left their mark in the area with tent poles, tent rings, and tools.

Did you know?

Bloody Falls is well-known for its dark history. In the summer of 1771, a group of Copper Inuit were fishing from a camp on the Coppermine River. It is believed that a group of Chipewyan, escorting a British explorer down the river, attacked and killed most of the Inuit. It is because of this attack that this area of the Coppermine River is known as Bloody Falls.

Plants

The tundra of Kugluk Territorial Park is characterized by rolling hills and rocky shelves along the river. In July, the Coppermine River Valley is blanketed in wildflowers, such as small yellow black-tipped groundsel, blue Arctic lupine, and yellow willows.

Unlike many places in Nunavut, you can find small trees growing in the park, such as spruce trees and dwarf birch trees. The park is especially beautiful in the summer when these small trees are green.



Outdoor Activities

A rough road connects Kugluk Territorial Park to Kugluktuk. You can travel this road by ATV in summer and snowmobile in winter and spring.

You might also see boats in the park as they travel up the Coppermine River.

Kugluk Territorial Park is an excellent area to camp, fish, picnic, pick berries, or take a paddling trip down the river. Visitors from all over the world come to paddle down the Coppermine River.



Wildlife

Different types of wildlife travel through Kugluk Territorial Park. In the spring and sometimes in the winter, you might see caribou in the hills surrounding the Coppermine River. Other mammals in the park include siksiks (also known as Arctic ground squirrels), Arctic hares, lemmings, muskrats, muskoxen, and red and Arctic foxes. You may even see wolves, grizzly bears, wolverines, and moose in the park.

Many species of fish can be found in the Coppermine River, including Arctic char, grayling, whitefish, and trout. Community members particularly look forward to the seasonal Arctic char migration.

Golden and bald eagles nest along the rocky cliffs. Along the river, you might see red-throated and common loons, long-tailed ducks, or common mergansers. Bird species that may be found on the tundra include horned larks and white-crowned sparrows.



Ovayok Territorial Park

Cambridge Bay



Ovayok Territorial Park is located 16 kilometres east of Cambridge Bay on Victoria Island. The park is defined by three tall mountains. One of these is Ovayok Mountain, which is 200 metres high.

One of the legends of the park includes the story of three giants named Ovayok, Inuuhuktuq, and Amatok. A long time ago, when people lived forever, there was a family of giants who lived on the north side of Victoria Island. They were people of the sea and preferred to eat large sea mammals. One summer when food became scarce, the hungry giants decided to walk south across the island. They were led by the father, Ovayok. The giants became hungrier as they wandered south because they could not find any suitable food. The caribou looked so small to them that they never thought to eat them.

Eventually, Amatok, the mother of the family, collapsed from hunger. Ovayok and his son, Inuuhuktuq, tried to continue their journey, but Inuuhuktuq collapsed while Ovayok struggled on. Finally Ovayok collapsed, falling face down on the ground. They all died where they lay and became the three mountains found on Victoria Island: Ovayok Mountain, Inuuhuktuq Mountain, and Amatok Mountain.

Ovayok Territorial Park was used by Copper Inuit as an area for fishing, and for hunting migrating birds. Inuit usually spent time in and around the park in the spring and fall. They moved inland in the summer to hunt caribou.

You may see stone caches left behind by Copper Inuit that were built within the park to store winter clothing and hunting gear in warmer months.

Plants

Plants you can find on the tundra in Ovayok Territorial Park include purple saxifrage, Arctic poppies, and mountain avens. On the mountain slopes, you can find Arctic white heather, large-flowered lousewort, and mountain sorrel. There are wetlands in the park where you can find Arctic cotton or purple bladder campion.



Wildlife

The wildlife in Ovayok Territorial Park is one of the prime attractions for visitors. You may see a muskox from a herd that stays near the park year-round. You might even see the **qiviut**, the undercoat of muskoxen, on the ground in the summer. When it is woven, qiviut can be used to make very warm hats and mittens. It can also be put inside your mitts in the winter to keep your hands warm.

It is possible to see “island” caribou that migrate to the mainland of Nunavut over the ice in the winter. Other mammals you might see in the park include lemmings, voles, Arctic hares, and Arctic foxes.

If you are lucky, you may see beautifully coloured birds like yellow-billed loons and king eider ducks. You may also notice shorebirds like red phalaropes, red knots, and black-bellied plovers nesting near ponds or on gravel slopes. There are over 50 species of migratory birds in the park. Ovayok Territorial Park is a nesting and feeding place for many types of birds.

Outdoor Activities

Ovayok Territorial Park is a great place to hike! You can drive to the park on a gravel road from Cambridge Bay. Or, you can hike there in about four to six hours.

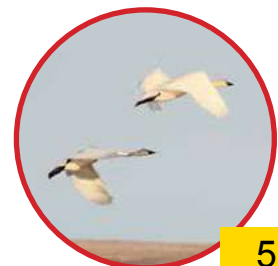
There are five different hiking trails in the park. These trails will take you past former campsites with stone tent rings and **taluit**, or waiting places, where Inuit waited for the caribou to return.

You can hike on the Tulimaq trail past muskoxen, along the slopes of mountains, and past small lakes. The Ovayok trail goes up the slope of Ovayok Mountain to the summit. The Ovayok trail leads to gorges that are referred to as “giant’s ribs” because the side-by-side ridges of mountains look like the ribs of a giant.



Did you know?

Snowy owls nest on small hills. You might see them in Ovayok Territorial Park as they hunt voles and lemmings to feed their young.



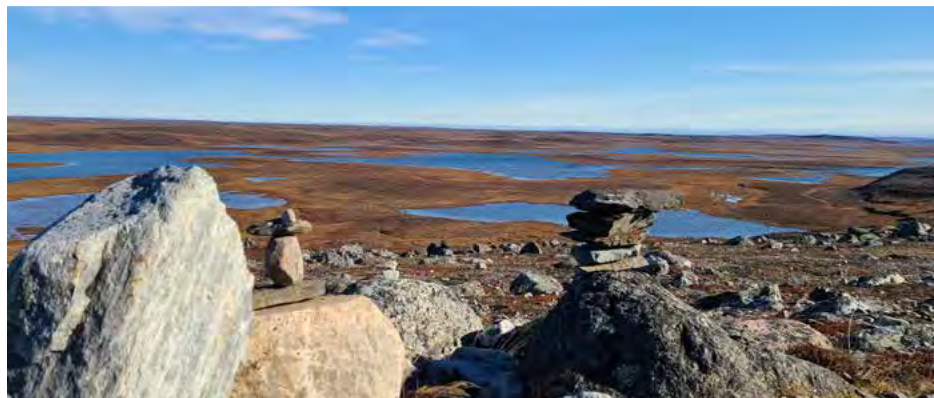
Iqalugaarjuup Nunanga

Rankin Inlet



Iqalugaarjuup Nunanga Territorial Park is located about 8 kilometres outside of Rankin Inlet. The park's Inuktitut name means “the land around the river of little fish.” The park can be reached by a gravel road in the summer and by snowmobile in the winter. Iqalugaarjuk, or the Meliadine River, runs through this park. Elders visit the park to get fresh water from the river for drinking water and to make tea.

Thule, and then modern Caribou Inuit, lived in qarmait in this area. Stones were used to make tent rings, cradles for qajait, fox traps, traps for fish, and as places to dry fish and meat. You can still find many of these stone structures in the park today!



Did you know?

There have long been legends of Inugarullit, or little people, living in this park or along Iqalugaarjuk. These little people are about 45 centimetres tall, or as tall as a jerry can. They dress in rabbit or caribou skins and hunt with traditional weapons.

Plants

Iqalugaarjuup Nunanga is a popular area for picking berries. In the park, you can find lingonberries, crowberries, bearberries, blueberries, and cloudberries.

There are also many other plants in the park, including Arctic heather, Labrador tea, dwarf birch, and Arctic cotton.



Outdoor Activities

Camping, hiking, fishing, and picnicking are popular outdoor activities in Iqalugaarjuup Nunanga Territorial Park. A perfect addition to picnics in the park are fresh-picked berries that are available from late August to mid-September.

You can take a walk along an interpretive trail at the historic site of Qarmaviniqtaalik and learn about the Thule and Caribou Inuit campsites. You can also take part in cultural learning sessions at the park to learn how to light a **qulliq** or make bannock and traditional tea.



Wildlife



One of the most amazing wildlife sightings in Iqalugaarjuup Nunanga Territorial Park is the caribou migration. Thousands of caribou migrate through the park twice a year: when they head north in the spring, and when they move south toward the treeline in the fall.

Siksiks, lemmings, Arctic foxes, short-tailed weasels, and Arctic hares also call this park home.

There are many birds in the park, including sandhill cranes, snow geese, ptarmigans, horned larks, Lapland longspurs, and peregrine falcons.

If you're fishing in the area, you might catch lake trout or Arctic char.

Malijuaq Territorial Park

Kinngait



Malijuaq Territorial Park is located near the community of Kinngait, formerly known as Cape Dorset. The Inuktitut name for the park means “the great wave.” The park is made up of two small, rocky islands, Malijuaq Island and Dorset Island. The hamlet of Kinngait is on Dorset Island. These islands are separated by a narrow stretch of water.

Thousands of years ago, the Dorset people lived in the area where Malijuaq Territorial Park is now. Thule lived there hundreds of years before Inuit. At the eastern end of the park are the remains of nine houses. The houses on the island used to have roofs made of bowhead whalebone supports and sealskins. The site was a great hunting and fishing area and continues to be a popular hunting ground to this day.

Other stone structures, including fox traps and inuksuit, stand out on the landscape today. Inuksuit marked areas that were good places to camp or where meat caches were located. There are a lot of stone structures in Malijuaq Territorial Park, and they all have a particular meaning and history.

Did you know?

There is a kind of fox trap that is cone-shaped and made of piles of rocks. Bait is placed in the trap so that a fox will climb in, but once it is in the trap, it is unable to climb out. These traps are built to be very strong so that the fox does not break the trap. The trapped foxes are used for their fur, bones, and meat. Trapping foxes also prevents them from stealing meat from caches near camps.

Plants

In July, wildflowers bloom throughout Malijuaq Territorial Park. You can see a variety of plant species, such as yellow Arctic poppies or Arctic heather, which many Inuit still use for tea today. In wet areas in the park, you will also notice patches of Arctic cotton.



Outdoor Activities

Hiking is popular in Malijuaq Territorial Park. You might pass by cultural sites or wildlife as you hike. On Dorset Island, you can take marked trails leading to a waterfall or a lake.

You can even hike to Malijuaq Island at low tide, but make sure you leave the island before the tide rises again.

Malijuaq Island can be reached by boat in the summer and snowmobile in the winter.



Wildlife

It is possible to spot numerous birds throughout the year in Malijuaq Territorial Park. You might see a snow bunting in the spring, a horned lark in the summer, a snowy owl in the fall, or a ptarmigan in the winter.

Seabirds in the water surrounding the islands include black and white dovekies and thick-billed murre. Geese also migrate through this area.

You can also look for mammals, such as Arctic hares on the tundra and belugas and ringed seals in the sea.



Katannilik Territorial Park

Kimmirut



If you have ever driven by snowmobile from Iqaluit to Kimmirut, you probably passed through Katannilik Territorial Park. This park stretches from the shore of Frobisher Bay across from Iqaluit and all the way to Kimmirut.

The area has been used by Inuit as a travel route and important hunting ground for hundreds of years. There is also evidence that the Dorset people used the area for hunting about 4000 years ago!

Katannilik Territorial Park is known as “the place of waterfalls.” Beautiful waterfalls run down the walls of the park’s valleys and drain into Kuujjuaq, or the Soper River. The lower section of this river widens into Tasiujarjuaq, or Soper Lake.

At Soper Lake, there is a set of reversing waterfalls. This means that at high tide, water flows up the falls!

The land in Katannilik Territorial Park was sculpted by large sheets of ice thousands of years ago. These sheets of ice left behind areas with smooth or grooved rock, as well as large boulders. There are many important minerals found in this region, such as mica, garnet, graphite, and a gemstone called lapis lazuli. Carving stones, like serpentine and marble, are also found here.



Did you know?

The Soper River Valley is sheltered from cold winds, so it is usually four to five degrees warmer than nearby areas. Because it is warmer, plants grow bigger and faster here than in other areas.

Plants

The warmer temperatures found in the Soper River Valley allow some unusual plants to grow. You can find tall willows that you won't see in nearby areas. Some of the willows grow to be almost 2 metres tall! There are also many wildflowers, including white Arctic heather and large-flowered wintergreen. There are many berries in the park, including bearberries, blueberries, lingonberries, and crowberries. In the fall, a lot of people go berry picking here.



Wildlife

Looking out at the landscape of Katannilik Territorial Park, you might see trails formed by caribou. Vegetation in the park is a great source of food for caribou. You might see the bull, or male, caribou in June and the cows and calves, or females and young, near the end of August.

Katannilik Territorial Park is also home to Arctic foxes, Arctic hares, and lemmings. Occasionally, you might spot an Arctic wolf.

There are about 40 species of birds that nest in or migrate through the park. In the winter, you might see ptarmigans, ravens, and snowy owls. From spring to fall, you can see Canada geese, snow geese, snow buntings, Arctic terns, black guillemots, and red-throated loons.

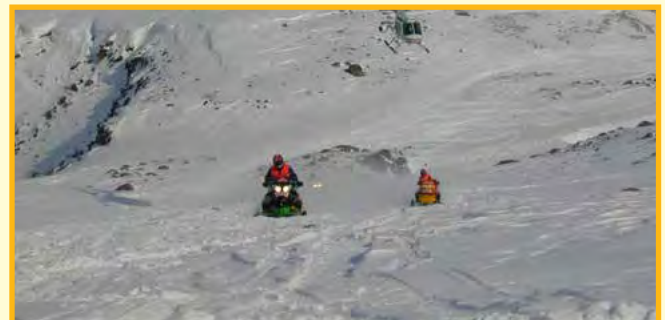
Outdoor Activities

The Itijjagiaq Trail runs 120 kilometres from Frobisher Bay to Kimmirut. "Itijjagiaq" means "the trail over the land." The trail is popular with cross-country skiers, snowmobilers, dogsledders, and hikers. During Toonik Tyme in Iqaluit, there is often a skidoo race on the trail. Some competitors have completed the trail in just three hours!

There are cabins along the trail that can be used as emergency shelters if they are needed.

The Soper River is popular for water sports such as canoeing, travelling by qajaq, and rafting. People from all over the world come to take part in activities on the river.

During the summer, this park hosts the Katannilik Park Youth Science Camp, which is a camp for youth to learn about the park from a traditional Inuit perspective. At the camp, Elders share traditional knowledge about the park's natural and cultural features, and the students learn land skills.



Qikiqtan Territorial Park

Pangnirtung



Qikiqtan Territorial Park is located in Cumberland Sound, about 50 kilometres from Pangnirtung. The former English name, “Kekerten,” comes from the whalers trying to pronounce “Qikiqtan,” which is the original name for the island.

The area where Qikiqtan Territorial Park is found was an important area for commercial whaling in the 1800s. Whaling ships first started to spend winters in the area in 1852, and buildings were added in 1857. Many Inuit were employed by the whalers because they were experts at hunting and harvesting bowhead whales.

This park preserves the history of the Inuit and Scottish whalers who lived and worked together for decades at Qikiqtan. Whalers brought rifles, tools, and materials that Inuit did not have, and Inuit taught the whalers about the waters and marine animals. This time period brought a lot of changes to the Inuit way of life.

Whalers left Qikiqtan by 1917, after they had overhunted bowhead whales, nearly destroying the whale population. Inuit continued to hunt bowhead whales in the area for a few years but eventually also left Qikiqtan. The remains of wood barrels, whaling boats, buildings, tent rings, and tools left by Inuit and whalers can still be found in the area. The outer structures of a **qarmaq** found in the park have been reconstructed.

Did you know?

On Saturdays, Inuit and Scottish whalers in this area would share tea and biscuits, or “siva,” together. That simple tradition gave Inuit the Inuktitut word for Saturday—“Sivataarvik,” which means “the day we have biscuits.”

Plants

There are many different types of plants in Qikiqtan Territorial Park. Floating buttercup and hairy lousewort are just a few of the many types of flowers that can be found here. There are many types of grasses in the park, including Arctic bluegrass and foxtail grass.



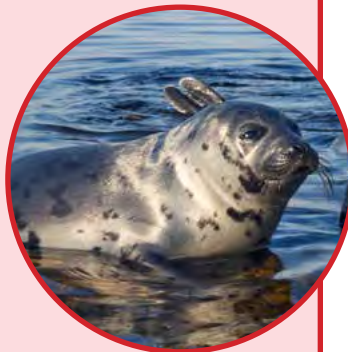
Outdoor Activities

Qikiqtan Territorial Park is a protected area. There is a boardwalk trail that connects points of interest around the park and allows visitors to learn about the history and see remains of the whaling era. Travel to the park is possible by snowmobile or boat, and it usually takes about three hours to get there from Pangnirtung. Cruise ships from around the world also bring people to Qikiqtan.



Wildlife

Belugas, narwhals, ringed seals, harp seals, and bowhead whales live in the waters surrounding Qikiqtan Territorial Park. Birds in the park include snow buntings and common redpoll, seabirds such as thick-billed murres and black guillemots, and shorebirds such as red-necked phalaropes, semipalmated plovers, and ringed plovers. You may also see peregrine falcons and gyrfalcons around cliffs near the park.



Qaummaarviit Territorial Park

Iqaluit



Qaummaarviit Territorial Park is on a small island called Qaummaarviit in Frobisher Bay, about 12 kilometres from Iqaluit. Qaummaarviit means “the place that shines.” The island is called this because of the rocks on the island that contain mica minerals, which make them look shiny. It is also said that when Inuit travelled on the ice in Frobisher Bay, they could see the light from qulliit shining from Qaummaarviit, giving the island its name.

The area where Qaummaarviit Territorial Park is today was occupied by Thule and Inuit for more than 750 years. Qaummaarviit was used mainly as a camping site because it was close to hunting areas for seal on the ice and caribou on the mainland.

The structures of *Il qarmait* remain on the island. The *qarmait* were built using the jawbones and rib bones of whales and were covered in sealskins. In the winter, the *qarmait* were surrounded by snow blocks and warmed with qulliit.

These *qarmait* have been restored by **archaeologists**. There are also remains of tent rings, meat caches, and burial sites in the park.



Plants

The plant life found in Qaummaarviit Territorial Park is very similar to nearby Iqaluit Kuunga Territorial Park. Grasses and lichens cover the rocky, hilly landscape. As you walk around the park, you might see tundra flowers such as Arctic poppies and purple saxifrage.



Outdoor Activities

There are numerous historical sites and structures in Qaummaarviit Territorial Park. To protect these sites and structures, a boardwalk and network of trails have been created to allow visitors to look at them from a distance. You can also find a reconstructed qarmaq in the park that is built on the foundation of an original qarmaq. The qarmaq is supported by whale jawbones and has a sealskin roof. It is used to teach Nunavummiut and tourists what it was like for Inuit who once lived there.

There are many ways to travel to the park. In the winter, you can dogsled or snowmobile to the island. In the summer, you can boat or sea qajaq to the island.



Wildlife

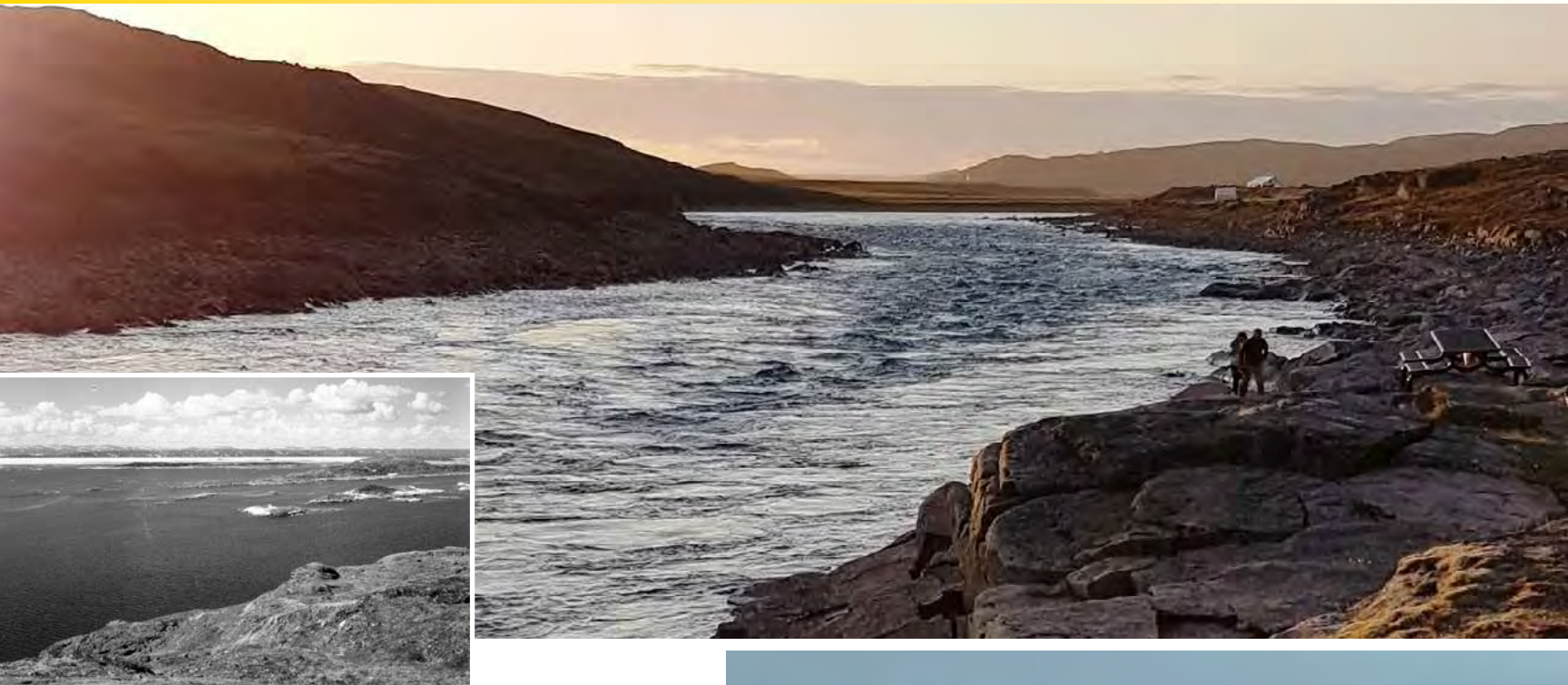
Although Qaummaarviit is a small island, it is visited by many animals. You can see birds such as ravens, peregrine falcons, and long-tailed ducks. You may even see Arctic foxes in the winter or migrating Baffin Island caribou in the summer.

Belugas, ringed seals, and even bowhead whales travel in the waters around Qaummaarviit.



Iqaluit Kuunga (Sylvia Grinnell) Territorial Park

Iqaluit



More than 7000 years ago, the area where Iqaluit Kuunga Territorial Park is today was covered by a glacier. In some places, the glacier was more than 400 metres thick! As the glacier moved, it carved the landscape. Today, the landscape is mostly low rocky hills and boulder fields.

The Sylvia Grinnell River flows through this park and into Frobisher Bay. It was historically used for fishing Arctic char, which migrate up and down the river to spawn their young. For centuries, Inuit from the surrounding area have gone here to fish during the summer. It is still a very popular spot to fish.

People come here throughout the year to collect fresh water. In winter and spring, people make a hole in the ice to collect the cold river water. Have you ever tasted the water from this river?



Did you know?

The original name for the Sylvia Grinnell River was “Iqaluit,” meaning “many fish.” The place where the city named Iqaluit is now located was called “Manirajak,” meaning “flat land.”

Plants

The ground in the park is mostly covered by low-growing plants like shrubs and grasses. Many of the rocks are covered in different types of lichen.

A variety of colourful tundra plants grow in Iqaluit Kuunga Territorial Park. These include pink dwarf fireweed and purple saxifrage. There are also yellow Arctic poppies, white mouse-eared chickweed, and green mountain sorrel.



Outdoor Activities

Iqaluit Kuunga Territorial Park is the most visited park in Nunavut. In the winter, the park is popular for cross-country skiing, dogsledding, and snowmobiling. In the summer, **Iqalummiut** and tourists visit the park to hike, camp, fish, and have bonfires. Some people even qajaq on the river!

Iqaluit Kuunga hosts many cultural activities and events throughout the summer. In July, people come to the park for Parks Day. Parks Day is an annual community barbecue to celebrate the past and present use of Iqaluit Kuunga. You can also take part in weekly cultural events at the park to learn how to throat sing, drum dance, make a **kakivak**, or make **pitsi**.



Wildlife

A wide range of animal species live in or travel through this park. You can find about 40 species of birds in the park! These include ravens, snow buntings, and ptarmigans. Canada geese often fly through the park when they are migrating. You can also look for rare birds like horned larks and peregrine falcons.

Mammals in the park include Arctic foxes, Arctic hares, and lemmings. When the Baffin Island caribou herd is large, you might even see some caribou.

Arctic char migrate up and down the Sylvia Grinnell River from Frobisher Bay in late spring to early fall.

Did you know?

You can also learn about Nunavut's parks and Inuit history by taking part in a geocache puzzle. There is a popular geocache puzzle at Iqaluit Kuunga Territorial Park. Geocaching is an outdoor activity similar to a treasure hunt that is completed using a smartphone or GPS.



Agguttinni Territorial Park

Clyde River



Agguttinni Territorial Park is located near Clyde River. “Agguttinni” means “where the prevailing north winds of Clyde River occur.” The beautiful park’s landscape features mountains, ice caps, plains, and five fiords. The tall mountains and narrow fiords can cause high winds in the park. The mountains in Agguttinni Territorial Park feature steep, smooth cliffs that emerge from the sea. The park’s mountains feature some of the world’s highest rock walls.

Agguttinni Territorial Park has been used as an important hunting ground for thousands of years, and many people still fish and hunt there today. There are Thule sod houses from a thousand years ago, as well as stone tent rings and camp remains. These stone structures and remains are just a few of the cultural features that are protected in the park.

Plants

In addition to wildflowers found throughout the area, you can also see brightly coloured lichen covering the high cliffs in Agguttinni Territorial Park. Wildflowers that you might see in the park include dwarf fireweed, mountain avens, and Arctic poppies.



Outdoor Activities

Rock climbers from around the world travel to Agguttinni to climb the steep mountains and cliffs. The park's smooth, tall rock walls rise more than 1500 metres from the ocean and attract cliff jumpers, skiers, rock climbers, and ice climbers.

There are many ways to travel in the large park, depending on the season. In the winter, you can dogsled or snowmobile. In the summer, you can ATV or boat in the park. No matter the season, Agguttinni Territorial Park's stunning landscape is a spectacular sight to see!



Wildlife

Many types of whales, including orcas, belugas, and narwhals, travel in the waters around Agguttinni Territorial Park. Bowhead whales gather in large numbers along the park's coast as they make their way to their main feeding area south of Clyde River.

The park's tall mountains and rocky cliffs make ideal nesting spots for many migrating birds. Colonies of glaucous gulls and northern fulmars nest in this area every year.

There are also polar bears, caribou, and Arctic hares within this park.



Kinngaaluk Territorial Park

Sanikiluaq



Located near Sanikiluaq on Flaherty Island, Kinngaaluk Territorial Park holds many important historical sites.

Kinngaaluk is an important archaeological site in Nunavut. Remains from stone tent rings, sod houses, fox traps, and hunting blinds can be found throughout the park. The area has been used as a hunting ground by the Thule, Dorset, and Inuit cultures. These important sites are protected within Kinngaaluk Territorial Park.

“Kinngaaluk” means “the bluff,” and it is the traditional name for the largest bluff found in the park. Many Inuit still use the area for hunting, trapping, and camping throughout every season of the year. Kinngaaluk Territorial Park’s landscape features lakes, rivers, and many kilometres of shoreline. It is an important seafood harvesting place for many Inuit who rely on its waters.

Plants

The long stretches of coastline and many bodies of fresh water in Kinngaaluk Territorial Park bring beautiful wildflowers and mushrooms that prefer moist climates. Sweet peas, Arctic cranberries, and oyster leaf plants can be found in the park in the summer.



Outdoor Activities

With plenty of coastline, Kinngaaluk Territorial Park is a popular spot for sea kayaking, canoeing, boating, and fishing. Many people enjoy picking mussels, sea cucumbers, sea urchins, and clams in this area by canoe.

Land activities in the winter include cross-country skiing and snowmobiling. In the summer, hiking, berry picking, and ATViing are popular activities. Many people also enjoy camping in this area.

The park is accessible by boat or ATV in the summer, and by snowmobile or dog team in the winter.



Wildlife

The waters surrounding Kinngaaluk Territorial Park are plentiful with fish and whales. You can find ringed seals, walruses, and belugas in these coastal waters.

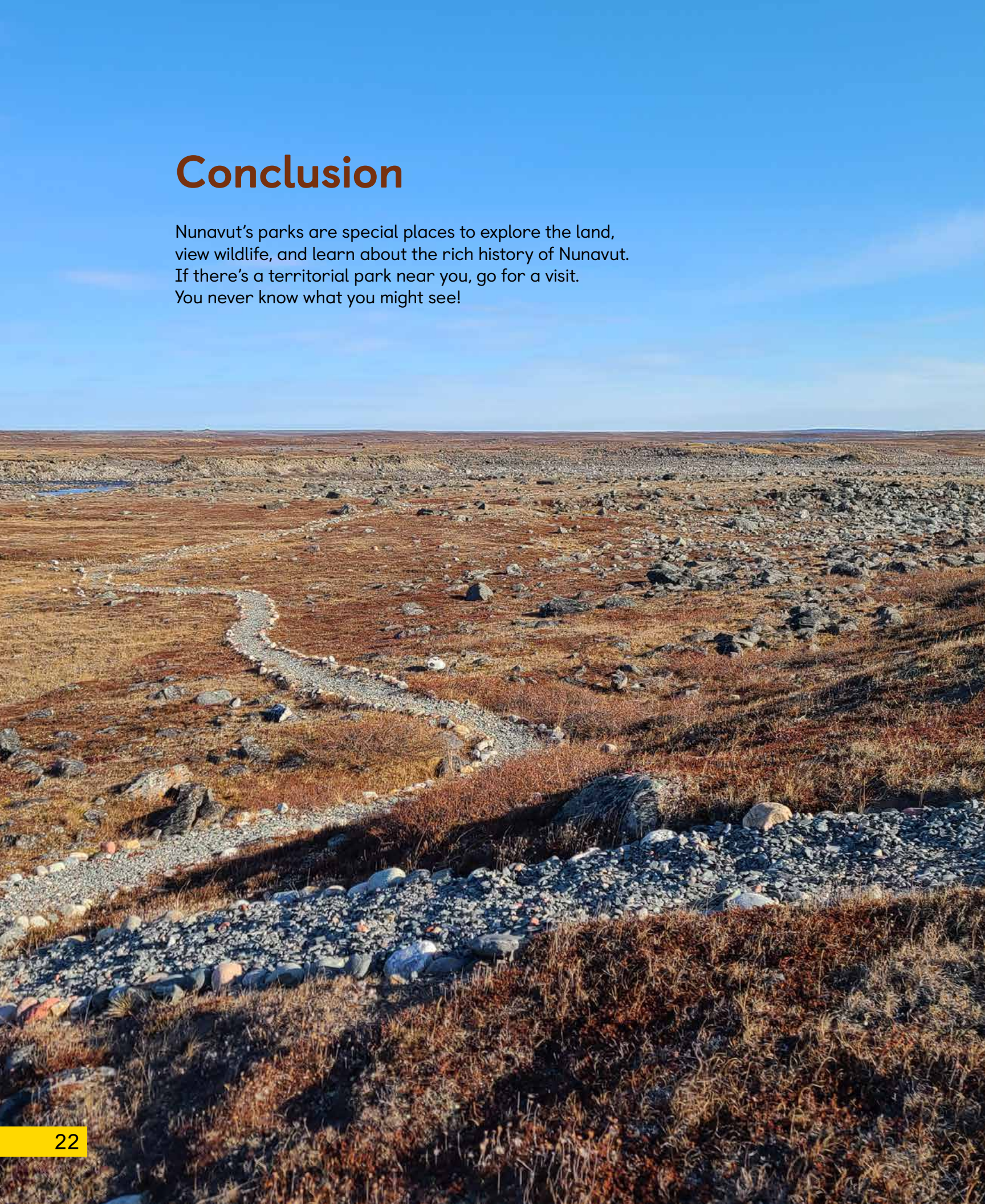
On the land, there are plenty of Arctic foxes, as well as lemmings and Arctic hares. After the caribou herd disappeared in the 1970s, reindeer were introduced to the area. You might even see a reindeer in the park!

Many types of ducks, geese, and seabirds travel to Kinngaaluk Territorial Park each year. You might spot some eider ducks, terns, rough-legged hawks, or peregrine falcons here.



Conclusion

Nunavut's parks are special places to explore the land, view wildlife, and learn about the rich history of Nunavut. If there's a territorial park near you, go for a visit. You never know what you might see!



Glossary

archaeologist: a person who studies things that people made, used, and left behind.

Iqalummiut: people of Iqaluit.

kajjaarnaq: Inuktitut expression meaning “a place to enjoy the beauty of the land, tranquility, serenity, peacefulness...”

kakivak: a fishing spear.

Nunavummiut: people of Nunavut.

pitsi: dried fish.

qarmaq: a sod house. Plural: qarmait.

qiviut: the thick, warm undercoat of muskoxen.

qulliq: a traditional oil lamp. Plural: qulliit

remains: items from the past that are left behind.

taluit: shields for Inuit to remain unseen as they wait for the return of caribou to an area.



Qaummaarviit Territorial Park



Ovayok Territorial Park



Coppermine River



Kugluk Territorial Park



Katannilik Territorial Park



Iqalugaarjuup Nunanga Territorial Park



Kinngaaluk Territorial Park



Iqalugdarjuup Nunanga Territorial Park



Qikiqtan Territorial Park



Agguttinni Territorial Park



Iqaluit Kuunga (Sylvia Grinnell) Territorial Park



Iqalugaarjuup Nunanga Territorial Park

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