

in the Winter HUNTING POLAR BEAR













Edited by William Flaherty



Hunter Education Series •ሀረ⊳ው⇔ጋ∇ ∍Γ∘ራያላያል⊲ህ/⊅ዋሴ⊳







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HUNTING POLAR BEAR in the Winter



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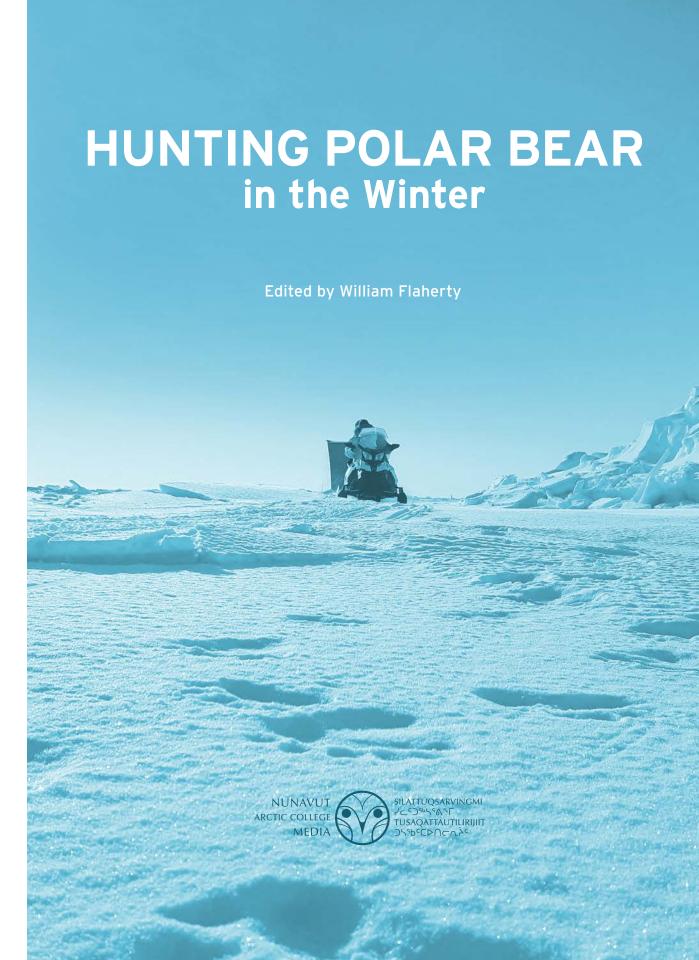
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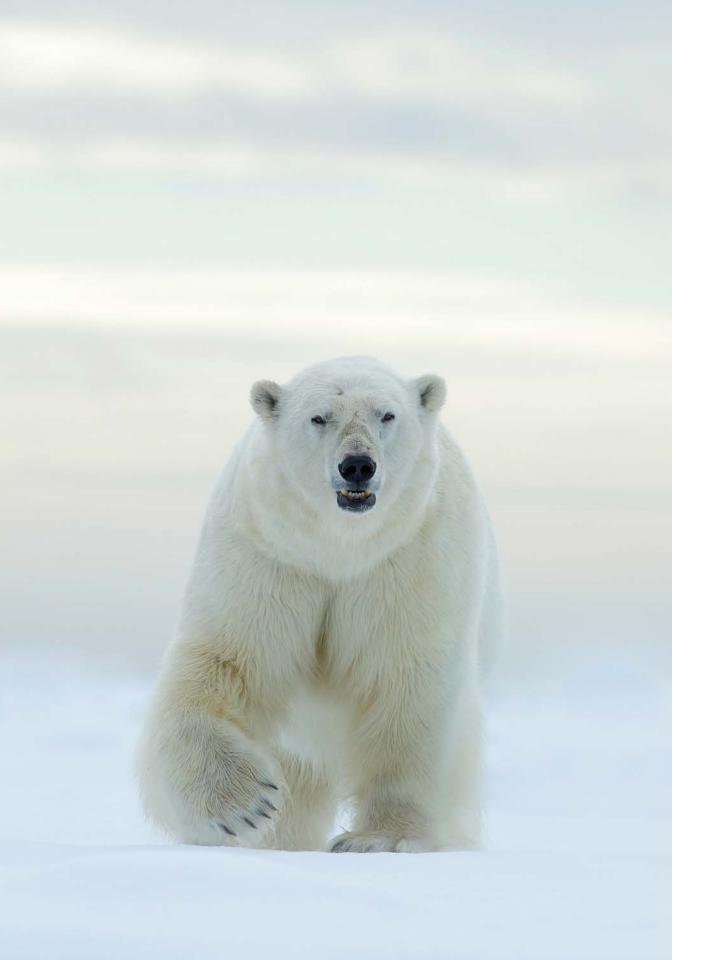
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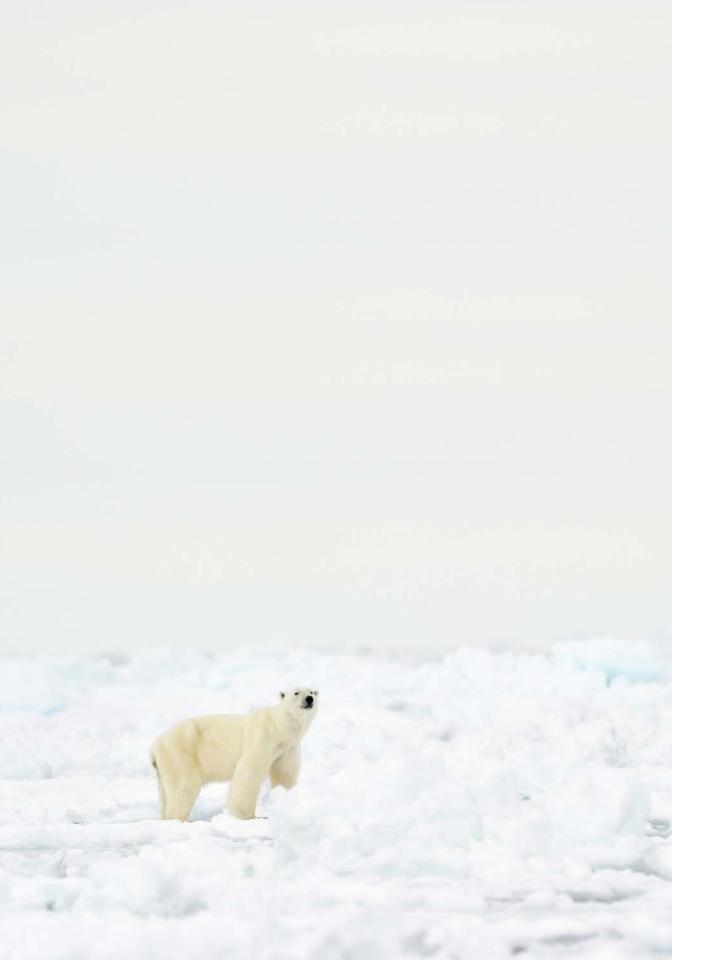
THE PHOTOGRAPHS IN THIS BOOK are from a polar bear hunt that took place near Sanikiluaq, Nunavut, in March 2017. The text is based on interviews with hunters, Elders, conservation officers, wildlife officers, and government representatives.

Contributors Lew Phillip

Jeetaloo Kakki

Roselynn Akulukjuk Helena Craymer Sean Guistini Jessie Hale

Please visit www.nacmedia.ca to download video resources to supplement this book, including interviews with hunters and Elders and footage of hunting, skinning, and dressing.



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Preface

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PEOPLE, the land, and animals remains central to Inuit ways of knowing, doing, and being. The Hunter Education Series is intended to help maintain this vital relationship as Northern lifestyles and generational demands shift over time. Nunavut Arctic College intends the titles in the Hunter Education Series to serve as meaningful and practical resources for teachers, students, and all Nunavummiut.

The voices in these pages are those of hunters, Elders, conservation officers, and at times, scientists. Each person offers his or her experiences, observations, and practices as a means to provide useful species information and wise approaches to hunting safely, effectively, and ethically.

Through these different voices, readers will hear the past, the present, and the future, otherwise known as *Inuit Qaujima-jatuqangit* (IQ)—"things that Inuit have always known to be true." The IQ principles of *Innuqatigiitsiarniq* (respecting others and caring for people), *Aajiiqatigiingniq* (decision making through discussion and consensus), *Tunnganarniq* (fostering good spirits by being open, welcoming, and inclusive), *Pijitsirniq* (serving and providing for family and community), *Pilimmaksarniq* (development of skills through observation, mentoring, practice, and effort), *Piliriqatigiingniq* (working together for a common cause), *Qanuqtuurunnarniq* (being innovative and resourceful), and *Avatimik Kamattiarniq* (respect and care for the land, animals, and the environment) are necessarily integrated in this series to support the development and ability of new hunters.

Nunavut Arctic College is grateful for the collaboration of the Department of Environment and for the generous support of local hunter and trapper organizations. We are all deeply invested in the transmission of knowledge and skills to encourage new hunters in order that Nunavummiut, now and into the future, preserve our fundamental relationship with the land and animals.

I wish you a safe and successful hunt.

The Honourable Paul Quassa Minister Responsible for Nunavut Arctic College

Introduction

POLAR BEARS live throughout the circumpolar North; they can be found in Canada, Alaska, Greenland, Russia, and Norway. Most of the world's polar bear population (60 percent) lives in the Arctic regions of Canada. The *nanuk*, as the polar bear is called in Inuktitut, is certainly the most iconic animal in Canada's North.

Polar bears are the largest bear species in the world. Males can weigh over 800 kilograms and measure up to 2.5 metres. Female polar bears are significantly smaller, weighing up to 450 kilograms and measuring up to 2 metres.

Polar bears spend most of their time on the sea ice following ringed seals, their main prey. They are solitary animals, except when mating and raising their cubs. Cubs are born in the winter (November to February) and stay with their mothers for about two and a half years after birth.

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Inuit have been hunting polar bear for generations. Their meat is a good source of protein, niacin, vitamin A, riboflavin, and iron. Their warm, thick skin can be used to make clothing, blankets, and rugs; it can also be used as a mat to stand on while hunting seals at breathing holes. Their fat was used as fuel, and their claws and teeth are still used to make art and jewellery. Today, polar bear is also hunted as a pastime and a source of income.

Traditionally, Inuit hunters relied on harpoons, knives, and their dog teams to hunt polar bear. Modern Inuit use rifles and mainly travel by snowmobile in the winter. However, traditional Inuit values inform modern hunting practices. A man was considered a great hunter when he caught his first polar bear, and a successful polar bear hunt is still an occasion to celebrate today.

The best way to learn how to hunt is to go on a hunting trip with more experienced hunters and observe what they do. Observing is the best way to learn. It is also important to remember that



even the most experienced hunter will not always return from a hunting trip with a catch. However, this book will give you some foundational information on how to prepare for a hunting trip, how to effectively approach and kill a polar bear, how to skin and dress a polar bear, and other important information you need to successfully and safely hunt for polar bear in the winter.

Chapter 1 details how to prepare for a hunting trip, including packing the necessary equipment and planning for emergencies. Chapter 2 provides background information about polar bears, so you can better understand how to find and hunt them. It also details methods for telling the difference between male and female polar bears, which is very important for hunters in Nunavut, as



will be explained. Chapter 3 outlines techniques for a successful hunt, as well as safety tips for shooting. Chapter 4 explains what to do with a polar bear after it has been killed. Chapter 5 offers a few reflections on humane hunting and the Inuit value of environmental stewardship.

Chapter 1 details how to prepare for a hunting trip, including packing the necessary equipment and planning for emergencies. Chapter 2 provides background information about polar bears, so you can better understand how to find and hunt them. It also details methods for telling the difference between male and female polar bears, which is very important for hunters in Nunavut, as will be explained. Chapter 3 outlines techniques for a successful hunt, as well as safety tips for shooting. Chapter 4 explains what to do with a polar bear after it has been killed. Chapter 5 offers a few reflections on humane hunting and the Inuit value of environmental stewardship.

The information in this book was gathered from interviews with hunters in Iqaluit and Sanikiluaq. Your community may have different methods for hunting polar bear. Talk to experienced hunters in your area to learn more.

It is up to the individual hunter to be aware of any regulations or restrictions that apply to him or her. Before you go hunting, please check the Summary of Hunting Regulations to see which harvesting regulations apply to you. The current Summary of Hunting Regulations is available at your local Wildlife Office or on the Department of Environment website. Please contact your local conservation officer to check if there are any current harvesting restrictions in your area.

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CHAPTER 1

Preparing for the Hunt

BEFORE GOING ON ANY HUNTING TRIP, make a checklist of things you should bring and things you should do. Taking the time to make sure you have all your equipment and have done all your safety checks will prevent you from wasting time on a hunt you weren't ready for, and it could save your life in case of an emergency.

Equipment

TOOLS

The most important tool to bring on a hunting trip is your rifle. This will be explained in more detail later in the chapter.



Many hunters bring three knives for polar bear hunting: a small one for cutting the snout, a bigger one for dressing the bear, and the biggest one for cutting the meat. Make sure your knives are organized, sharpened, and well packed, and bring a sharpener with you as well.

Once you have harvested a polar bear, you will need material to wrap the bear hide in and rope to tie it up. You should also bring extra rope for your qamutiik. Other tools you should bring include a saw, hammer, nails, and a basic toolkit for qamutiik and snowmobile repairs.

Binoculars are helpful for spotting polar bears, as well as ravens, which are often good indicators that there may be polar bears nearby.

Bring a harpoon with you for travelling over ice so you can test its thickness.

FOOD, CLOTHING, AND OTHER BASICS

Bring enough food for your planned trip, plus a couple of days' worth of extra food in case your plans change or you get lost. Extra food will also be helpful if you come across another hunter who needs it. Bannock, dried fish or meat, and tea are good choices.

Bring a Coleman stove to heat water, matches, and naphtha, as well as heatproof cooking pots and a cup for water. A Thermos of hot tea is good to start your trip with.

Pack your food in a good-quality cooler and keep it separate from gas, butane, oil, naphtha, and similar liquids. Do not leave food out while you are camping; it could attract polar bears or other animals.

If you take any medications, make sure you have enough for your planned trip, as well as a few days' worth of extra supplies.

Bring extra clothing in case anything you are wearing gets wet. For information on what clothing to bring, see the section below entitled "Dressing Appropriately."

CAMPING AND OVERNIGHT SUPPLIES

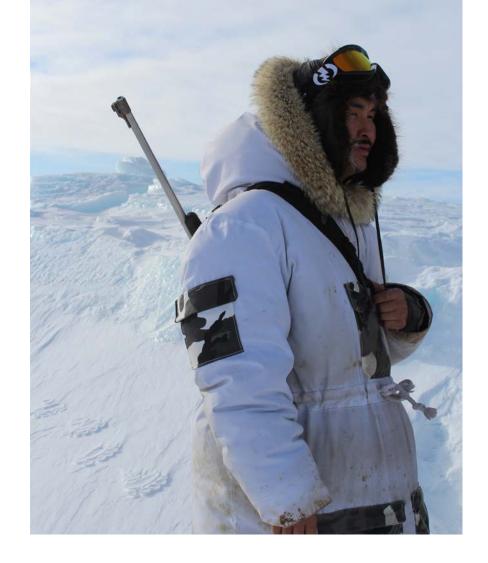
Even if you don't plan on staying out overnight, it's a good idea to bring camping supplies in case of emergency. Pack sleeping gear, including a tent, blankets, and mattress pad.

In the winter, it is helpful to know how to build an iglu. This book will not go into the steps of iglu building, but you can consult the book *How to Build an Iglu* and *a Qamutiik* by Solomon Awa. However, you should not rely on an iglu for shelter because the snow conditions are not always right. Always plan on an alternative form of shelter in case you need it.

EMERGENCY SUPPLIES

Always travel with communication devices in case you need to call for help: a SPOT device (which you can sign out for free from your local hamlet or Hunters and Trappers Organization office), GPS, and satellite phone. Store your communication devices in a waterproof pelican case, and don't forget a charger for your devices.





Your Rifle

CHOOSING YOUR RIFLE

Polar bears are large, powerful animals. They are also persistent; if they are wounded but not fatally, they will go on as long as they can. You should therefore choose a rifle with a strong calibre to increase the likelihood of killing the animal in one shot. This reduces the bear's suffering, and it also increases the value of the pelt, if you intend to sell it. Your rifle should be between .2506 and .375 in calibre.

Be sure to bring plenty of ammunition, more than you think you will need. Keep some ammunition handy in your pockets.

Remember that your rifle is not only for hunting the bear at a distance; you may need to defend yourself from an attacking polar bear. Keep your rifle close to you at all times.

PREPARING YOUR RIFLE

"When I first pack my rifle for a hunting trip, it's the first thing I think about in the morning when I wake up because it is my father, my mother, my only possession, and my boss. If I don't have a rifle, I won't catch anything that day."

-Lew Phillip

Before leaving on your trip, be sure your rifle is clean, sought, and in good working condition.

Make sure your rifle is unloaded before cleaning, but always act as though it is loaded. Remove the action bolt and the magazine (clip) before cleaning, and never point the barrel of the rifle toward yourself or anyone else.

If your rifle has been stored indoors for some time, clean it thoroughly before bringing it out into the cold. Any liquids or lubricants on your rifle can freeze or become gummy in the cold weather. The first time you bring your rifle out in the winter, use a bit of antifreeze to keep the mechanisms from freezing.

Avoid bringing your rifle in and out of the cold. Condensation will form on the rifle in a warm room, which will freeze when it is brought back outside, causing your rifle to lock. If you are camping, leave your rifle outside the tent, but keep it close by in case of emergency.

To sight your rifle, go out on the land and set up a target to shoot at; move the target farther and farther away, adjusting the dials on the scope as you go, until you are sure it is accurate. A good-quality, heavy-duty rifle with a synthetic stock does not need to be sighted as often as a lower-quality rifle with a wooden stock. Be picky about your rifles and choose the best that you can afford.

Carrying your rifle with you at all times is the best way to avoid affecting the scope after it has been sought. However, if you need to keep the rifle in the qamutiik or snowmobile, keep it in a hard gun case. Sight your rifle again if you drop it or bump it by accident.



When you store your rifle, make sure to unload it first and store the ammunition in a separate place. Attach a locking device (visit your local RCMP for a free trigger lock) or remove the bolt from your rifle so it cannot be fired, and store your rifle in a cabinet, container, or room that only you have access to.

Preparing Your Qamutiik

Before leaving on a hunt, check your qamutiik runners and hitch to be sure they are in good condition. Ensure that your sliders are well secured and tighten any loose screws. Make sure your napooks are tied tightly. Bring nails and rope with you for emergency repairs.



Pack your qamutiik carefully, ensuring that you have everything you need and that everything is well packed.

Gases, oils, and naphtha should be packed separately from food and clothing in case of a spill. Store these items on the back of your qamutiik and ensure that all containers are well sealed and free of leaks.

Preparing Your Snowmobile

Before leaving on a hunting trip, do a thorough inspection of your snowmobile and make sure you have a basic knowledge of how to fix common problems on the trip. If you have any concerns, take your snowmobile to a local mechanic. Your snowmobile is your only transportation, so do not take it out unless you're sure it's in good condition.

Here are some basic safety checks you should conduct on your snowmobile:

- Make sure there is enough oil.
- Make sure the drive belt is not cracked or worn down.
- Clean the clutches.
- Check spark plugs; if they are browned or blackened, they need to be changed.
- Make sure your air intake is not clogged.
- Squeeze the throttle and make sure it moves freely.
- Squeeze the brake level to ensure it works properly.
- Check the bulbs and connections for the headlight and tail light.
- Check the windshield for cracks.
- Check the machine to make sure there are no loose parts.

- Check the ski runners and cross bar to see if anything is bent or loose.
- Make sure the ski runners are parallel to each other and the carbides are attached.

Idle your snowmobile for a few minutes before departing to give the engine time to warm up.

When not in regular use, store your snowmobile with the back raised to reduce stress on the shock absorbers, and cover the machine to prevent dust from settling on the engine.



Be prepared for parts of your snowmobile to malfunction while you are on your trip. Bring extra filters and spark plugs, an extra drive belt, gas line antifreeze, and a toolkit for basic repairs.

Above all, ensure that your snowmobile is full of gas and that you have plenty of extra. Bring more than you think you will need to get to and from your community in case your plans change or you get lost. Two days' worth of extra gas is a good rule of thumb.

As you travel, check your gas containers frequently to make sure they are not spilling or leaking.

Checking the Weather

"The first piece of advice I would give is to be aware of the weather and the conditions of the ice."

-Lew Phillip

Before leaving on any hunting trip, be aware of the weather conditions. There is no sense in going hunting in poor weather and wasting time and gas. Be prepared to postpone your trip if the weather is bad.

The best weather for polar bear hunting is clear and sunny. A windy day with blowing snow will make it difficult to spot polar bears; as well, you are more likely to become lost in whiteout conditions.



The wind can also affect the direction in which you travel. Polar bears have an excellent sense of smell, and you should travel against the wind to avoid alerting them to your presence. This will be explained in more detail in Chapter 2.

You can check your local forecasts by calling the weather station, listening to the radio, and checking online, but remember that forecasts are not always right and the weather can change quickly. Even after you have left on your trip, you should call the weather station regularly for reports on your satellite phone.

Be especially careful when planning to travel on ice. Ask local hunters and wildlife officers about current ice conditions. Keep away from the floe edge during poor weather.



TRADITIONAL METHODS OF PREDICTING WEATHER

Before we had satellite phones and Internet forecasts, Inuit relied on the clouds to predict the weather. Even if the weather forecasts are not always right, the clouds will always tell what the weather will be like. Watch for sudden changes in cloud patterns; these can indicate a change coming in the weather.

Ask a local Elder for advice on how to predict the weather by watching the clouds and other indications. However, it takes a lot of time and practice to learn to predict weather from observations alone, so make sure to use the other methods we have discussed as well.

"The clouds can always tell how the weather will be; they've been like that since the beginning."

-Lew Phillip

Dressing Appropriately

Wear clothes that are warm, windproof, and waterproof, and make sure to bring extras in case anything gets wet. Homemade skin clothing without zippers is best for the winter. Wear a skin parka, pants, and *kamiik*, and always wear a hat. Note that caribouskin clothing can lose warmth when it is exposed to salt water, so choose your clothing based on the conditions in your area.



Preparing for Emergencies

Even if you are only planning a day trip, you should pack enough fuel, food, clothing, and equipment for at least three days, in case something goes wrong. Always travel with a hunting partner.



As mentioned above, you should always travel with communication devices. A SPOT device will communicate your location to rescuers if you get stranded, lost, or injured. If you don't have one, you can sign one out for free from your hamlet or Hunters and Trapprs Organization office. When you sign out your device, you can fill out a form that describes your snowmobile, how many people are coming with you, where you are going and when you are planning to come back, and who your emergency contacts are.

Tell someone in the community where you are going and when you are planning to be back, so they know to look for you if you are longer than expected. If you use Facebook, make a note when you are going and update it when you have returned.

You should also tell someone what kind of ammunition you are

bringing; if you are in need of rescue, searchers can follow your shells.

Before leaving on your trip, ask fellow hunters about trail and ice conditions. Do not go anywhere that could be unsafe. Check the ice frequently for thickness as you travel.

If you are in need of rescue, you can add oil to your fire to create black smoke. After dark, flick your lighter on and off so that you can be seen from above.

If you are lost or injured and need rescue, your first priority is to get out of the elements. Find shelter first, and then use your communication device to call for help.

Considerations for Camping

Depending on how long it takes you to find and harvest a polar bear, you may decide to spend one or several nights camping on the land.

Choose your campsite carefully. Set up in a location far from the floe edge and protected from the wind. You should be close to where you might find a polar bear the next day, but do not choose a spot that could attract multiple polar bears.

Do not leave any food out when you are camping. As mentioned above, keep your rifle outside overnight; bringing it in and out of the cold can cause it to lock. However, keep it close to your tent entrance and be aware of where it is before you go to sleep in case you need it.

Many hunters have cabins on the land, and you can use one if it is unlocked and unoccupied. If you are using someone else's cabin, be respectful and leave it as tidy as you found it.



Equipment Checklist Below is a basic equipment checklist you can use as a guide. You should adjust this list based on your specific trip requirements. **HUNTING TOOLS** \square Rifle(s) ☐ Ammunition ☐ Knives ☐ File ☐ Sharpeners ☐ Snow knife ☐ Shovel ☐ Small saw ☐ Material to wrap hide in ☐ Rope ☐ Other:_____ ☐ Other: COMMUNICATION \square GPS ☐ SPOT device ☐ Satellite phone ☐ Charger ☐ List of emergency contacts Other: Other: FOOD AND OVERNIGHT SUPPLIES ☐ Food (enough for 72 hours) ☐ Ration packs ☐ Water (enough for 72 hours) ☐ Emergency tent ☐ Firewood ☐ Portable stove ☐ Sleeping bag ☐ Bedding ☐ Matches and/or lighter ☐ Camping fuel ☐ Heatproof cooking pot ☐ Cup for water ☐ Thermos ☐ Tarps ☐ Lantern/mantles or candles ☐ Garbage bags Other: Other:

SNOWMOBILE AND QAMUTII	K SUPPLIES
☐ Toolkit ☐ Helmet ☐ Extra gas ☐ Extra drive belt ☐ Other:	-
CLOTHING Waterproof mitts or gloves (including extras) Waterproof pants Rubber boots Other: Other:	☐ Face mask
MISCELLANEOUS Map Bandages Spool of cord or rope Small mirror or reflector Flashlight Chewing gum and/or mints Other: Other:	☐ First-aid kit ☐ Spotlight ☐ Binoculars ☐ Whistle ☐ Harpoon ☐ Zip-lock bags

Summary

EQUIPMENT

- Before leaving on any hunting trip, make a checklist of things you should bring and things you should do. See page [xx] for a sample equipment checklist you can photocopy.
- Bring more food, clothing, and other supplies than you think you will need, in case your plans change or you get lost.
- Always travel with communication devices (a satellite phone, SPOT device, and GPS) in case you need to call for help.

YOUR RIFLE

- A rifle with a strong calibre increases the likelihood of killing a polar bear in one shot. Your rifle should be between .2506 and .375 in calibre.
- Keep your rifle close to you at all times.
- Make sure your rifle is clean, sought, and in good working order before leaving on a hunting trip.
- Avoid bringing your rifle in and out of the cold.

PREPARING YOUR QAMUTIIK

- Check your qamutiik carefully before your trip to make sure all the parts are in good working order.
- Keep gases, oils, and naphtha packed separately from other items.

PREPARING YOUR SNOWMOBILE

• Before leaving on a hunting trip, do a thorough inspection of your snowmobile.

- Bring a small toolkit and ensure that you know how to do basic repairs in case something happens to your snowmobile while on your trip.
- Make sure you have plenty of extra gas. Two days' worth of extra gas is a good rule of thumb.

CHECKING THE WEATHER

- Be aware of the weather before leaving on any hunting trip. Don't plan to hunt on a windy day with blowing snow. The best weather for polar bear hunting is clear and sunny.
- Remember that weather forecasts are not always right and can change quickly. Call the weather office regularly for updates on your satellite phone.
- Be aware of ice conditions. Do not travel to anywhere that may have unsafe ice.

DRESSING APPROPRIATELY

- Wear clothes that are warm, windproof, and waterproof.
- Bring extra clothing in case something gets wet.

PREPARING FOR EMERGENCIES

- Always pack enough fuel, food, clothing, and equipment for at least three days more than you plan to be out, in case something goes wrong.
- Always travel with communication devices.
- Before leaving on a trip, tell your friends and family where you are going and when you plan to return.
- If you encounter a problem on your trip, get yourself to a safe location first, and then call for help.

CONSIDERATIONS FOR CAMPING

- If you are camping, set up in a location far from the floe edge and protected from the wind, and that will not attract multiple polar bears.
- Do not leave any food out while you are camping.
- Do not bring your rifle inside the tent, but keep it close by and be aware of where it is.













CHAPTER 2

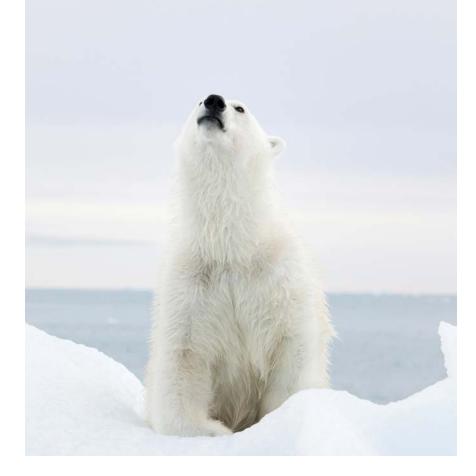
Understanding the Animal

Background Information about Polar Bears

The most important thing for a hunter to know about polar bears is that they are dangerous. They are powerful, persistent animals, and they can move quietly despite their large size. Keep watch for them at all times, even while taking a break for tea or dressing a catch, and keep your rifle handy. Polar bears with cubs are especially dangerous because they are protecting their young

SENSES AND BEHAVIOURS

Polar bears have an excellent sense of smell. When you are getting close to an area where you think there are polar bears, travel against the wind so they will not pick up your scent.



When a polar bear notices something, it will lift its nose to the air and perk up its ears. Some may even stand up to look around. If you are tracking a polar bear and it starts to behave in this way, it may have caught your scent.

Some polar bears will run away when they observe a hunter, but polar bears cannot run very fast or for very long. If you see a polar bear and it starts running away, you can follow it and still have a chance to catch it.

When a polar bear's ears are pointing toward you, it is signalling that it may become aggressive. Polar bears that do not feel threatened keep their ears flat to their heads.

How to Locate Polar Bears

Polar bears are hunters, and their main prey is ringed seals. As such, they are unlikely to be found on land. They hunt on pack ice and rough ice. They often avoid areas that are used by walrus, because ringed seals become scarce when walrus are abundant.



During the fall, the caribou blend into the land; it's very hard to Talk to hunters who have been out recently about where they have seen paw prints, but note that there are no guarantees. Polar bears avoid areas where they have been hunted before, so the only way to find them is to look for them.

When you see paw prints, follow them, scanning the area carefully with binoculars. Remember that polar bears are good hiders and well camouflaged against the snow, and despite their size, they can move quietly. Observe the area carefully.

Ravens are another good indicator that there may be polar bears nearby. Ravens follow polar bears in the hopes of scavenging their catches.



"You can trick polar bears by imitating the sounds of seals. If you make sounds like seals make, they tend to come closer, and that's when you have a chance to kill one.."

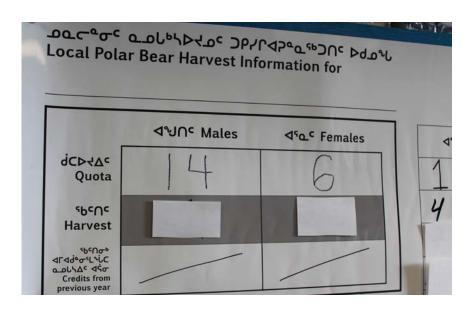
-Jeetaloo Kakki

If you spot a polar bear in an unsafe area, do not take a risk to catch it. There will be another one.

Determining Sex, Health, and Age

SEX

It is important to be able to tell the difference between male and female polar bears. In Nunavut, polar bears are harvested using a sex-selective management system, so that fewer female bears are taken than males. Limiting the harvest of female bears ensures the health of the population.



Polar bear tags are different each year and they are divided between males and females. It is the responsibility of the hunter to know how many polar bear tags for each sex have been used in his or her community. As well, hunters should know that family groups (a female and one or more cubs or young bears) are restricted from being hunted at all times.

There is no one single characteristic that can on its own tell you whether a bear is female or male. The hunter has to take many factors into account and make an informed decision.

Mature bull polar bears are much bigger than females. However, this can be hard to tell when looking at a solitary bear, and young male bears can be a similar size to mature female bears.

Male bears will often have scars on their faces from competing with other bears for mates. Again, however, this is not reliable on its own, because young males may not have these scars, and females occasionally have similar scars from defending cubs against aggressive males.

Females sometimes have a patch of yellow, urine-stained fur around their vulva that is visible from the back. They may also have visible nipples. These are very good indicators of a female bear.

Male bears have longer fur on their front legs from ankle to elbow. This is also visible in their tracks; male tracks may have drag marks from this longer fur. Males also tend to move in a straight line, whereas females move in a meandering, "zig-zag" pattern. This is because females are more cautious than males, and because males will often single-mindedly follow a female in heat.

The table on page (48) lists some of the major observable differences between male and female polar bears. Talk to other experienced hunters and your local Wildlife Office for more information. Note as well that harvesters are required to submit biological samples to their local Conservation Officer to prove the sex of the bear.



HEALTH AND AGE

It is easy to tell when a polar bear is unhealthy. Their fur is yellower and they are less fat; their bones may even be visible. A bear in good condition typically has a chubby rump, while bears in poor condition have bony, skinny hips.

It is also possible to tell a bear's health from its feces. A healthy bear's feces is very liquid, because their natural diet is very low in fibre. A less healthy bear will have more solid feces from eating plant matter and land animals that eat plants.

The best indicator of a polar bear's age is its size. A mature bull polar bear can weigh over 800 kilograms.

Polar bears are solitary animals; if you see a polar bear travelling with a group, it is either young or a female raising its young. As mentioned above, family groups are restricted from being hunted in Nunavut.

Major Observable Differences between Male and Female Polar Bears*

CHARACTERISTICS MALES

Size Larger; can weigh over 800 kg

(but young males are a comparable size to mature females)

Facial Scarring Usually present in mature males

Rump and rear Wider and squared off

Colouration Usually whiter than females

Fur Length Longer fur on the front limbs

from the ankle to the elbow in

mature males

Vulva patch Not present

Track and walking

pattern

Slower and in a straight line

Track shape Longer and narrower; drag marks

from longer fur on front limbs

sometimes present

Grouping Always solitary except during

breeding encounters and when

young

Major Observable Differences between Male and Female Polar Bears*

FEMALES

Smaller; can weigh up to 450 kg (but mature females are a comparable size to young males)

Rarely present

Narrower and rounder

Usually yellower than males

No presence of longer fur on the

front limbs

Patch of urine-stained fur around the genitalia below the tail some-

times present

Faster and in a more meandering,

"zig-zagging" way

Shorter and rounder; no drag marks from longer fur on front

limbs

Travel in family groups with cubs

for about two and a half years

after birth**

NOTES

*Important: No single characteristic can tell you on its own whether a bear is male or female. The hunter has to take many factors into account and make an informed decision.

**Important: Family groups (a female and one or more cubs) are restricted from being hunted in Nunavut.

Summary

BACKGROUND INFORMATION ABOUT POLAR BEARS

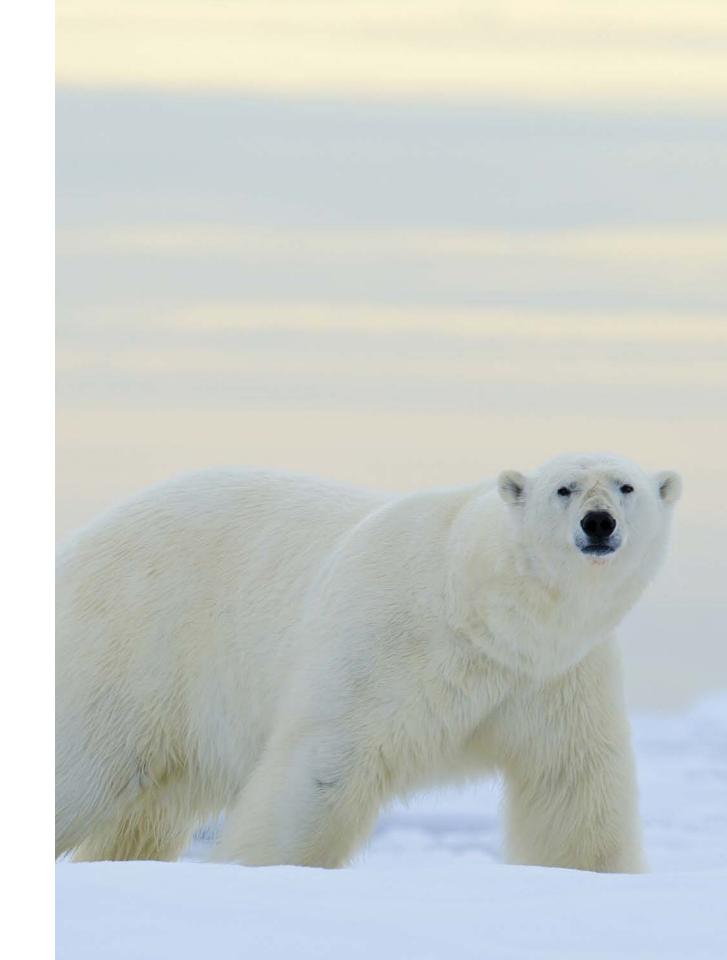
- Polar bears are dangerous to humans, especially polar bears with cubs.
- Polar bears have an excellent sense of smell. Travel against the wind when you are trying to approach them.

HOW TO LOCATE POLAR BEARS

- Polar bears mainly hunt ringed seals, so they are more likely to be found on ice than on land.
- Watch for paw prints and ask other hunters where they have seen paw prints recently, but remember that there are no guarantees.
- Ravens are a good indicator that there may be polar bears nearby.

DETERMINING SEX, HEALTH AND AGE

- It is important to be able to tell the difference between male and female polar bears, because in Nunavut, fewer female bears are hunted than males.
- It is difficult to tell the difference between males and females with certainty, but there are some observable differences. The table on page xx summarizes some of the major ones.
- Unhealthy polar bears are skinny and look yellowish.
- The older a polar bear is, the larger it is likely to be.











CHAPTER 3

Hunting Techniques

"When I caught my first polar bear, I was scared, happy, and shaky, and my heart was beating so fast. It was a large polar bear and I was so happy."

-Jeetaloo Kakki

Approaching the Animal

AS MENTIONED in Chapter 2, polar bears have an excellent sense of smell. If you approach the bear from against the wind, you will be able to get closer to the animal without it noticing you.



Approaching a polar bear to take a shot is a balancing act. Get too close, and it could spot you and attack; shoot from too far, and

"Never get too close to a polar bear. Approach the polar bear like you are frightened of it, because they are frightening."

—Lew Phillip

you are more likely to wound the bear without killing it. However close you want to approach, always be on your guard. Never strike a live polar bear. Without your rifle, you are easy prey.

Taking the Shot

When you see a polar bear, do not rush to shoot. Take your time and make sure you have a good chance of killing the bear in one shot. Try your best to reduce the bear's suffering. This will also help to reduce the damage to the pelt, which increases its value if you intend to sell it. Aim for the kill.

AIMING

Aim to shoot the bear in the heart and lung area, just behind the front shoulder of a bear that is broadside to the hunter. Do not shoot the bear in the stomach, because it will cause the fat to darken and ruin the hide. Bears shot in the neck may bleed internally, causing their meat to become reddish. The heart and lung area is the best place to aim to reduce suffering to the bear and preserve the meat and hide. Do not aim for the head if you plan to sell the pelt; holes in the head decrease the bear's value.



Hunting Polar Bear in the Winter Hunting Techniques 55

"Inuit knowledge is to never shoot a land animal in the head; that's what I always follow."

-Lew Phillip

As mentioned above, choosing the distance from which to shoot is a balancing act. However, try to be as close to the bear as you can without putting yourself in danger. The farther away the bear is, the less chance you have of killing it in one shot.

If you do miss your kill shot and wound the bear and it starts to run away, follow it and kill it as soon as you can.

FIREARM SAFETY

Always keep your muzzle pointed in a safe direction. Don't point it at yourself or anyone else. Always treat your firearm as though it is loaded, whether it is loaded or not. Keep your finger off the trigger until you are ready to shoot. Do not cock your rifle until you see the animal.

Before taking a shot, look in the direction you are shooting to make sure there are no people in that direction. Do not shoot unless you are sure it is safe to do so.

"You should always check the direction where you will shoot to make sure no one is in that direction. That's a number-one rule."

—Jeetaloo Kakki



OTHER CONSIDERATIONS

Some hunters follow the tradition of thanking the animal after it has been killed.

"I touch [the animal] and say thank you, because that's how I was taught and told to do on any hunting trip."

-Jeetaloo Kakki

During polar bear hunting, only one hunter shoots at a time. The tradition is to give the youngest person in your hunting party the first chance to shoot the bear. The first person who shoots the polar bear usually gets to keep it, even if he or she only wounded the bear.

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Different hunters follow different traditions. Ask hunters in your community what customs they follow during polar bear hunting.

Traditional Inuit Skills and Knowledge

Before the introduction of firearms, Inuit mainly used knives and harpoons to hunt polar bear. Dogs were essential to hunting polar bear because they would distract the bear. As the dogs baited and irritated the polar bear, the hunter had a chance to get close enough to harpoon it. This was dangerous for the dogs, and the hunter had to make his move before the polar bear became too angry.

Hunters would aim around the kidney area, where there is no bone for the point of the knife or harpoon to deflect off of.



Hunting Polar Bear in the Winter 59

Summary

APPROACHING THE ANIMAL

- Always approach the bear against the wind so it does not smell you.
- Remember as you approach a polar bear that it is dangerous. Be on your guard.
- Get close enough that you can kill the polar bear in one shot, but not so close that it could spot you and attack or run away.

TAKING THE SHOT

- Do not rush to shoot. Take your time and make sure you have the best possible chance of killing the bear in one shot.
- Aim to shoot the bear in the heart and lung area.
- If you wound the bear without killing it and it starts to run away, follow it and kill it as soon as you can.

FIREARM SAFETY

- Never point the barrel of your rifle toward yourself or anyone else.
- Before taking a shot, look in the direction you are shooting to make sure there are no people in that direction.

OTHER CONSIDERATIONS

- Some hunters thank the animal after it has been killed.
- The tradition is to give the youngest person in your hunting party the first chance to kill the bear.
- Different hunters follow different customs.

TRADITIONAL INUIT SKILLS AND KNOWLEDGE

• Some hunters thank the animal after it has been killed.

- The tradition is to give the youngest person in your hunting party the first chance to kill the bear.
- Different hunters follow different customs.

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After the Hunt

Skinning the Animal

Dress and skin your polar bear right after the kill, before it becomes stiff. Polar bears that have been running become stiffer when dressing and skinning them, and dominant polar bears have very stiff muscles. The only way to dress and skin a dominant polar bear is to cut the muscles.

If you are planning on selling the pelt to the taxidermy market, this can affect the steps you follow for skinning and preparing the pelt. This book will not go into all the steps to prepare a pelt for taxidermy.

THE PROCESS

Start by laying the bear flat on its back. Cut from above the anus up the centre of the animal, stopping about 12 inches















from the chin. Remove the pelt on the hind legs, starting just before the pad on the paw and cutting inward toward the centre of the bear. Do the same for the front legs. Leave the paws attached, as they should be done at home with more care and precision. Cut them at the wrist joint just before the main pad and leave them attached to the pelt.

Remove the pelt with a combination of long, broad knife strokes and by pulling on the hide by hand. Make sure your knife is sharp throughout the skinning process. Take the time to sharpen it whenever it feels dull—this will make a big difference!

There are two methods to skinning the head. The first is to split the lip, which is faster, but will make the pelt less valuable at auction. The second method is to skin the pelt inside out over the head, as if you are removing a sock. Carefully separate the pelt from the carcass, taking extra care around the

ears, eyes, snout, and lips. When skinning these areas, make the holes in the pelt as small as possible, and cut close to the bone, leaving all the cartilage and tissue attached to the pelt for careful removal at home.



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Clean the skin with snow or saltwater, and fold it with the fat on the inside to avoid staining the fur. Wrap the skin in a clean tarp for the trip home. If the skin will be frozen for some time before it is cleaned, tuck the head and paws inside the pelt to keep them from drying out. Seal the pelt in an airtight plastic bag.

Dressing the Animal

After the hide is removed, open the belly and take out the intestines. Remove all the meat and the chest bones, and start taking the legs apart. When all of those are out, take out the bust and the ribs. Remove the hipbone and the head whole, and cut the meat and fat right to the bone. Pack the meat carefully and cover it so that it doesn't touch anything that might damage it.





HOW TO TREAT THE ORGANS

The intestines, lungs, heart, liver, and spleen are not eaten. The liver can make humans very sick and is deadly for dogs. The bile is bitter, so be very careful when cutting around it.

Skinning and dressing a polar bear are skills that take a lot of practice. The best way to learn is to do it yourself under the guidance of an expert, making your own mistakes and correcting them over time.

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PARASITES AND DISEASES

If you catch an unhealthy polar bear, use only the skin, because the meat will not be eaten. If there is white stuff on the liver, do not use the meat.

Any time you see an unhealthy polar bear, kill it right away so that it doesn't suffer. Take pictures of it and bring the meat to a wildlife officer so that it can be studied.

Uses for the Animal

PELT

Polar bear pelt has many uses. It can be used to make warm clothes, such as pants and kamiik, as well as dog harnesses, seats on a qamutiik, mattress pads, and rugs.

Polar bear pelts are also extremely valuable in the taxidermy trade. A good-quality pelt that has been prepared properly can get a high price at auction.





MEAT

There are many ways to make excellent food with polar bear meat. It is often shared with the community, and some say that their eyes glow and they look healthier after eating polar bear meat.

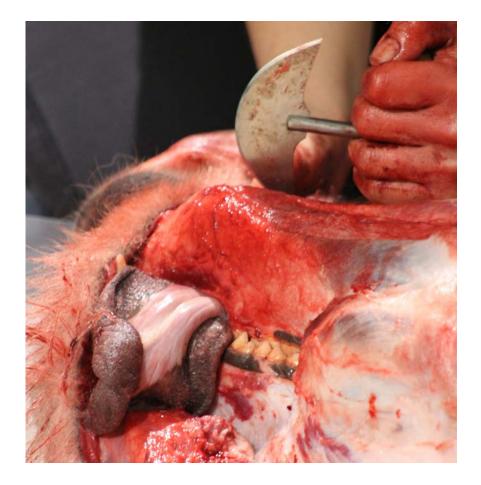
Polar bears with lots of fat taste better than skinny polar bears. The chest is best when it is boiled, and the meat in the thigh is delicious when it is hot and cut up into thin slices, and eaten with cold fat. The muscles from the paws are also good to eat.

Polar bear meat is often eaten frozen, especially the meat from the legs and paws. Some like to eat the meat raw, while others will not. Raw meat can sometimes get bugs that look like maggots, but this meat can still be eaten if it is cooked.

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"Before anyone can pick up some meat, I put aside some meat for Elders or people who are ill because they should be the first to have some polar bear meat."

-Jeetaloo Kakki



OTHER PARTS

If you are going to sell the pelt, the claws should be left in. If not, the claws can be removed and used to make jewellery.

Summary

SKINNING THE ANIMAL

- Skin the bear right after the kill so that it does not become stiff and the meat doesn't spoil.
- Make sure your knife is sharp for the entire skinning process.
- Leave the paws attached to the pelt for more precise skinning at home.
- Take extra care when skinning around the eyes, ears, snout, and lips.

DRESSING THE ANIMAL

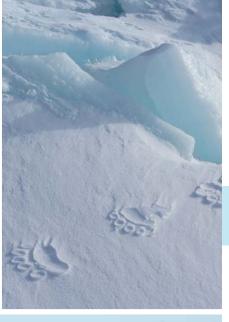
- Remove the intestines first after the hide is removed.
- The organs are not eaten.
- The liver can make humans very sick and is deadly for dogs.
- Be careful when cutting around the bile, as it is bitter.
- Contact your Wildlife Office if you come across an unhealthy polar bear or are concerned about parasites and diseases currently affecting polar bears.

USES FOR THE ANIMAL

- Polar bear meat can be eaten cooked, frozen, or raw.
- Consider Elders and those who are ill when sharing polar bear meat with the community; they should get the best parts.

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CHAPTER 5

Reflections on Environmental Stewardship

INUIT HAVE ALWAYS taken great care of the environment. Never throw away garbage on the land or ice; always bring it back with you. Polar bears are opportunistic and will eat anything they can, including garbage, which could make them sick. As well, animals that have seen garbage in an area may leave and never come back to that area.

An important Inuit value is not to let an animal suffer. Do your best to kill the polar bear in one shot. Do not leave a polar bear wounded. However, you should protect yourself first. Do not put yourself in danger to spare an animal from suffering.



If there is a part of the animal you're not sure you can use, bring it back with you anyway. Someone in your community may know a use for it, or someone can turn it into art.

Do not hunt animals you won't eat or use in some other way. Inuit never threw away any meat; they cached what they could not eat right away and came back for it later. We should not kill more animals than we need.



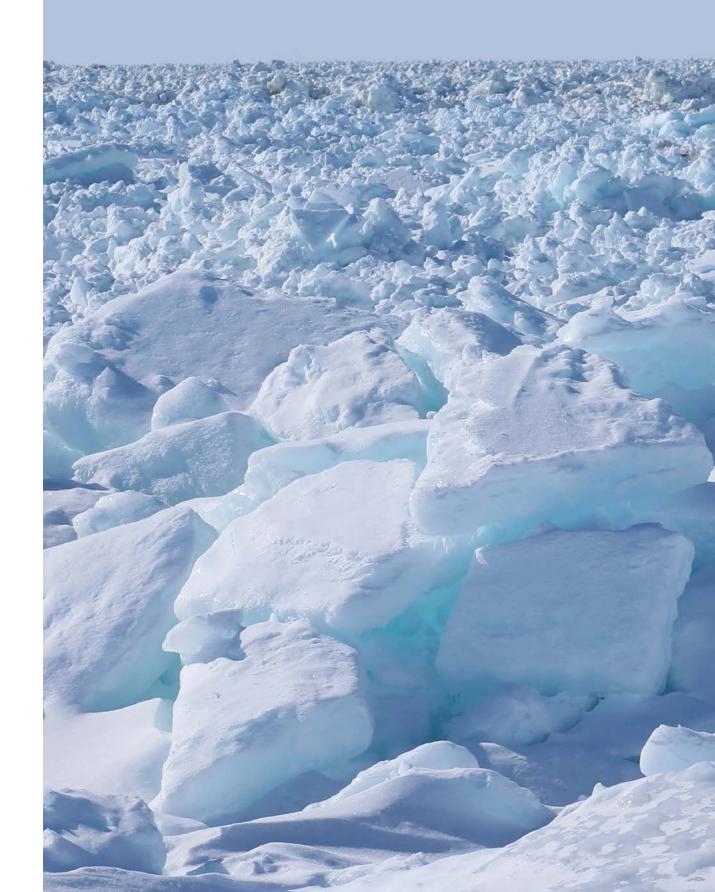
"Our ancestors believed in only taking what we need, and we try to keep that belief and follow it."

-Jeetaloo Kakki

74 Hunting Polar Bear in the Winter Reflections on Environmental Stewardship 75

Summary

- Taking care of the environment is an important Inuit value.
- Never throw away garbage on the land or ice. Always bring it back with you.
- Do your best to kill the polar bear in one shot. Do not allow a polar bear to suffer if you can help it.
- Bring all parts of the polar bear back to your community, even if you're not sure how to use something. Do not waste.
- Do not hunt more animals than you need.



Conclusion

"I would also like to say to young Inuit and young hunters, ask your older family members about hunting and visit your older relatives. Ask questions about anything ... listen well ... and always keep that in mind. Always stay humble, because a proud hunter will most likely run into an accident. Let's all talk and teach one another and learn from one another so we can be strong."

-Lew Phillip

THE BEST WAY to learn all the skills you need to become a successful hunter, and the best way to learn is to go out with other hunters and observe what they do. You cannot learn everything about caribou hunting from a book.

If you don't have an older relative who can teach you how to hunt, ask your friends and others in the community. Experienced hunters want to share their knowledge and will usually be glad to take you out on a hunt with them, as long as you're willing to pitch in and contribute. If you ask, a lot of hunters will say yes, because we want to keep the tradition of hunting alive for future generations. We are always open for whoever wants to come along.

Eventually, after going along a few times and watching and following what the hunters do, you will realize that you are now able to hunt on your own. Observing is the best way to learn.





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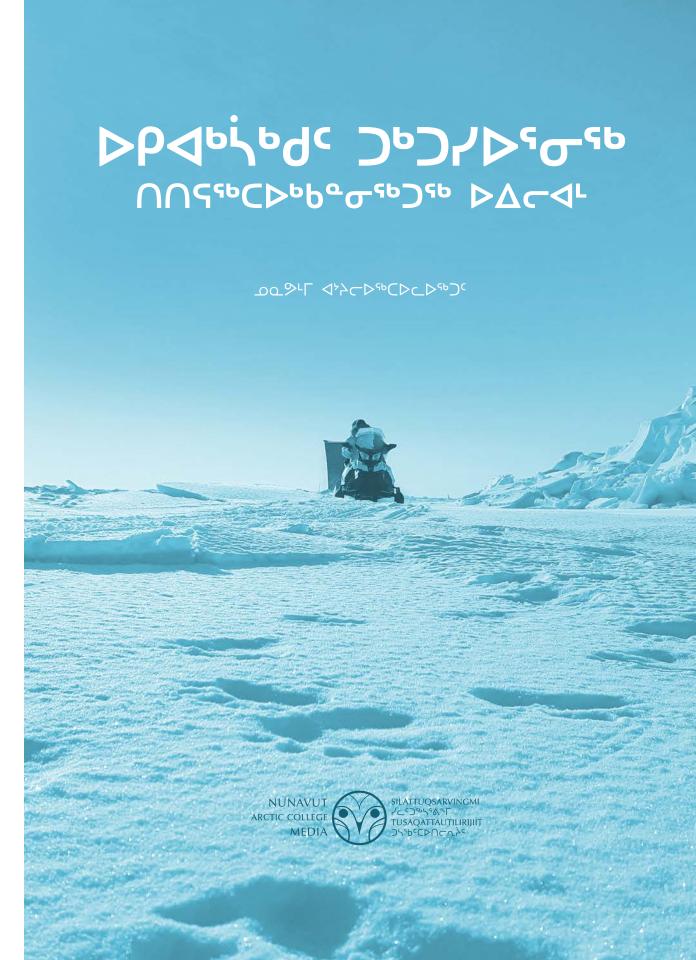
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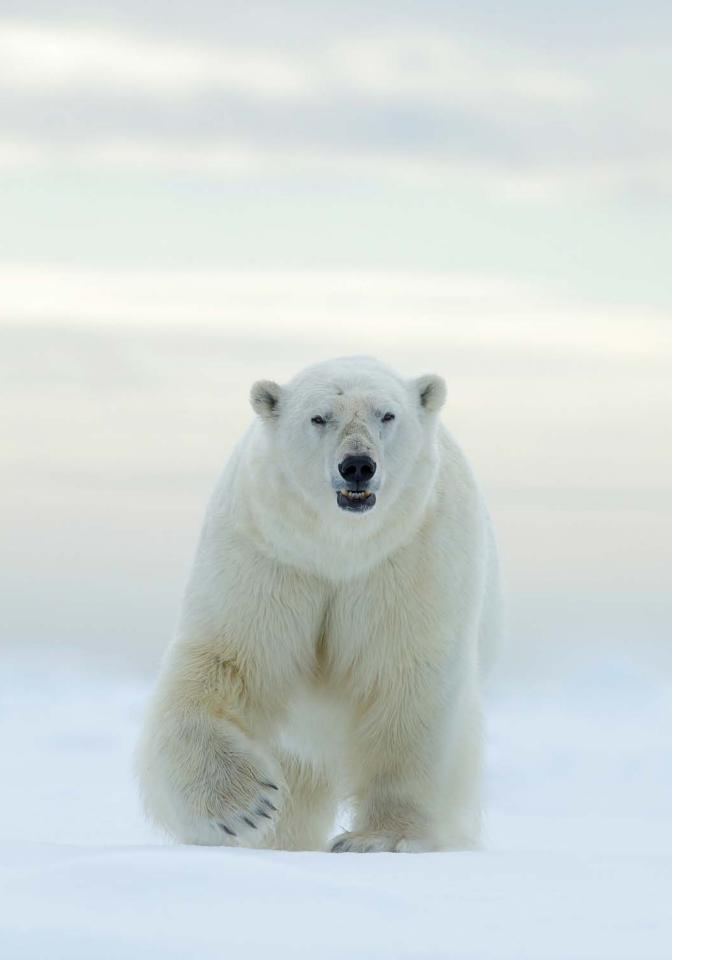
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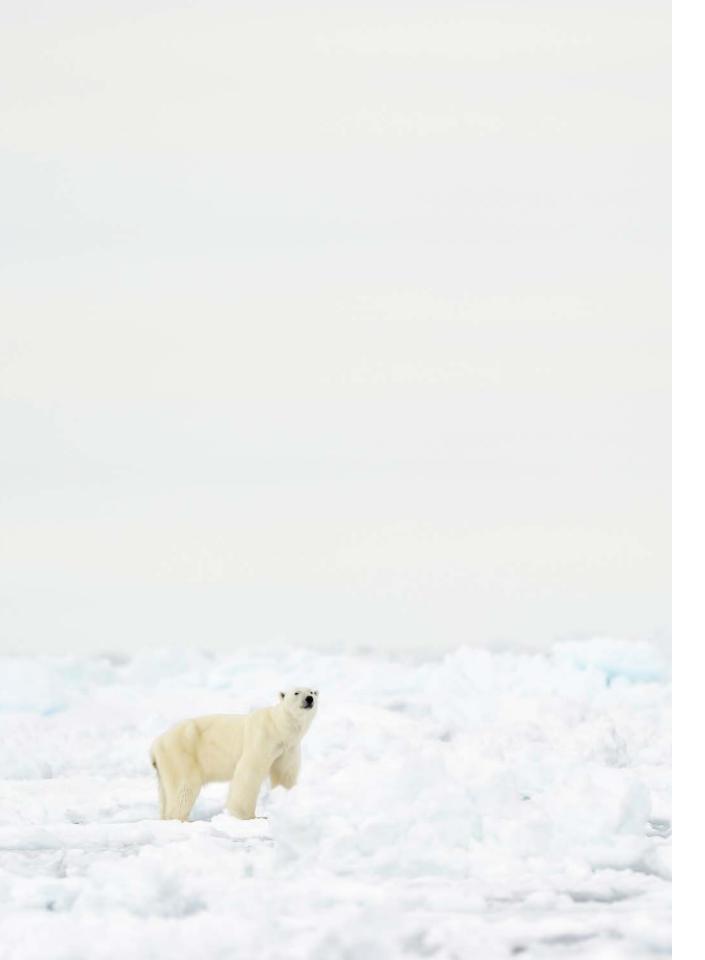
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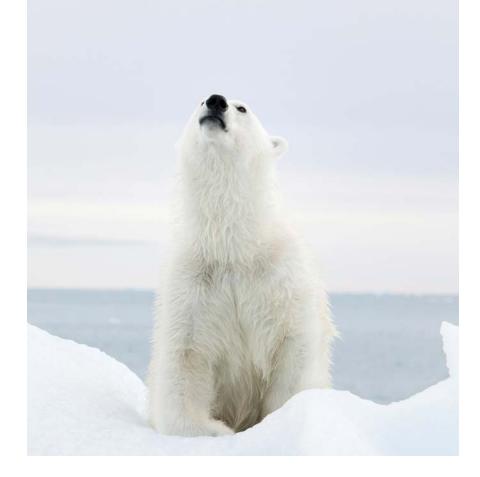
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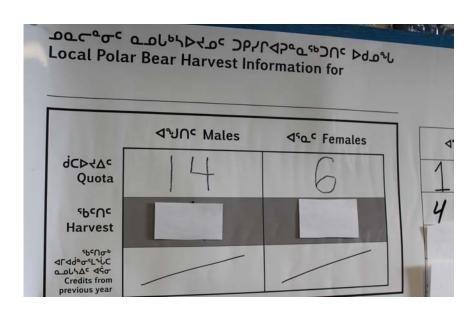


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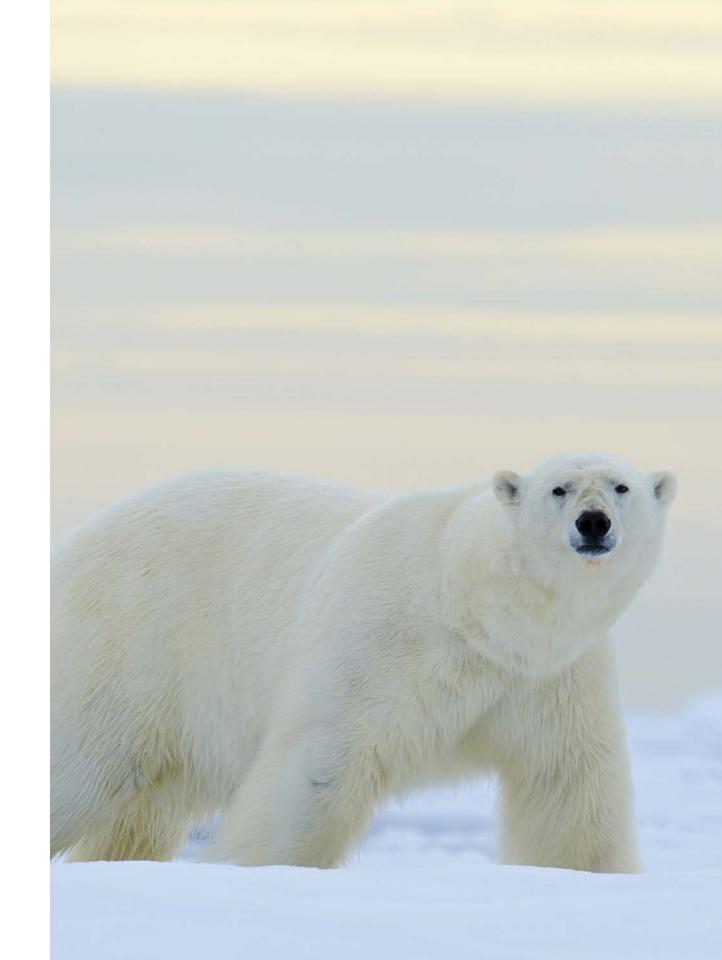
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مهاه ۱۹۵۸ اور ۱۹

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د ک۵۶و –

הילטנף טיכסיף







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$)\dot{\varsigma}^{\varsigma b} \cap {}^{\varsigma c}$

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 Δ 17-35°b
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 Δ 5°C

FIREARM SAFETY

" Δ^{L} " b^{α} σ^{η} D^{b} D^{c} D^{η} $D^$

_ქძ°Ժ%ს_ბ^ი



Vegtolette VCrFetFete

 $-4d^{\circ}\sigma^{\circ}U^{\circ}$



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$\sigma \Delta_{r} \subset U_{dP} \Gamma F_{d}$

フゅうつらっしょうしょく フィット・ナイウィ

- \cdot ጋ⁵ጋና Cdኦናσቴኒቦርንና ው Φ P

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مومه الجواد عدل موجها

- $\cdot \Delta$ C[®]D[°] Δ L^bYC[®]YL⁴D[®] D[®]D[°]b[°]C[°] Δ D[®]>D[°].
- \cdot 'dP \wedge 4PC 'DJC4'b'C° $^{\circ}$ C' $^{\circ}$ J 4L 'dP $^{\circ}$ C' $^{\circ}$ DJ 4L 'dP $^{\circ}$ C' $^{\circ}$ C

۵۵۲-۶۰۲۰ ۵۰۵-۶۰۲۰ ۵۰۵۰

- \cdot D'LN"d Γ d"> \circ C'C \circ C'D"LN"d Γ d"> \circ C'C \circ C'D"LN"d Γ d"> \circ C'C \circ C'D"LN"d Γ d"> \circ C'C \circ C'D"

- ን•ጋԺ• Þ<ሮናትሁልና ኣታላታትሁጭ Þ<ናቴናርጎጋቦና,
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フゥントてしゅしょつしょ

$O^bO^{\Gamma_b}$ $Q^bO^{\Gamma_b}$ $Q^bO^{\Gamma_b}$

عباکمه کې د ۱













ላ▷ ታካሪና የትትጭበና ጋህ, ጋቅጋና σካሪካ ርላሲ ት ▷ ▷ ኮርር ▷ የቅጋና ላ፤ L σልኖ ነ ሁጭር ▷ Ե ▷ ቦና ጋ በቅ, ▷ የ የረ ጋቅ ቴና ነ ረ ር ▷ ተርላሲ ት ▷ ና ጋ በቅ. ላ ▷ ታካሪና ▷ ዕር ▷ ለ ▷ ተስናን ውና ላ ኮ ነ ር ነው ላ የ ሶ ነ ጋ መነ ወነ ነው ነው ነው ነው ነው ነው ነው ለ ▷ ተር ነው ላ ነርር መነዋ ነርር መነዋ



▷₽▷⁰dና ჼbJC▷♭ʔ&ና, ጋ⁰ጋ ◁፫ቴ∿ՐჼጔJ ◁∿Րჼና▷∩J∿σ ለ▷σჼ⁰\ჼ⁰. ◁፫ჼ⁰∤Ľቄ∿Ր∩ჼጔJ ჼbJC▷♭ჼ⁰ለና ႱᠯჍჼσቄσჼႱσჼ ∩<<シシề∿Րርጋჼჼ.

Δ 4 Δ 8 $^{\circ}$ CC $^{\circ}$ CD $^{\circ}$ Z $^{\circ}$ CC





رماری را_محرب

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Δίζατλλοθησο Διίδο 4L Δ 69

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مامهره

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$\sigma \Delta_r \subset U_{dP} \Gamma F C$

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۹۹۶۹۹۶ مه ۲۹۶

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70 $> P < v^2 + v^3 + v^4 + v^4$













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bLΓ¹νν¹νθ^ν Γ₂Λ^ι. Pλαστ ν⁻ΔΓντ^ν)^ι

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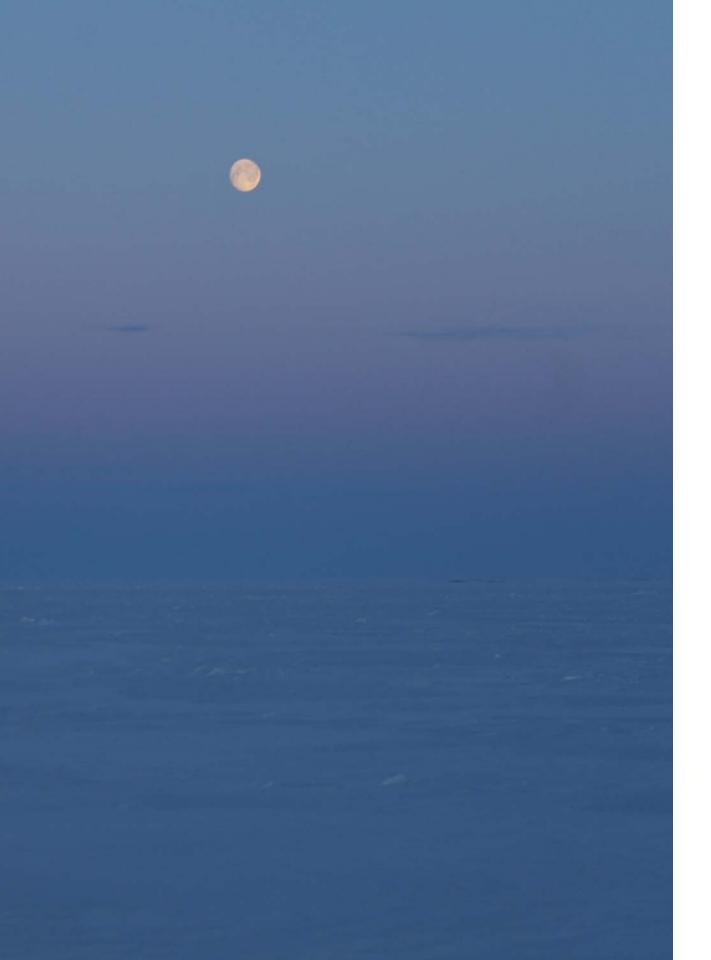


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- Δ C 5 D 5 bCD 5 C 5 D 5 .
- $4^{\circ}C^{\circ} \rightarrow d\sigma^{\circ} \quad {}^{\circ}PL\Delta^{\circ}b^{\circ}C^{\circ} {}^{\circ}C^{\circ} \rightarrow \Omega^{\circ}.$
- $P \wedge D \Delta^{\circ} \Delta \subset \dot{L}^{\circ} \Gamma^{\circ} \subset L^{\circ} \Gamma^{\circ} \to \Delta^{\circ} D^{\circ}.$
- \cdot σ^{ς} $ACPAC^{\dagger}$ ΔPC^{\dagger} ΔPC^{\dagger} ΔPC^{\dagger} ΔPC^{\dagger} d^{5}
- $bL\Gamma b b b h \Delta^{5}b^{\circ} \Gamma^{\circ} \sigma^{\circ} \Gamma^{\circ} \sigma^{\circ}$. $D^{\circ}D^{\circ} A^{\circ}b^{\circ} C^{\circ}b \dot{C}^{\circ}$ bLΓγρημ Λλιδιγισι αλαή⊂ονοστί.





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4CD74°°C'DCD'b'CC78(4L CD)°0°d' $\Delta C^{\prime} \subset \Delta G^{\prime} \cap C^{\prime} \cap$ CP)P(C')P($\forall \Lambda^{\circ} \land^{\circ} C \Rightarrow \sigma d \Delta^{\circ} A \forall \sigma \land^{\circ} \Delta^{\circ} \Delta \Delta^{\circ} \Delta A \forall \sigma \land^{\circ} \Delta^{\circ} \Delta^$

