

Environmental Glossary

English | Inuktitut | French

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Glossaire de l'environnement

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Preface

This glossary is one in a series which was produced by the Interpreter/Translator Program at Nunavut Arctic College, Nunatta Campus. It contains a trilingual list of technical terms with simplified English definitions which we believe will be a useful tool for I/T's working in specialty areas.

We would like to take this opportunity to thank Katherine Sammons for her assistance to our program, and to all the students and staff of the program who contributed to making this publication a reality. Thanks are due to Makee Kakkik, Thoretta Lyerak, Elisapee Ikkidluak, Marie Lucie Uvilluq and Leetia Janes who helped with the terminology development, to Daniel Cuerrier who provided the French translations, and to Dr. Susan Sammons, Linguist, who participated and provided valuable assistance during our terminology development workshops. Special thanks are also due to Marja Korhonen for editing the manuscript.

Christine Penney
Interpreter/Translator Program
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1994

Préface

Ce glossaire fait partie d'une série réalisée dans le cadre du programme des interprètes/traducteurs offert au Campus Nunatta du Collège de l'Arctique. Il contient une liste trilingue de termes techniques avec les définitions simplifiées en anglais qui, nous le pensons, seront utiles aux interprètes/traducteurs oeuvrant dans ces domaines.

Nous profitons de l'occasion pour remercier Katherine Sammons pour sa collaboration ainsi que tous les étudiants et le personnel du programme qui ont contribué à la réalisation de ce travail. Nos remerciements vont également à Makee Kakkik, Thoreta Lyerak, Elisapee Ikkidluak, Marie Lucie Uvilluq et Leetia Janes qui ont aidé au développement de la terminologie, Daniel Cuerrier qui a réalisé la traduction française et au Dr Susan Sammons, linguiste, pour sa participation et l'aide précieuse qu'elle a apportée durant les ateliers de terminologie. Enfin, nous tenons à remercier tout particulièrement Marja Korhonen pour l'édition de ce document.

Christine Penney
Programme Interprètes/Traducteurs
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Application results: ᐅᔭᕐᕈᑎᑦᐅᑕᐅᑦᓂᕐᕈᑦᐅᑕ ᐱᐅᓃᐅᓗᑎᑦ: tuksirarutiliulaurninginnut kiujaujjutit: Résultats d'application

The results obtained after a special procedure or process has been applied. Applying a fertilizer to plants produces healthy plants. The application of the fertilizer results in improved growth.

Aquaculture: ᐃᒪᕐᕈᐅᑦᓂᑦ ᐱᐴᕐᕈᐅᕐᕈᕐᕈᑦᕐᕈᑦ: imarmiutarnit pirutsiaqarniq: Aquaculture

Raising preferred species of fish and other water animals or plants to sell for money. This usually happens in underwater pens or fenced enclosures in the water so the animal or plant is protected from harm and cannot escape.

Aquatic: ᐃᒪᕐᕈᐅᑦᑦ: imarmiut: Aquatique

Relates to water. Some plants and animals live in water habitats, such as fish living in water. *Aquatic relates to both fresh and saltwater. Kelp is an aquatic plant because it can only survive in water.*

Arbitration board: ᐃᕈᒪᑦᐅᕐᕈᕐᕈᑦ ᐅᕐᕈᕐᕈᕐᕈᕐᕈᑦᐅᑕ: isumaliuqtiit angiqatigiinnikkut: Conseil arbitral

A group of people who listen to and decide the outcome of a dispute or argument. The group or board can be chosen by the people who are arguing or chosen by a judge or other legal person. The purpose of the board is to settle differences and disputes.

Archeological site: ᐃᕐᕈᕐᕈᕐᕈᑦᐅᑕ: itsarnisaqtalik: Site archéologique

A place that was used by people hundreds or thousands of years ago and where the remains of their existence can still be found. Scientists can study the place and look at the items left behind to learn who the people were and how they lived. Archaeology is the study of past human cultures.

Arctic blue grass: ᐱᐅᐅᑦ ᐅᕐᕈᕐᕈᕐᕈᑦ: kiviut tunguqtuq: Pâturin des champs de l'Arctique

A type of grass with long stems about 3 to 12 inches high. Stems are purplish at the base near the ground. This is a common grass above the tree line on the tundra and along stream banks in the North. Seeds are at the top of stems and are somewhat purplish.

Arctic char: ᐃᕐᕈᕐᕈᑦᐅᑕ: iqaluk: Omble de l'Arctique

A silvery fish about 15 to 18 inches long that is a member of the salmon family. Arctic char have the most northerly distribution of any freshwater fish, and are found in northern Europe, North America and Asia, as well as Iceland and Greenland. They are very good to eat and normally have light coloured meat. Spawning adults have very colourful scales on their bodies.

Arctic Environmental Strategy (AES): ᐃᐅᐅᓂᑦᑕᓂᑕᑦ ᐃᑲᑎᑦᑲᑦᑕᑦ ᐃᓂᐅᑎᐃᑎᑦ: ukiuqtaqtumi avatilirinirmut aqqiigiarutit: Stratégie environnementale de l'Arctique

A part of Canada's Green Plan started in 1990 that has to do with the North and arctic areas. It is a way of protecting the arctic environment (its renewable and non-renewable resources) and planning for future development. It specifically deals with arctic contaminants, managing waste in the north, improving water quality, doing more research, and planning for economic development and jobs while at the same time protecting arctic land, water and air.

Arctic grayling: ᓱᓯᑦᑕᐅᓯᓂᑦ: sulukpaujaq: Ombre de l'Arctique

A fish that lives in freshwater lakes and rivers in northern Asia, and western and northern Canada. The scales on the bodies of Arctic Grayling are relatively large, the body is about 12 to 15 inches long and there is a larger than normal dorsal fin along the back. These fish are brightly coloured with pink, purple, gray and black.

Arctic haze: ᑭᓯᑦᑕᑦ, ᐃᑎᓯᑦᑕᑦ: pujurluk, isirluk: Brume arctique

Very tiny dust particles in the air making the air look like there is a blue or yellowy fog. The particles are so small they cannot be seen except for the colour they make the air. Most of the particles in the air come from air pollution in northern Europe.

Arctic lampreys: ᑦᑕᑎᑎᐃᑦ: milugiat: Lamproies arctiques

A fish that lives in both freshwater and salt water in the western arctic of Canada, in northern Alaska, and in arctic areas of Asia and Scandinavia. Lampreys are very long fish (about 11 inches) with a round mouth. There is a long dorsal fin along the back that is almost as long as the whole body. There are 7 round gill holes. Their skeletons have soft cartilage, not bone. They sometimes attach themselves to other fish with their round mouth and suck blood.

Areas: ᐃᐃᑦᑕᓂᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ ᑦᑕᑎᑎᐃᑦ: aviktuqsimaningita mikilaangat: Zones

Relates to special locations, places, or particular spaces. *The beach is an area close to the ocean. Some birds like to nest in rocky areas, or places where there are rocks.*

Arsenic: ᓂᐃᑦᑕᓂᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ ᑕᓯᐃᑦᑕᓂᑦᑕᑦ: savirajaksajamiinngaaqtuq tuqunnaqtuq: Arsenic

A very poisonous substance that is found naturally as a mineral. Once used in insecticides (chemicals used to kill insects) but no longer used for this purpose. Sometimes used in some metal alloys (mixtures of different metals), in transistors, lead shot for shotguns, among other things.

Band: ᑲᐃᑭᑦ, ᑲᐃᑦᑭᑦᑲᑦᑲ ᑲᐃᑭᑦᑲᑦᑲ: kanaaguti, kanaarmiutanga nagguarmik: Bande

A narrow strip or a long section of something with the longest sides being opposite each other. *Birds sometimes have a narrow band of feathers on their wings that is different in colour than the rest of the feathers. Parkas sometimes have bands of colour at the bottom.*

Bank: ᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲ: qattujuq: Berge

A steep slope between a river and the land above, or between a beach and the land above, or between two uneven pieces of land. The bank is the part of the ground that connects with other parts of ground above and below.

Bank side: ᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲ ᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲ: qattuniup akinnanga: Talus

A bank along a river or stream. It is a steep slope between the river or stream and the ground above the water.

Basalt: ᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲ, ᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲ ammaaq, angmaaq: Basalte

Basalt, a hard blackish stone, is a common rock on both the Earth and on the Moon. It flows out of volcanoes as liquid rock, then it cools. In northern regions, it is mostly found in Iceland, Scotland and Greenland. When basalt is crushed, it can be used to pave roads, as a building material and can also be used to make fibreglass pink insulation for keeping houses warm in winter.

Baseline: ᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲ ᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲ: qaujisaqtaujumut qaujisaqtauqasiutigaliit: Base

A line that is measured and surveyed on the ground which serves as a reference line from which other measurements and surveys are made. The baseline is drawn on maps and be used to make other maps (for creating roads and seismic lines). Baseline can also mean a low water mark on a beach or boat.

Beautiful day: ᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲ: silatsiaq: Beau jour

Weather that is described as having mild to warm temperatures outside, a clear sky with few clouds and little wind. *It makes you feel really good to be outside on a beautiful day.*

Beaver: ᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲ, ᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲ: kigliaq, pamiuqtuuq: Castor

A medium sized mammal with a large flat tail, found near lakes, rivers and ponds. It is trapped for its smooth brown fur, its feet are webbed for swimming. It uses large front teeth to gnaw and bite through trees. Leaves and small branches are eaten; the larger branches are used to make their houses (called lodges) and dams. Dams are built to stop the flow of water and create a pond or small lake. Beaver are found in all provinces, Yukon and western NWT.

Blueberry: ᑭᑭᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦ, ᑭᑭᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦ: kigutangirnaq, uquit: Bleuet

A shrub with many branches that grows close to the ground. The sweet blue coloured berries are about 1/4 of an inch around and can be eaten. There are several different kinds of blueberry, some smaller than others. Blueberry flowers develop in summer and are shaped like tiny bells. Most types of blueberry prefer to live in northern evergreen forests or wet areas like bogs.

Bog: ᑭᑭᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦ: urjuk: Marais

Soft, wet spongy earth, made mostly of rotted and decaying plants. Bogs, marshes and swamps are all different kinds of wetlands and have different kinds of plants growing in them. Bogs tend to be more acidic and grow plants like northern Labrador Tea, blueberries and sphagnum moss (peat moss is decayed, compacted sphagnum moss). Muskeg is another name for bog.

Bog bilberry: ᑭᑭᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦ ᑭᑭᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦ: kigutangirnap pirurvia: Bleuet alpin

Type of blueberry plant that grows about 10 inches high, preferring the wet and acidic conditions found in a bog. Can also grow in drier, rocky places in the mountains of the North. The pinkish flowers show in early summer and the blue-coloured berries can be eaten in the fall. Northern native people used to boil them in grease and store them for winter.

Botany: ᑭᑭᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦ: pirqutliriniq: Botanique

The study of plants and plant life. Botany deals with the plants themselves, as well as how they are grouped together in taxonomy, such as trees, grasses and flowering plants.

Branch: ᑭᑭᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦ, ᑭᑭᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦ: akiruiq, isaarutaq: Branche

Refers to the thinner stems on a shrub or tree that grow out from the thick main stem or trunk.

Bronze: ᑭᑭᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦ: kannujaujaq: Bronze

Bronze is a metal alloy (material made from two or more metals) that is made of mostly copper and tin. Bronze was first made by humans over 6,000 years ago, when it was used to make tools, weapons and cooking pots. Today bronze is often used for artistic sculpture.

Bundle of dry firewood: ᑭᑭᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦ, ᑭᑭᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦ: qaatsat, qijuksat: Fagot de bois sec

Refers to firewood that has been aged and dried so it burns easily. A bundle is a pile of cut wood that one person can carry.

Caribou: ᑕᑕᑕ: tuktu: Caribou

Caribou are hooped mammals. Both males and females have large antlers on their heads that measure 3 or 4 feet in length. Caribou are hunted for food and their hide and light brown fur is used to make warm clothing. They are found in northern and arctic regions. Large migratory groups called herds move over great distances throughout the year to find plants to eat and give birth to young. Also known as Reindeer. There are several different sub-species of caribou that are found in western provinces, Yukon and NWT, high arctic islands, northern Ontario, Quebec and Labrador.

Bull: ᑕᑕᑕᑕᑕ: pannik: Mâle: A male caribou about two years old or older. Bulls gather small groups of females together to mate with and try to prevent other males from mating with females. Bulls are also known as bucks.

Bull, Young: ᑕᑕᑕᑕᑕᑕᑕᑕᑕᑕ: pannimmariunngittuq: Jeune mâle: A young male caribou that is old enough to mate with females but is only about a year and a half old.

Cow with calf: ᑕᑕᑕᑕᑕᑕ: nurralik: Femelle avec son faon: A female that has given birth to a fawn and is feeding it milk from its breasts or teats. The fawn or calf usually stays with the cow for less than a year.

Cow without calf or immature female: ᑕᑕᑕᑕᑕᑕᑕᑕᑕ: nurraittuq: Jeune femelle: A female that is not yet old enough to give birth to a baby or one that is old enough but has not yet mated with a male. Males will gather up small groups of females in the fall for mating. Eight months later the baby caribou are born.

Fawn: ᑕᑕᑕᑕᑕᑕ: nurraq: Caribou, faon: A baby caribou. They are usually born in June to July in Arctic areas. They grow antlers in their first year of life.

Female: ᑕᑕᑕᑕᑕᑕᑕᑕ: arnalluk: Caribou femelle: Female caribou give birth to the young. Females are also known as cows or does. They are smaller than males but have antlers. Female antlers fall off near the time they give birth to young in June and then begin to regrow in the summer.

First year/winter: ᑕᑕᑕᑕᑕᑕᑕᑕᑕ: nurraviniq: Faon dans sa première année: The first year of life for a caribou. They are only 5 or 6 months old during their first winter. Some die during this first winter from the cold, disease or are killed by wolves. Baby caribou usually stop sucking their mother's milk in the first winter and start eating plants.

Male: ᑕᑕᑕᑕᑕᑕᑕᑕᑕᑕ: angusalluq: Caribou mâle: Male caribou are slightly larger than females but both sexes have antlers. Male antlers begin to grow in March and fall off in winter. Males are also known as bucks. In the fall, males mate with females.

Second year male: ᓄᓐᓃᓴᑦᓄᓐ, ᓄᓐᓃᓴᑦᓄᓐ: nukaturaq, nukatugaq: Caribou mâle de deux ans: A male caribou that is two years old. By the second year the males are usually old enough to mate with females to produce young. They must compete with other older males to mate.

Third year male: ᓄᓐᓃᓴᑦᓄᓐᓃᓴᑦᓄᓐ: angusalluq: Caribou mâle de trois ans: A male caribou that is three years old.

Yearling: ᓄᓐᓃᓴᑦᓄᓐ: tirituraq: Faon d'un an: A caribou that is approximately one year old. They are also known as calves (one is called a calf).

Caribou herds: ᓃᓐᓃᓴᑦ ᓄᓐᓃᓴᑦᓄᓐᓃᓴᑦᓄᓐ: tuktuil ilaakkuulinganingit: Troupeaux de caribous

Large groups of caribou, sometimes numbering in the thousands. Herds migrate and move from place to place throughout the year in search of food and to give birth.

Caribou, Baffin: ᓄᓐᓃᓴᑦᓄᓐᓃᓴᑦᓄᓐ ᓃᓐᓃᓴᑦᓄᓐ: qiqiqtaaluup tuktungit: Caribou de Baffin: Caribou herds found on Baffin Island.

Caribou, Bathurst: ᓄᓐᓃᓴᑦᓄᓐ ᓃᓐᓃᓴᑦᓄᓐ ᓄᓐᓃᓴᑦᓄᓐᓃᓴᑦᓄᓐ ᓃᓐᓃᓴᑦᓄᓐ: qingauullu jalunauillu miksaanimiutait tuktu: Caribou de Bathurst: Caribou herds found in the north-central region of mainland NWT and northwest of the Beverly herd. Calving occurs on the mainland south of Cambridge Bay.

Caribou, Beverly: ᓄᓐᓃᓴᑦᓄᓐ ᓄᓐᓃᓴᑦᓄᓐ ᓃᓐᓃᓴᑦᓄᓐ: tivjaliup miksaanimiutait tuktu: Caribou de Beverly: Caribou herds found in the central part of the NWT east and south of the Bathurst herds. Their migration sometimes takes them down into northern Saskatchewan, but the calving grounds are near Baker Lake.

Caribou, Bluenose: ᓃᓐᓃᓴᑦᓄᓐ ᓄᓐᓃᓴᑦᓄᓐ ᓄᓐᓃᓴᑦᓄᓐ ᓃᓐᓃᓴᑦᓄᓐ: tuktuujaaqtuup inuuviullu miksaanimiutait tuktu: Caribou au nez bleu: Caribou herds found on the mainland in northwestern NWT east of the Mackenzie River. The calving grounds are found northeast of Great Bear Lake not far from Coppermine. These herds are west of the Bathurst herd.

Caribou, Kamaneriak: ᓄᓐᓃᓴᑦᓄᓐ ᓄᓐᓃᓴᑦᓄᓐ ᓃᓐᓃᓴᑦᓄᓐ: qamanirjuap miksaanimiutait tuktu: Caribou de Kamaneriak: Caribou herds found on the west side of Hudson Bay and north of Manitoba. Sometimes the herds travel into northern Manitoba. The calving grounds are found west of Rankin Inlet.

Caribou, Melville: ᓄᓐᓃᓴᑦᓄᓐ ᓄᓐᓃᓴᑦᓄᓐ ᓄᓐᓃᓴᑦᓄᓐ ᓃᓐᓃᓴᑦᓄᓐ: igluliuup sanirajauillu miksaanimiutait tuktu: Caribou de Melville: Caribou herds found on the Melville Peninsula, NWT. The calving grounds are found north of Repulse Bay.

Caribou, Porcupine: ᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱ ᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱ ᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱ ᐱᐱᐱᐱ: alaaskaup juukaallu miksaanimiutait tuktuu: Caribou porc-épic: Caribou herds found west of the Mackenzie River and into the northern part of the Yukon and the state of Alaska. The calving grounds are found between Prudoe Bay, Alaska and Aklavik, NWT, south of the Beaufort Sea.

Migrating herd: ᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱ: tagjuat: Troupeau en migration: A group of caribou, usually very large, that moves from one place to another place many miles away. Migrating herds can contain 50,000 to 100,000 caribou.

Migration: ᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱ: tagjuaqtut: Migration: When caribou move from one place to another place in search of food, or to mate or give birth to young. Usually migration occurs two times a year (in spring and fall). Large herds of caribou can travel hundreds of miles during their migration. The animals form long lines and follow each other.

Caribou, Miscellaneous: ᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱ ᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱ: tuktuu miksaanuungajut: Caribous divers

New antlers: ᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱ ᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱ: nagjuut amiraqaliqtut: Nouveaux bois: Males grow antlers from small knobs of bone on the head each March. Females grow antlers in the summer. New antlers are itchy and painful if hit against an object. All new antlers are covered with velvet, a soft sensitive covering of furry skin that provides blood and nourishment to the growing bone. The velvet dries up later when the antlers are large and is rubbed off by scratching the antlers against objects and the ground.

Rutting: ᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱ: qangalaqtut: Rut: When the males mate with the females. Rutting season for caribou is the fall. Males rub their hard bare antlers on plants and the ground to polish them. They become very aggressive, fighting with other males. Males eat little during the rut.

Carnivorous: ᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱ: niqitusuut: Carnivore

Animals that normally eat other animals to survive. Wolves and killer whales are examples of carnivores. They kill, and they eat meat to live.

Carried by tide or currents: ᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱ, ᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱ: aksiqpuq, ingirraniqtaq: Emporté par la marée ou le courant

When something is floating in the water and is carried with the tides or currents that move water in a river, lake or ocean. Tides can bring something floating in the water closer to land or move it out toward the ocean, depending on which way the tide is moving. A piece of wood can be carried with moving tides or currents great distances in the water.

Cloudberry, baked apples: ᐸᓂᐱᓂ: aqpik: Plaquebière

Cloudberry stems are reddish in colour in spring, then turn yellow. They taste like baked apples and are high in Vitamin C. Inuit people eat them fresh or freeze them to eat over the winter.

Cloudberry stem (leaf): ᐸᓂᐱᓂᐱᓂᐱᓂ, ᐸᓂᐱᓂᐱᓂᐱᓂ, ᐱᓂᐱᓂ: aqpinnaqut, aqpiqutiit, nakait: Tige de faux mûrier (feuille)

The cloudberry stem stands about 7 inches tall and does not branch into smaller stems. A single white flower is at the top of each stem and there are three large almost rounded leaves on each stem. Each leaf is leathery and has rough edges.

Clouds: ᐱᓂᓂᓂᓂ: nuvujat: Nuages

Clouds are formed when tiny droplets of water or ice crystals are held in the air. There are many different kinds of clouds. The darker the cloud, the more water droplets it contains.

Cloudy: ᐱᓂᓂᓂᓂᓂᓂ: nuvujajuq: Nuageux

When the sky has many clouds in it. It is cloudy when you cannot see much blue sky.

Cluster of icicles (during thawing): ᓂᐱᓂᓂᓂᓂᓂᓂ: nilaujaq: Amas de glaçons/pendant la débâcle

Icicles form when the spring sun starts to melt snow and the water drips down. If the air temperature is still cold enough the melted water will soon freeze again, forming long sticks of clear ice. Several icicles will form close together on roofs of buildings where the sun shines. Spring breakup is when a lot of snow starts to melt and many icicles can be seen.

Coal: ᐸᐱᓂᓂᓂᓂ, ᐸᓂᓂᓂᓂᓂᓂᓂ: aumaaluk, arjaksaq: Houille

A black or brownish black rock-like mineral used sometimes as fuel to heat houses and operate some kinds of engines. Coal is made mostly of carbon and was formed millions of years ago by dead plants. Heat and pressure inside the Earth changed the plant material into coal. Hard coal is better than soft coal because it burns longer and produces less air pollution. Coal is sometimes found just below the surface or deep underground.

Coastal: ᓂᓂᓂᓂᓂᓂᓂᓂᓂ: sijjaqpasik: Côtier

Relates to the land that touches the sea. A coastal area is found on the edges of the land near the sea. An island has coast all around it.

Cold: ሙሩረፈኛጭ, ልኮሶፈኛጭ: nillarniq, ikkiinaqtuq: Froid

When there is no heat to keep you warm or you feel uncomfortable outside without a coat or parka. Low temperatures mean it is cold and you need to put on extra clothes.

Commercial: ሶፈገሩገሩገሎጭገኛ: kiinaujaliurasunnirmut: Commercial

Relates to the sale of something for money. A commercial fishery is where many fish are caught, and then sold for money. Commercial hunting occurs when animals are hunted and the meat is sold for money.

Community environmental education project: ሠፈራጭ ልዩባሩራጭገኛ ልራጭፈሪኛገኛ: nunalinni avatilirinirmut ilinniagatsat: Projet communautaire d'éducation environnementale

Projects which teach things about the environment and involve many people in a community. Programs explain the relationships that exist in the environment. For example, a community recycling project encourages many people to participate in reusing or recycling things they usually throw away in order to reduce the amount of garbage produced.

Configuration: ኅጌፈራጫራጫ, ልኮሶሶገራጫ: qanuilinganiga, aaqqiksimaniga: Configuration

Relates to the way the different parts of something fit together and are shaped.

Conservation: ልጋኖፈኛጭ: atutsiarniq: Conservation

Using less of something. For example, you can reduce the amount of energy needed to heat a house by adding insulation to the walls and ceiling, and adding weatherstripping around doors and windows. Conservation of wildlife includes hunting fewer animals and catching fewer fish. Conservation helps to slow down the use of resources so that they last longer.

Conservation education: ልጋኖፈራፈኛጭገኛ ልራጭፈኛጭገኛጭ: atutsiariaqarnirmit ilinniaqtitsiniq: Formation en conservation

Education programs which are intended to show people ways to conserve or use less of something. For example, courses or books about energy conservation might show you how to keep or conserve heat inside a house. Other education programs deal with wildlife and other natural resources.

Contaminant: ሶገኛፈኛጭገኛ: sururnaqtut: Contaminant/Polluants

A substance that makes something else less good than it was before. Oil spilled into a river is a contaminant because it has spoiled the river and may kill many of the plants and animals. We would not be able to drink the water.

Crow: ᑕᑭᓂᓐᓄᑦ: tulugaq: Corneille

Crows are black birds about 17 to 20 inches long. They are smaller than the raven, and the tail feathers are flat at the ends, as if they had been cut with scissors. They are scavengers. They make nests of sticks and line them with grass, either in trees or on the ground. Crows are found mostly in the southern and central parts of Canada and in the southern NWT.

Crunching sound of snow under foot: ᓐᓂᓂᓐᓄᑦᑕᓂᓐᓄᑦ: qikirraanaqtuq: Crissement de la neige sous le pas

Snow that is hollow and somewhat hardened can be used to build igloos.

Curlew, Eskimo: ᓂᓐᓂᓐᓄᑦᓂᓐᓄᑦ, ᓂᓐᓂᓐᓄᑦᓂᓐᓄᑦ, ᓂᓐᓄᑦ: saarrarjuaq, kiasigaattiaq, saarraq: Courlis esquimau

A bird that is very endangered and almost extinct, it is a type of sandpiper about 12 to 14 inches long with a short bill that curves down, a small body and very long legs. Little is known about this brownish bird with no special markings but it is thought to nest on the ground. It is a protected species, meaning there is a law that says none can be killed by people.

Cycle: ᓂᓐᓂᓐᓄᑦᓂᓐᓄᑦ: piliqittarniq: Cycle

A period of time during which a series of events or things happen and are completed. The series then starts at the beginning and occurs again and again. For example, every day the sun rises in the east. It moves through the sky and sets in the west. This is a cycle because it repeats itself again and again.

D

Damp: ᓐᓂᓂᓐᓄᑦᓂᓐᓄᑦ: qiukkangajuq: Humide

When things feel wet because there is some water on or in them. *Clothes that are not dry are damp because they have some water in them.*

Dampness: ᓐᓂᓂᓐᓄᑦᓂᓐᓄᑦ: aillituq: Humidité

A general feeling of being wet. *You can feel the dampness in wet clothes because they still have some water in them.*

Dampness on ground: ᓐᓂᓂᓐᓄᑦᓂᓐᓄᑦ, ᓂᓐᓄᑦᓂᓐᓄᑦ: ailaq, kaniqtuq: Humidité au sol

Relates to the ground feeling wet enough that you would not want to sit down on it. The ground can hold water near the surface and you can see and feel it.

Data: ᐱᐱᑦᑲᑦᑭᑦᑲᑦ ᑦᑲᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦ: titiraqsimajut qaujsaqtaunikuit: Données

Information in the form of numbers and facts collected together and usually printed on paper or seen on a computer screen. Data is numerical information about something and used to discuss issues and draw conclusions. Data must be collected from research activities and go through analysis before we can give them any meaning. The information is often used for making decisions.

Dawn: ᑦᑲᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦ: qaulirniq: Aube

The time of day when the sun is just rising above the horizon in the east. As the sun rises, the amount of light increases but it is still a bit dark outside. Dawn occurs in the early morning hours.

Day, Beautiful: ᑭᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦ: silatsiaq: Beau jour

Weather that is described as having mild to warm temperatures outside, a clear sky with few clouds and little wind. *It makes you feel really good to be outside on a beautiful day.*

Day, Nice: ᑭᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦ: silaqiktuq: Belle journée

Weather that is described as having mild to warm temperatures outside, a sky with few clouds and little wind. *It is enjoyable to be outside on a nice day.*

DDE: ᑲᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦ, ᑦᑲᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦ: tuqusaut qupirrunut: DDE

A chemical that comes from a pesticide called DDT. DDT was used to kill insects that fed on farmers' crops in the 1950s to 1960s until it was found to be harmful to other forms of life. DDE is a poison that builds up in the food chain. That means it becomes more concentrated in bigger animals. DDE causes the eggshells of the peregrin falcon and other birds of prey to break easily. It has spread all around the world and, even though it has not been used for a long time, it is still present in the environment.

Decomposing bacteria: ᑲᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦ, ᑦᑲᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦ: aviktirijut qupirruarjuit: Bactérie de décomposition

The bacteria that eat and break down organic substances. Organic substances are dead plants and animals, and usually when they break down you can smell bad odours. The smells come from the bacteria and mean that the bacteria are eating and digesting the organic substances. *Meat that has gone bad is decomposing because the bacteria are eating it.*

Den: ᐱᐱ, ᐱᐱ: siti, tisi: Tanière

A hole that an animal digs (or finds) near the surface of the ground in which it sleeps and raises young. A polar bear will dig a den in the snow to give birth to its young. The opening of the hole is wide enough for the animal to get in and out easily.

Deposition: ᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱ: surakpalliajuq: Dépôt

When something is laid down or placed in or on an object. Snow falling on a roof is an example of deposition.

Derived from: ᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱ: saqqivvinga: Dérivé de

To come from. *The coffee that we drink is derived from coffee beans that are ground up and mixed with boiling water.*

Diamond: ᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱ ᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱ: ujaqqani tisiniqpaaq: Diamant

Diamonds are a precious gemstone used often in making jewelry and in industry. It is a form of carbon that has been created by intense pressures and forces inside the Earth. This pressure creates the hardest material known to humans. Jewelry diamonds are of the highest quality. Other diamonds are used in industry for cutting other materials such as rock. Diamonds are mined from the ground. They are usually found inside other types of rocks from which the diamonds must be removed.

Diamond drill: ᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱ ᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱ ᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱ: sitiniqpaamit sanasimajuq ikuutaq: Carottier au diamant

The diamond drill is a piece of equipment used mostly to drill through the hardest rocks underground using a drill bit with diamonds on it. The diamonds can cut through hard rock better than a plain metal drill bit (usually made of steel).

Dioxin: ᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱ: tuqunnaqtuq: Dioxine

A group of very poisonous chemicals. The most dangerous type of dioxin is the pesticide called 2,4,5-T because it is the most toxic or poisonous chemical ever made by humans. A very tiny amount of it can kill thousands of people. Other types of dioxin are not as poisonous. Usually they are found in incinerator smoke, car exhaust. They are released into the air or rivers from industries like paper mills. Dioxins are harmful to most forms of life.

Dorsal: ᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱ: quliinga: Dorsal

Along the back of an animal. The antlers of a caribou are found on the dorsal side of the head. *The large dorsal fin of a fish is found along the back.*

Drilling rig: ᑲᐃᑭᑦᐃᑲᑲᑦ: kaivurvik: Derrick

A drilling rig is a large piece of machinery used to drill a hole in the ground. Rigs come in a variety of shapes and sizes depending on the size of the hole needed. Very large rigs are used to drill very deep holes or wells. Rigs are made of several units and parts, each part having a special use. The engine of a drilling rig provides the power to turn the drill bit that makes the hole. Drilling rigs can be used to drill for water underground or to find oil or natural gas deep inside the Earth.

**Drilling salt: ᑲᐃᑭᑦᐃᑲᑲᑦ ᐃᑦᑲᑲᑦᐃᑲᑲᑦ (ᑕᑲᐃᑭᑦᐃᑲᑲᑦ): kaivuumut uqsuqtirut (tariungulluni):
Sel de forage**

A special salt that is added to drilling mud. It helps to control water loss in the mud.

Drill pipe: ᑲᐃᑭᑦᐃᑲᑲᑦ ᑲᐃᑭᑦᐃᑲᑲᑦ: sulluliit kaivurutit: Tige de forage

Long pieces of metal pipe that are used to go progressively deeper into the ground during an oil or natural gas drilling operation. The part of the drill pipe that is deepest in the hole is where the drill bit is attached. Individual pieces of pipe are screwed together at the surface and lowered into the ground to form longer and longer lengths. The entire length of drill pipe connected together can be hundreds of meters long. If oil or natural gas is found underground, it flows up through the drill pipe to the surface. Also known as drill string.

Drill ship: ᑲᐃᑭᑦᐃᑲᑲᑦ ᐃᑲᑲᑦᐃᑲᑲᑦ: kaivurvik umiarjuaq: Navire de forage

A specially designed ship that has a drilling rig on board which is able to drill down into the Earth through very deep water. When drilling is not taking place, the ships can move around from place to place easily. However, a drill ship is less stable than ordinary drilling rigs found on land because it can tip over in the water.

Dry tree: ᑕᑲᑲᑦᐃᑲᑲᑦ: pannaq: Arbre mort

Usually refers to a dead tree. After death, the tissues inside the bark dry up. A dry tree makes good firewood.

Dry willows: ᐃᑲᑲᑦᐃᑲᑲᑦ: iksutit: Osier

Willow plants that have dried. The stems can be collected and used for weaving baskets.

Duck: ᑲᑲᑲᑦᐃᑲᑲᑦ: mitiq: Canard

Small to medium-sized birds with flat bills that are rounded at the tip, most often found around water. Their legs are usually set wide apart, causing the birds to waddle from side to side when they walk on land. Their feet are webbed so they can paddle in the water. Hunters kill them for food.

Oldsquaw: ᐱᐣᐣᐣᐣ, ᐱᐣᐣᐣᐣᐣᐣ: aggiq, aggiarjuk: Canard kakawi: A type of duck about 18 to 24 inches long. The males and females do not look the same, and both change colour throughout the year. In summer, the males have brown heads with a large white patch around the eye, and the body is brown. The female in summer is dull brown. The tail is longer than most ducks. Their habitat is freshwater lakes and ponds and coastal areas. Breeding and egg laying occurs in northern NWT and arctic islands, around Hudson Bay coasts and in northern Quebec.

Pin tail: ᐣᐣᐣᐣᐣᐣᐣᐣ: qummuajuuq: Canard pilet: A type of duck about 26 to 30 inches long with a pointed tail. Its legs are greyish blue and the males are more brightly coloured than the females, with a brown head, white throat and chest and black and grey wings. They are found all over northern and western Canada but are not found among the arctic islands. They nest on the ground near water.

Pin-tail, Northern: ᐣᐣᐣᐣᐣᐣᐣᐣ, ᐣᐣᐣᐣᐣᐣᐣᐣᐣ: qanutuuk, qummuajuuq: Canard pilet: A type of duck about 26 to 30 inches long with a pointed tail. Their legs are greyish blue and the males are more brightly coloured than the females, with a brown head, white throat and chest and black and grey wings. They are found all over northern and western Canada but are not found among the arctic islands. They nest on the ground near water. *See also Duck.*

E

Eagle, Bald: ᐱᐣᐣᐣᐣᐣᐣ, ᐣᐣᐣᐣᐣᐣᐣᐣ: nakturalik, kajuqtuq: Aigle à tête blanche

A piscivorous bird (eat mostly fish) with a yellow bill that has a sharp hook on the tip and strong feet with sharp, curved talons or claws for catching and holding animals they have caught. Bald eagles are dark brown with white head, neck and tail feathers. They are about 30 to 37 inches long, the females larger than the males. Their yellow legs only have some feathers on them. They breed and lay eggs all over central Canada, the Yukon and western NWT. Pesticides have reduced the numbers of bald eagles living today because they are at the top of their food chain.

Eagle, Golden: ᐱᐣᐣᐣᐣᐣᐣ: nakturalik: Aigle royal

A carnivorous bird (eat mostly animals) with a yellow bill that has a sharp hook on the tip, and strong feet with sharp curved talons or claws for catching and holding animals they have caught. Golden eagles are about 30 to 40 inches long and are brown with a light yellow colour at the back of the head and neck. Their yellow legs are fully covered with feathers. In Canada, they breed in the Yukon, the Mackenzie area of NWT, throughout the prairie provinces, and sometimes in eastern Canada. Pesticides have reduced the numbers of golden eagles living today because they are at the top of their food chain.

Earthquake: ᐅᐸᐸᐸᐸᐸᐸᐸ, ᐸᐸᐸᐸᐸᐸᐸᐸ: ujutsilaktuq, sajuppilaktuq: Tremblement de terre

A sudden violent shaking of the ground caused by a break in the rocks deep inside the Earth. They occur all the time but most are weak and can't be felt. Earthquakes are common along the coastlines of the Pacific Ocean and in other certain parts of the Earth.

East: ᐸᐸ, ᐸᐸ, ᐸᐸᐸᐸᐸᐸᐸᐸ: kitaa, kiti, kanannaqpasik: Est

The direction and place where the sun rises in the morning sky. The point in the sky where you first see the sun in the morning.

Ecologist: ᐅᐸᐸᐸᐸᐸᐸᐸᐸ ᐸᐸᐸᐸᐸᐸᐸᐸ: uumaniaqtunit qaujisaqti: Écologiste

A person who studies nature and the relationships between living things and the places that they live. For example, an arctic ecologist would study the plants and animals that live in the Arctic and their relationship with the land, water and air.

Ecology: ᐅᐸᐸᐸ ᐸᐸᐸᐸᐸᐸ ᐸᐸᐸᐸᐸᐸᐸ ᐸᐸᐸᐸᐸᐸᐸᐸᐸ: uumajut najugangita silatingitalu qanuittuuningit: Écologie

The study of living things and the relationships and interactions between them and their environment.

Ecosystem: ᐅᐸᐸᐸᐸᐸᐸᐸᐸ ᐸᐸᐸᐸᐸᐸᐸ ᐸᐸᐸᐸᐸᐸᐸᐸᐸᐸᐸᐸᐸᐸᐸ: uumaniaqtut najugaminit attuaqatigiinningat: Écosystème

The living (plants and animals) and non-living (land, air and water) parts of the Earth and the relationships they have with each other. A community of plants, animals and non-living things that live in the same place.

Eider: ᐸᐸᐸᐸᐸᐸᐸᐸ: mitiviarjuk: Canard eider

See Duck.

Eligibility criteria: ᐸᐸᐸᐸᐸᐸᐸᐸᐸᐸᐸᐸᐸᐸᐸᐸᐸ: ilitarijaujunnarutiit: Critères d'éligibilité

A set of rules or level of performance that must be followed or reached before being accepted to or for something. A person, process or plan must pass a test to see if the required rules and level of performance have been met, or to see if they are qualified.

Environment: ᐱᓚᓂᓃᓪ: avativut: Environnement

The surroundings in which you live from your environment. This includes your home, school, town and all the people, plants and animals that live there with you. Air, soil and water are included with all the living and nonliving parts. A healthy environment is balanced and has the proper numbers and types of living and non-living parts. It is able to repair and heal itself. An unhealthy environment is out of balance, the living and non-living parts are not relating properly and it is unable to repair and heal itself.

Environmental Action Program: ᐱᓚᓂᓂᓴᓂᓴᓪᓴᓪ ᓂᓃᓂᓃᓂᓃᓂᓃᓪ ᐱᓴᓃᓂᓃᓂᓃᓪ: avatilirinirmut qanuqturutitut pigiarutiit: Programme d'action environnementale

Programs and activities that involve people in helping the environment. For example, a special wildlife management program to protect caribou populations from overhunting.

Environmental Awareness Programs: ᐱᓚᓂᓂᓴᓂᓴᓂᓴᓪ ᓃᓄᓂᓃᓂᓃᓂᓃᓂᓃᓪ ᓴᓂᓃᓂᓃᓂᓃᓂᓃᓪ: avatittinni ujjigsugiaqtitsinirmik saqqijaqtitsiniq: Programmes de sensibilisation environnementale

Education programs that tell people about issues related to the environment, the economic uses of natural resources, and the results. The information helps people understand why it is important to care about the land, animals and plants, air, water and soil, and how they can get involved in helping to care for the environment.

Environmental impact: ᐱᓚᓂᓂᓴᓂᓴᓂᓴᓪ ᐱᓂᓃᓂᓃᓂᓃᓂᓃᓪ: avatittinnik akutuiniqarniq: Impact sur l'environnement

A written report that tells what the positive and negative results would be to the environment if a particular action was taken. The information is based on studies that have taken place. For example, impact statements are used to help town councils make decisions about allowing mining activities in their area based on potential harm to the environment. Impact statements are required by law in many countries.

Environmental monitoring: ᐱᓚᓂᓂᓴᓂᓴᓂᓴᓪ ᓂᓃᓂᓃᓂᓃᓂᓃᓪ: avatimi qaujisarniq: Monitoring/Contrôle de l'environnement

Testing of the animals, air, soil, water, and other things in the environment that happens on a regular basis to see if the environment is being damaged by a specific activity such as oil exploration. Special scientific equipment is used.

Environmental protection: ᐱᓃᓴᓂᓐ ᐅᓄᓄᓐᓂᓐᓂᓐ: sapujjiniq avatittinnit: Protection de l'environnement

Steps taken to prevent damage to the environment. For example, to protect whales and other marine mammals, there are laws to prevent people from putting things into the ocean that would harm the animals and shouldn't be there.

Environmental Protection Act: ᐅᓄᓄᓐᓂᓐᓂᓐ ᐱᓃᓴᓂᓐᓂᓐ ᓂᓐᓂᓐ: avatittinnit sapujjinirmut maligaq: Loi sur la protection de l'environnement

The Canadian Environmental Protection Act (CEPA) is a federal law that protects the air, oceans, soil, animals, water, human health and all the environment in Canada from harm from industry and human activity. For example, it prevents things such as chemicals and other substances from being released into the air where they do not belong. It works with other federal laws, such as the Fisheries Act, to prevent damage and yet allow the use of natural resources. Companies or individuals that break the law are taken to court by the government and can be fined or sent to prison.

Estuarine: ᐱᐅᓃᓂᓐ: piaktuq: Dans les estuaires

Related to the mouth of a river where the river meets the ocean. This is where the ocean tide rises and falls and where fresh and sea water mix together.

Evergreen, Spruce: ᓐᓂᓐᓂᓐᓂᓐ: qisiqtuut: Arbre à feuilles persistantes, épinette

Evergreens are also called conifers. Their leaves are needles which stay green all year round. Each short, sharp needle is separate from other needles along the stems. *Spruce trees are a type of evergreen.*

Evolution: ᐅᓄᓄᓐᓂᓐᓂᓐᓂᓐ: asijjipallianiq: Évolution

A scientific theory or way of explaining how changes occur in living things over time. Life is thought to change or evolve from simpler life forms that lived before us and became more complex over time. Humans are thought to have evolved from primitive apes over millions of years. Evolution is not accepted by everyone as a way of explaining these changes, but is generally accepted by scientists.

Expansion: ᐱᓃᓴᓂᓐᓂᓐ, ᐅᓄᓄᓐᓂᓐᓂᓐᓂᓐ: sailigiarniq, angillivaallirniq: Expansion

The action of making something bigger. When a metal pipe is hot, it is bigger in length and width than when it is cold because it expands in hot temperatures. Water expands or gets bigger in size when it freezes and takes up more space.

Exports: ᓄᓗᓯᓐ ᓄᓯᓴᓄᓐ ᓄᓯᓴᓄᓐ ᓄᓯᓴᓄᓐ ᓄᓯᓴᓄᓐ: nunaup asianut niurrutiqarniq, nunaup asianut aullatitsiniq: Marchandises exportées

When something is sold to another country and is taken there. Exports are things that are grown or made in one country and sold to another country. *Canada exports wheat, animal fur and many other things to other countries and receives money in return.*

Exposure (dietary): ᓄᓯᓴᓄᓐ ᓄᓯᓴᓄᓐ, ᓄᓯᓴᓄᓐ ᓄᓯᓴᓄᓐ: nirijarlunniq, iijarlunniq: Exposition (alimentation)

When you have eaten something, you have exposed your body to what was in the food. Your body absorbs what was in the food. For example, if you ate fish that were poisoned with mercury, then your body absorbs the mercury from the fish. Exposure to certain substances can be good or bad. *Exposure to the right amount of Vitamin C through food is good for your body.*

Expropriation: ᓄᓯᓴᓄᓐ ᓄᓯᓴᓄᓐ ᓄᓯᓴᓄᓐ, ᓄᓯᓴᓄᓐ ᓄᓯᓴᓄᓐ: akilimmik aqsaqauniq, tiguijauniq: Expropriation

The legal taking and seizure of private property by a government. Owners are usually given money for the full value of the property, or similar property is given to them in exchange. Sometimes they are given only part of the money or no money at all.

Extinction: ᓄᓯᓴᓄᓐ ᓄᓯᓴᓄᓐ: nungusimaliqtut: Extinction

Extinction happens when an entire species of plant or animal disappears and are no longer present in the world. All of the plants and animals of that particular type die. Several species of plants and animals still become extinct each year because of natural causes or because humans somehow kill all of them or destroy their homes and habitat. *There are no dinosaurs living today because all species of dinoaurs became extinct.*

F

Falcon, Gyr: ᓄᓯᓴᓄᓐ, ᓄᓯᓴᓄᓐ ᓄᓯᓴᓄᓐ: kiggavik, kiggaviarjuk: Faucon gerfaut

All falcons have a bill that has a sharp second point next to the tip, almost like a tooth. Gyrfalcons are carnivorous and eat small animals like mice. They are about 20 to 25 inches long, are brown with streaks and spots, but some are almost white. They breed and lay eggs in many areas of the Arctic, Yukon and northern Quebec. Usually they nest on high rocky cliffs away from danger.

Fog: ᑕᑦᑕᑦ: taktu: Brouillard

Cloud near the ground. *Warm sunlight makes fog go away.*

Foggy: ᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ: taksiqtuq: Brumeux

A general condition of fog. *It is foggy when the cloud is on or near the ground.*

Food chain: ᑭᑦᑭᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ ᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ: niqiksait uiguliriiktut: Chaîne alimentaire

All animals belong to food chains. A simple food chain starts with the sun. Plants depend on the sun to live, and animals such as arctic hare eat and depend on plants. If one part of the food chain is disturbed, it becomes unbalanced and the food chain no longer works properly. For example, if all arctic hare die, then arctic fox would starve to death.

Forest: ᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ: napaaqtuqarniq: Forêt

A large piece of land where mostly trees grow. Forests can take hundreds of years to grow and contain many other kinds of plants that grow underneath the trees. The logging industry cuts down trees in a forest to make wood. Forests are important habitat for many animals.

Formulin (formaldehyde): ᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ ᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ: tuqunnaqtuq surajjaikkut: Urée formaldéhyde

A solution of formaldehyde in water. Formaldehyde is a colourless gas that has a strong smell. It is used in its liquid form as a preservative to keep animal tissue from rotting. The tissue or animal part is placed in the formaldehyde in a glass jar which is kept closed.

Fossil fuels: ᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ ᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ: uumajuminirnit uqsualuksat: Combustible fossile

Fossil fuels are fuels that contain carbon. They were formed from living plants and animals that lived millions of years ago. Coal, natural gas and petroleum are fossil fuels. Fossils of plants are often found in coal.

Fox: ᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ: tiriganniaq: Renard

Foxes are meat-eating mammals that are related to wolves but are the size of a small dog. Sometimes trapped by people for their thick fur, they eat lemmings, hare, and other small mammals and birds. Males and females look the same. They dig dens (also called burrows) underground to sleep and give birth to young.

Fox, blue: ᑭᐱᑎᐱᑦᑐᑦ: qiangaqtuq; Renard bleu: Blue fox are also known as arctic fox. Their fur is usually white in winter but changes to brown in summer. Their eyes are yellow and their ears are small. Lemmings and arctic hare, fish and other small animals are eaten. They are found in northern areas and high arctic islands throughout the year.

Fox, red: ᑲᑭᐱᑦ: kajuit; Renard commun: Red Fox are slightly larger than the blue or arctic fox. They have reddish brown fur over their bodies, a white tip on the tail and some white on the face. They are not normally found on high arctic islands. They eat a variety of small animals, including birds, mice and insects and eat plants such as grass, berries and fruits.

Fox trap: ᐅᐅᑦᑐᑦ, ᑭᑦᑐᑦ: mikigiaq, pullati; Piège à renards: The old style leg-hold traps used to catch foxes.

Foxberry, bearberry, crowberry: ᑲᑦᑐᑦ: kallak: Busserole, raisin d'ours, camarine noire

Three different kinds of plants that are evergreen (leaves stay green all year) and grow low against the ground. Dark or reddish berries are eaten by animals, especially bears. People can eat the berries but they are not sweet. Most of these plants prefer to grow in wet places like bogs.

Fresh water: ᐃᐅᑦᑐᑦ, ᐃᐅᑦᑐᑦ, ᐃᐅᑦᑐᑦ: imattiavak, imatsiaq, imituinnaq: Eau douce

Water found in lakes, rivers and streams that has little salt in it or less salt than sea water.

Frost: ᑭᑲᑦᑐᑦ, ᑭᑲᑦᑐᑦ: qakurnaᑦ, patuk: Gel

A condition that happens when the air temperature decreases and tiny droplets of water in the air condense on objects (or form larger droplets too heavy to stay in the air). These droplets of water freeze on the objects, forming a hard covering of ice. *The frost that forms on a car windshield has to be scraped off in the morning.*

Frosted ground: ᑭᑲᑦᑐᑦ, ᑭᑲᑦᑐᑦ: patuksimajuᑦ, qakurnaqtuᑦ: Sol gelé

When the ground looks white and is covered with a light covering of thin, brittle ice. This happens when frost forms on the ground. *Frost will stay on the ground as long as the air temperature is cold enough to keep it frozen.*

Fruit: ᑭᑲᑦᑐᑦ, ᑭᑲᑦᑐᑦ: siirnaqtut, mamaqtut: Fruit

The berry or soft, fleshy growth that contains the seeds of flowering plants. Some fruit is eaten by people and animals. *Apples, blueberries and tomatoes are fruits, and there are many other kinds.*

Fry: ᐃᖃᐱᐱᖅ: iqalugaq: Fretin

A young fish that has used up the yolk sac that was attached when it emerged from the egg and actively started to find food on its own. The stage in a fish's life after the alevin but before it becomes an adult or mature fish.

Fulmar, Northern: ᖃᖃᐃᐱᖅ: qaqulluk: Fulmar boréal

Fulmars are marine birds found all over the Arctic, especially the eastern Arctic. Their habitat is normally open ocean, but they lay eggs on rocky cliffs overlooking the sea. The northern fulmar is about 18 to 20 inches long and looks like a gull except that its bill is much thicker and has a hook at the end. When flying, they move their wings fast and then stop to glide.

Furbearers: ᐱᖃᐃᐱᖅ: miqquliit: Animaux à fourrure

Animals that are hunted or trapped only for their fur. All furbearers are mammals. *Arctic fox are often trapped for their fur, wich is then sold to make money.*

Fur dealers: ᐱᐱᖃᐱᖅ ᐱᖃᐱᖅ: amirnit niuvisuut: Commerçants de fourrure

The people who buy furs from trappers and then sell the furs to large companies.

Fur Marketing Service: ᐱᐱᖃᐱᖅ ᐱᖃᐱᖅ ᐱᖃᐱᖅ ᐱᖃᐱᖅ: amirnit niurrutiqarasuttunit ikajuqtiit: Service de commercialisation des fourrures

A company that advertises and promotes the fur industry in Canada and in other countries. The company finds buyers for the furs all around the world, letting them know about the furs for sale and how to buy them.

G

Gale, Blowing: ᐱᖃᐱᖅ ᐱᖃᐱᖅ, ᐱᖃᐱᖅ ᐱᖃᐱᖅ: anuraaluaqtuq, aqunaqtuq: Bourrasque

A wind with a speed of more than 62 km per hour.

Game Export Act: ᐱᖃᐱᖅ ᐱᖃᐱᖅ ᐱᖃᐱᖅ ᐱᖃᐱᖅ: Loi sur l'exportation du gibier

A Canadian federal law preventing the possession and transportation of animal carcasses, in whole or in part (including the skin), to other provinces and territories from where the animal was killed without a legal permit. It covers any wild animal, domestically raised fur-bearing animal, wild fowl or wild bird. Officers of the law can seize any shipments lacking proper permits and arrest people involved.

Goose, Bean: ᑭᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦ: nirlinnaq: Oie des moissons

Geese are water birds that are bigger than ducks. Males and females look alike. The bean goose is also called Ross's goose. They are the smallest mainly white coloured goose, measuring only 21 to 23 inches long. The legs and feet are pink. Small bumps are found on the bill near the face of some individuals. Their habitat for most of the year is tundra and wet areas in the northern part of Canada, but they spend the winters in the southern United States. Eggs are laid in nests on the ground where many other nests of birds of the same kind are found.

Goose, Brant: ᑭᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦ: nirlig: Bernache cravant

Geese are water birds that are bigger than ducks and both males and females look alike. The brant goose is 23 to 30 inches long with the whole head, neck and chest black except for a small patch of white on the side of the neck. The rest of the bird is brown and white. The legs and feet are black. They breed and lay eggs in nests found along arctic shorelines and throughout the arctic islands. Large groups of them can be seen feeding on water plants along ocean beaches.

Goose, Canada: ᑭᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦ, ᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦ, ᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦ: nirlig, uluagullig, timmiaq: Bernache canadienne

Geese are water birds that are bigger than ducks and both males and females look alike. Canada geese are very common birds found all over Canada, including southern Baffin Island but not in the arctic islands. They can be 22 to 40 inches long, have mostly dark colouring, a long, black neck and black head with white cheek patches. The legs and feet are black. When flying in large groups, they form a "V" shape in the sky.

Goose, Snow: ᑭᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦ: kanguq: Oie des neiges

Geese are water birds that are bigger than ducks and both males and females look alike. Snow geese are mostly white birds with black tips on the wings and have pink feet. They are about 25 to 30 inches long and are like the bean or Ross's goose except that the sides of the bill are black. There are different colour phases of this goose. Sometimes they are all white, others are blue-grey. Younger ones are different still. They breed and lay eggs in the High Arctic, northern coast of NWT, around Hudson Bay and Baffin Island.

Goose, Snow (blue phase): ᑭᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦ, ᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦ, ᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦ: kanguaraaluk, qaviq, kagarjuk: Oie des neiges (phase bleue)

A snow goose that is blue-grey instead of white.

Goose, White fronted: ᑭᑦᑕᑦᑲᑦ: nirlivik: Oie à front blanc

Geese are water birds that are bigger than ducks. Males and females look alike. White-fronted geese are about 26 to 30 inches long and the head, neck, back, tail and wings are greyish brown. A patch of white is found on the head where the bill is located. The legs and feet are orange. Nests are found with many others in northern Yukon and NWT, west of Hudson Bay.

Grass: ᐃᐃᑦ, ᐃᐃᑦᑲᑲᑦ: ivik, iviksugait: Herbe

Any number of plants with long jointed stems and leaves. Most have tiny flowers and seeds that hang from the top of stems. Wild grasses grow in drier soils. Some grasses can be gathered and dried to weave baskets.

Greenland shark: ᐃᑦᑲᑲᑦᑲᑦ: iqalujjuaq: Requin du Groenland

A dark-coloured shark about 7 to 12 feet long found in cold North Atlantic water, sometimes around Baffin Bay, Davis Strait and Labrador. Can be caught during spring, winter and fall in shallow coastal areas.

Green tree: ᐃᑦᑲᑲᑦ, ᐃᑦᑲᑲᑦ, ᐃᑦᑲᑲᑦ ᐃᑦᑲᑲᑦ: uqpik, ukpik, napaaqtuq uummaq: Arbre vert

Green trees are alive and still contain water. The wood underneath the bark is soft and green. Green trees do not make good fire wood because there is too much water in the wood. After the cut wood has aged and dried, it can be used for firewood.

Grid system: ᐃᑦᑲᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦ ᐃᑦᑲᑲᑦ: nalunaiqsisimajjutit nunamik: Système de quadrillage

A system of lines that are all placed at the same distance from each other and then have other lines crossing them. These lines that cross are also all placed at the same distance from each other. *A grid system looks like many boxes of the same size placed inside one big box.*

Ground: ᐃᑦᑲᑲᑦ, ᐃᑦᑲᑲᑦ: maniraq, nuna: Sol

The land. Relates to the rocks, soil and sand on the surface or below the surface of the ground.

Ground covered with soft snow: ᐃᑦᑲᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦ: maujaliqtuq: Sol recouvert de neige molle

When the surface of the ground is covered with soft new snow. There is a lot of air between the snow flakes and this makes it soft to touch. *A person walking outside sinks into new soft snow and footprints are easily left.*

Gull, Sabine's: ᐃᑦᑭᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦ, ᐃᑦᑭᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦ: iqiriariarjuk, iqiggagiarjuk: Mouette de Sabine

A gull that is smaller than the herring gull. It has a forked tail, making it easy to identify from other gulls. They are dark with a small bit of white on the wings and neck. The head is dark grey. They breed and lay eggs on some High Arctic coasts and islands near water, in a nest on the tundra.

Gull, Sea: ᐃᑭᑦᑲᑦ, ᐃᑭᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦ: nauja, kaumaut: Goéland

A common name given to all gulls. It has no official meaning but is a name for any kind of gull.

H

Habitat: ᐃᑭᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦ ᐃᑭᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦ: najuqtaujuq uumajunut: Habitat

The kind of place where a plant or animal normally lives, eats, grows and reproduces. The polar bear naturally lives in a cold, northern habitat. There are many different kinds of habitats found all over the world. The habitat also includes all the non-living things normally found in that place, like the soil, water, air and rocks.

Hagfish: ᑦᑲᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦ: qupirruq: Myxine

A common fish in northern Atlantic waters. In the Canadian Arctic, found west of Greenland, around Labrador coasts and along the eastern coast. Its long, thin, brown body about a foot long are slippery. The round mouth is used for sucking the meat of dead animals (hagfish are scavengers) on the ocean floor or fish in nets. One gill hole appears on each side of the long head.

Hail: ᐃᑭᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦ: nataqqulaat: Grêle

Small lumps of ice falling to the ground from clouds. The clouds and surrounding air are cold enough to freeze rain into hail. The lumps of ice are usually small (like tiny rocks on a beach) but can also be very large. *Large hail can damage things like cars, windows, or buildings.*

Half-life: ᐃᑭᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦ: inuqsaqtuq: Demi-vie

The period of time required for a radioactive substance to lose half its radioactivity and change into a safer substance. Radioactive substances are unstable and want to change into more stable substances, so they release radioactive particles over time. Some radioactive substances have half-lives of a second or less, while others have so much radioactivity they take millions of years to break down into more stable substances.

Herbivorous: ᐱᕈᕐᑐᑐᕐᕐ, ᓄᓇᑐᓴᕐ: piruqtutusuut, nunatuumajut: Herbivore

Animals that normally eat plants to survive. They eat mostly grasses, leaves, seeds and woody stems to live. *Arctic hare, lemmings and voles are examples of herbivores.*

Herd: ᑲᑎᓴᓂᕐ: katiriniit: Troupeau

A group of animals all of one kind. Herds can be kept together under human control behind fences, or wild animals can form their own groups that run around freely. Caribou are usually found in herds. Herds can have a few animals or many animals in them.

Heredity: ᕐᕈᕐᓴᕐᓴᕐᑐᕐᓴᕐ: sivuliquqtuq: Hérité

The process of passing on particular characteristics to offspring. The colour of hair and eyes and what a person looks like are passed on from parent to child. It also includes the tendency of a person to develop certain diseases and health conditions, heart problems, for example, that their parents also had.

Herring: ᑲᑲᕐᓴᕐ, ᑲᐱᕐᓴᕐ, ᑲᐱᕐᓴᕐᓴᕐ: kaaktaq, kapisilik, kavisilaaq: Harengs

A type of silvery coloured fish that is small-to medium-sized, and found all over the world of the many different kinds, some live in fresh water but other types live in the ocean. They can be eaten.

Humane trapping lobbies: ᑐᕐᕈᕐᓴᕐᓴᕐᑐᕐᓴᕐ ᕐᕈᕐᓴᕐᓴᕐᑐᕐᓴᕐ ᐱᕈᕐᑐᑐᕐᓴᕐ: tuquutsikautigisuunik mikigiaqaqujjut ajaurijingit: Groupe de pression contre la chasse au piège

Groups of people who try to convince politicians and trappers to change the laws and ways of trapping. The groups are against the suffering of animals that are caught in traps and want to make sure that all trapping is humane. They don't want to stop trapping, but want to stop the use of leg-hold traps and other types of traps that do not kill an animal right away when it is first caught.

Hydrocarbon (petroleum): ᑐᕐᓴᕐᓴᕐᓴᕐᓴᕐ: uqsualuksaq: Hydrocarbure (pétrole)

An organic substance made of hydrogen and carbon, called petroleum. Organic means that it was produced from living or once-living plants and animals. Both crude oil and natural gas are hydrocarbons. They are used as fuels and are non-renewable kinds of energy.

Kelp: ᕿᕿᕐᕈᕐᕐᕐ: qiqquat: Varech

A plant that grows in the ocean and floats in tangled groups on the surface with the help of an air-filled round ball. It is actually a type of brown algae but it grows to huge lengths, sometimes 50 to 60 feet long. Long, thin sheets of kelp often drift onto beaches. A common name for kelp is seaweed. It can be eaten.

Knot: ᐱᕿᕿᕿᕿᕿ, ᐱᕿᕿᕿᕿᕿᕿ ᐱᕿᕿᕿᕿᕿᕿᕿᕿᕿ: akiruuq, napaaqtuup unnguujanga: Bracelet (de graminée)

A hard piece of wood formed where a branch or stem grew out from a tree. They are difficult to cut through because they are harder than the surrounding wood. *In a wooden board, knots can be seen as rounded darker spots.*

L

Lagoon/Holding pond: ᕿᐱᕿᕿᕿᕿᕿᕿᕿᕿᕿᕿ: kiinaaluqarvik: Lagune/Étang de retenue

A small, shallow body of water or liquid inside a man-made depression. There are sides all around the lagoon preventing the water from escaping. Sewage lagoons hold human waste for treatment before being released into a river or lake. Holding ponds or lagoons are also used in the oil and mining industries to hold liquids from the operations that should not be released into the environment. These liquids could harm living things.

Land: ᓄᓄ: nuna: Terre

The ground and what is underneath and above it. It includes the soil, minerals, rocks, trees, animals and other natural parts found there, such as mountains, lakes, rivers and forests. A land claim by Aboriginal people refers to everything in a certain part of the country. It can include mountains, lakes, rivers, forests, etc.

Land Skills Program: ᓄᓄᕐ ᐱᕿᕿᕿᕿᕿᕿᕿᕿᕿᕿᕿ ᐱᕿᕿᕿᕿᕿᕿᕿᕿᕿᕿᕿ: nunami asivarunanirmik illiniarniq: Programme de pratiques terrestres

A program that teaches how to survive on the land. Skills learned include how to hunt and fish, to travel from place to place safely, to build shelter and obtain water. Students go out with teachers and practice the skills by doing them until they are good at them.

Landslide: ᐱᕿᕿᕿᕿᕿᕿᕿᕿᕿᕿᕿ: tisuuqtuq: Glissement de terrain

The downward movement of soil and rocks on a hill. Usually the soil and rocks give way at the same time, leaving little time to get out of the way. Heavy rainfall and melting snow add to the weight of the soil and rocks, sometimes causing them to slip down the hill. *Big landslides can cover entire houses.*

Land title: ᓄᓗᑦ ᓄᓕᑦᑛᑦᑛᑦ: nunamik namminiᑕarniq: Titre de bien-fonds

The legal document that says a person owns a piece of land. It is very detailed and states exactly where the land is, how large it is and what rights the owner has regarding the land (*see Legal survey*). Land titles are usually kept on file in a government office called a Land Titles Office.

Land which is hit by on-shore wind: ᐱᑦᑛᑦᑛᑦᑛᑦ, ᐱᑦᑛᑦᑛᑦᑛᑦ: akinnataq, akilliᑕtaq: Terre balayée par le vent du large

Land on or near the ocean shore that gets hit with winds coming from the ocean. The plants are usually small and stunted, and the soil can be dry.

Leaching: ᑦᑛᓄᑦᑛᑦ ᐃᓕᑦᑛᑦ: kiniriniq ilummut: Filtrage

When water runs through a substance, picking up some of the material and carrying it to other places. This can happen underground in soil and rock, or above ground through piles of material.

Lead: ᐱᑦᑛᑦᑛᑦᑛᑦ (ᐃᓕᑦᑛᑦᑛᑦ) ᑦᑛᓄᑦᑛᑦ (ᑦᑛᓄᑦᑛᑦ): aᑕittujaq (iluliksaq) kikiak (savirajak): Plomb

A soft, heavy metal that is easily melted. It is used to make some kinds of glass, shot for shotguns, and combined with other metals to make various things. However, lead is very poisonous to living things and cannot be used for water pipes or containers for food or medicine.

Leaf: ᐱᑦᑛᑦᑛᑦᑛᑦ, ᑦᑛᓄᑦᑛᑦᑛᑦ: papiligaaq, uᑕaujaq: Feuille

Plural = leaves. Leaves are the green, flat parts that grow out from a plant stem. A leaf is a single one of these. There are many differently shaped leaves. The leaves are where the sun's energy is changed into food for the plant to use and where gases from the air are absorbed and released.

Legal surveys: ᓄᑕᑦᑛᓄᑦᑛᑦᑛᑦ ᑦᑛᓄᑦᑛᑦᑛᑦᑛᑦ ᐱᑦᑛᑦᑛᑦᑛᑦᑛᑦ: gavamakkunnit quajisarunnaᑕtitajut: Arpentage légal

The measurement of land to determine the size and amount of an owner's land. The survey is registered in a government office and is the basis of the land title.

Lichen: ᓕᑦᑛᑦᑛᑦ ᑦᑛᑦᑛᑦᑛᑦ, ᑦᑛᓄᑦᑛᑦᑛᑦ: tuktut niqingit, quajautit: Lichen

A combination of a fungus and algae living together to form a plant-like growth. There are many different kinds and colours but often they look like moss or a crusty dry leaf. They can grow on bare rock. *Caribou eat lichen.*

Life cycle: ᐃᓇᓯᔭᓱᓯᐱᓱᓱᓱᓱᓱ: inuusiksarijaujuq: Cycle de vie

All of the changes that take place during the entire life of an individual plant or animal. For example, the life cycle of a bird starts with the egg, then comes the chick, then the young juvenile bird, then the adult which sexually reproduces, and then the older bird which eventually dies.

Light, Reflected: ᐱᓯᓯᐱᓱᓱᓱᓱᓱ: akimiaqpaq: Lumière réfléchi

Light that does not come from a source of light but is reflected by or bounced off of a shiny or lightly coloured object. For example, a mirror reflects light from a flashlight (the source of the light), and the moon reflects the light from the sun at night. The moon does not produce its own light but reflects sunlight off its lightly coloured surface. Dark objects do not reflect light very well.

Limnology: ᓯᓱᓱᓱᓱᓱᓱᓱ ᓯᓱᓱᓱᓱᓱᓱᓱᓱ: tasiliriniq tasirmiutalirinirlu: Limnologie

The study of inland fresh water, including rivers and lakes. Limnology uses many different ways to explore fresh bodies of water and the life in them.

Liquifaction: ᓱᓱᓱᓱᓱᓱᓱᓱᓱ ᓱᓱᓱᓱᓱᓱᓱᓱᓱᓱᓱ: kuvijunnaqsititsiniq pullaugaluaqtumik: Liquéfaction

Natural gas is transported from the well site in its gas state through high pressure pipelines, or it can be changed into a liquid and transported in specially constructed sea-going tanker ships. Liquids take up less space than gases and therefore more natural gas can be shipped as a liquid than as a gas. The process to change natural gas to a liquid requires temperatures of approximately -160°C and special equipment is needed.

Littoral: ᐃᓱᓱᓱᓱᓱᓱᓱ: ikkanirmiut: Littoral

The area of shallow water found close to the shoreline of a lake or ocean.

Local source: ᓱᓱᓱᓱᓱᓱᓱᓱ ᓱᓱᓱᓱᓱᓱᓱᓱᓱ: qimmakuit sururnaqtut: Source locale

A nearby source of something or where you can find something near to you. *If you live near a river that has fish in it, you live near a local source of fish.*

Long range: ᓱᓱᓱᓱᓱᓱᓱᓱᓱ: ungasittuq: Longue portée

Looking at and considering the future or planning for the future, planning ahead over many months or years. *Managing the number of caribou in the north requires long-range planning.*

Longspur, Lapland: ᑭᑦᓄᓄᓚᓗᓂᓐᓴᓐ, ᑭᑦᓄᓄᓚᓄᓐ: qirniqtangiaq, qirniqtaaq: Bruant lapon

A small bird that is about 6 to 7 inches long. Males are in brown and beige with a black head and chest, yellow patch above the eye and a rust colour on the back of the neck. Females are only brown and beige. Both males and females have a long claw on the back toe that is as long as the back toe. It runs instead of hops on the ground, where it spends most of its time. It breeds and lays eggs all over the Arctic and northern NWT and Yukon.

Loon, Arctic: ᑭᓇᓄᓄᓴᓐᓴᓐ: qaqsauq: Huart arctique

A large, swimming bird usually seen on open water. It can dive underwater and when flying, fly with its feet out behind its tail. Its bill is very pointed at the end. Males and females look the same. Arctic loons are about 23 to 29 inches long, have grey heads, a black and white body and wings and red eyes. The bills are straight. Breeding and nesting occurs in the NWT and Yukon as well as southern Baffin Island and some other northern islands.

Loon, Common: ᓴᓐᓴᓐᓴᓐᓴᓐ: tuulliarjuk: Huart à collier

A large, swimming bird usually seen on open water. It can dive underwater and when flying, fly with its feet out behind its tail. Its bill is very pointed at the end. Common loons are found further south than the arctic loon and are somewhat larger birds. The head is very dark green or black and its body is black and white with a black and white patch on the side of the neck. Males and females look the same.

Loon, Red-throated: ᑭᓇᓄᓄᓴᓐᓴᓐ: qaqsauq: Huart à gorge rousse

A large, swimming bird usually seen on open water. It can dive underwater and when flying, fly with its feet out behind its tail. Its bill is very pointed at the end and curves up slightly. Its head is light grey but it has a black and white patch down the back of its neck. The body is mostly dark grey and there is a rusty coloured patch on the front of the throat. Males and females look the same. Red-throated loons are found all over the NWT, northern Quebec and into the High Arctic where they breed and lay eggs.

M

Mammology: ᓴᓐᓴᓐᓴᓐᓴᓐᓴᓐ ᓴᓐᓴᓐᓴᓐᓴᓐ: uumajuliriniq amaamaktunik: Mammologie

The study of animals called mammals. Mammals are warm-blooded animals with backbones that feed their young with milk from the mothers' breasts (called mammary glands). Their bodies are usually covered with hair but not always. Walrus, seal, polar bear and people are examples of mammals.

Management: ᐃᐱᐳᐱᐳᐳᐳᐳᐳ, ᐃᐱᐳᐳᐳ: uumajuliriniq, kamaniq: Gestion

The supervision and direction of a business or project to make sure a particular desired outcome actually happens. People in management jobs make decisions that effect the business or project. Management uses certain procedures and ways to do things in order to be successful.

Marine: ᐱᐱᐳᐳᐳᐳᐳ, ᐱᐱᐳᐳᐳᐳᐳᐳᐳᐳ, ᐱᐱᐳᐳᐳ: tariurmiut, tariuqsiutit, tariuq: Marin

Having to do with the ocean and salt water. Marine animals are animals that live in the ocean.

Marine mammal: >ᐃᐳ: puiji: Mammifère marin

Mammals that normally spend most of their time in the ocean. Examples are whales, seals and walrus.

Mating (breeding): ᐃᐱᐳᐳᐳᐳᐳᐳᐳ: nuliaqtut: Accouplement (reproduction)

The sexual joining of a male and female to produce young. The male sperm is given in some way to the female and the sperm fertilizes eggs. *Different kinds of animals mate in different ways.*

Mature: ᐃᐱᐳᐳᐳᐳᐳᐳᐳ, ᐱᐳᐳᐳᐳᐳᐳᐳᐳ, ᐃᐳᐳᐳᐳᐳ: iniqsimajut, piruqsimajut, innait: Mûr

A plant or animal that has become fully developed and can sexually reproduce. *A caribou is mature at about a year and a half to two years old.*

Mercury: ᐱᐳᐳᐳᐳᐳᐳᐳᐳ: aqirruujaq: Mercure

The only metal that is liquid at ordinary room temperature. Mercury is silvery and flows easily. It is often used in thermometers. Mercury is poisonous to most living things and can cause brain and nerve damage in animals. It is sometimes released into rivers by industries (mining and forestry for example), poisoning fish. *If people eat the fish, they also eat the mercury in the fish and get very sick.*

Merganser: ᐃᐳᐳᐳᐳᐳᐳᐳ, ᐃᐳᐳᐳᐳᐳᐳᐳᐳ: nujaralik, nujaliaq: Bec-scie

Mergansers are a type of duck that has a long, pointed thin bill, hooked at the tip, and many small little sharp teeth along the edges of the bill for holding fish. There are different kinds of Mergansers, but they all are about 15 to 25 inches long and live near water. Most of them have long feathers on the back of the neck that stick out. Their legs are at the rear of the body, and they are good swimmers. The red-breasted merganser is found in central and northern Canada.

Metal: ᕐᓄᕐᓂᕐ: savirajak: Métal

Most metals are hard and shiny and are mined from the earth. After the rocks containing the metal are crushed, the metal is removed and used to make many different things. There are many kinds of metal. Gold and silver are commonly used to make jewelry; iron and steel are used to build cars and ships; and metals like aluminum are used to make drink cans, aircraft and doors.

Metal recycling: ᕐᓄᕐᓂᕐ ᐱᐅᕐᓂᕐᓂᕐᓂᕐᓂᕐᓂᕐ: savirajannit atuliqtitsikkannirniq: Recyclage des métaux

Taking pop cans, food tins, and other metal items that would normally be thrown into the garbage and collecting them in one place. They can be transported to a factory where they are melted and made into other metal products.

Methodology: ᕐᓂᐅᕐᓂᕐᓂᕐ, ᕐᓂᐅᕐᓂᕐᓂᕐᓂᕐᓂᕐ: qaujisarusiit, qaujigasuarusiit: Méthodologie

A way of getting something done using a particular order and system of doing things. Science uses different methodologies to study things in an organized way. Other people can repeat the steps taken to check a result.

Microcontaminants: ᐱᕐᓂᕐᓂᕐᓂᕐᓂᕐᓂᕐ ᓂᕐᓂᕐᓂᕐᓂᕐ: attarnavigjuaqtut sururnaqtut: Micro-contaminants

A substance that can contaminate or spoil something even when in very small amounts.

Migration: ᐱᕐᓂᕐᓂᕐᓂᕐᓂᕐ, ᐱᕐᓂᕐᓂᕐᓂᕐᓂᕐᓂᕐ: ingirraningit, nuktiqtauningit: Migration

Relates to an animal that usually migrates or moves from place to place each fall and again in the spring. *Geese fly south for the winter and return each spring. They are a migratory bird. There are many kinds of animals that migrate.*

Migratory Birds Convention Act: ᐱᕐᓂᕐᓂᕐᓂᕐᓂᕐᓂᕐ ᐱᕐᓂᕐᓂᕐᓂᕐᓂᕐ: timmialirinirmut maligaq: Entente sur les oiseaux migrants

A treaty signed by Canada and the United States in 1916 which protects hundreds of different kinds of birds that migrate each year between the two countries. It states that eggs and nests of migratory birds cannot be taken or harmed, restricts hunting of some kinds of birds to a particular time of the year (usually a few weeks each fall), and prevents birds and eggs from being sent to other countries.

Milt (fish sperm): ᕐᓂᕐᓂᕐ (ᐱᕐᓂᕐᓂᕐ): qapak (iqaluup): Laitance (matière reproductrice des poissons mâles)

Sperm from male fish is called milt. The milt combines with the female eggs and fertilizes them. This creates embryos that will develop and hatch into baby fish.

Murre, Thick-billed: ᐱᐅᐅ, ᐱᐅᐅ: akpa, appa: Marmette de Brunnich

Murres are marine birds that come onto land only to breed and lay eggs. Their legs are short and at the back of the body, making walking on land difficult. The thick-billed murre is about 17 to 19 inches long, dark coloured on the top of the head and body and white below. Its bill and eyes are also dark. Males and females look the same. They breed and lay eggs on bare rock cliffs on the northern coast of Quebec, Labrador, and the east coast of Baffin Island. Their nests are found in large groups called colonies where many other birds of the same kind nest.

Mushroom: ᐅᐅᐅ ᐅᐅᐅ, ᐅᐅᐅᐅ, ᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅ: tuktuup niqaa, ikkutit, qupirruut: Champignon

A type of fungus that grows upward from the ground. They usually have a thick stem and an umbrella-shaped cap on top. There are many different kinds, some poisonous and some that can be eaten. Mushrooms are usually soft and spongy and grow where there is moisture.

Muskox: ᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅ: umingmak: Boeuf musqué

These are large and heavy mammals that live in Canada's arctic areas. Their large heads are covered by a bony plate on top that curves down into sharp horns on the side of the head. Their bodies are covered with long, brown hair that touches the ground. Their legs are short and also covered with fur. Small herds or groups of muskox travel short distances over open arctic tundra in search of plants to eat. When frightened, the group will bunch together with their horns facing out to scare away wolves.

Muskrat: ᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅ: kivgaluk: Rat musqué

Small herbivorous rodents that weigh about 3 pounds. Because they live in water, their bodies are shaped for swimming. They have short, thick, brown fur; a long, thin tail that is flattened from side to side; and teeth that are used for cutting and chewing plants. Muskrat are trapped for their fur because it is soft and waterproof. Not usually found in eastern NWT or arctic areas, they do live in most other areas of Canada near rivers, lakes and marshes where there are lots of water plants.

N

Naphtha: ᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅ: supuujuuqsiut: Naphte

A word that is sometimes used to refer to liquid petroleum or oil, but is really a product that is produced at the first stage of the oil refining process. It is broken down to make many different petroleum products such as gasoline and plastic.
See Refinery.

North: ᑕᑭᑭᑦᑎᑦ: tunuviaq: Nord

The direction that lies toward the North Pole or the top of the Earth. It is the opposite of south. North can be found at night using the stars and finding the pole star.

Northeast: ᑭᑭᑦᑎᑦ: kananna: Nord-est

The direction between north and east. East is where the sun rises each morning, and north is where the North Pole lies.

Northeast (storm): ᑭᑭᑦᑎᑦᑕᑦᑎᑦ: kananniqtuq: Nord-est (tempête)

A weather system where strong winds come from the east and north and bring dark clouds and rain or snow.

Northeast wind (summer): ᑭᑭᑦᑎᑦᑕᑦᑎᑦ: sammituqtuq: Vent du nord-est (été)

A wind that blows from the northeast from June to September and can sometimes bring storm clouds and rain or hail.

Northeasterly wind: ᑭᑭᑦᑎᑦᑕᑦᑎᑦ, ᑭᑭᑦᑎᑦᑕᑦᑎᑦ: sammituqtuq, kananniqtuq: Vent du nord-est

A wind that comes from the north and east and blows to the south and west.

Northwesterly wind: ᑕᑭᑭᑦᑎᑦᑕᑦᑎᑦ: uanniqtuq: Vent du nord-ouest

A wind that comes from a direction between north and west (the place in the sky where the sun sets at night). *A northwesterly wind often brings cold temperatures, especially in the winter.*

Not cold (in winter): ᑭᑭᑦᑎᑦᑕᑦᑎᑦ, ᑕᑭᑭᑦᑎᑦᑕᑦᑎᑦ, ᑕᑭᑭᑦᑎᑦᑕᑦᑎᑦ: qapiqtuq, ijangiaqtuq, ijjaittuq: Temps doux (en hiver)

Winter days when the air temperature is fairly warm and it is pleasant to work outdoors.

Nutrients: ᑕᑭᑭᑦᑎᑦᑕᑦᑎᑦᑕᑦᑎᑦ: uumatsiarinnaqtut: Aliments/Substance nutritive

Nutrients are the substances (in food) that we need to be healthy. They include proteins, carbohydrates, fats, vitamins and minerals. A healthy diet contains a balanced mixture of all nutrients. Diseases are sometimes caused because we are not eating enough of a certain type of nutrient. We get nutrients from eating both plants and animals.

Nutrition: ᓄᓐᓂᓐᓂᓐᓂᓐᓂᓐᓂᓐ: niqitsiavaliriniq: Nutrition

The processes of eating and of how our bodies use the foods we eat. Proper nutrition means our bodies are getting all the necessary nutrients for growth and good health.

O

Oceanography: ᑕᓂᓂᓐᓂᓐᓂᓐᓂᓐᓂᓐ, ᑕᓂᓂᓐᓂᓐᓂᓐᓂᓐᓂᓐ: tariurjualiriniq, tariurmiutaliriniq: Océanographie

The study of oceans, their shorelines, bottoms, tides and currents. This would also include things like the temperature and chemistry of the water.

Offshore: ᐃᓕᓂᓐᓂᓐ, ᐃᓕᐃᓂᓐ, ᐃᓂᓐᓂᓐ: imaqpik, imavik, ikiq: Au large des côtes

A place in the ocean away from the land, shore or beach. Usually relates to a place where the ocean is fairly deep and does not touch the land. *A ship might be anchored offshore away from a dock. Whales can be seen offshore.*

Oil, Crude: ᐃᓂᓂᓐᓂᓐᓂᓐᓂᓐᓂᓐ: uqsualuksaq: Pétrole brut

Petroleum as it comes out of the ground and before it goes to a refinery. It is a natural, black, hydrocarbon liquid that does not mix with water. Oil is found deep underground in layers of rock. It is an energy source that is nonrenewable because it was formed millions of years ago and can't grow back.

Oil, Rig: ᑕᓂᓂᓐᓂᓐᓂᓐᓂᓐᓂᓐ: kaivurvik: Installation de forage de pétrole

A drilling rig that is used for drilling through underground rock to find crude oil.

Oil spill: ᐃᓂᓂᓐᓂᓐᓂᓐᓂᓐᓂᓐᓂᓐ ᐃᓂᓂᓐᓂᓐᓂᓐᓂᓐᓂᓐ: uqsualuk kuvijuq: Déversement de pétrole

Crude oil that has spilled onto land or into water either naturally, by accident or on purpose. Oil is a sticky, thick, black substance that can be harmful to the environment and animals. In water, oil floats near the surface and can be carried to other places by the tides and currents. It covers the bodies of seabirds, fish and other animals, usually killing them. There are ways of cleaning up an oil spill but it is expensive and takes time.

Omnivorous: ᓂᓂᓂᓐᓂᓐᓂᓐᓂᓐᓂᓐᓂᓐ, ᓂᓂᓂᓐᓂᓐᓂᓐᓂᓐᓂᓐᓂᓐᓂᓐ: sunalimaqtuumajut, kisutuinnaaqtut: Omnivore

Animals that normally eat plants and other animals to survive. Humans, most bears and pigs are omnivores. They eat vegetables, fruits and meat.

Owl, Short eared: ᑭᐱᐱᑦᐱᑦᐱᑦᐱᑦᐱᑦ, ᑕᑦᐱᑦᐱᑦᐱᑦᐱᑦᐱᑦ, ᑭᐱᐱᑦᐱᑦᐱᑦᐱᑦᐱᑦ: nipainnaqtaaluk, taaqsiut, unnuaqsiut: Hibou des marais

Owls are carnivorous birds with large heads and eyes, clawed feet and sharp hooked bills. They eat small animals. Most hunt at night but some hunt during the day. The feathers are soft and fluffy, allowing the birds to fly without making any sound. Short-eared owls are commonly found all over Canada, including northern NWT and Yukon, but are not known to be found among the arctic islands. They are brown and beige, their eyes are yellow and there is a lightly coloured area on their faces.

Owl, Snowy: ᑭᐱᐱᑦᐱᑦᐱᑦᐱᑦ, ᑭᐱᐱᑦᐱᑦᐱᑦᐱᑦᐱᑦ: ukpik, ukpijuaq: Harfang des neiges

Owls are carnivorous birds with large heads and eyes, clawed feet and sharp hooked bills. They eat small animals. Most hunt at night but others hunt during the day. The feathers are soft and fluffy, allowing the birds to fly without making any sound. The snowy owl is mostly white and is large, about 22 to 27 inches long. Its feet are densely feathered to the toes. Its eyes are yellow. The snowy owl hunts during the day. When there is little food to eat, they fly south in the winter to hunt for small animals. They breed and lay eggs along the arctic coast and among arctic islands.

Oxygen: ᐱᑦᐱᑦᐱᑦᐱᑦᐱᑦ: anirnitsaq: Oxygène

A gas found in the air and water that is needed for most plant and animal life. Most life would die without oxygen. We breathe in air, and our lungs absorb the oxygen into our bodies. Fish absorb oxygen into their bodies from water using their gills. Oxygen circulates between living things and the air. It has no colour, taste or smell. There are normally two atoms in a molecule of oxygen.

Ozone: ᐱᑦᐱᑦᐱᑦᐱᑦᐱᑦᐱᑦ, ᐱᑦᐱᑦᐱᑦᐱᑦᐱᑦᐱᑦ: anirniqarnaqtuup qutsinninga: Ozone

A form of oxygen gas found naturally in small amounts high in the air above the clouds. Chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) produced by humans and released into the air destroy ozone and harm the environment. Although ozone can be produced by humans, it cannot take the place of the natural ozone high in the air. *See Ozone layer.*

Ozone layer: ᐱᑦᐱᑦᐱᑦᐱᑦᐱᑦᐱᑦ: igalaujaq: Couche d'ozone

A band of ozone found naturally high above the clouds, about 15 to 30 km above sea level. Ozone in this layer protects the surface of the land from most of the harmful ultra-violet rays that come from the sun. Ozone absorbs the ultra-violet rays, changing ozone back into normal oxygen. *See Ozone.*

Permafrost: ᖃᑖᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ ᐃᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ, ᖃᐅᐅᑦᑕᑦ: quanguinnaqtuq nuna, qiqiniq: Permafrost

Ground that is permanently frozen. It occurs in polar regions (in the Arctic and Antarctic) and can reach depths of 600 meters below ground. While a shallow layer of soil on top of the ground may thaw during summer, the ground below remains frozen. Contraction and expansion of the permafrost caused by high summer and low winter temperatures can break up road surfaces and move buildings, sometimes causing damage.

Pesticide: ᖃᑖᖃᐅᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ: qupirruijaut: Pesticide

Pesticides are chemical poisons used to kill pests (plants or animals that are thought to be competing with humans for the same resources). There are two main types. Insecticides are used to kill insects while herbicides are used to kill plants. They can be made by humans or found naturally in some plants. Some pesticides only kill a certain type of pest, while others kill most of the plants or animals that they touch. Humans use insecticides to kill insects that spread diseases, eat farm crops, or are bothersome (like flies and mosquitoes). Farmers spray insecticides and herbicides on their crops to increase the amount of crop that can be harvested.

Petroleum: ᑖᖃᐅᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ: uqsualuk: Pétrole

A type of non-renewable energy that comes from the ground. Often called oil (crude), it is an oily liquid that is usually black. Petroleum is a hydrocarbon and is used to make gasoline, naphtha or other products.

Phalarope, Northern: ᖃᑖᖃᐅᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ, ᐃᑖᑖᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ: sauvraq, kaivallaguujualuk: Phalarope à bec étroit

Phalaropes are small water birds. Females are usually larger and more colourful than males. Both males and females have long legs and lobed toes for swimming. Often they feed on small water animals by swimming in circles. The northern phalarope is 6 to 8 inches long and has a very long, thin bill. They have a strip of white on the wings and colourful feathers, are mostly white underneath and brown and white above. There is a bit of red on the neck in the summer. They breed in areas in the NWT, parts of the Yukon, Labrador and northern Quebec, as well as southern Baffin and Victoria Islands.

Phalarope, Red: ᐃᑖᑖᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ, ᖃᑖᖃᐅᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ: aupaluktuarjuk, sauvraq: Phalarope à bec large

Similar to the northern phalarope except that the underparts are all red and the thicker bill is yellow. Like the northern phalarope, it also has a white stripe on each wing. The red phalarope breeds in the High Arctic and western Baffin Island.

Phycology: ᐱᐅᖃᐅᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ ᑖᑖᖃᐅᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ: piruqtuliriniq imarmiutanik: Phycologie

The study of algae, tiny water plants.

**Phytoplankton: ᐃᐱᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ ᐱᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ ᐃᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ: imarmiutait piruqtut
attatiqanngittut: Phytoplanton**

Plankton are the tiny plants and animals that live in water near the surface of lakes and oceans. Phytoplankton is the part that are only plants. There are many different kinds but all depend on sunlight to live, so only live near the surface of the water.

Pipeline: ᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ: sullulialuk: Pipeline

A continuous pipe built above or below ground, or even under water. Its purpose is to move liquids and gases (oil or natural gas for example) from place to place inside the pipeline. Sometimes the pipeline breaks, spilling the oil onto the ground or in the water causing significant damage to the environment and ecosystems.

Piper, Dunlin: ᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ: sijnariaq: Bécasseau variable

A small bird about 7 to 9 inches long with a long bill that curves down near its tip. Dunlin are usually a brownish grey colour. Their long legs are greenish black. Dunlin breed and lay eggs in northern Canada, especially the northern Mackenzie River area, western areas of Hudson Bay, and southwestern Baffin Island areas. Nests are found on the ground in wet tundra areas or coastal marshes.

Piper, Sand: ᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ: saarraq: Bécasseau

Pipers are birds that usually live around water. They wade in shallow water looking for insects and other small animals to eat. They are often called sandpipers because they are so commonly found along sandy beaches. There are many different kinds of sandpipers. They range in size from 5 to 19 inches long.

Piper, Semipalmated: ᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ, ᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ: saarraq, sijnariarjuk: Bécasseau semi-palmé

One of the smaller sandpipers (see above), the semipalmated is only 5 inches long. It has black legs, a greyish brown body and a lightly coloured area on the underside of the body. This is the most common kind of sandpiper. They breed in many places in northern Canada in summer but not the High Arctic.

Piscivorous: ᐃᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ: iqaluktusuut: Piscivore

An animal that normally eats fish to survive. *Most seals are piscivorous because they depend on fish as their main source of food.*

Project proposal: ᓇᓗᓇᓂᓗᓂᓐᓂᓐ ᓗᓂᓕᓂᓂᓐᓂᓐᓂᓐ ᓂᓂᓂᓐᓂᓐ: nalunaijairnirmik tuksirarutiliurnirmut maligaisait: Proposition de projets

A written paper that explains why a project should go ahead, when it should start and finish, how it should be done, what will be done, how much it will cost and who will do the work. A proposal is a plan to do something, building a new school for example. The proposal is read by a group of people who will decide whether to allow the project.

Project selection: ᓗᓂᓕᓂᓂᓐᓂᓐ ᓂᓂᓂᓐᓂᓐᓂᓐ: tuksirarutinik niruaqsirniq: Sélection de projets

A process of choosing a project proposal from many similar proposals. A group of people read all the proposals, decide which project is best and then select it.

Prospector: ᓗᓂᓂᓂᓐᓂᓐᓂᓐ: ujaraksiuqti: Prospecteur

A person who searches the land and explores for mineral deposits that are suitable for mining. For example, the minerals could be silver, gold, iron or diamonds.

Ptarmigan, Rock: ᓂᓂᓂᓐᓂᓐ, ᓂᓂᓂᓐᓂᓐ: niksaaktuq, aqiggivik: Lagopède des rochers

Ptarmigan are wild birds with fat bodies about 12 to 15 inches long. Their legs and feet are covered with feathers to keep them warm. Rock ptarmigan are very similar to the willow ptarmigan. In summer, the rock ptarmigan are brownish with some white patches and a black tail, and in winter they are all white except for the black tail (some males have a black stripe through the eye area). They are found in high dry areas in summer throughout northern Canada, the west coast of B.C. and Newfoundland. They winter in northern areas too.

Ptarmigan, Willow: ᓂᓂᓂᓐᓂᓐ: aqiggiq: Lagopède des saules

Similar to the rock ptarmigan, except they are slightly bigger in size, being 15 to 17 inches long. In summer, the males are more red than rock ptarmigan, but in winter they are also all white except for the black tail. They breed in very similar areas to the rock ptarmigan but not on eastern Baffin Island or the extreme High Arctic.

Purple saxiphrage: ᓂᓂᓂᓐᓂᓐᓂᓐᓂᓐ: aupaluktunnguat: Saxifrage à feuilles opposées

Also called purple mountain saxiphrage, a plant that grows in moist rocky areas, on cliffs and exposed tundra. Tiny, leathery leaves are arranged in four rows on each small stem. Purple flowers develop early in the spring. The roots have been used for medicinal purposes.

Q

Quota: ᑭᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦ ᐱᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦ ᐃᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦ: nirjutit pijajunnarningit nuqqatarviliit:
Quotité

The amount that a person or group is assigned or limited to. It is the share of something that a person has been given the right to have. Quotas are necessary when the stocks of a natural resource are low and need to be managed to maintain the resource. *A fisherman may be given the right to catch one tonne of char in one year. His quota is one tonne.*

R

Rabies: ᑭᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦ ᑭᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦ: singiqsiniraqtajuq: **Rage**

A fatal disease of the nervous system of warm-blooded animals caused by a virus. The virus is usually transmitted when a rabid animal bites another animal. There are different kinds of rabies viruses but all cause infected animals to act strangely. A special vaccine can reduce the chances of pets and domestic animals from getting the disease. People can die of rabies if they are bitten and do not receive medical attention right away.

Racks: ᐃᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦ: ikaaᑭ: **Râtelier**

A set or pair of antlers on a deer, moose, elk, or caribou.

Radioactive cesium: ᐃᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦ ᑭᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦ: uutaarnaqtunut qaujisaᑭ: **Caesium radioactif**

Cesium is a silvery white metal that is used in some industries, and in making photo-electric cells (energy cells that change light energy into electricity). It is also produced by nuclear fission of uranium (the breaking up of uranium atoms) in a nuclear power plant. It remains dangerous for a long time because its half-life is 30 years.

Radioactivity: ᐃᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦ: uutaarnaqtut: **Radioactivité**

Radioactivity happens when there is a release of harmful energy from a substance like uranium. This harmful energy is called nuclear radiation. Substances which are not stable release the energy to become more stable. Radioactivity is usually found around nuclear power plants and where nuclear weapons have been exploded.

Rain: ᑭᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦ: silaluktuᑭ: **Il pleut**

When water (rain) falls from the clouds in the sky and the ground becomes wet. Usually the sky is covered with dark clouds.

Rights, Sub-surface: ᓄᓇᓯᓐ ᓂᓇᓴᓐ ᓂᓇᓴᓐᓂᓴᓐ: nunaup iluani pinasugunnautit: Droits de sous-sol

The same as mineral rights. It is the legal right of an individual or company to search for and take minerals, oil, natural gas or other resources found under the ground. Ownership of the land can be by an individual, group, province, federal government. The owner of the land can rent or lease the sub-surface rights to another person or a company for money and share in the profits when the resource is sold (royalty). Sub-surface rights are not always owned with surface rights.

Rights, Surface: ᓄᓇᓯᓐ ᓴᓴᓴᓐ ᓂᓇᓴᓐᓂᓴᓐ: nunaup qaangani pinasugunnautit: Droits de surface

Also known as surface interest, it is the legal right to explore and work on the surface of the land. Ownership of the land can be by an individual, group, province, federal government. The right to work on the surface of the land can be rented or leased from the land owner. Surface rights are not always owned with sub-surface rights.

Rights of access: ᐱᓴᓴᓐᓴᓴᓐᓴᓴᓐᓴᓴᓐ: aqquqtaqtitaunautit: Droits d'accès

The legal right of a person or company to travel across land owned by someone else in order to have access to another piece of land. This right is rented or leased by the land owner. These rights are specified in land claims agreements. Users must pay for the right and for any damage they cause to the land.

Ripe: ᓂᓴᓴᓐᓴᓴᓐᓴᓴᓐ: pituinnariaqaliqtut: Mûr

Something that is fully grown, developed or matured and ready to be used or eaten, ripe berries for example.

River Flow: ᓴᓴᓴᓐ, ᓴᓴᓴᓐ: kuuktuq, kuugiktuq: Cours, débit d'une rivière

The route that water takes while moving in a river, or the amount of river water flowing past a point of land in a certain time.

Robin, American: ᓴᓴᓴᓐ, ᓴᓴᓴᓐᓴᓴᓐ: ikkarilik, qupanuarjuaq: Merle migrateur

Robins are common birds that summer and breed through much of Canada, including NWT, Yukon and northern Quebec. They are not usually found too far north. They are dark and have bright orange chests and underparts. Young ones have light orange chests with dark spots. Adults are about 8 to 10 inches long.

Rock formation: ᓴᓴᓴᓐ ᓴᓴᓴᓐᓴᓴᓐ: ujaraup qanuittuuninga: Lithogène

A layer or deposit of rock found under the ground. There are many different rock formations made of different kinds of rocks. One formation is usually made of one kind of rock. *Oil is found in porous rock formations.*

Royalty: ᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱ ᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱ: atugaqarnirmut akiliutit: Redevance

A payment, usually of money, made to the owner of land from which resources are being taken and sold for profit. The resources are removed and the royalty paid to the land owner by the individual or company which has found and sold the renewable or non-renewable natural resources. They are included in land claims agreements.

Run-off: ᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱ ᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱ: sururnaqtuup kuugujauninga: Écoulement

Sometimes so much rain falls from the clouds that the ground and soil can't hold any more. Then the rain starts to form puddles on the surface and cause flooding. Eventually it drains into streams, rivers and lakes. Run-off can also happen when the snow on the ground melts so fast that the water has no place to go but flow into nearby rivers and lakes.

S

Salmon: ᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱ: iqalukpik: Saumon

Types of fish that are medium to large and can be quite colourful. There are several different kinds of salmon. Some kinds of salmon swim upriver from the sea to lay eggs (anadromous) or live in fresh water. Salmon are good to eat and the meat can be pink or lightly coloured. A special piece of soft flesh called the adipose fin is found on the back near the tail fin. Arctic grayling and arctic char are grouped together with salmon because they are similar kinds of fish.

Sample: ᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱ, ᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱ: qaujisaraksaq, uukturautik: Échantillon

A small portion of something which represents a larger amount of the same thing. Samples are used in tests and the analysis of substances. For example, to see if there is oil in a river, a sample or small bit of water is collected and tested. Several samples may be taken to make sure the test results are correct.

Sanctuary: ᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱ: ungumajaq: Sanctuaire

A place where animals and plants are safe from harm. A bird sanctuary is a place birds are not disturbed by people and no hunting is allowed. *It is usually against the law to hunt in a sanctuary.*

Sap: ᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱ: qurliaq: Sève

The fluid contents of a plant. Sap carries water and nutrients inside the plant. Some tree sap is sticky and often sweet, and when a hole is made through the bark the sap flows out and can be collected. *Maple syrup for pancakes is sap from a sugar maple tree.*

Scale, Fish: ᑲᐃᐱᓃᑲ: kavisiq: Écaille de poisson

A small, very thin hard piece of the covering on a fish's body. Some scales are about the size of a baby's fingernail. They are found in great numbers on the outer skin of a fish. They protect the fish from injury. *Fish scales can be scraped off of the skin.*

Scavenger: ᐃᓐᓄᓐᓇᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲ ᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲ, ᐃᓄᓐᓇᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲ: navvaaqtaaminik nirisuut, ivajaqtiit: Fouilleur d'ordures

An animal that usually finds and eats other dead animals.

School (shoal): ᐃᓃᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲ, ᐃᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲ: iqalluktuq, ukkiittuq: Banc voyageur (de poissons)

A large group of fish crowded together underwater. A school of fish swim and move together to avoid attack from predators that would eat them.

Seal: ᐃᓃᓃᑲ: natsiq: Phoque

A sea or marine mammal that lives mostly in the ocean but the females come onto land or ice floes to give birth to their babies each year. There are many types of seals and all have fat bodies and small heads, small ears and short tails. They have paddle-shaped front legs, short back legs and short, thick fur used to make clothing and boots. Seals are hunted by people for meat and hides. Most seal are piscivorous. Northern species include the ringed, harp, hooded, and harbour seals.

Seal, Female: ᐃᑲᑲᑲᑲ: nuniq: Phoque femelle: Females are usually smaller than males but look the same. Most are age 5 or older before they mate and give birth for the first time. In arctic species, the females give birth around February and April.

Seal, Male: ᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲ: tiggak: Phoque mâle: Males are usually larger than females but look the same. Most are age 5 or older before they mate with females for the first time. In some seal species, males sometimes form all-male groups separate from the females.

Seal, New born to a year: ᐃᓃᓃᑲᑲ, ᐃᓃᓃᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲ: natsiaq, natsiaminiq: Bébé phoque (de la naissance à un an): Newborn seals are called pups and are covered in thick soft lightly coloured fur to keep them warm. Most are born between February and April, depending on the species and how far north they are found.

Seal, One year old: ᐃᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲ: piminiq: Phoque âgé d'un an: Seals this age swim and stay with groups of other seals. They look like adult seals of their kind but are not yet sexually mature. The lightly coloured fur is rubbed off and they grow the normal adult coat of fur.

Seal, Young: ᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲ: tirituraq: Jeune phoque: A young seal is between 1 and 5 years old. It stays with the rest of the group and learns to migrate with them.

Sea mammals, Female: ᐆᓂᑦ: nuniit: Mammifères marins femelles

Mammals that live mostly in the ocean, whales and seals, for example, are called sea mammals. Mammals are animals that are usually, but not always, covered in hair or fur. Female mammals have breasts that contain milk to feed babies. Many other things make mammals different from birds or other types of animals. Some types of mammals, such as people, dogs and bears live on land. Sea mammals spend most of their time in the ocean. Female sea mammals give birth to the babies.

Sea mammals, Male: ᐃᑦᓄᑦ: tiggait: Mammifères marins mâles

The male (or boy) sea mammal usually mates with the females in the water. Many kinds of male sea mammals have a special bone in their penis to make it stronger underwater. Male sea mammals are usually bigger than females. *See Sea mammals above.*

Seasons: ᐱᓐᓂᑦᓇᐱᑦ ᓄᓇᓇᓂᑦ: ᐱᓐᓂᑦᓇᐱᑦ: arragumi silaup ajjiinginningit: Saisons

The four main weather changes in a year. It is the cycle of warming and cooling as well as the cycle of plant and animal activity that happens in a complete year. *Each season is different from the others.*

Winter: ᓈᓄᓈᓂᑦ: ukiuq: Hiver: Winter is the season when it is usually cold outside, it snows and is dark all day and night. The period of time between November to March is commonly called winter.

Early spring: ᓈᐱᓐᓄᓂᑦ: upirngatsaaq: Printemps tôt: March to April is called early spring. It is when the snow starts to melt in northern areas, the seals begin to mate and male caribou drop their antlers.

Spring: ᓈᐱᓐᓄᓂᑦ: upirngaaq: Printemps: Spring is the time between April and mid-June. Plants start to grow and flowers appear. The days begin to get longer and the sun shines more each day. Birds such as geese return from the south to lay eggs. Caribou migrate to find food.

Summer: ᐱᓄᓇᓂᑦ: aujaq: Été: Summer begins in late June and lasts to early September. Young caribou are born and the days are very long. The ice is almost all gone and birds are raising their young.

Early fall: ᓈᓄᓈᓂᑦ: ukiatsaaq: Automne tôt: Mid-September to October is when birds such as geese fly south for the winter. Snow can fall, the days become shorter and it gets colder outside.

Fall: ᓈᓄᓈᓂᑦ: ukiat: Automne: October to November is called fall. Caribou males and females mate and migrate to where they will spend the winter. Snow and cold weather are common and the amount of sunlight each day becomes less.

Skin stuffed with meat (walrus): ᐃᓪᓴᓂᓐ: najuaq: Peau farcie de viande (morse)

Skin used in the process of making igunnaq, in which walrus meat is wrapped in a skin and buried underground until it has aged.

Skinning (hide): ᐃᓴᓂᓐᓴᓂᓐ: aattuiniq: Écorchement

Removing the skin of a dead animal. The skin must be carefully pulled away from the body to avoid tearing. Usually any fat and meat is cut from the underside of the skin when it is being removed.

Sky: ᓄᓴᓂᓐ: qilak: Ciel

The air above you when you are outside. When you look up it appears blue. *The sky is where clouds are found and where birds fly.*

Sky, clear: ᐃᓴᓂᓐᓴᓂᓐ, ᐃᓴᓂᓐᓴᓂᓐᓴᓂᓐ: allaqtuq, allaqijuq: Ciel dégagé: A clear, blue sky during the day has no clouds or smoke or air pollution. A clear sky at night is the same and allows you to see the stars and the moon without any problem.

Slush: ᐃᓴᓂᓐᓴᓂᓐ: aqqilluqaq: Gadoue

Snow on the ground that is starting to melt in the sun or because the temperature is warm. It is a soft mixture of water and snow and is heavier than snow.

Small creeping plant: ᐃᓴᓂᓐᓴᓂᓐᓴᓂᓐ, ᓴᓴᓂᓐᓴᓂᓐ ᓴᓴᓂᓐᓴᓂᓐᓴᓂᓐ: atungaujaq, kimminnait uqaujngit: Petite plante grimpante

A small plant that grows stems out along the ground from a main plant. These stems can grow roots into the ground along their length. New plants develop this way.

Smog: ᓴᓴᓂᓐ, ᓴᓴᓂᓐᓴᓂᓐ: pujuq pujurluk: Smog (Nuage de pollution)

Smog is air pollution made of smoke, car exhaust and fog. Most smog is created in areas like cities where high amounts of car exhaust mix with fog, trapping the air pollution near the ground. Smog is unhealthy for living things; and people with lung problems have difficulty breathing when smog is present.

Smoky: ᓴᓴᓂᓐᓴᓂᓐ, ᓴᓴᓂᓐᓴᓂᓐᓴᓂᓐ: isiriarniq, isiriaktuq: Enfumé

The condition of smoke in the air. When enough smoke is present, it can be smelled and seen in the air as a blue haze. Forest fires generate smoke in the air that can travel many miles. People with lung problems have breathing difficulties if the air is very smoky.

Snow: <D>: aput: Neige

Snow is frozen water falling to the ground from clouds as small, white crystals or snowflakes. These flakes have six sides and each one is different from another. In winter, snow covers the ground; this covering sometimes becomes very thick.

Snow, Blowing: <^>: piqsiqtuq: Neige en rafales: A condition when falling snow is blown around by the wind or picked up from the ground. It can be hard to see outside when there is blowing snow.

Snow, Covered: <^>: apijjuq: Recouvert de neige: A build-up of thick snow on the ground. The snow is soft and can be so deep that it is hard for people to walk. Deep snow is usually found where there is shelter from wind, in forests and valleys, for example.

Snow, Crusted: <^>: qisuqaktuq: Neige croûtée: Snow that has fallen on the ground and been exposed to sunlight or strong winds. A hard surface forms on the top of the snow after sunlight has melted it into harder ice. Wind can have the same effect, as snowflakes on the top layer of snow are broken into small hard pieces of ice.

Snow, Drifted soft (back wash): <^>: mingullaq: Neige molle amoncelée (en ressac): This is soft drifted snow that has an overhang with an appearance somewhat like a wave.

Snow, Hard: <^>: sitilluqaq: Neige durcie: Snow that is easy to cut into snow blocks to make igloos. A knife easily cuts into the snow and the block does not break apart when lifted. Hard snow is created when wind blows against the ground and presses the snow together.

Snow, Hard compressed: <^>, <^>: aniugaviniq, pukajaak: Neige tassée: Snow that is pressed together by weight or winds. Glaciers are large areas of hard compressed snow that have formed over hundreds or thousands of years. Each time it snows, another layer is added to the glacier. The lower layers are slowly compressed into ice by the weight of top layers.

Snow, Light: <^>: qukaarnaqtuq: Neige légère: Snow made of small flakes or crystals. They are not joined to other flakes and are not large.

Snow, New: <^>: aqillutaq: Nouvelle neige: New snow is snow that has recently fallen. It is usually soft snow because the wind and sun have not yet melted it or hardened the surface.

Soapstone: ᐸᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ, ᐅᑲᑲᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ: aqisiqsaq, ukkusiksaq: Stéatite

A soft rock that is made mostly of talc and mica and can be easily cut or shaped. It is usually grey but can be black or green as well. Inuit make art sculpture out of soapstone.

Sound waves: ᑭᐱᐅᑦ ᐃᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ, ᐃᑭᐸᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ: nipiup ingirrania, imiatsijuq: Ondes sonores

Vibrations that you can hear in the air with your ears, and to a lesser extent hear in water, or feel in a solid object. All sound travels through the air or other objects in waves of energy. You can't normally see sound waves, but our ears and sense of touch can detect them. Any sound or noise creates sound waves, but sometimes they are too soft to hear. *A deaf person can feel the sound waves from a beating drum by touching the drum.*

South: ᑭᑦᑭᑦ, ᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ: kivataa, nigiqpasik: Sud

The direction toward the South Pole. In arctic areas, it is the place in the sky in which the sun is usually found during summer days. *Geese fly south in the fall to spend the winter where it is warm.*

Southeast (storm): ᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ: nigiqpaktuq: Sud-est (tempête)

A storm approaching from the southeast, likely bringing rain or snow.

Southeast wind: ᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ: niggiqtuq: Vent du sud-est

A wind that comes from the southeast and blows to the northwest.

Southwest wind: ᐱᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ: pingannajaaqtuq: Vent du sud-ouest

A wind that comes from the southwest and blows to the northeast.

Sparrow: ᐃᑲᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ, ᐃᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ: iksiktangiaq, ingiiqsajuq: Moineau

A general name used to describe a group of birds that are small and have a short and thick but very strong bill. Most sparrows are small and many have brown bodies. There are many different kinds of sparrows. *Snow buntings are a type of sparrow.*

Spawn (spawning): ᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ: suvaijaqtuq: Frai (moment du)

Spawning is what fish do to reproduce. When the males and females join together to produce young. The female fish lays eggs and the male fish lays milt or sperm on the eggs to fertilize them. Fertilized eggs hatch into new young fish.

Storm, hail: ᓇᑕᑦᓅᓇᑦᓅᑦᓅᑦ: nataqqunaqtuq: Tempête de grêle

Hail-storms usually happen in the summer when it has been hot outside. Strong winds usually come from the southeast, east or northeast directions, bringing dark clouds and heavy rain. Hailstones fall from the clouds during the rainfall.

Stratosphere: ᑭᑕᑦᑕᑦᓅ ᓄᑕᑦᑕᑦᓅᑦᓅᑦᓅᑦ: silalliq anirniqarnarniup: Stratosphère

A layer of air usually found 10 to 50 kilometers high above the ground.

Stress: ᓄᑕᑭᑭᑦᓅᑦᓅᑦ: atsururniq: Contrainte

The pressure placed on wild animals from being too crowded or too close to humans. Populations of animals can be pressured by human activities such as mining and logging. These activities disturb the animals' normal behavior and can cause bad effects such as increased stillborn births (giving birth to dead babies).

Sturgeons: ᑭᑭᑦᑕᑦ: suvaliit: Esturgeons

A type of large fish that has a long, heavy body, bony covering on the skin, a long nose and a mouth that is on the bottom side of the head. The lake sturgeon lives in freshwater rivers and lakes from the south Hudson Bay area to the southern U.S. It has a dark body. The meat is eaten, but of special importance is the black eggs which are collected and sold to people all over the world to eat (caviar).

Subspecies: ᓅᑭᑭᑦᓅᑦ ᓄᑕᑭᑭᑦᓅᑦᓅᑦᓅᑦ ᓄᑕᑭᑭᑦᓅᑦ: uumajuit ajjigiinngittut ilaksariit: Sous-espèces

A group of animals that are so like each other they can be hard to tell apart. They look almost the same but there are some differences. The subspecies name comes after the species name. *Woodland caribou found in more southern forested parts of Canada is a different subspecies from the barren-ground caribou found in Canada's Arctic.*

Subsurface interest: ᓄᓇᓅᑦ ᓄᓄᓄᑦᓅᑦᓅᑦ ᓄᓄᓄᑦᓅᑦᓅᑦᓅᑦ: nunaup iluaniittunik pijumajaqarniq: Droits de sous-sol

Also called mineral rights, subsurface interest is the right to explore for and produce the resources beneath the surface of the ground. Companies wanting to explore for oil, for example, must apply to the government or an individual or group that owns the land to ask for permission first. This usually involves a legal agreement to share the profits with the land owner (royalty) if oil or other valuable resources are found under the owner's land. They are included in land claim agreements.

T

Tag: ᓄᐱᓕᓴᓴᓐᓂᓐ, ᓇᓗᓇᐱᓐᓂᓴᓐ: nivingataaq, nalunaikkutaq: Bout d'oripeau attaché au leurre

A piece of paper or plastic that is tied to an animal that has been hunted. Special numbers are on the tags to identify the animal and the hunter. Hunters then give the tags to wildlife officers who record the number of animals killed and information about the animals, such as sex, size, when and where they were hunted. Sometimes tags are used on live fish to identify them. These fish are released into the water. Tags are used in Resource Harvest and Management Programs.

Tailings: ᐱᓴᓴᓐᓂᓴᓐ ᓇᓴᓴᓐᓂᓴᓐ ᐱᓴᓴᓐᓂᓴᓐ: attaqtaunikut kisuksait atunginningit: Résidus

Waste rock produced by a mine, smelter or other industry. Tailings have sometimes been washed with chemicals. If dumped on land or in water, tailings can harm living things and enter the streams, lakes and rivers where they do not belong. Some tailings are radioactive because they are left over from uranium mining. *Tailings can be made of harmful substances and must not be thrown into the environment.*

Tanning: ᓴᓴᓴᓐᓂᓴᓐ: qitummaksainiq: Tannage

The process of making animal skins into leather. The hair is usually (but not always) removed and special substances are rubbed into the skins to toughen them and make them last a long time. The tanned skins can be used for making clothing and other things.

Taxonomy: ᓴᓴᓴᓐᓂᓴᓐ ᐱᓴᓴᓐᓂᓴᓐ ᓇᓴᓴᓐᓂᓴᓐ: uumajunik pirqutunillu nalunajainiq: Taxonomie

The way that science classifies and arranges animals and plants into many different groups with special names. These groups are based on the natural relationships and characteristics of the animals. Animals are placed into specific groups if they have many physical and genetic features in common. For example, dogs, foxes and wolves are all placed in one main group because they have many things in common. They are different from cats and different from bears, each of which have their own separate groups. All living and fossil plants and animals are arranged into taxonomic groups.

Tern, Arctic: ᐃᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦ: imiqqutailak: Sterne arctique

Terns are birds that have slender bodies, long, narrow wings and bills and forked tails (when the feathers are longer on the outside edges and shorter on the middle part). Most live around water because they dive into water to catch fish to eat. Arctic tern are mostly white underneath, have grey on top of the back and wings, black on the top of the head and a red bill. They measure about 14 inches long and are found all year round in northern Canada and on the East Coast.

Terrestrial: ᓄᓇᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦ: nunamiut: Terrestre

Related to the land and not the water. Caribou are terrestrial animals because they live on land; as opposed to fish who live in the water and are aquatic.

Thaw: ᑲᓄᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦ, ᑲᓄᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦ: mannguuq, mannguumajuq: Dégel

When something that is frozen warms and begins to melt. *Ice that is thawing turns to water. Snow thaws in the spring and summer when it is warmer outside.*

Thermal pollution: ᑲᓄᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦ ᑲᓄᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦ: uunaqsininganut sururnaqtuq: Pollution thermique

The warming of a body of water such as a river or lake to the point that life is harmed. It usually happens from the release of warmed water from an electrical power-generating station. The water gets warm inside the station because it is used to cool hot machinery. However, when dumped into a river or lake the warm water raises the temperature of the lake water to the point that fish do not spawn and reproduce. It also allows more plants to grow in the water than should normally be there.

Third party interest: ᐱᑲᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦ ᐱᑲᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦ: pijumaniaqtut pingajuat: Droit de tiers

A third party means any person or group that is not directly or legally involved with a situation or issue, but is affected by the outcome. However, in a land claim agreement, third parties can include forestry companies who perhaps have a legal interest or right to cut down trees on land owned by native people.

Third party lands: ᓄᓄᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦ ᓄᓄᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦ: nunaqaqataujut nunaqutingat: Terrains de tiers

Land that is not directly involved in a land claim agreement. For example, if a mining company had a working mine on a piece of land before the native land claim was settled, then the third party land may not be involved in the agreement.

Tide, High: ᐅᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ: ulinniq: Marée haute

A tide is the rise and fall of the ocean, caused by pulling and forces from the Moon and the Sun. High tide is when ocean water moves in toward the land and covers the beaches and low-lying areas.

Tide, Low: ᐱᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ: tininniq: Marée basse

A tide is the rise and fall of the ocean, caused by pulling and forces from the Moon and the Sun. Low tide is when ocean water moves out toward the sea and leaves the beaches and low-lying areas exposed to air.

Tip: ᐃᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ ᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ: nuvua papik: Pointe

The part of a stem at the top end where new plant tissue is produced. The plant grows taller from the tips of its stems. Can also refer to the tip or end of a root which is in the soil. Roots also grow longer from the tip.

Toxaphene: ᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ: qupirruijaut: Toxaphène

A chemical that was used as a pesticide from the 1950s to the 1970s, made of a hydrocarbon and chlorine. It was found to be very poisonous to living things, especially fish. Its use in the United States was stopped in 1982. The Great Lakes still have high amounts of toxaphene in their waters.

Toxic chemical: ᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ ᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ: attanaqtuq ilaurutiksaq: Chimique toxique

A chemical that can kill living things. Many different chemicals can be toxic or poisonous to plants or animals. *Toxic chemicals need to be stored and handled in a safe way.*

Toxicity: ᐅᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ: ulurianarninga: Toxicité

Related to how toxic or poisonous a substance is to a living thing.

Tracks: ᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ, ᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ: init, tumit: Empreintes

A sign that an animal has been in a place. Footprints or marks from a dragging tail can be left in wet sand, mud, snow or soil and show that an animal passed that place. Birds, mammals and other animals often leave signs like tracks. A good hunter can tell a great deal from animal tracks: what kind of animal made the tracks, how large an animal it was, and how long ago it had been there.

Trap, shield: ᑕᓂ: talu: Piège, bouclier

A layer of non-porous rock, found under the ground in rock formations that traps oil in one location and prevents it from flowing to another location. Oil is found in tiny spaces in porous rock and flows through these spaces. A trap is made of rock that has no tiny holes and does not allow the oil to flow through it. To get to the oil, a hole must be drilled through the trap.

Tree: ᐃᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ: napaaqtuq: Arbre

A woody plant, usually large, that has a single tall, thick main stem or trunk and other stems and branches growing off the main trunk. *Spruce and pine are types of trees.*

Troposphere: ᐃᓂᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ ᐃᓂᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ: ilulliq anirniqarniup: Troposphère

A layer of air found from the surface of the ground to a height of 10 kilometers. This is where most clouds, storms and wind occur on Earth, creating weather systems.

Turbid (tripidity): ᐃᓂᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ: isuqtuq: Bourbeux

The condition where water looks cloudy or murky because there are tiny particles floating in it. Mud and tiny, green plants commonly cause the water to look cloudy.

U

Ultra-violet rays: ᓂᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ ᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ: siqiniup qaumaninganiingaaqtuq: Rayons ultra-violets

A type of energy coming from the sun that can harm plants and animals. It is also called UV radiation. Normally, most of the UV is absorbed by the ozone layer in the sky before it reaches the surface of Earth. UV cannot be seen, but if you are exposed to too much, it can cause sunburn, skin cancer and cataracts (in the eyes). Sunglasses should be worn and sunscreen cream used on the skin if you go outside on sunny days.

Units: ᐃᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ ᐃᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ: aviktuqsimaningita anginiqpaangat: Unités

A small part of something. Several units make up a larger piece or thing. *An inch or centimeter is a unit of measurement.*

Uranium: ᐃᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ: nungutsuittuq: Uranium

A heavy, white, naturally radioactive mineral that is found underground. It is used as a fuel in nuclear power stations that generate electricity. Uranium is a dangerous substance to living things because it is radioactive. *See Energy, Nuclear, and Radioactivity.*

Wind rises: ᐱᐅᑦᑕᐅᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ, ᐱᐅᐅᑕᐅᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ: anuraaliumijuq, anuriliumijuq: Le vent se lève:
Wind that blows upward from the ground.

Windscreen: ᐱᐅᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ: anurriikkut: Écran contre le vent: Objects that stop the wind. Can be groups of trees or bushes, a cliff, or other object large enough to give shelter from the wind.

Windward: ᐱᐅᑕᑕᑦ: aggumut: Côté au vent: In the direction from which the wind is blowing. A windward side of an island is the side toward the wind, where the wind blows against it.

Windwards, To go: ᐱᐅᑕᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ: agguqtuq: Aller contre le vent: To travel into the wind, or go into the direction from which the wind is blowing.

Windy, Often: ᐱᐅᑕᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ: anuritujuq: Souvent venteux: A condition when the air is usually constantly moving and there is often wind.

Windy side: ᐱᐅᑕᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ: agguqsiniq: Côté venteux: The side of something that is hit with the winds. *The windy side of an island is where the wind blows strongest.*

Wood: ᑦᑕᑕᑦ: qijuk: Bois

The lightly coloured, hard substance found inside trees and woody plants. In a living plant, the wood helps to carry water and nutrients inside the plant and provides support and strength for the tree. People cut down trees to use the wood to make boards and lumber for building houses and many other things. Wood is a renewable resource because more trees are planted to replace those that were cut down.

Y

Yellowish milkwort: ᐅᑦᑕᑕᑦᑕᑦ: uquviut: Polygala flavescence (pissenlit)

A plant that is about 12 inches high and grows along roads, and in rocky and dry areas. The yellow flowers are grouped together at the top of stems, all about the same height. This forms a crown of flowers at the top of the plant.

Z

Zones: ᐱᐅᑕᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ: aviktuqsimaniit: Zones

A place that is set apart from the places around it. Zones are special places that are important for a reason or purpose, such as a zone where children play or a wildlife management zone. They can also be special because they have certain climates or plant or animal life.

Zoology: ᓄᓐᓴᓂᓴᓂᓄᓐ: nirjutiliriniq: Zoologie

This is the branch of biology that is related only to animals. A zoologist is a scientist who studies animals. Zoology deals with all aspects of animals and how they live.

Zooplankton: ᓐᓴᓐᓴᓐᓴᓐᓴᓐ ᓴᓴᓐᓴᓐᓴᓐᓴᓐ: qupirruarjuit imarmiutait: Zooplancton

Plankton are the tiny plants and animals that live in water near the surface of lakes and oceans. Zooplankton is the part that are only animals. There are many different kinds of small animals; most are so small you can hardly see them with the naked eye. Some eat the tiny plants, the phytoplankton, but some eat other small animals.