



**ᐅᑦᐱᑦᐳᑦ ᓇᑐᓇᐃᑦᐅᑦᑎᑦ**  
**Making of Snowy Owls**

ᐅᑦᐱᑦᐳᑦ ᑎᐱᑦᐳᑦ ᑦᑎᐱᑦᐳᑦ ᓇᑐᓇᐃᑦᐅᑦᑎᑦ ᐃᑦᑎᓇᑦᑎᑦᑐᓄᑦ. ᐃᐅᑦᑎᓄᑦ 2007-ᑦᑎᑦ, 12-ᑦᑎᑦ ᐃᑦᓇᑐᓄᑦ ᓇᑐᓇᐃᑦᐅᑦᑎᑦ ᑦᐃᐱᑦᐳᑦ ᓇᑐᓇᐃᑦᐅᑦᑎᑦ ᐃᑦᑎᓄᑦ. ᑦᐅᐱᑦᐳᑦ ᓇᑐᓇᐃᑦᐅᑦᑎᑦ ᐃᑦᑎᓄᑦ. ᑦᐅᐱᑦᐳᑦ ᓇᑐᓇᐃᑦᐅᑦᑎᑦ ᐃᑦᑎᓄᑦ. ᑦᐅᐱᑦᐳᑦ ᓇᑐᓇᐃᑦᐅᑦᑎᑦ ᐃᑦᑎᓄᑦ. ᑦᐅᐱᑦᐳᑦ ᓇᑐᓇᐃᑦᐅᑦᑎᑦ ᐃᑦᑎᓄᑦ.

The Snowy Owl is an elusive bird of the tundra known for having erratic movements. In summer 2007, we equipped 12 adult female Snowy Owls with harness-mounted radio transmitters on Bylot Island. We studied the migratory movements of these birds, identified their wintering habitat and determined the distance between breeding sites in consecutive years.



**ᐅᑦᐱᑦᐳᑦ ᓇᑐᓇᐃᑦᐅᑦᑎᑦ**  
**Effect of transmitters on owls**

ᑦᐃᐱᑦᐳᑦ ᐃᑦᑎᓄᑦ 12-ᑦᑎᓄᑦ, 9-ᑦᑎᓄᑦ ᐃᑦᑎᓄᑦ ᓇᑐᓇᐃᑦᐅᑦᑎᑦ ᐃᑦᑎᓄᑦ. ᐃᑦᑎᓄᑦ ᓇᑐᓇᐃᑦᐅᑦᑎᑦ ᐃᑦᑎᓄᑦ. ᐃᑦᑎᓄᑦ ᓇᑐᓇᐃᑦᐅᑦᑎᑦ ᐃᑦᑎᓄᑦ. ᐃᑦᑎᓄᑦ ᓇᑐᓇᐃᑦᐅᑦᑎᑦ ᐃᑦᑎᓄᑦ. ᐃᑦᑎᓄᑦ ᓇᑐᓇᐃᑦᐅᑦᑎᑦ ᐃᑦᑎᓄᑦ. ᐃᑦᑎᓄᑦ ᓇᑐᓇᐃᑦᐅᑦᑎᑦ ᐃᑦᑎᓄᑦ.

Of the 12 birds with transmitters, 9 returned to Baffin Island the following summer and 8 birds nested successfully. The three other transmitters stopped moving during the winter. We recovered one transmitter from an owl found dead on Baffin Island. The other two transmitters were not recovered and may have fallen off the birds. Given the high nesting success of females with transmitters they appear to have no negative effects on owls.



**ᐅᑦᐱᑦᐳᑦ ᓇᑐᓇᐃᑦᐅᑦᑎᑦ**  
**Fall movements**

ᐅᑦᐱᑦᐳᑦ ᐅᑦᐱᑦᐳᑦ ᓇᑐᓇᐃᑦᐅᑦᑎᑦ ᐃᑦᑎᓄᑦ. ᐅᑦᐱᑦᐳᑦ ᐅᑦᐱᑦᐳᑦ ᓇᑐᓇᐃᑦᐅᑦᑎᑦ ᐃᑦᑎᓄᑦ. ᐅᑦᐱᑦᐳᑦ ᐅᑦᐱᑦᐳᑦ ᓇᑐᓇᐃᑦᐅᑦᑎᑦ ᐃᑦᑎᓄᑦ. ᐅᑦᐱᑦᐳᑦ ᐅᑦᐱᑦᐳᑦ ᓇᑐᓇᐃᑦᐅᑦᑎᑦ ᐃᑦᑎᓄᑦ. ᐅᑦᐱᑦᐳᑦ ᐅᑦᐱᑦᐳᑦ ᓇᑐᓇᐃᑦᐅᑦᑎᑦ ᐃᑦᑎᓄᑦ.

Snowy Owls showed large individual variation in their fall movements. Most owls moved south but still wintered in the Arctic around south Baffin Island and west Hudson Bay. However, one owl migrated to Newfoundland, one to north-central United States and one went up to Ellesmere Island.



**ᐅᑦᐱᑦᐳᑦ ᓇᑐᓇᐃᑦᐅᑦᑎᑦ**  
**Winter habitat and movements**

ᐃᑦᑎᓄᑦ ᐅᑦᐱᑦᐳᑦ ᐃᑦᑎᓄᑦ 9-ᑦᑎᓄᑦ ᐅᑦᐱᑦᐳᑦ ᓇᑐᓇᐃᑦᐅᑦᑎᑦ ᐃᑦᑎᓄᑦ. ᐃᑦᑎᓄᑦ ᓇᑐᓇᐃᑦᐅᑦᑎᑦ ᐃᑦᑎᓄᑦ. ᐃᑦᑎᓄᑦ ᓇᑐᓇᐃᑦᐅᑦᑎᑦ ᐃᑦᑎᓄᑦ. ᐃᑦᑎᓄᑦ ᓇᑐᓇᐃᑦᐅᑦᑎᑦ ᐃᑦᑎᓄᑦ. ᐃᑦᑎᓄᑦ ᓇᑐᓇᐃᑦᐅᑦᑎᑦ ᐃᑦᑎᓄᑦ.

Six out of nine birds monitored in the Eastern Arctic used the sea-ice during the winter for up to three months. This is the first study showing extensive use of the marine environment in winter, which may be an important wintering habitat of owls in Nunavut.

