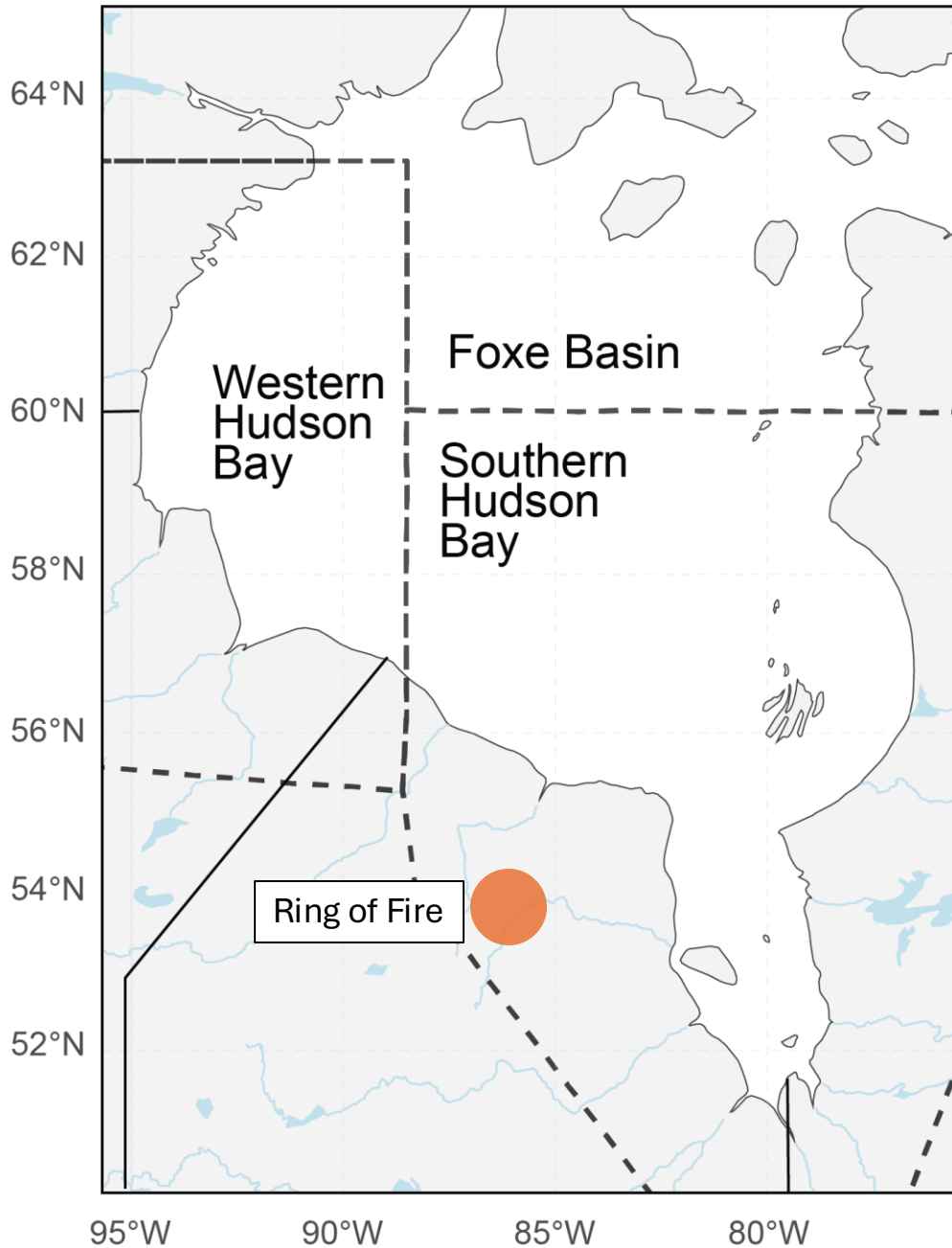


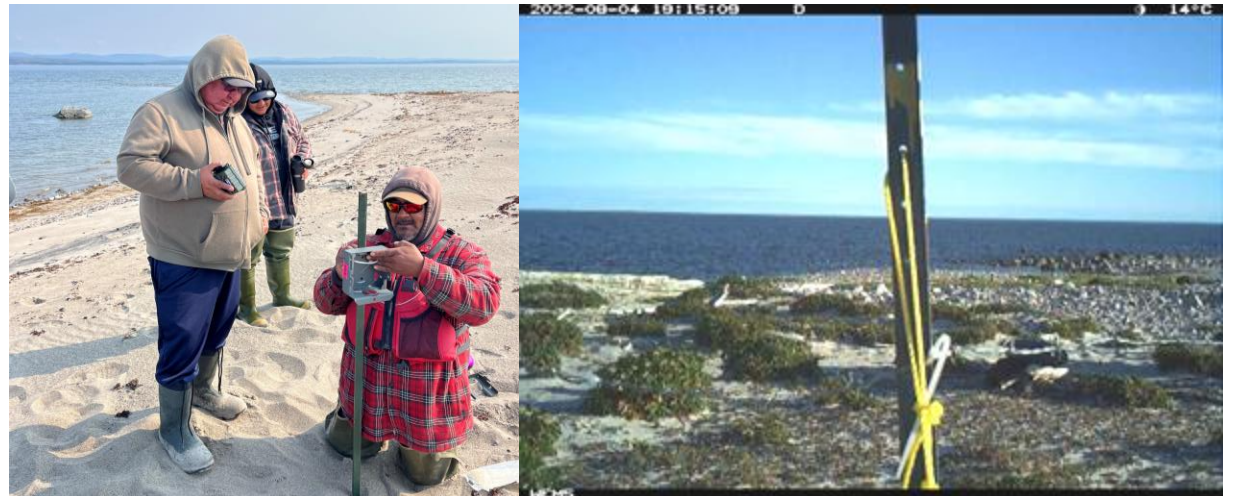
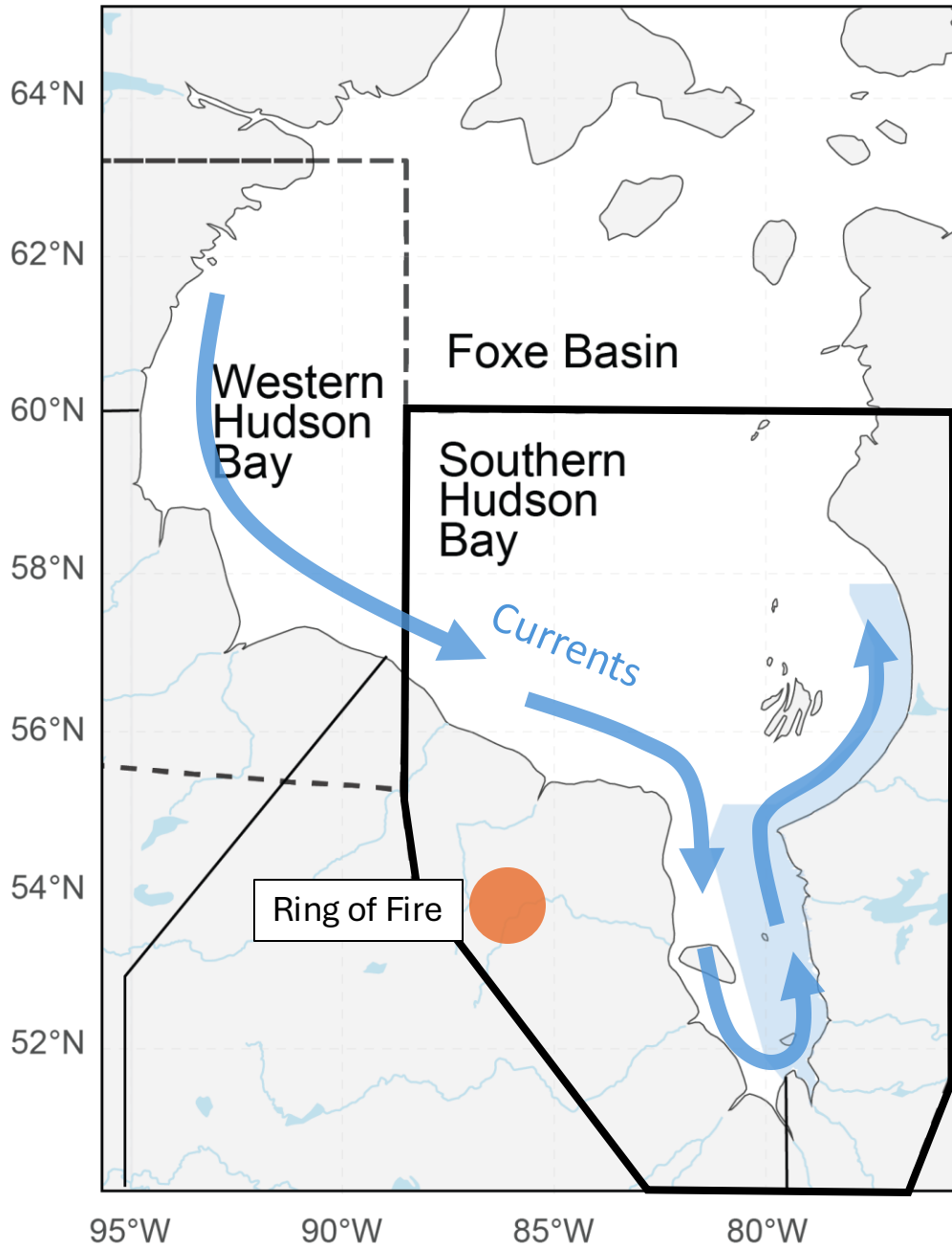
Polar bear subpopulations

- 19 subpopulations
- 3 within the Hudson and James Bay region: Foixe Basin, Western Hudson Bay, and **Southern Hudson Bay**



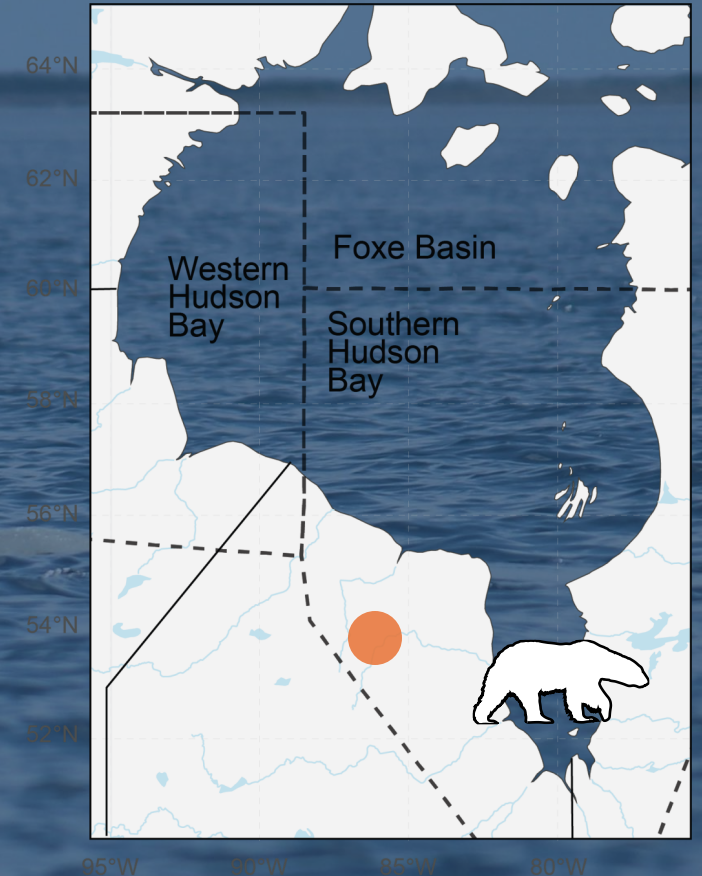
Research in James Bay

- Community-led research in the Eeyou Marine Region of James Bay
- Cree Knowledge, camera traps, and hair samples



Polar bears

- Large home ranges – can cover thousands of kilometers
- Reliant on sea ice and suitable denning habitat
- Top predator vulnerable to accumulating contaminants
- Long lived, have few offspring
- Reduced habitat can lead to human-bear conflicts

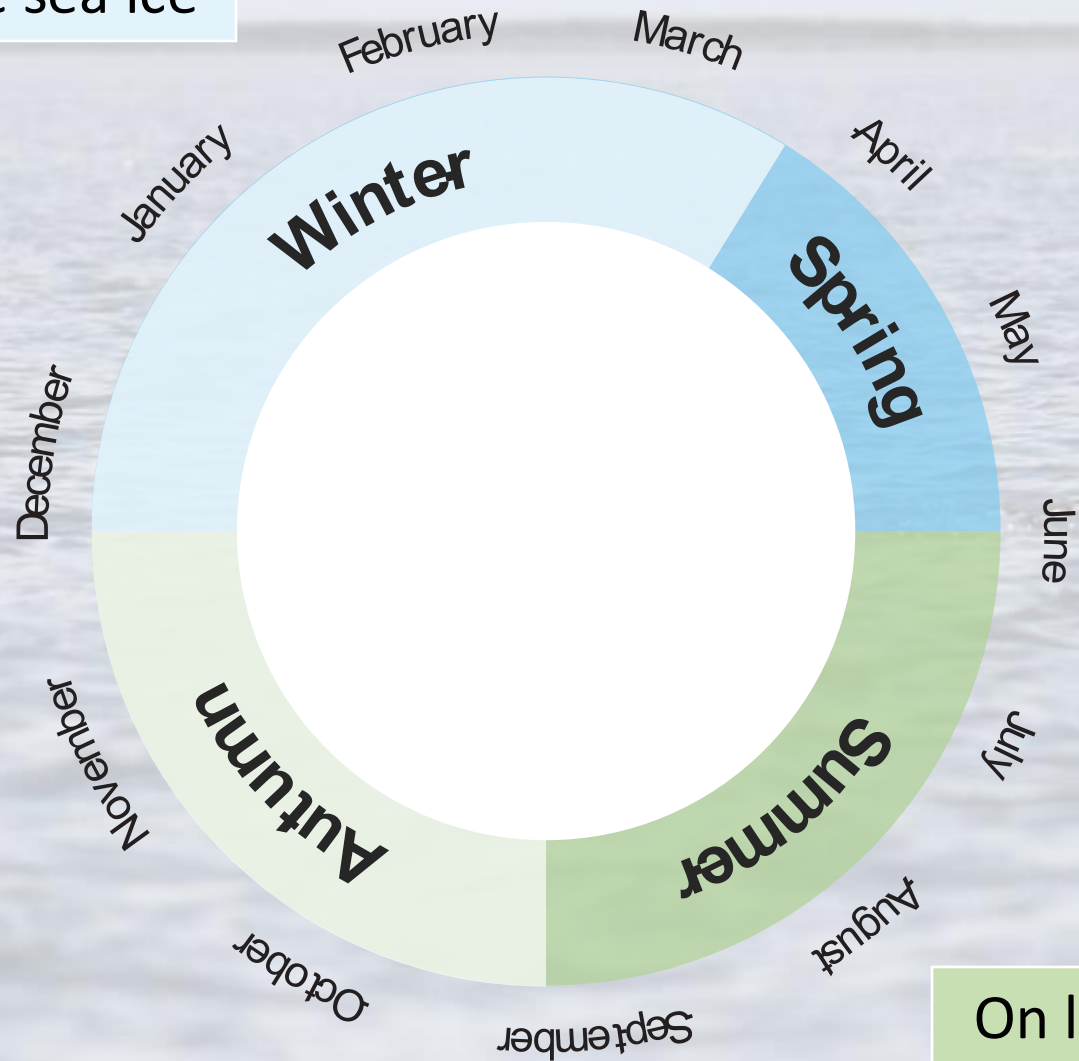


On the sea ice



A polar bear's year:

- At 183 ice-free days, adult survival is impacted
- Ice-free season in Hudson and James Bay is among the longest across polar bear range (up to 165 days)



On land

A polar bear's year:



Denning

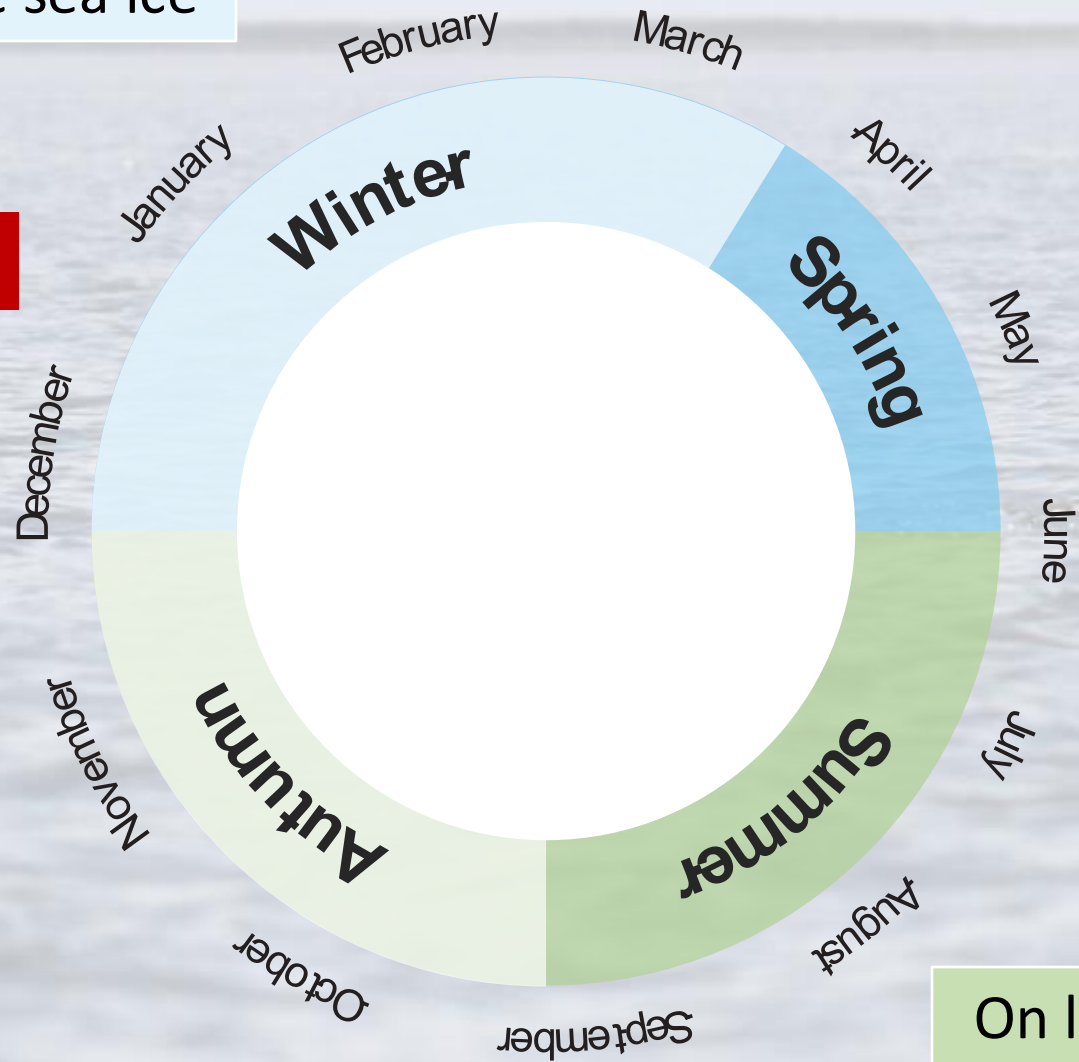
Giving birth

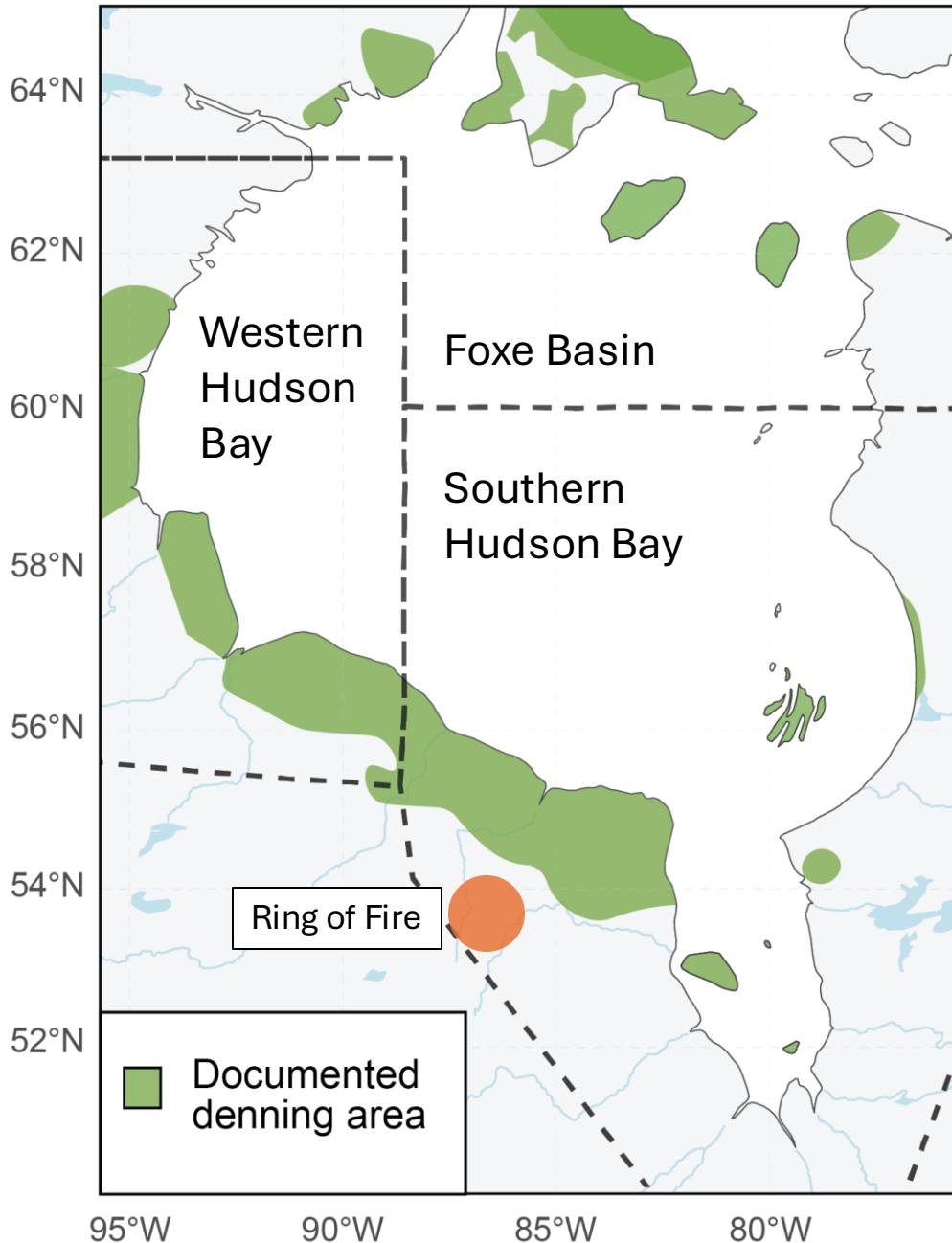
On the sea ice

Emerging from dens

Mating

On land



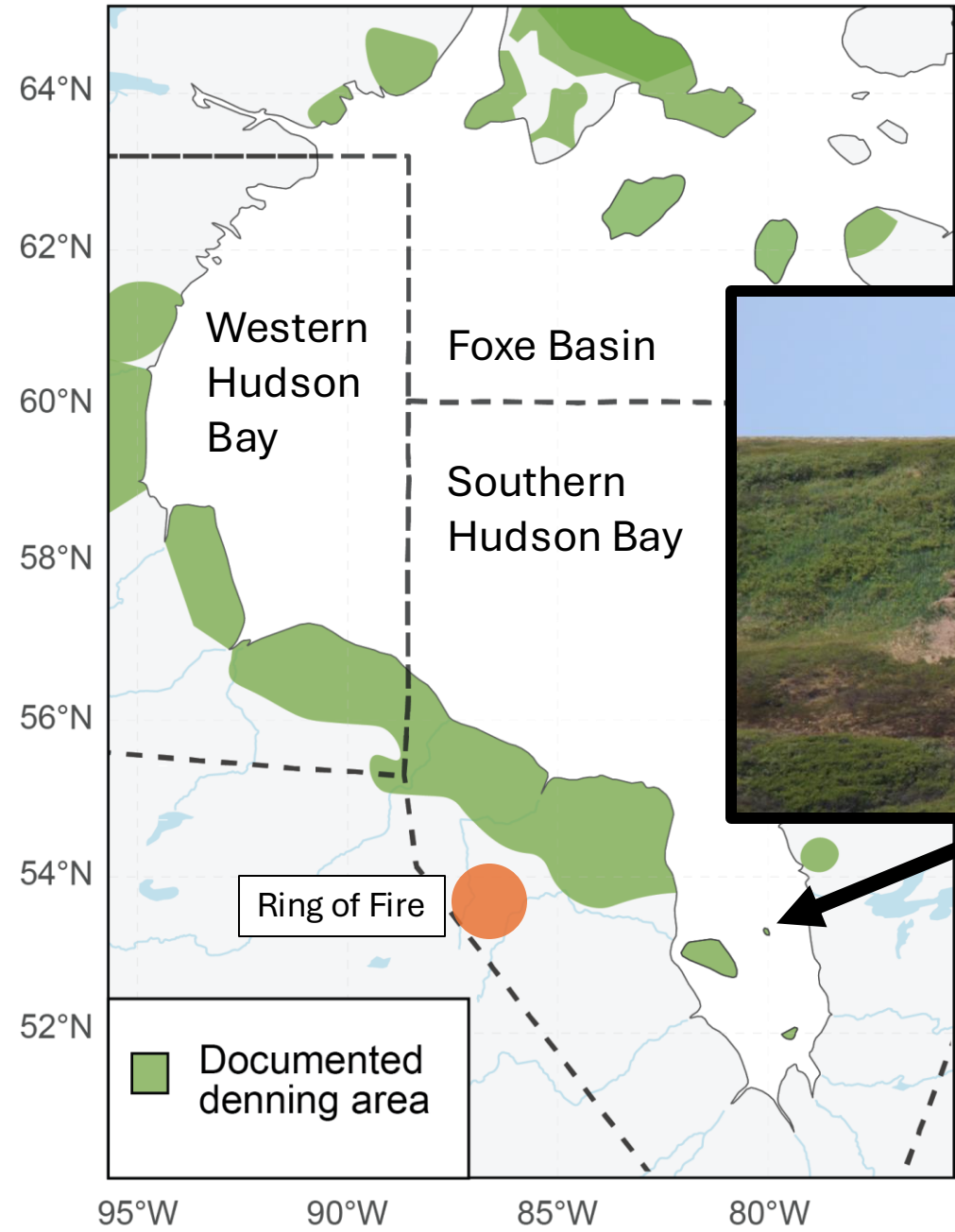


Denning habitat in Hudson and James Bay

- Females den in soil in James Bay rather than snow
- Can be far inland
- Sensitive to disturbance

References: *Clark et al., 1997, 2024; Doutt, 1967; Florko et al., 2020; Harington, 1968; Langwieder et al., 2023, Amstrup 1993*

Denning habitat in Hudson and James Bay



References: *Clark et al., 1997, 2024; Doutt, 1967; Florko et al., 2020; Harington, 1968; Langwieder et al., 2023, Amstrup 1993*

Summer habitat

2021

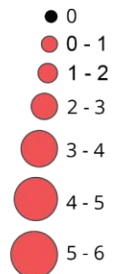
2022

2023

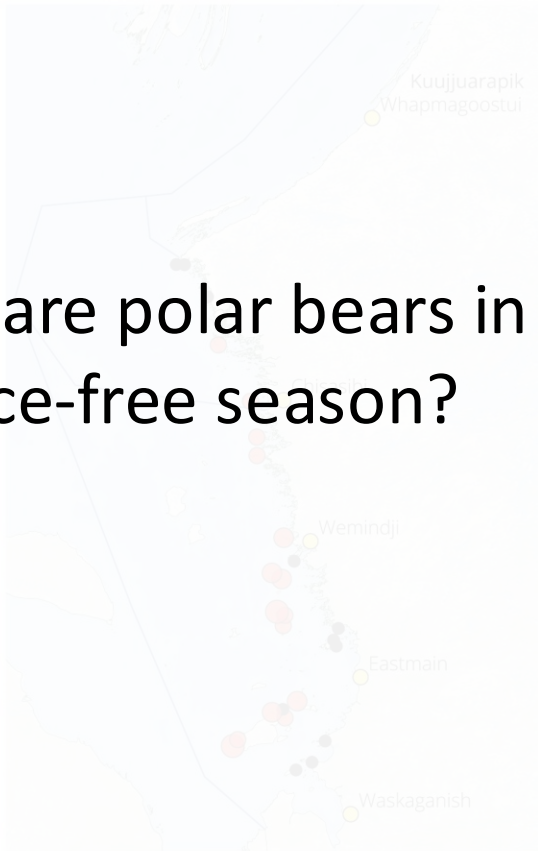
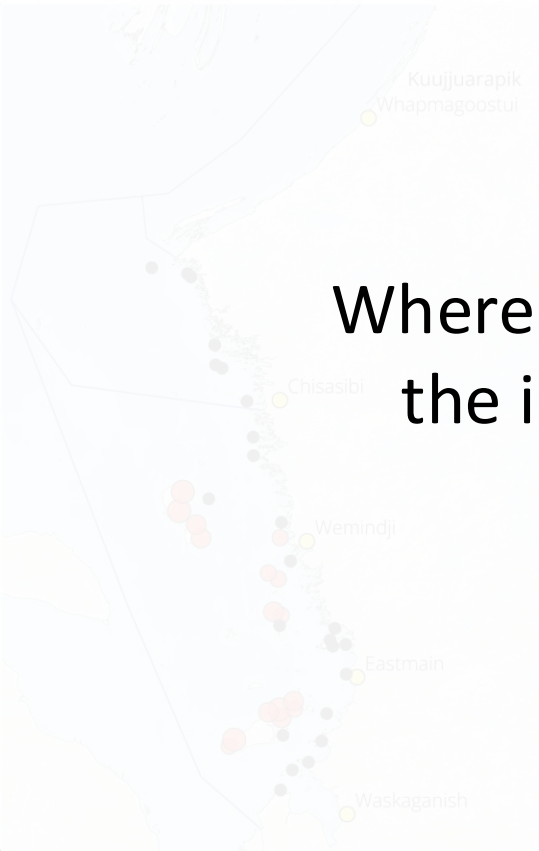
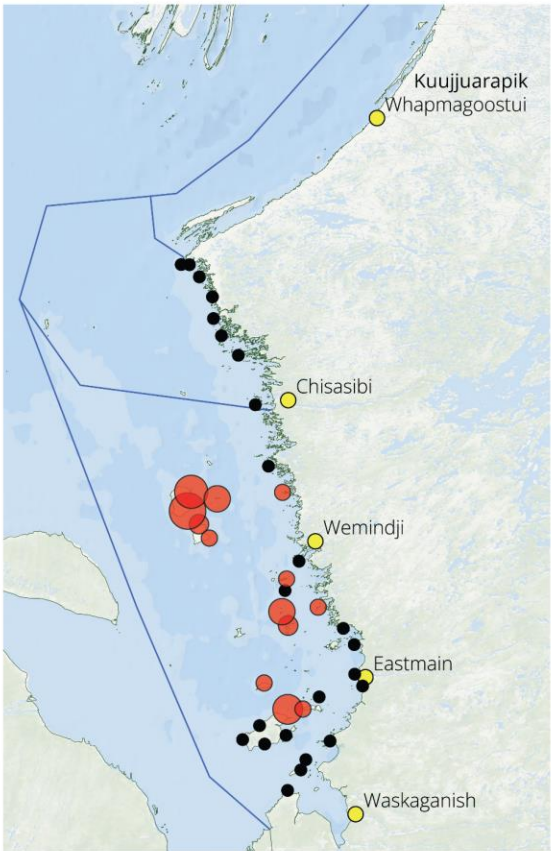
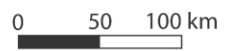
2024

Where are polar bears in the ice-free season?

Polar bear detections per week



● Community
— EMR- NMR Boundary



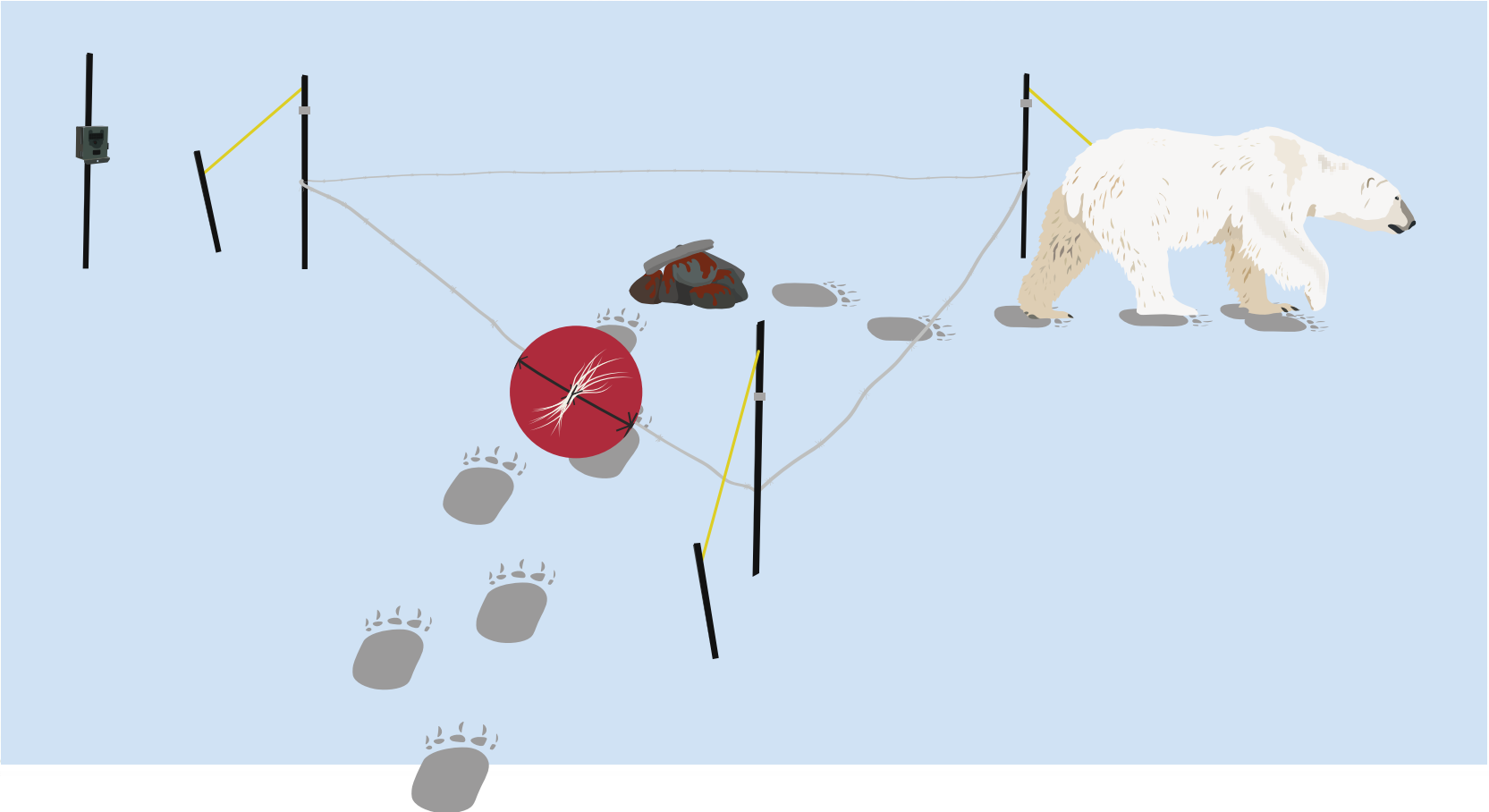
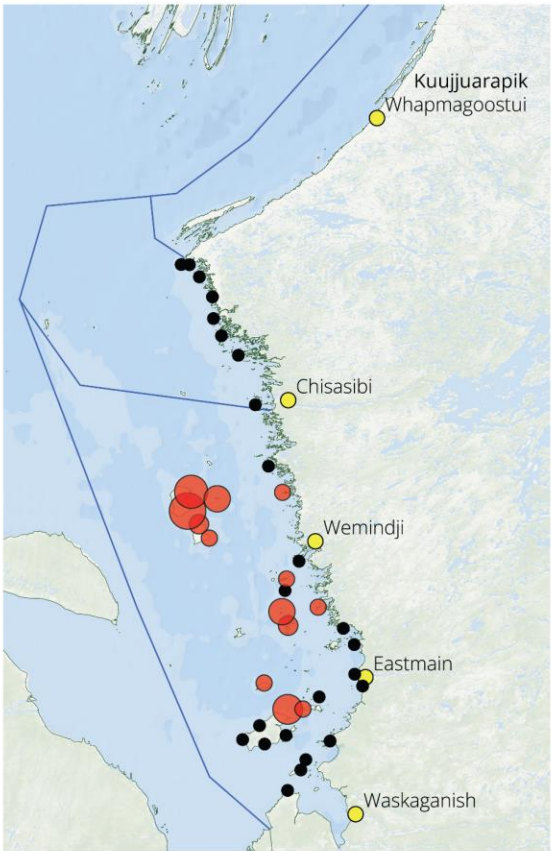
Summer habitat

2021

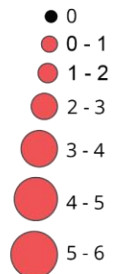
2022

2023

2024



Polar bear detections per week



● Community
— EMR- NMR Boundary



Summer habitat

2021

2022

2023

2024



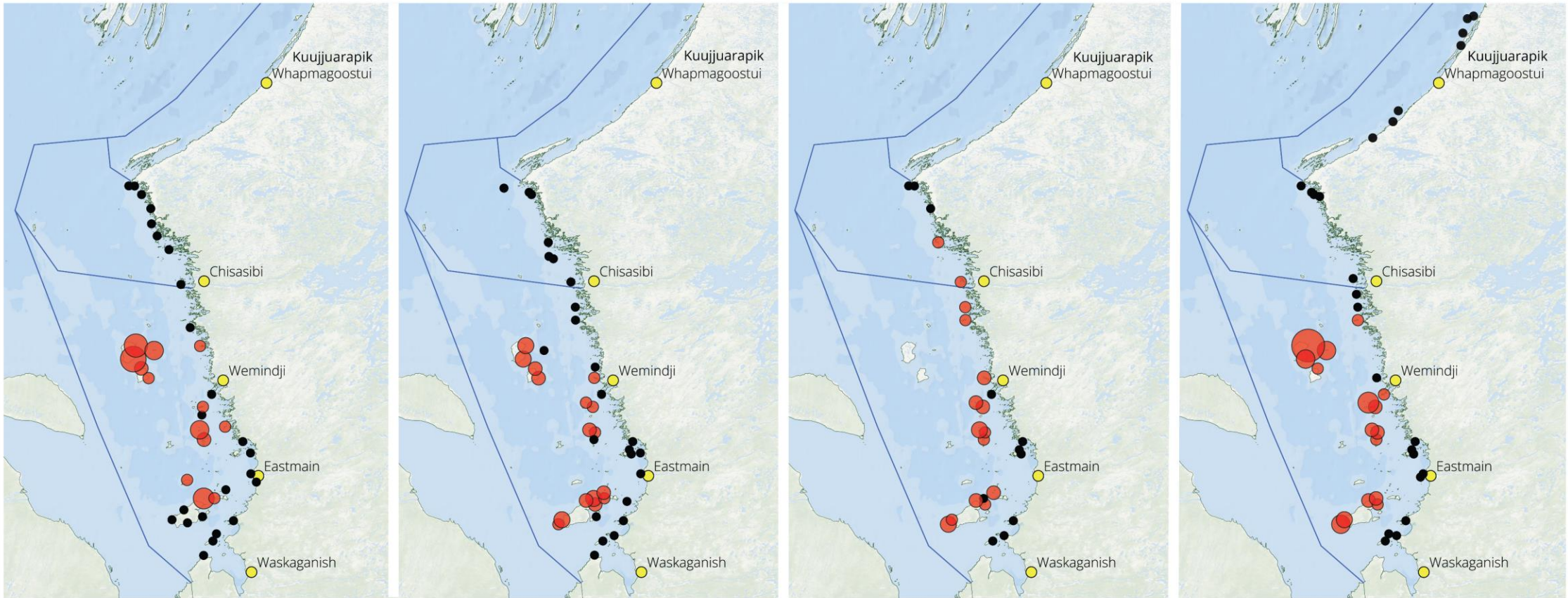
Summer habitat

2021

2022

2023

2024



Polar bear detections per week

- 0
- 0 - 1
- 1 - 2
- 2 - 3
- 3 - 4
- 4 - 5
- 5 - 6

● Community

— EMR- NMR Boundary

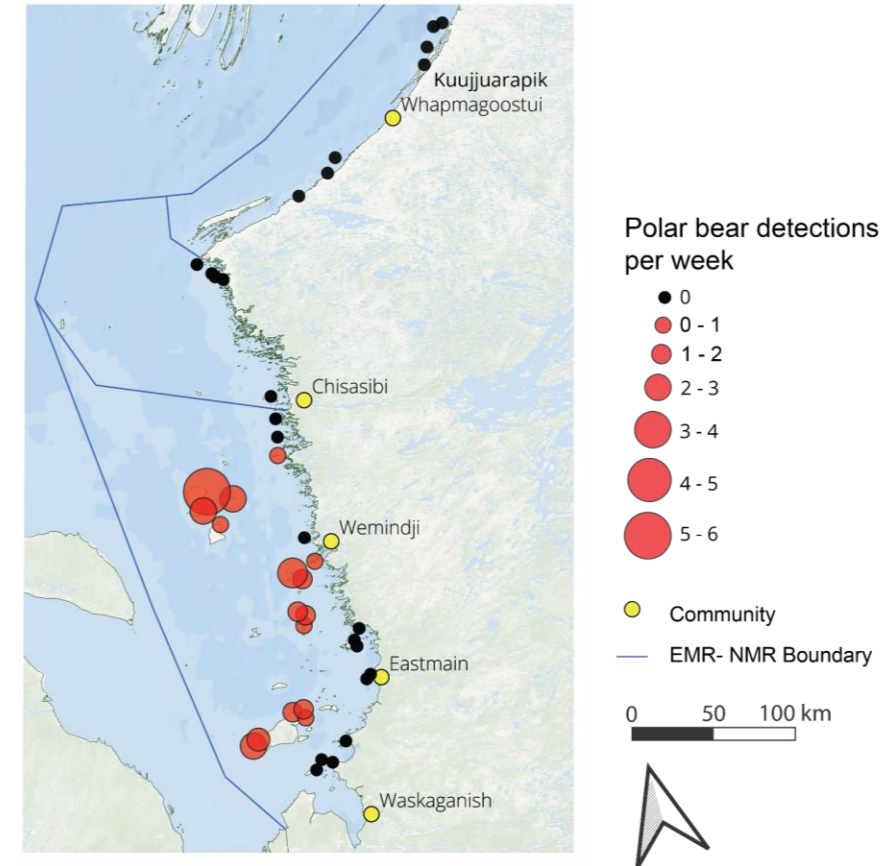
0 50 100 km



Summer habitat in the Eeyou Marine Region

2024

- On the east coast, offshore islands are most important
- No impact of island vegetation type, island size, or latitude on where polar bears were detected
- *Habitat differences- more islands on east coast*



Polar bear body condition

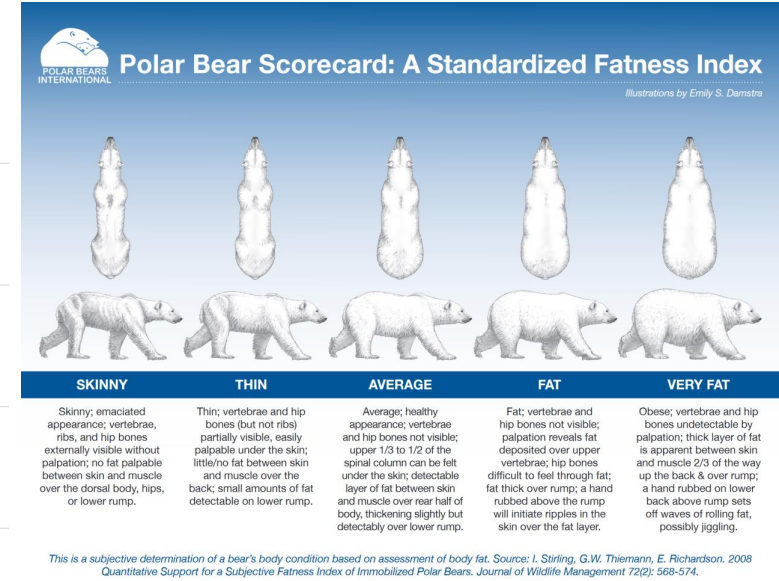
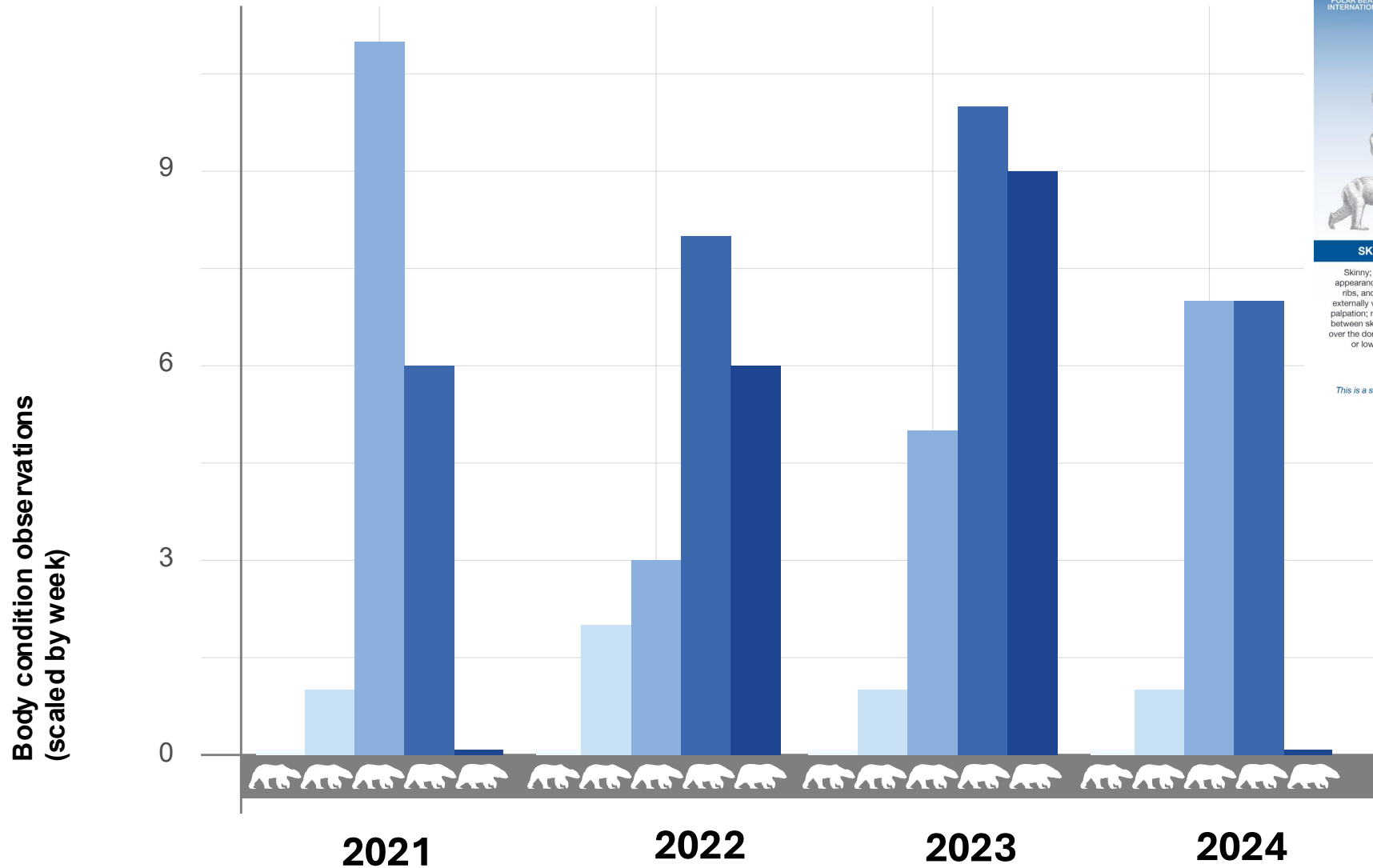


Polar Bear Scorecard: A Standardized Fatness Index
 Illustrations by Emily S. Damstra

SKINNY	THIN	AVERAGE	FAT	VERY FAT
<p>Skinny; emaciated appearance; vertebrae, ribs, and hip bones externally visible without palpation; no fat palpable between skin and muscle over the dorsal body, hips, or lower rump.</p>	<p>Thin; vertebrae and hip bones (but not ribs) partially visible, easily palpable under the skin; little/no fat between skin and muscle over the back; small amounts of fat detectable on lower rump.</p>	<p>Average; healthy appearance; vertebrae and hip bones not visible; upper 1/3 to 1/2 of the spinal column can be felt under the skin; detectable layer of fat between skin and muscle over rear half of body, thickening slightly but detectably over lower rump.</p>	<p>Fat; vertebrae and hip bones not visible; palpation reveals fat deposited over upper vertebrae; hip bones difficult to feel through fat; fat thick over rump; a hand rubbed above the rump will initiate ripples in the skin over the fat layer.</p>	<p>Obese; vertebrae and hip bones undetectable by palpation; thick layer of fat is apparent between skin and muscle 2/3 of the way up the back & over rump; a hand rubbed on lower back above rump sets off waves of rolling fat, possibly jiggling.</p>

This is a subjective determination of a bear's body condition based on assessment of body fat. Source: I. Stirling, G.W. Thiemann, E. Richardson. 2008. Quantitative Support for a Subjective Fatness Index of Immobilized Polar Bears. Journal of Wildlife Management 72(2): 568-574.

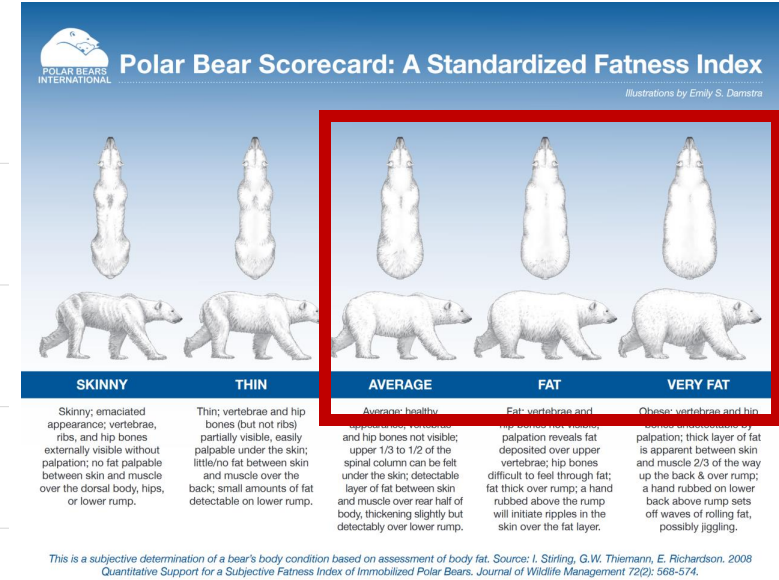
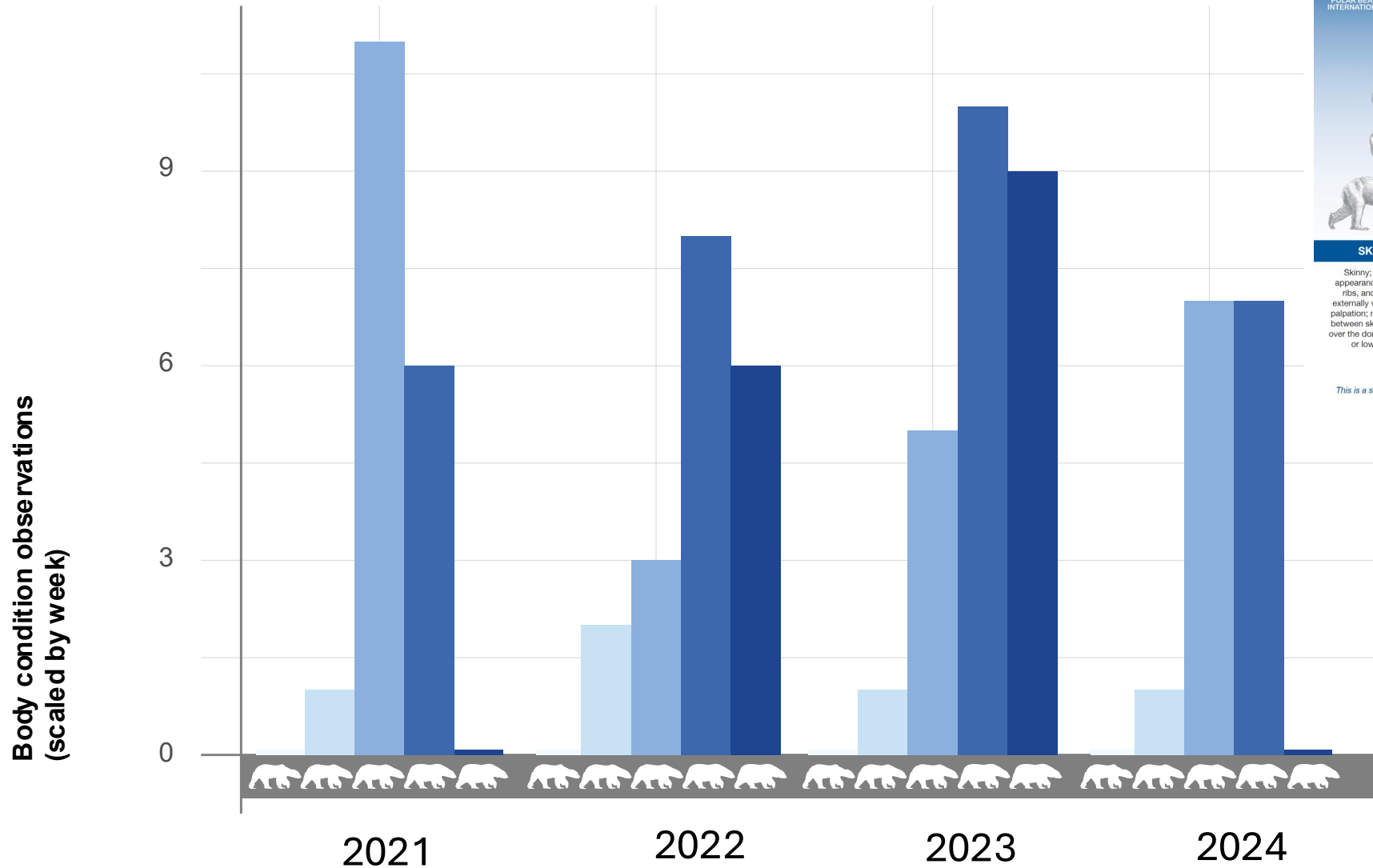
Polar bear body condition in the EMR from camera trap observations (July-September)



Body condition index

- 1 - Skinny
- 2 - Thin
- 3 - Average
- 4 - Fat
- 5 - Very Fat

Polar bear body condition in the EMR from camera trap observations (July-September)

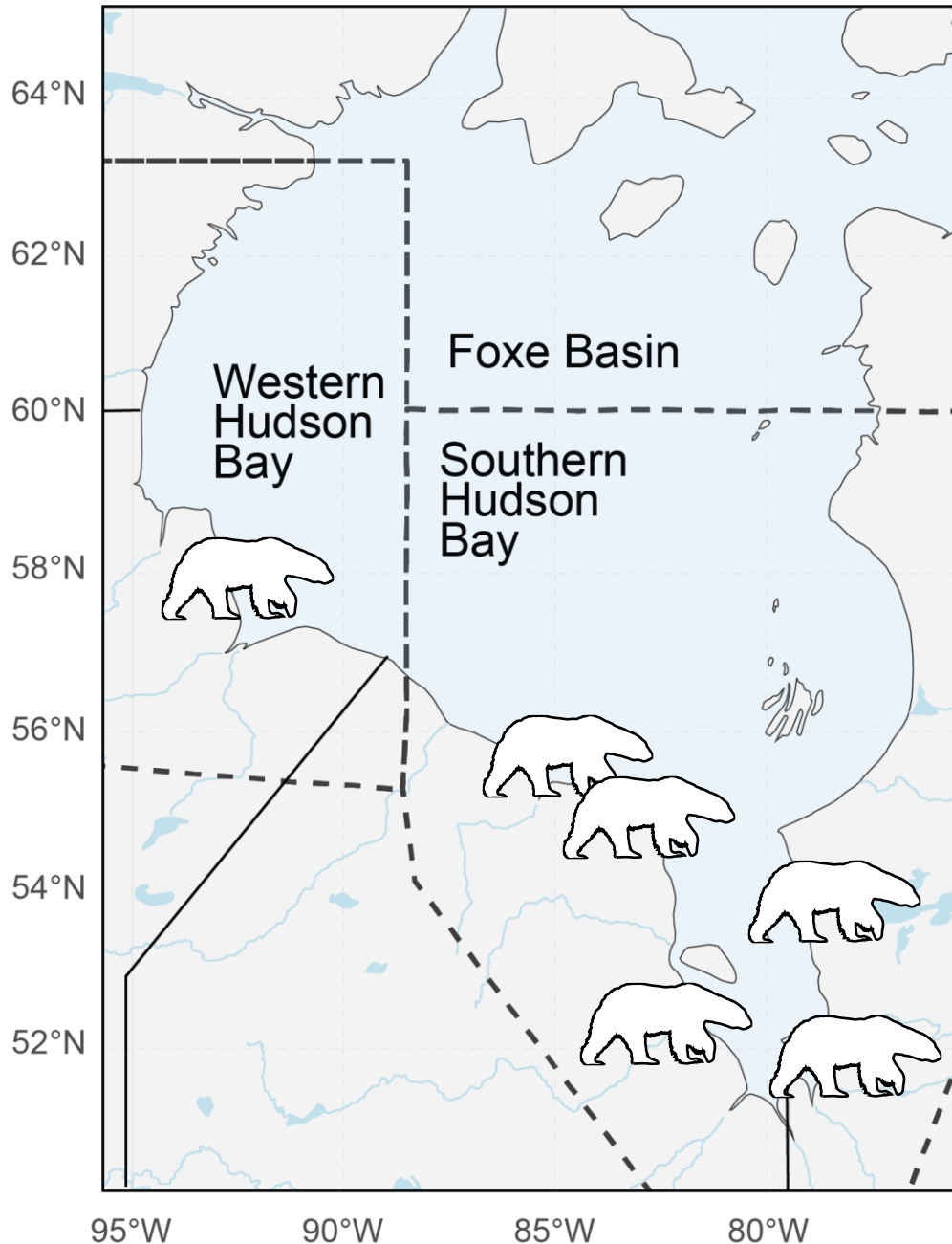


Body condition index

- 1 - Skinny
- 2 - Thin
- 3 - Average
- 4 - Fat
- 5 - Very Fat

Polar bear genetics in Hudson and James Bay

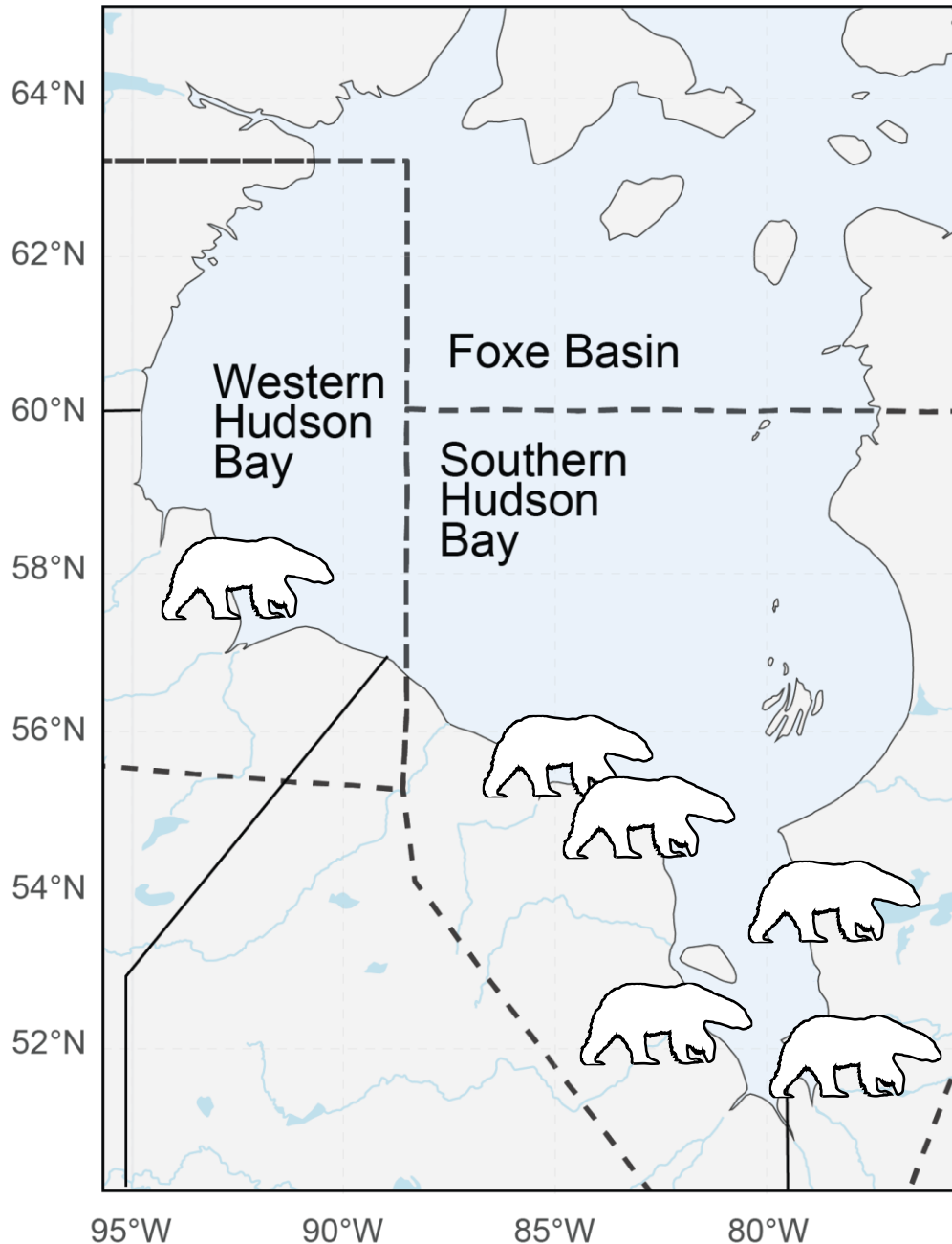
- Genetics can tell us how different populations are from each other
- Some populations may have important genetics for conservation



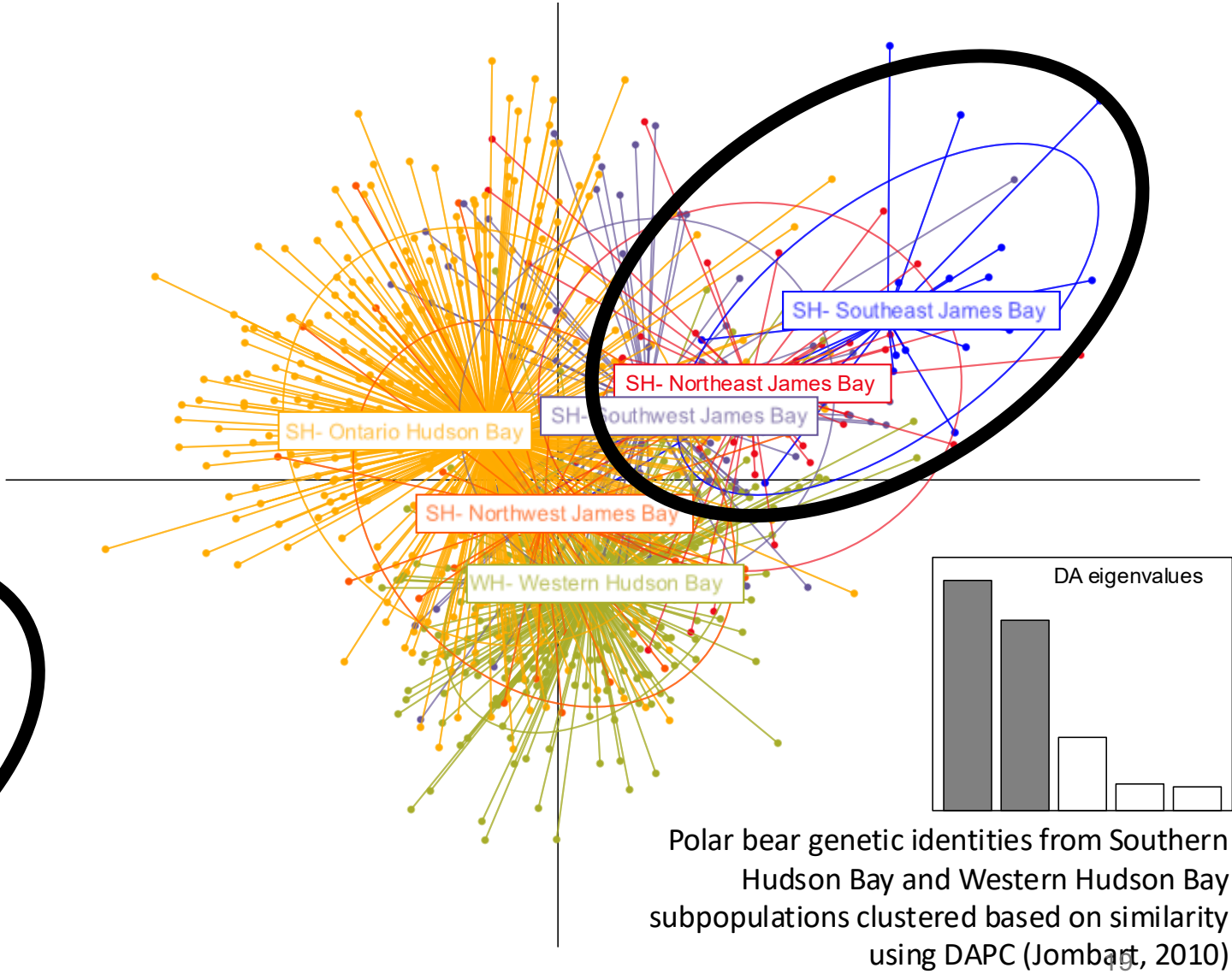
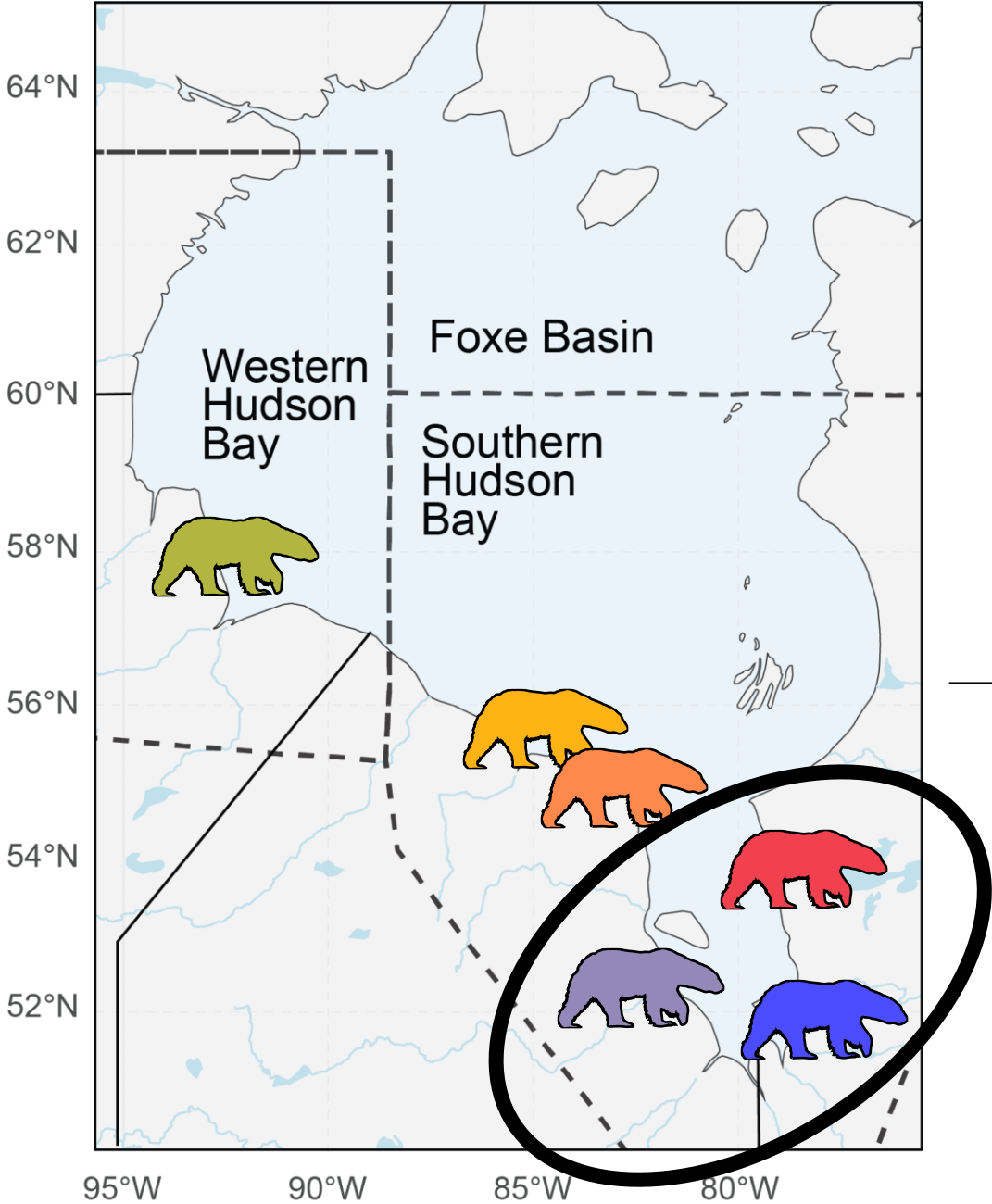
Polar bear genetics in Hudson and James Bay

- How genetically unique are polar bears in James Bay?

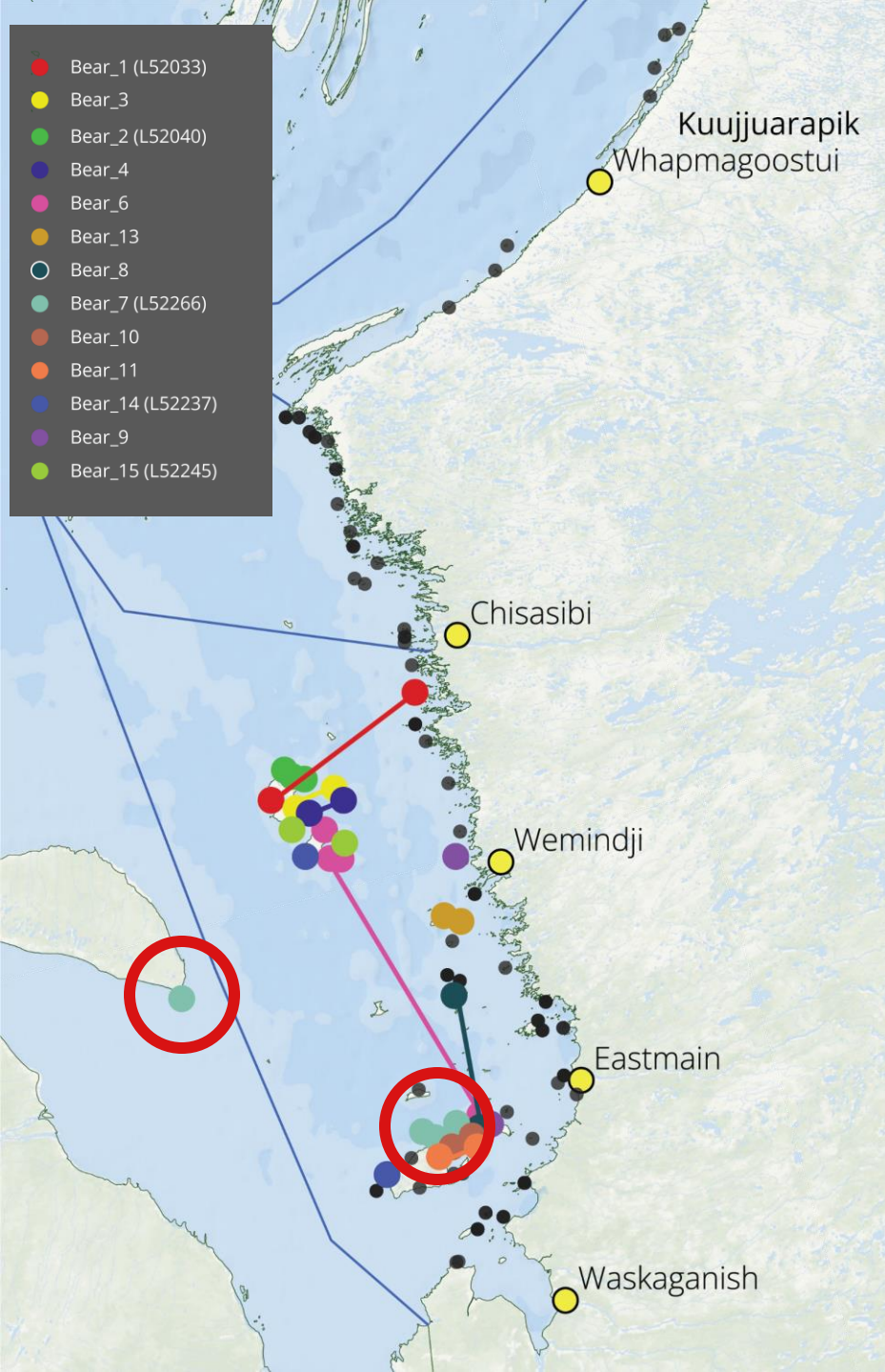
References: *Viengkone et al., 2018; Crompton et al., 2008*



Polar bears in James Bay are genetically different from the rest of Southern Hudson Bay

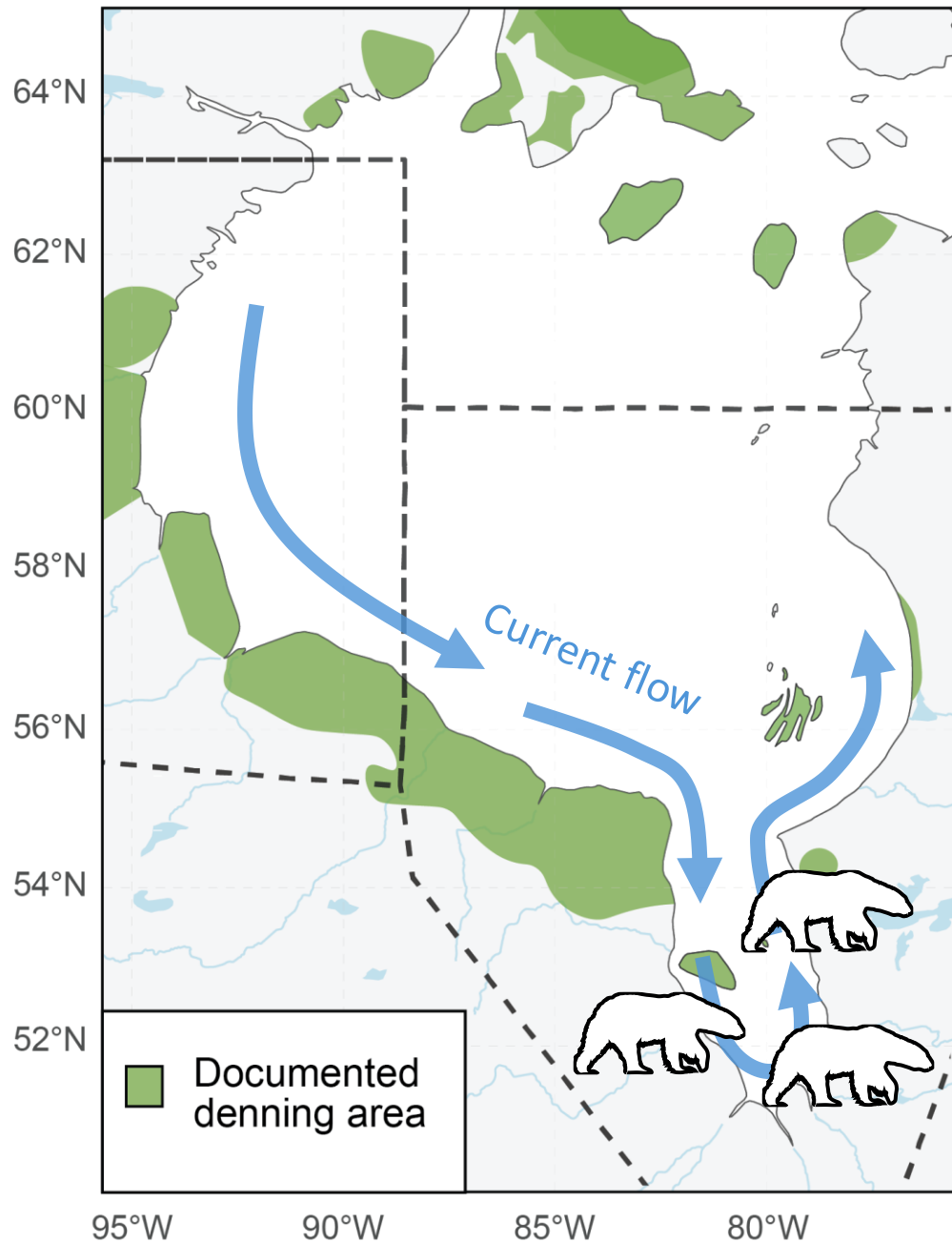


Polar bear genetic identities from Southern Hudson Bay and Western Hudson Bay subpopulations clustered based on similarity using DAPC (Jombart, 2010)



Movements from non-capture methods

- Movement between islands during the summer season



Key points

- Islands are important polar bear habitat during the ice-free season on the east coast
- Denning habitat limited and highly concentrated in James Bay – including Akimiski Island
- Polar bears in generally good body condition from recent camera trap observations
- Genetically unique group in southern James Bay with some movements between the east and west coasts

