

contexts. The case studies alone provide a testament to the wealth of knowledge and depth of understanding that indigenous people have of their own local ecology. Ultimately this knowledge is of tremendous value as policies and planning initiatives are adapted to more equitably meet the needs of Native people. This book will interest a wide readership, from those with direct interests in researching TEK to individuals looking for inspiration on ways to involve their own communities in uncovering and documenting their own local knowledge.

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NUNAVUT ATLAS. Edited by RICK RIEWE. Edmonton: Canadian Circumpolar Institute and the Tungavik Federation of Nunavut, 1992. Circumpolar Research Series, No. 2. 270 p., 150 b&w maps, 70 b&w photos. Hardbound. Cdn\$150.00.

The *Nunavut Atlas* is the second compilation of land use and renewable resource information published for the Inuit-occupied portion of the Northwest Territories during the last two decades. The first effort, the *Inuit Land Use and Occupancy Project (ILUOP)* (Freeman, 1976), broke methodological and theoretical ground at the time of its appearance. The present atlas, as its editor points out, owes a great debt to the *ILUOP*. However, political changes, notably the Nunavut Agreement, and the fact that almost 20 years have passed since the last comprehensive land use research effort, require that an updating of the state of Inuit land and wildlife relations be done. The *Nunavut Atlas*, like its predecessor, is, if nothing else, testimony to the dedication such research requires.

The *Atlas*, however, is not a simple clone of the *ILUOP*. First, it avoids some of the representational problems regarding data well known from that original volume. Second, it expands beyond the basic land use database established in the 1970s by integrating information on archaeological presence, wildlife movements and special sites and at least a qualitative scaling of land use intensity. All of this is helped by a 1:500 000 scale map format, rather than the 1:1 000 000 scale of the *ILUOP*.

I suspect that there will be considerable comparison to the *ILUOP*, as well as discussion of how effectively (or not) the *Nunavut Atlas* presents its data. In this regard, I have mixed feelings. To me, a weakness of this volume is that it lacks the regional overview essays found in the *ILUOP*. These provided much-needed texture to the basic material. Here, the editor relies on brief explanations keyed to the icons that populate each map; unfortunately, these are not always as informative as might be desired. On the other hand, the *Atlas* welcomingly uses animal and feature icons, rather than the *ILUOP*'s coloured circles and dots, to present its information. Too often the density of dots-circles overwhelmed both *ILUOP* maps and users.

I found other features in the *Atlas* to appreciate and question at the same time. The 27 community area maps that form the atlas's second section clue the user to the general sweep of local land use. These would be even more useful, however, if pertinent topographic sheet designations were indicated here and on the main index map. Also, the placing of wildlife maps next to land use sheets is welcomed, but in the case of the former, one can see a reader spending considerable time trying to decide if a circled area indicates, for example, a caribou calving area or the extent of local winter-summer movements. Perhaps the feature of the land use maps I found most to my liking was that the overlapping interests of two or three communities to an area/resource are actually discernible.

It is certainly possible to critique the *Nunavut Atlas* much more extensively. For instance, I suspect a cartographer (which I am not) might have complaints about the loss of definition of physiographic features on many of the land use maps. My basic utility test, however, consisted of examining the land use-wildlife maps (p. 64-65, 66-67, 98-99) relevant to Clyde River. To my surprised relief, the information on these six maps compared very favourably with the data I have accumulated on that region for the past 20 years. I only wish the editor had found a way of grouping all the Clyde sheets so that they appeared consecutively.

The *Nunavut Atlas* should prove to be a valuable, if cumbersome and pricey, research tool. Its field site utility, for obvious reasons, will be limited but, more positively, it will ensure that all of us spend additional time in our respective university libraries. One further, and important, note. The *Atlas*'s last six foldout maps provide the only clear identification of Nunavut-claimed lands that I am aware of and should be used with copies of the Nunavut Agreement.

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MUSKOX HUSBANDRY; A GUIDE FOR THE CARE, FEEDING AND BREEDING OF CAPTIVE MUSKOXEN. By PAMELA GROVES. Fairbanks: Institute of Arctic Biology, University of Alaska, 1992. Biological Papers of the University of Alaska Special Report No. 5. 148 p., 15 figs., 6 tables, 76 refs., 6 appendices, index. Softbound. US\$30.00.

"Buddha and Mak also were special muskoxen for me. I raised them from calves and they, along with my raven, would go berry picking with me in autumn. They were all good friends . . ." (Acknowledgements, p. xiii).

From the outset it is clear that Pam Groves writes about muskoxen with deep affection and a desire to convey to the reader both sober scientific knowledge and her continuing fascination with these woolly, prehistoric-looking creatures. There cannot be many people who could write of berry picking in the company of muskoxen and describe special ways of caring for "geriatric muskoxen"! The numbers of