### Context

**Canadian Arctic Marine Tourism**
- Melting sea ice creates broader and longer access to “unexplored” areas (Dawson et al., 2018; Stewart et al., 2017; Serreze et al., 2007).
- Tourists on cruise ships and private yachts seek unique natural/cultural experiences (Dawson et al., 2018; Stewart et al., 2017).
- Concern about negative social, cultural, environmental, and safety impacts (Dawson et al., 2018; Stewart et al., 2017).
- Local economic opportunity.

**Wrecks of HMS Erebous and HMS Terror NHS**
- HMS Erebous (11m deep) identified in 2014.
- HMS Terror (24m deep) identified in 2016.
- Jointly owned/cooperatively managed by Parks Canada and Inuit, guided by the Franklin Interim Advisory Committee (FIAC).
- Complex and challenging environment.
- Emerging tourism attraction.

### Research Questions and Methods

#### Research Questions
- What key marine tourism management concerns need to be addressed for the management of the WET NHS?
- What Arctic and shipwreck tourism “best” practices potentially apply to resolve marine tourism concerns and inform context-specific management strategies for the WET NHS?
- What practices and strategies are appropriate for the management of marine tourism related to the WET NHS?

#### Methods
1. Systematic analysis of concerns related to
   - Marine tourism in Nunavut (n=27) and
   - Shipwreck tourism management internationally (n=23).
2. Systematic analysis of “best” management practices that have addressed similar concerns worldwide (n=49).
3. Open-ended telephone (n=1) and email (n=5) interviews with members of the FIAC for expert feedback on context-specific management practices for the WET NHS.

### Findings

Figure 1 depicts the categories of concern and frequency they appeared in the literature. These were then reduced to four key categories of focus deemed within the scope and capacity of this research and not sufficiently addressed in practice.

Figure 2 illustrates the interconnectedness of “best” management practices that have successfully addressed similar concerns around the world. The arrows exhibit related approaches and how they address multiple key categories of concern.

### Summary

- All respondents supported cruise and private yacht tourism at both Franklin wreck sites. Their answers were consistent with each other and support the findings in Figures 1 and 2, adding further micro-level ideas specific to the WET NHS.

#### Feedback from the Franklin Interim Advisory Committee (FIAC)

- Benefit to the community of Gjoa Haven
- Visitor safety and shipwreck integrity
- Unique high-quality visitor experiences

### Preliminary Recommendations

- Visitor guidelines and codes of conduct
- Transparent collaborative management that prioritizes Inuit voices
- Require: local guides, and advanced certifications for activities like SCUBA diving
- Anchoring restrictions with permanent moorings
- Year-round Inuit Guardian program
- Spatially or temporally separate conflicting visitor experiences (e.g., SCUBA diving and glass bottom boats)
- High quality visitor experience products like:
  - Interpretive barge above the HMS Erebous
  - Virtual reality, artifact exhibits, and local gift shop (e.g., in the Nattilik Heritage Centre)
  - Visitor guide publication (see Gwaii Haanas National Park Reserve)
  - ESRI StoryMap (interactive online GIS)