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BBC Perfect Planet - Ahiak Migratory Bird Sanctuary (Karrak Lake) - Arctic Foxes

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ᖃᓄᐃᑦᑑᑎᓂᒃ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖃᓂᐊᕆᐊᖕᒐᓐᓂᒃ

ᖃᓪᓗᓈᑎᑐᑦ: Project Title BBC Perfect Planet - Ahiak Migratory Bird Sanctuary (Karrak Lake) - Arctic Foxes There will be 4 members of crew present on location;•Sarah-Jane Walsh – Field Director•Alain Lusignan – Expedition Leader•Ivo Norenberg – Camera Operator•Tom Crowley - Camera OperatorPerfect Planet is a 5-part wildlife television documentary series, which has been filmed over a 4-year period and is due to air on BBC1 in 2020. Episode 1 focuses on how changes in the distribution of sunlight across the globe drive unique animal behaviours and adaptations. Two of our key sequences will showcase how animals cope with periods of no sunlight and perpetual sunlight. We have already filmed the polar night in Ellesmere Island and now wish to film the Midnight sun in the Ahiak (Queen Maud Gulf) Migratory Bird Sanctuary. This location interests us because there is just a short 5-week window when there is no snow on the ground and it is a race against time for animals to rear their young and get ready for the rapidly approaching winter. Our primary objective will be to film arctic foxes at an active den to document the pups in their first few weeks as they begin to explore their new world beyond their den. An additional part of our filming activities will be to document the large numbers of snow geese that nest around Karrak Lake with the aim to film predation by foxes and or other opportunistic predators such as wolves, wolverines and bears. We would also like to film some scenic landscapes with an unmanned aerial vehicle (drone) and wide shots to showcase the nesting goose colonies.There will be two members of the team at Karrak lake within the Ahiak Migratory Bird Sanctuary from the 15th May – 17th July 2019 and the other two members of crew will be present from the 9th June – 9th July 2019. The crew will be based at a permanent research station which has been in use ever summer since 1991 for migratory bird research. No additional camp or infrastructure will be needed. The crew will arrive will arrive when the bird research crew arrives and stay with them until they close camp on the 1st day of the research season and leave as the research station is being closed. This is the only location they will visit with the exception of stopping at Perry River to swap from a helicopter to a twin otter on departure.The crew will use commercial airlines to reach their point of entry and departure in Cambridge Bay, then charter aircraft as detailed below to reach the research station. All charter aircraft from Cambridge Bay is managed by the Polar Continental Shelf Program. These flights will be shared by the other scientific research teams who will also be working out of the research station. The flights are just used for moving people and equipment in and out of the location and not used for filming or scouting for fox den locations.Crew 1 Outbound: Twin Otter from Cambridge Bay to Karrak Lake – 3.5-hour return flight. Return: Helicopter from Karrak Lake to Perry River, then Twin Otter from Perry River to Cambridge Bay. We are using Perry River as a midway stop to save money on helicopter costs. a twin otter is unable to fly in to Karrak Lake due to unsuitable landing conditions.Crew 2 Outbound: Helicopter from Cambridge Bay to Karrak Lake, a twin otter is unable to make the journey this late in the season.Return: Helicopter from Karrak Lake to Cambridge Bay On location crew will travel on foot and in small boats (10ft aluminium with 16 hp engines) owned by the Karrak Lake Research Station to reach the mainland from the station, which is situated on an island. The research station have 3 boats in total which are stored permanently on site. The boats can only be used once the lake melts from around the 10th June and are just used for crossing from the accommodation which is situated on an island to the main land.Karrak Lake has been the subject of an extensive Arctic Fox study over the past 20 years. Due to the knowledgeable research scientist, it is one of the best places in the world to film at an active den with fox cubs. Arctic foxes - We will be following the advice of the scientific experts who will help us locate the best dens for filming. Filming will take place in a camouflaged blind/hide located close to the den location. The crew will also place remotely operated camouflaged cameras to film much closer to the fox dens (less than 10m). This is already being undertaken by scientists at the same location and involves putting the camera down as quickly as possible, ideally before the pups emerge from the den to avoid disturbance and may need occasional maintenance i.e. Battery changes and memory card swaps. Opportunities to do this will be carefully chosen to avoid disturbance

and under the guidance of the scientists.Nesting Geese - One of the objectives will be to film predation on goose nests by arctic foxes and other predators. Filming will be conducted at a distance and the crew will not approach the nest at a distance deemed to cause disturbance to the geese. The crew will attempt to showcase the scale of the goose colony using a drone (unmanned aerial vehicle). This will be done after egg laying and prior to hatching and fledging when all geese are grounded and on the nest. These flights will only be done at the strict discretion of the research scientists. Take off and landing zones will be >100m from the nesting colony and flights will be conducted at a height which does not illicit any signs of disturbance such as head cocking or leaving the nest. Flights will be conducted at an angle to the birds rather than directly overhead to reduce disturbance. The team will begin at a 100m height above the geese and if no disturbance is seen this height may be reduced. At all times during flight a spotter will watch the behaviour of the geese through binoculars. The aim of these UAV flights will be to showcase the scale of these nesting geese and so generally flight will be high and wide.The team are staying with the Karrak Lake research station who have a pre-existing waste management plan; Dry garbage is burned, food waste is buried, recyclables returned to Cambridge Bay, human waste is buried, grey water released away from open water Potential environmental impacts and mitigation measures The camera operators have worked with arctic foxes before and are familiar with their behaviour and how to identify signs of disturbance and or stress. The only species at risk that we expect to encounter are Reindeer, Grizzly Bear & Musk Ox. If the opportunities are available, we would also like to film the natural behaviours of these species. If it is safe to do so without disturbing the animal the crew will position themselves downwind and at a safe distance with the camera.Measures to avoid dangerous wildlife encounters - Dangerous animals which may be encountered; Arctic wolf (Canis lupus arctos); Grizzly bear (Ursus arctos); Wolverine (Gulo gulo); Muskox (Ovibos moschatus).Each field team will carry a scare pistol/pencil launcher and cartridges, and each person will carry a canister of bear spray. Field teams will also carry a shotgun if necessary the expedition leader has completed the Canadian Firearms Safety Course, and holds a valid Possession and Acquisition licence,Community consultation and involvement We are contacting the following community groups;•Ekaluktutiak Hunters & Trappers Organization •Gjoa Hunters' and Trappers' Organization•Umingmaktok HTO Due to time constraints it would be very difficult to hold any local talks or events however we will send each community a copy of the final program once the series is shown on television around the globe.We will be staying in Cambridge Bay using local hotels, restaurants and taxis for crew when they pass through and supplies for the research station are also managed through Cambridge Bay.Future plans within the protected area - We have no future plans within the Ahiak Migratory Bird Sanctuary after the completion of this trip. The end of this trip marks the end of filming for the whole series which is set to air late 2020

ᐅᐃᐲᑎᑐᑦ: N/A

ᐃᓗᒃᑎᑐᑦ: HᐊᕙHᐊᒻ ᐊᑎᐊBBC-ᑯᑦ – ᓄᓇᔪᐊᑭᑦᑐᑦ – ᐊHᐃᐊᒥ ᑎᖕ`ᒥᔭᑦ ᑎᑭᑦᑕᖅᑐᑦ ᓇᔪᒐᐃᑦ (Hᐊᓐᓂᖕᒐᔪᒃ) ᑎᓇᖕᒐᓂᐊᑦ.ᑐᖕᓯᕋᑐᒻ ᐊᑎᐊ ᑐᕋᒃᐱᐊᑕᓗ ᓇᐅᓇᐃᖅᑯᑕᐃᑦᓂᒃ ᔪᐊᑕᓐ ᖁᖕᒥᐊᓕᐅᖅᑎSilverback ᖁᖕᒥᐊᓕᐅᖅᑎ ᓕᒥᑎᑦ/ ᓄᓇᔪᐊᑦᑭᑦᑐᑦ ᖁᖕᒥᐊᓕᐅᑎᑦ ᓕᒥᑎᑦ.Silverback ᖁᖕᒥᐊᓕᐅᖅᑎ 1 St. Augustine’s Yard, Gaunts Lane, Bristol, BSI, SDE, UK.ᖃᓇᑕᐅᔭᑯᑦ ᑎᑎᕋᖕᕕᐊᑦ: nick.jordan@silverbackfilms.tv, Hᐃᕙᔭᐅ: +44 (0) 119 992 7257ᓯᐅᕿ–ᔑᓐ ᑯᐊᔅ ᖃᐅᔑHᐊᐃᔑ ᓄᓇᐃᓇᖅᒥ ᐃᒃᑯᐊᒃᑎSilverback ᖁᖕᒥᐊᓕᐅᖅᑎ ᓕᒥᑎᑦ ᓄᓇᔪᐊᖅᑭᑦᑐᑦ ᖁᖕᒥᐊᓕᐅᑎᑦ ᓕᒥᑎᑦ.Silverback ᖁᖕᒥᐊᓕᐅᖅᑎ 1 St. Augustine’s Yard, Gaunts Lane, Bristol BSI, SDE, UKᖃᓇᑕᐅᔭᑯᑦ ᑎᑎᕋᖕᕕᐊᑦ: sarah.walsh@silverbackfilms.tv Hᐃᕙᔭᐅ: +44 (0) 117 992 7277ᓇᓪᓗᒥᑦ Hᐊᕙᑭᑦ ᑕᑉᑯᐊᓗ ᐅᓐᓂᑦ ᐳᓚᖅᑎᑦ ᐃᖃᔪᖅᑐᒃᑕᐅᓂᐊᑐᑦ ᐱᓐᓇᓇᐊᓕᐅᖅᑎᑦ ᐊᑕᒍᑦHᐃᑕᒪᐅᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᖁᖕᒥᐊᓕᐅᖅᑎᑦ ᑕᓪᕙᓂ ᖁᖕᒥᐊᓕᐅᖅᕕᐊᓂᑦ;•ᓯᐅᕿ ᔑᓐ ᕕᐊᔅ - ᓄᓇᐃᓇᖅᒥ ᐃᒃᑯᐊᒃᑎ•ᐊᓚᐃᓐ ᓱᓯᖕᓇᓐ - Hᐊᕙᒃᑎᓄᑦ Hᐃᕗᓕᖅᑎ•ᐃᕗ ᓄᓇᓐᐳᒃ - ᖁᖕᒥᐊᓕᐅᖅᑐᒃ•ᑕᒻ ᑯᑭᓕ - ᖁᖕᒥᐊᓕᐅᖅᑐᒃHᐊᕙHᐊᓂᒃ ᐃᓂᕈᒪᔭᐃᑦᓄᓇᔪᐊᑦᑭᑦᑐ ᑕᓕᒪᓂᒃ ᖁᖕᒥᐊᒃHᐊᓕᒃ ᐊᖕᒍᑎHᐊᓂᒃ ᐅᓂᑉᖃᒃᑐᑦ, ᖁᖕᒥᐊᓕᐅᖅHᐃᒪᔪᑦ Hᐃᑕᒪᓂᒃ ᐅᑭᐅᓂᒃ ᖁᖕᒥᐊᒃᑕHᐊᐅᑉᓗᑎᒃ BBC 1-ᒥ 2020 ᖑᖅᑲᑦ. Hᐃᕗᓕᒃ ᖁᖕᒥᐊᒐᒃHᐊᒃ ᐅᓂᑉᑲᓗᐊᒃᐸᒐᐃᑦ ᐊᓚᖑᐸᓕᐊᔪᑦ Hᐃᖅᑭᓇᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᔪᐊᖅᒥ ᐃᖕᒥᕿᔪᑕᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᔪᑕᐅᑉᓗᑎᒃᓗ ᐊᖕᒍᑎᒃHᐊᑦ ᐃᓄHᖅᐃᓄᑦ. ᒪᓪᕈᒃ ᖁᖕᒥᐊᓕᐅᑕᑉᑎᓂᑦ ᐅᓂᑉᑲᕿHᐅᐊᑦ ᖃᓄ ᐊᖕᒍᑎᒃHᐊᐃᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᕿᒃᐸᒥᐊHᐃᑦ Hᐃᖅᑭᓇᕈᐃᕿᖕᒐ Hᐃᖅᑭᓇᖅᓂᒃᕿᖕᒐᓗ. ᖁᖕᒥᐊᓕᐅHᐃᒪᔪᑯᑦ ᓇᓄᐃᑦ ᐅᓐᓄᒃᑐᒥ ᐊᐅᔪᐃᑐᒥ ᑕᑦᔭᓗ ᖁᖕᒥᐊᓕᐅᕈᒪᔪᑯᑦ ᐅᓄᒃᑐᒥ Hᐃᖅᑭᓇᒃᑐᒃ ᐊHᐃᐊᒥ (ᐊHᐃᐊᒻ ᐃᑭᕿHᐊᓂ) ᑎᖕᒥᔭᑦ ᑎᑭᑦᑕᒃᑐᑦ ᓇᔪᒐᐃᓂᑦ. Hᐊᒻᓇ ᓄᓇ ᐃHᐅᒪᒥᓗᐊᖅᐸᒃᑕᕗᑦ ᓇᐃᒻᒪᑦ ᑕᓪᓕᒪᓂᒃ ᓴᐊᓐᑎᒃHᐃᑉᓗᑎᒃ HᐊᕙᕕᒃHᐊᑦ ᐊᐳᑕᐃᒃᑎᓗᒍ ᓄᓇᒥ ᐃᒪᖅᓗ Hᐃᕕᑭᓂᐊᓂᒃ ᐊᖕᒍᑎHᐊᓄᑦ ᐃᖅᓂᐅᖅᑐᓂ ᐃᒪᓗ ᐅᒃᑭᐊHᐊᒎᑦ ᐸᖅᓇᐃᔭᐃᔪᓂᒃ.HᐊᕙᒃHᐊᓪᓗᐊᓇᔪᒪᔭᑯᑦ

ᖁᖏᐊᓕᐅᕐᓗᒋᑦ ᑎᕆᖓᓂᐊᑦ ᐱᐊᕋᐃᑕ ᕼᐃᑎᒥᖕᓂᑦ ᖁᖏᐊᕐᓗᒋᑦ ᐃᕐᓂᐅᒐᕐᑐᒥᑦ ᐊᓂᕙᓕᐊᔪᓄᑦ ᕼᐃᑎᒥᖕᓂᑦ. ᐊᕼᐃᐊᒍᓪᓗ ᖁᖏᐊᓕᐅᕐᐸᖕᓂᐊᕐᑐᒍᑦ ᐊᒥᕼᐅᐊᔪᓂᒃ ᑲᖑᖕᓂᒃ ᐃᕙᔪᑦ ᕼᐊᓐᖓᔪᕐᒥ ᓇᐊᕼᐅᕆᓗᒋᑦ ᖁᖏᐊᓕᐅᕐᑕᕼᐊᑦ ᑎᒋᖓᓂᐊᓂᒃ ᐊᖑᓂᐊᕐᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐊᕼᐃᓂᒃᓗ ᐊᖑᑎᕼᐊᓂᒃ ᑕᑉᑯᐊᑐᑦ ᐊᒪᖁᓂᒃ, ᑲᕕᖕᓂᒃ ᐊᒃᕼᐊᓂᒃᓗ. ᖁᖏᐊᓕᐅᕈᒪᔭᑯᑦᓗ ᓄᓇᐃᑦ ᐊᕼᐃᑐᑦ ᐱᓐᓂᒃᑐ ᑎᖕᒥᑦᑕᑎᑕᐃᒍᑦ (ᐃᖕᓂᑯᑎᓕᓄᐊᒍᑦ) ᖁᓚᓂᑦᓗ ᐱᒃᔭᓕᐅᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᑕᑯᕼᐊᐅᑉᑲᐃᔪᓂᒃ ᐅᑉᓗᐃᓂᒃ ᑲᖑᐃᑦ.ᕼᐊᕙᒃᕼᐊᐃᑕ ᓇᔪᖓᐃᑦᐊᕼᐃᐊᒥ ᑎᖕᒥᔭᑦ ᑎᑭᑦᑕᒃᑐᑦ ᓇᔪᒐᐃ ᕼᐊᓂᖓᔪᒥᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᕼᐊᐃᔨᑦ ᕼᐊᕙᒃᕕᐊᓂᑦ – 67 13 59.99 N, -100 15 0.00 Eᕼᐊᕙᒃᕕᒃᕼᐊᑦ ᐅᑉᓗᒃ ᕼᐃᕕᑐᓂᐊᓗ ᐳᓚᕐᕕᕼᐊᑦ ᑕᒪᖓᑦ ᒧᓇᕐᑕᐅᔪᓄᑦᒪᓪᕈᓂᐊᑐᑦ ᖁᖏᐊᓕᐅᕐᑎᑦ ᕼᐊᓂᖓᔪᕐᒥ ᑕᓪᕙᓂ ᐊᕼᐃᐊᒥ ᑎᖕᒥᑦᔭᑦ ᑎᑭᑦᑕᑐᑦ ᓇᔪᒐᐃᓂᑦ ᒪᐃ 15–ᒥᑦ ᔪᓚᐃ 17-ᒧᑦ. 2019–ᒥ ᐊᕼᐃᓗ ᒪᓪᒍᒃ ᖁᖏᐊᓕᐅᕐᑎᑦ ᑎᑭᒪᓇᕼᐅᐊᑦ ᔪᓐ 9-ᒥᑦ ᔪᓚᐃ 9–ᒧᑦ 2019-ᒥ. ᖁᖏᐊᓕᐅᕐᑎᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᕼᐊᐃᕕᓗᐊᕐᒥ ᕼᐊᕙᒪᕼᐅᐊᑦ ᐊᑐᒃᑕᐅᕼᐃᒪᕼᐊᑐᒥ 1991–ᒥᑦ ᑎᖕᒥᑦᔭᓂᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᕼᐊᐃᔪᓂᒃ.ᐊᕼᐃᐊᒍᑦ ᑐᐱᒃᑐᕋᕼᐅᐊᖕᒥᑐᑦ ᐃᒃᓗᐸᓕᐅᓚᐃᓄᑎᒃᓗ. ᖁᖏᐊᓕᐅᕐᑎᑦ ᑎᑭᓂᐊᕐᑐᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᕼᐊᐃᔨᑦ ᑎᑭᑉᐸᑕ ᓇᔪᕐᑐᒥᓪᓗ ᑐᐱᒃᑐᕐᕕᐊᑦ ᐅᒥᕐᕼᐃᓗᒍ ᕼᐃᕗᓕᐊᓂᑦ ᐅᑉᓗᐊᓂᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᕼᐊᕕᓂᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᕐᓗᑎᒃᓗ ᖃᐅᔨᕼᐊᕕᐊᑦ ᐅᒥᒃᑕᐅᐸᑦ. ᕼᐊᒻᓇᑐᐊ ᓄᓇ ᐳᓚᕐᓂᐊᕼᐃᒪᔭᑦ ᑭᕼᐃᒥ ᓄᑦᖃᖅᓗᑎᒃᓗ ᑯᒃᔪᐊᒥ ᕼᐊᓕᑲᑉᑕᒥᑦ ᑎᖕᒥᐊᕐᒍᖓᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᐅᓚᕕᒃᕼᐊᓂᑦ.ᖃᓄᒃ ᐊᐅᓚᕋᕼᐅᐊᑦᖁᖏᐊᓕᐅᕐᑎᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᕋᕼᐅᐊᑦ ᐊᖕᒥᔪᑯᑦ ᑎᖕᒥᐊᑯᑦ ᑎᑭᕕᕐᕼᐊᓄᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᕕᕼᐊᓄᓪᓗ ᐃᖃᓗᒃᑐᑦᑎᐊᒥᑦ, ᑕᓪᕙᖓᑦ ᔭᐊᑦᑕᒃᑐᑎᒃ ᑎᖕᒥᐊᒥᑦ ᐃᓚᑐᕼᐃᑎᕼᐃᒪᔪᑐᑦ ᐊᑕᐊᓂ ᑕᓪᕗᖓ ᖃᐅᔨᕼᐊᕕᒃᕼᐊᐃᓄᑦ. ᑕᒪᕐᓂ ᔭᑦᑕᒃᕼᐃᒪᔭᐃᑦ ᑎᖕᒥᐊᑦ ᐃᖃᓗᒃᑐᑦᑎᐊᕐᒥᑦ ᒧᓇᒃᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᑕᑉᑯᓂᖓᑦ ᐅᑭᐅᕐᑕᒃᑐᒥ ᓄᓇᖃᑎᒥᓂᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑉᖃᑕᐃᒍᑦ. ᑎᖕᒥᖃᑎᖃᕐᓂᐊᑐᑦ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᑎᒥᓗᑎᑦ ᑕᑉᑯᐊᓗ ᖃᐅᔨᕼᐊᐃᔨᑦ ᕼᐊᕙᖃᑎᒥᑦ ᕼᐊᕙᓐᓂᐊᕐᕼᐃᒪᔪᓗ ᑕᓪᕙᓂ ᖃᐅᔨᕼᐊᕕᐊᓂᑦ. ᑎᖕᒥᕙᓂᐊᑦ ᐊᒃᔭᕐᑕᓗᒥᑦ ᕼᐊᕙᒃᑎᑦ ᐃᖕᒥᓪᕈᑕᐃᓗ ᕼᐊᕙᖕᕕᓄᑦ ᐊᑐᒃᑕᐅᓚᐃᑐᑎᒃᓗ ᖁᖏᐊᓕᐅᕐᑐᓂᑦ ᑎᕆᖓᓂᐊᓂ ᕼᐃᑎᕼᐃᐅᕈᑎᒥᑐᒥᓪᓗᓐᓂᑦ.ᕼᐊᕙᒃᑎ 1ᐊᐅᓚᒃᑎᕕᐊᑦ: ᒪᓪᕈᓕ ᑎᖕᒥᐊᒃ ᐃᖃᓗᒃᑐᑎᐊᒥᑦ ᕼᐊᓂᖓᔪᕐᒍᑦ – ᐱᖓᕼᐅᓂᒃ ᐊᕐᕙᓂᒃᓗ ᐃᖃᐊᓂᓂ ᑎᖕᒥᔪᒃᕼᐊᑦ.ᐅᑎᕐᓗᑎᒃ: ᕼᐊᓕᑲᑉᑕᑯᑦ ᕼᐊᓐᓂᖓᔪᒥᑦ ᑯᒃᔪᐊᒍᑦ, ᑕᓪᕙᖓ ᒪᓪᕈᓕᑯᑦ ᑯᒃᔪᐊᕐᒥᑦ ᐃᖃᓗᒃᑐᑎᐊᒍᖓᓗᑎᒃ. ᑯᒃᔪᐊ ᓄᑦᖃᒃᕕᒥᓇᓱᐊᑕᑯᑦ ᐊᑯᓐᖓᓂ ᒪᓂᑐᒃᐸᓪᓚᒃᑕᐃᓚᑉᓗᑕ ᕼᐊᓕᑲᑉᑕᑦ ᐊᑭᕐᕼᐊᐃᓂᒃ. ᒪᓪᕈᓕᒃ ᑎᖕᒥᐊᒃ ᒥᑦᑕᕐᑐᓚᐃᒪᑦ ᕼᐊᓂᖓᔪᕐᒥ ᒥᕕᒃᕼᐊᐃᓪᓚᒍᑦ.ᕼᐊᕙᒃᑎ 2ᐊᐅᓚᒃᑎᕕᐊᑦ: ᕼᐊᓕᑲᑉᑕᑯᑦ ᐃᖃᓗᒃᑐᑎᐊᒥᑦ ᕼᐊᓂᖓᔪᕐᒍᑦ, ᒪᓪᕈᓕ ᑎᖕᒥᓚᐃᕐᒪᑦ ᑕᓪᕗᖓ ᑭᖑᕙᒃᑎᖕᒪᑦ.ᐅᑎᕐᓗᑎᒃ: ᕼᐊᓕᑲᑉᑕᑯᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᕼᐊᓂᖓᔪᒥᑦ ᐃᖃᓗᒃᑐᑦᑎᐊᒍᑦ.ᕼᐊᕙᒃᕕᐊᓂᑦ ᕼᐊᕙᒃᑐᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᕐᐸᖕᓂᐊᑦ ᐱᕼᐅᒃᓗᑎᒃ ᒥᑭᔪᑯᓗ ᖃᔭᑯᑦ (10ᕕᑦᓂᒃ ᑕᑭᔭᕐᑐᓂᒃ 16hp ᓂᒃ ᐃᖕᓂᖁᑎᖃᖅᓗᑎᒃ) ᓇᖕᒥᓂᕆᔭᐅᔪᑦ ᕼᐊᓐᓂᖓᔪᕐᒥ ᖃᐅᔨᕼᐊᕕᐊᓂᑦ ᐃᑲᕈᑎᒃᕼᐊᐃᑦ ᐊᕼᐃᐊᒍᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᕼᐊᕕᖕᓂᑦ ᕿᑭᖅᑕᒥᑦᑐᒥᑦ. ᖃᐅᔨᕼᐊᐃᔨᑦ ᕼᐊᕙᕕᐊᑦ ᐱᖓᕼᐅᓂᒃ ᖃᔭᓂᑦ ᓇᐊᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᑐᑦᖁᒪᕙᒃᑐᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᕼᐊᕕᐊᓂᑦ. ᖃᐃᓇᑦ ᐊᑐᕐᑕᐅᕙᒃᑐᑦ ᑕᕼᐃᒃ ᕼᐃᑯᐃᕋᖓᑦ ᔪᓐ 10 ᕼᐊᓂᐊᓂ ᐃᑲᕈᑕᐅᕙᒃᕼᐅᑎᒃ ᕼᐃᓂᒃᑕᕐᕕᓂᑦ ᕿᑭᖅᑕᒥᑦ ᑕᓪᕗᖓ ᐊᕼᐃᐊᒍᑦ.ᐃᓚᑐᒃᕼᐃᑎᑦ ᕼᐊᕙᒥᓐᓂᑦ ᓇᐅᓇᐃᑯᑕᓗᕼᐊᓂᖓᔪᒃ ᑕᕼᐃᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᕼᐊᐃᕕᓗᐊᕕᖃᑕᒃᑐᒃ ᑎᕆᖓᓂᐊᓂᒃ 20 ᐅᑭᐅᑦ ᓇᐊᓪᓗᒋᑦ. ᐃᓚᕼᐃᒪᑦᑎᐊᕐᑐᒥᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᕼᐊᐃᕕᖅᓄᑎᒃ ᖁᖏᐊᒃᕼᐊᓕᐅᕐᕕᑭᑦᑐᒃ ᓄᓇ ᓄᓇᔪᐊᕐᒥ ᑕᐊᒪᑦ ᕼᐃᑎᖃᕋᒥ ᑎᕆᖓᓂᐊᑦ ᐱᐊᕋᐃᖕᓂᒃ.ᑎᕆᖓᓂᐊᑦ - ᐅᖃᐅᕼᐃᑦᑕ ᖃᐅᔨᕼᐊᐃᔨᑦ ᐊᔪᐃᑦᑐᑦ ᓇᐊᓚᒃᐸᖕᓂᐊᑕᒃᑯᑦ ᐸᕿᑦᑎᓇᕼᐅᐊᕐᓗᑕ ᕼᐃᑎᓐᓂᒃ ᖁᖏᐊᓕᐅᕐᑕᒃᕼᐊᑦ. ᖁᖏᐊᓕᐅᕐᐸᖕᓂᐊᑦ ᐃᓚᑦᑐᕆᓇᐃᑐᓂᒃ ᐃᕋᒃᑐᒃᕕᖃᖅᓗᑎᒃ ᕼᐊᓂᐊᓂ ᕼᐃᑎᑦᑕ.ᖁᖏᐊᓕᐅᕐᑎᑦ ᖁᖏᐊᓕᐅᕐᐸᖕᓂᐊᑦ ᐃᓚᑦᑐᕼᕆᓇᐃᑐᓂᒃ ᐱᒃᔭᓕᐅᕐᑎᑯᑦ ᖁᖏᐊᓕᐅᕆᐊᒥᒃ ᖃᓂᓪᕈᐊᓂᑦ ᕼᐃᑎᑦ (10 ᒥᑐ ᐊᕙᑦᑯᑦᑕᐃᓚᓗᒍ). ᑕᐃᒪ ᖃᐅᔨᕼᐊᐃᔨᑦ ᕼᐊᕙᑉᐸᓚᕐᑐᑦ ᑕᓪᕙᓂ ᓇᔪᒐᓂ ᐃᒪᓗ, ᐱᒃᔭᓕᐅᑕᐃᑦ ᕿᓚᒻᒥᐅᕋᕼᐅᐊᕼᐅᒥᑦ ᐃᐱᕋᕋᕼᐅᐊᐸᒐᐃᑦ, ᑎᕆᖓᓂᐊᑦ ᐱᐊᕋᐃᑦ ᓄᐃᑎᕐᓇᑎᒃ ᕼᐃᑎᒥᑦ ᖁᐃᖕᒥᓇᐃᓇᕼᐅᐊᕼᐅᑎᑦ ᐃᓚᓐᓂᓗ ᐃᕼᐅᐊᒃᕼᐊᒃᑕᐅᕙᒃᑐᕼᐊᐃᑦ ᑕᑉᑯᐊᑦ ᐸᑐᓕᑦ ᕼᐃᒥᕼᐅᒥᑦ ᑐᑦᖁᒪᕕᓪᓗ ᐊᓕᖑᑎᒃᕼᐅᒥᑦ. ᕼᐃᒥᒃᕼᐃᕕᒃᕼᐊᐃᑦ ᑕᑉᑯᓂᖓᑦ ᐱᑦᑎᐊᕋᕼᐅᐊᒃᐸᖕᓂᐊᑦ ᑯᐃᒥᓇᐃᓐᓇᕼᐅᐊᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᐅᖃᕼᐃᒃᑯᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᕼᐊᐃᔨᑦ.ᐃᕙᔪᑦ ᑲᖑᐃᑦ – ᐊᑕᐅᕼᐃᒃ ᕼᐊᕙᓇᔪᒪᔭᑦ ᑕᐃᒻᒪ ᖁᖏᐊᓕᐅᕐᑐᒥᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᕼᐅᐊᕐᑐᑦ ᑲᖑᖕᓂᒃ ᑎᕆᖓᓂᐊᑦ ᐊᕼᐃᒥᓐᓂᒃᓗ ᐊᖑᑦᑎᒃᕼᐊᓂᒃ. ᖁᖏᐊᓕᐅᕐᐸᖕᓂᐊᑦ ᐅᖓᕼᐃᐊᒃᑐᒥᒃ ᑕᑉᑯᐊᓗ ᖁᖏᐊᓕᐅᕐᑐᑦ ᐅᐸᒐᕼᐅᐊᑕᐃᓕᕙᖕᓂᐊᕐᒐᐃᑦ ᐅᑉᓗᐃᑕ ᑯᐃᖕᒥᓇᐅᑎᑦᑐᒥᑦ ᑲᖑᖕᓄᑦ. ᖁᖏᐊᓕᐅᕐᑐᑦ ᑕᒪᑦᑭᕋᕼᐅᐊᓂᐊᑕᐃᑦ ᐱᒃᔭᓕᐅᕐᑎᑯᑦ ᑲᖑᐃᑦ ᓇᔪᒐᐃᑦ ᑎᖕᒥᑦᑕᒃᑐᑯᑦ ᐱᒃᔭᓕᐅᑎᑯᑦ (ᐃᓗᐃᑦᑐᒃ ᑎᖕᒥᑦᑕᕐᑐᒃ ᐃᖕᒥᓪᕈᑎᒃ). ᑕᐃᒪ ᐱᒃᔭᓕᐅᕐᐸᒪᕼᐅᐊᑦ ᐃᕙᓕᕈᒥᒃ ᒪᓐᓂᖕᓂᒃ ᐊᕼᐃᕈᑎᑦᑎᓇᒥᓗ ᒪᓐᓂᑦ ᑕᒪᖕᓂᑦ ᑲᖑᐃᑦ ᐅᑉᓗᐃᓂᑦ ᐃᕙᓕᕈᒥᒃ. ᑕᑉᑯᐊ ᑎᖕᒥᑦᑕᑐᑦ ᐱᒃᔭᓕᐅᑎᑦ ᐊᑐᒃᑕᐅᕙᖕᓂᐊᑦ ᐱᑦᖁᔭᐅᒍᒥᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᕼᐊᐃᔨᓂᑦ. ᐊᐅᓚᒃᑎᑕᐅᕙᖕᓂᐊᑦ ᒥᑦᑕᖅᑐᒃᑎᑕᐅᓗᑎᒃ 100 ᒥᑐᑦ ᕼᐊᓂᐊᓂ ᐅᑉᓗᐃᓂ ᑲᖑᐃᑦ ᑎᖕᒥᑉᑲᑎᑕᐅᕙᖕᓂᐊᓗ ᐊᒃᑐᖅᑕᐃᓚᓗᒥᑦ ᓂᐊᖁᐃᓄᑦ ᐅᑉᓗᐃᓂᒃᓗ ᕿᒪᒐᕼᐅᐊᕋᖓᒥᒃ. ᑎᖕᒥᑦᑕᕐᑐᓂᒃ ᑎᖕᒥᑉᑲᐃᕙᖕᓂᐊᑦ ᕼᐊᓂᐊᒍᕼᐅᑎᒃ ᖁᓚᐅᕼᐃᒪᐃᑐᓂᒃ ᑯᐃᖕᒥᓇᐃᓇᕼᐅᐊᕼᐅᑎᒃ.ᖃᐅᔨᕼᐊᐃᕙᖕᓂᐊᑦ 100-ᒥᑐᕐᓂᒃ ᖁᓚᒍᑦ ᑲᖑᐃᑦ ᐃᒪᑦᓗ ᑯᐃᒥᓐᓇᐃᑦᑯᒻᒥᒃ ᑲᖑᖕᓄᑦ ᐊᒃᐸᕼᐃᕙᖕᓂᐊᑦ, ᑎᖕᒥᑦᑕᖅᑐᒃ ᑎᖕᒥᑎᑦᓗᒍ ᒧᓇᒃᑎᖃᖅᕙᖕᓂᐊᑦ. ᑎᖕᒥᑦᑕᒃᑐᒃ ᖁᖏᐊᕐᑐᒥᒃ ᑲᖑᖕᓂᒃ ᕿᖑᑎᑯᑦ. ᑎᖕᒥᑦᑕᖅᑐᓂᒃ UAV–ᓂᒃ ᐃᖕᒥᓪᕋᑉᑲᐃᕙᖕᓂᐊᑦ ᑕᐅᑐᒃᑎᑦᑎᔭᕐᒥᓂ ᐊᒥᕼᐅᐊᔪᐃᑕ ᑲᖑᐃᑦ ᑕᓪᕗᓇ ᖁᓪᕙᕼᐃᒃᑐᒥ ᑎᖕᒥᕙᓪᓂᐊᑦ.ᐃᒃᑲᑯᐃᑦᕼᐊᕙᒃᑎᑦ ᓇᔪᕋᕼᐅᐊᒃᑕᑦ ᕼᐊᓂᖓᔪᕐᒥ ᖃᐅᔨᕼᐊᕐᕕᒃ ᑕᓪᕙᓂ ᐃᖃᑯᐃᓐᓂᕐᒥ ᐸᖕᓇᐃᔭᐅᑎᓪᒥᑦ; ᐸᓐᓂᐅᒪᔪᑦ ᐃᖅᑯᐃᑦ ᐃᑯᓪᓚᒃᑎᑕᐅᕙᒃᑐᑦ, ᓂᕿᕙᓗᐃᑦ ᐃᖃᑯᐃᑦ ᕼᐊᐅᔭᐅᕙᒃᑐᑦ, ᐊᑐᒃᑕᐅᖏᓪᓚᑐᑦ ᐅᑎᒃᑎᑕᐅᕙᒃᑐᑦ ᐃᖃᓗᒃᑐᑦᑎᐊᒍᑦ , ᐊᓇᒃᑯᐃᑦ ᕼᐊᐅᔭᐅᕙᒃᑐᑦ, ᑯᕕᑯᐃᓪᓗ ᐃᒻᒪᑦ ᑯᕕᔭᐅᕙᒃᑐᑦ ᐃᒪᑎᒃᑐᑦ ᐊᕼᐃᐊᓂᑦ.ᐊᕙᒃᑎᓄᑦ ᒥᕼᐃᖕᓇᐅᑕᐅᓚᒃᑐᑦ ᐃᕼᐅᐊᒃᕼᐊᐅᑎᑦᓗ ᕼᐊᕙᐅᕼᐃᑦᖁᖏᐊᓕᐅᕐᑎᑦ ᖁᖏᐊᓕᐅᕼᐃᒪᕙᒪᐃᑦ ᑎᓇᒪᓂᐊᑦ ᕼᐃᕗᐊᓂ ᑕᓪᕗᓇ ᐱᑦᖁᕼᐃᑦ ᓇᓗᕼᐅᐃᕼᐃᒪᓕᕐᑕᐃᑦ ᑕᐃᒪᓗ ᐃᓚᑐᕼᐃᔭᒥᒃ ᑯᐃᖕᒥᓐᓇᐅᑎᓂᒃ ᐃᕼᐅᒪᐊᓗᑎᓂᒃᓗ. ᑕᑉᑯᐊ ᐊᒥᕐᓇᕼᐊᔪᑦ ᐊᖑᑎᒃᕼᐊᑦ ᑕᐅᑐᖕᓂᐊᕋᕼᐅᒥᔭᒃᑯᑦ ᑕᑉᑯᐊᖑᔪᑦ ᑐᒃᑐᐃᑦ, ᐊᒃᕼᐊᐃᑦ ᐅᒥᖕᒪᐃᓪᓗ. ᖁᖏᐊᓕᐅᓚᕋᑉᑎᑦᑯ, ᖁᖏᐊᓕᕈᒪᔭᒃᑯᑦ ᐱᑦᖁᕼᐃᑕ ᕼᐊᑉᑯᐊ ᐊᖑᑎᒃᕼᐊ.ᑦ ᐊᒥᕐᓇᐃᑐᒥᑦ ᖁᖏᐊᓕᐅᓚᕈᑉᑕ ᑯᐃᖕᒥᓇᐅᑎᕼᐃᒪᐃᑐᒥᑦ ᐊᖑᑎᒃᕼᐊᓄᑦ ᖁᖏᐊᓕᐅᕋᕼᐅᐊᕐᐸᖕᓂᐊᑦ ᕼᐃᕗᓪᕋᓂᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᓄᕿᒥᑦ ᐊᒥᕐᓇᐃᑦᑐᒥᓗ ᐱᒃᔭᓕᐅᕐᓗᑎᒃ.ᕼᐊᕙᐅᕼᐃᒃᕼᐊᑦ ᐊᒥᓇᐃᓐᓂᕐᒍᑦ ᐊᖑᑎᕼᐊᓂᒃ ᐸᕿᑎᓐᓂᕈᒥᒃᐊᒥᓇᒃᑐᓂᒃ ᐊᖑᑎᕼᐊᓂᒃ ᐸᒃᕿᑎᓂᐊᕋᕼᐅᒥᔪᑦ:ᐊᒪᕈᖅ (Canis lupus actos); ᐊᕼᐊᒃ (Ursus

actos); ᖃᓪᕕᑦ (Gulu gulu); ᐅᒥᖕᒪᒃ (Ovibos moschatus).ᑕᒪᖕᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᐃᓇᕐᒥ ᕼᐊᕙᑯᑦ ᕼᐃᒃᑯᑎᒥᐊᕐᓂᐊᑦ/ ᑎᑎᕋᐅᑎᒃᐸᓗᒃᑐᓂᓗ ᕼᐃᒃᑯᑎᓂᒃ ᖃᒃᔪᕼᐊᐃᓂᒃᓗ, ᑕᒻᒪᖕᓂᒃᓗ ᕼᐊᕙᒃᑎᑦ ᑎᒍᒥᐊᕐᐸᖕᓂᐊᑦ ᐊᕐᕼᐊᓄᑦ ᐃᕼᐃᓚᑦᔪᑎᓂᒃ. ᓄᓇᐃᓇᕐᒥ ᕼᐊᕙᒃᑎᑦ ᕼᐊᑦᑲᓪᒋᐊᕐᐸᖕᓂᐊᑦᑕᐅᒃ ᐃᕼᐊᓯᐊᖕᓇᕼᐃᒃᐸᑦ ᐊᑐᒃᑕᕼᐊᐃᓂᒃ, ᕼᐊᕙᒃᑎᓄᑦ ᕼᐃᕗᓪᓕᑎ ᐃᓂᕐᕼᐃᒪᓕᕐᑕᑦ ᑕᒻᓇ ᑲᓂᑦᑎᐊᓐ ᕼᐃᕐᑯᑎᓕᓯᔨᑦ ᐊᒥᕐᓇᐃᓂᕐᒍᑦ ᐃᓕᕼᐊᕐᑕᒃᕼᐊᑦ, ᑎᒍᒥᐊᕐᑎᐅᓕᕼᐅᓂ ᑎᒍᒥᐊᓚᓕᖅᑐᒃ ᐱᓐᓇᓯᐅᓕᐅᕐᑎᓗ ᓚᐃᔨᐅᑕᓂᒃ.ᓄᓇᓚᖅᓂᒃ ᑲᑎᒪᕗᑦ ᐃᓚᐅᑉᑲᐃᔪᓪᓗᕼᐊᑉᑯᐊ ᕼᐊᕙᒃᕕᑦ ᕼᐃᕙᔭᒃᐸᖕᓂᐊᕐᑕᕗᑦ ᔭᓄᐊᓯᒥ ᕼᐊᑉᑯᐊᑦ ᓇᐅᓇᐃᑦᑯᑕᑦ ᓄᒥᒃᑎᑕᐅᑦᑕᒃᑲᑕ;•ᐃᖃᓗᒃᑐᑦᑎᐊᒥ ᐊᖕᒍᓂᐊᕐᑎᑦ ᓇᓐᓂᓯᐊᒃᑐᒃᑎᑦᓗ ᑲᑎᖕᒪᔨᑦ•ᐅᒃᕼᐅᒃᑐᒥ ᐊᖕᒍᓂᐊᕐᑎᑦ ᓇᓐᓂᓯᐊᕐᑐᒃᑎᑦᓗ ᑲᑎᖕᒪᔨᑦ•ᐅᒥᖕᒪᒃᑐᖅ HTOᕼᐊᕙᖕᕕᕼᐊᑯᑦ ᕼᐃᕕᑭᔭᕋᒥᒃ ᐊᔪᖕᓇᕐᓂᐊᕐᑐᒃ ᑲᑎᒪᖃᑎᒋᔭᒥᒃ ᓄᓇᓪᓚᕐᒥᐅᑦ ᕼᐅᓕᓗᖅᖃᑎᒋᔭᕐᒥᓗ ᑭᕼᐃᒥ ᑕᒪᖕᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᓚᑦ ᐊᑦᔨᕐᑯᑕᓕᐅᕐᕼᐃᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᐃᓂᒃᕼᐃᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᕼᐊᕙᒃᕼᐊᕗᑦ ᓇᐅᓇᐃᑯᑕᐃᓂᒃ ᑐᓂᔭᐅᓂᐊᕐᑐᑦ ᖁᓐᖏᐊᒃᕼᐊᑦ ᑕᑯᒃᕼᐊᐅᓕᒃᑲᑕ ᖁᖕᒋᐊᕿᑎᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᑉᔪᐊᒥ ᑕᐊᒪᑦ.ᐃᖃᓗᒃᑐᑦᑎᐊᕐᒥᓂᐊᕐᑐᒍᑦ ᐊᑐᒃᓗᒋᑦ ᕼᐃᓂᒃᑕᕐᕕᑦ, ᓂᓯᕕᑦ, ᑕᐊᒃᔨᓪᓗ ᖁᖕᒋᐊᓕᐅᕐᑎᓄᑦ ᑎᑭᑉᐸᑕ ᕼᐅᓇᕐᑯᑎᕼᐊᐃᓗ ᖃᐅᔨᕼᐊᕕᐅᑉ ᕼᐊᕙᒃᕕᐊᑦ ᒧᓇᕐᑕᐅᕙᖕᓂᐊᑦ ᐃᖃᓗᒃᑐᑎᐊᒥᑦ.ᕼᐃᕗᓂᒃᕼᐊᒥ ᐸᕐᓇᐃᔭᐅᑎᑦ ᕼᐊᐳᒻᒥᔭᐅᔪᓄᑦ ᓄᓇᓂᑦᕼᐃᕗᓂᕐᕼᐊᒥ ᐸᖕᓇᐃᔭᐅᑕᐃᑦᑐᒍᑦ ᑕᓪᕙᓂ ᐊᕼᐃᐊᒥ ᑎᖕᒥᑦᔭᑦ ᑎᑭᑦᑕᖅᑐᑦ ᓇᔪᒐᐃᓂᑦ ᕼᐊᑉᑯᐊ ᐃᓂᖅᑕᐅᒃᐸᑕ. ᐃᓂᕐᕕᒃᕼᐊᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᒃᕕᒃᐳᑦ ᕼᐊᒧᖕᒐ ᐃᓂᕿᑕᐅᓂᐊᕐᑐᒃ ᖁᖕᒋᐊᓕᐅᕐᑐᓄᑦ ᑕᒪᖕᓄᑦ ᖁᖕᒋᐊᓕᐅᕐᑕᐃᑦ ᑕᑯᒃᕼᐊᐅᓂᐊᕐᑐᑦ ᖁᖕᒋᐊᕿᑎᓂᑦ ᓄᖕᒍᑎᓐᓇᒍ ᐅᕿᐅᒃ 2020

Inuinnaqtun: Havaagham AtiaBBC-kut Nunaryuatqiktuq – Ahiaqmi Tingmitjat Tikitaqtut Nayugait (Hanningayuq) - TirigannniatTughiraqtum atia turaaqviitalu naunaitkutaitNick Jordan, QunngialiuqtiSilverback Qunngialiuqtit Limitit / Nunaryuatqiktuq Qunngialiuqtit Limitit.Silverback Qunngialiuqtit, 1 St Augustine’s Yard, Gaunts Lane, Bristol, BS1 5DE, UKQaritauyakkut titiraqviat: nick.jordan@silverbackfilms.tv Hivayaut: +44 (0) 117 992 7257Sarah-Jane Walsh, Qauyihaiyi / Nunainnaqmi IkkuaqtiSilverback Qunngialiuqtit Limitit / Nunaryuatqiktuq Qunngialiuqtit.Silverback Qunngialiuqtit, 1 St Augustine’s Yard, Gaunts Lane, Bristol, BS1 5DE, UKQaritauyakkut titiraqviat: sarah.walsh@silverbackfilms.tv Hivayaut: +44 (0) 117 992 7277Naallugit havaktit taapkualu/uniit pulaaqtit ikayuqtauniaqtut piinnarialiutit ataagutHitamauniaqtut qunngialiuqtit talvani qunngialiuqvianit;•Sarah-Jane Walsh – Nunainnaqmi Ikkuaqti•Alain Lusignan – Havaktinut Hivuliqti•Ivo Norenberg – Qunngialiuqtuq•Tom Crowley - QunngialiuqtuqHavaaghanit InirumayaitNunaryuatqiktuq tallimanik qunngiaghalik anngutighanik unipkaaqtut, qunngialiuqhimayut hitamanik ukiunik qunngiaqtaghauplutik BBC1-mi 2020-nguqqat. Hivulliq qunngiagaghaq unipkaalluaqpagait aallannguqpalliayuq hiqinnaarniq nunaqyuami ingilratjutauyunik aulatjutauplutiklu anngutighat inuuhiinut aulatjuhiinullu. Malruk qunngialiuqtaptingnit unipkaarahuat qanuq anngutighat aularaaqpagiaghait hiqinnaaruiraangat hiqinnaanginnaraangallu. Qunngialiuqhimayaqqut nanuit unnuktumi Auyuittumi tajjalu qunngialiurumayaqqut unnuktumi hiqinnaaqtuq Ahiarmi (Ahiam Ikirahaanit) Tingmitjat Tikitaqtut Nayugainit. Hamna nuna ihumagilluaqpaktavut nainmat tallimanik Santiqhiiplutik havakvighaat aputaitillugu nunami imaalu hivikinianik anngutighanut irniuqtunik imaalu ukiaghamut parnaiyaiyunik. Havaaghalluariyumayaqqut qunngialiuqlugit tiriganniat piaraita hitimingnit qunngiaqlugit irniuhaaqtumit anivalliayunut hitimingnit. Ahiagullu qunngialiuqpangniaqtugut amihuaryungnik kangurnik ivayut Hanningayumi naahurilugit qunngialiuqtaghat tirigannianit anguniaqtauyut ahiniklu anngutighanit taapkuatut amaqqunik, qalvingnik agharniklu. Qunngialiurumayaqqullu nunait ahiittut pinniqtut tingmitaqtitaigut (ingniqutilinnuagut) qulaanitlu piksaliuqlutik takughaupkaiyunik upluinik kanguit.Havaaghaita NayugaitAhiaqmi Tingmitjat Tikitaqtut Nayugait Hanningayumi Qauyihaiyit Havakvianit - 67° 13' 59.99 N, -100° 15' 0.00 EHavakvighaat upluq hivitunialu pulaaqvighaat tamangnt munaqtauyunutMalruuniaqtut qunngialiuqtit Hanningayumi talvani Ahiaqmi Tingmitjat Tikitaqtut Nayugainit May 15-mit July 17-mut, 2019-mi ahiillu malruk qunngialiuqtit tikimanahuat June 9-mit July 9-mut 2019-mi. Qunngialiuqtit qauyihaivilluami havagahuat atuqtauhimaghaaqtumi 1991-mit tingmitjanik qauyihaiyunit. Ahiagut tupiqturahuanngittut ikluqpaliulaittutiklu. Qunngialiuqtit tikinniaqtut qauyihaiyit tikitpata nayuqlugillu tupiqtuqviat umighiilugu hivullianit upluanit qauyihaqviinit aullaqlutiklu qauyihaqviat umiktaukpat. Hamnatuaq nuna pulaaqniaqhimayaat kihimi nutqarlutiklu Kuukyuami halikaaptamit tingmiarmunngaqlutik aullaqvighaanit.Qanuq aullaarahuatQunngialiuqtit aullaarahuat angiyukkut tingmiakkut tikivighaanut aullaaqvighaanullu Iqaluktuuttiaqmi, talvanngat saataqlutik tingmiaqmik ilittuqhitihimayutut ataani talvunga qauyihaqvighainut. Tamangnik saataqhimayait tingmiat Iqaluktuuttiaqmit munaqtauyut taapkuninnga Ukiuqtaqtumi Nunaqatigiingnit Aulapkaqtaigut. Tingmiqatiqarniaqtut ikayuqtigiiklutit taapkualu qauyihaiyit havaqatigiit havangniaqhimayullu

talvani qauyihaqvianit. Tingmivangniat agyaqtarlugit havaktit ingilrutaitalu havakviinut atuqtaulaittutiklu qunngialiuqtunit tirigannianik hitihiurutigilugilluuniit.Havaktiit 1 Aullaqtiqviat: Malrulik tingmiaq Iqaluktuuttiaqmit Hanningayuqmut – pingahunik avvaaniklu ikaaqninik tingmiyughat. Utiqlutik: Halikaaptakkut Hanningayumit Kuukyuaqmut, talvanngat malrulikkut Kuukyuaqmit Iqaluktuuttiaqmunngaqlutik. Kuukyuaq nutqaqviginahuaqtaqqut akunngani maniktuqpallaaqtailipluta halikaaptat akighainik. Malrulik tingmiaq mittaqtulainmat Hanningayumi milvighaillamut.Havaktiit 2Aullaqtiqviat: Halikaaptakkut Iqaluktuuttiaqmit Hanningayumut, malrulik tingmilainmat talvunga kinguvaqtinmat.Utiqlutik: Halikaaptakkut aullaqlutik Hanningayumit Iqaluktuuttiaqmut Havakvianit havaktut aullaaqpangniat pihughutik mikiyukkullu qayakkut (10 feet-nik takiyaaqtunik 16 hp-nik ingniqutiqarlutik) nanminiriyauyut Hanningayumi Qauyihaqvianit ikaarutighait ahiarmut qauyiharvingnit, qikiqtamiittumit. Qauyihaiyit havakviat pingahunik qayalgit naallugit tutquumavaktut qauyihaqvianit. Qainnat atuqtauvaktut tahiq hikuiraangat June 10 haniani ikaarutauvaghutik hiniktarviinit qikiqtamit talvunga ahiarmut.Ilittuqhitit havaanginnit naunaitkutalluHanningayuq tahiq qauyihaivilluanguvaktuq Tirigannianik 20 ukiut naallugit. Ilihimattiaqtumik qauyihaiyiqaqhutik, qunngiaghaliuqvitqiktuq nuna nunaqyuami tamaat hitiqarami tiriganniat piarainik. Tiriganniat – uqauhiita qauyihaiyit ayuittut naalakpangniaqtaqqut paqittinahuaqluta hitinik qunngaliuqtaghat. Qunngialiuqpangniat ilitturinnaittumik iiraqturviqarlutik haniani hitiita. Qunngialiuqtit qunngaliuqpangniat ilitturinnaittunik piksaliutikkut qunngialiuriamik qanilruanit hitiit (10 meters avatqutaililugu). Taimaa qauyihaiyit havakpaliqtut talvani nayugaanit imaalu piksaliutait qilamiurahuaqhugit ipirarahuaqpagait, tiriganniat piarait nuitinnatik hitimit kuinginnainnahuaqhutik ilaanilu ihuaqhaqtauvaktughat taapkua patuliit himiqhugit tutquumaviillu aallannguqtiqhugit. Himmiqhivighait taapkuninnga pittiarahuaqpangniat kuinginnainnahuaqhutik uqauhiigut qauyihaiyit.Ivayut kanguit – Atauhiq havaariyumayaat taimaa qunngialiuqlugit angunahuaqtut kangurnik tiriganiat ahiniklu anngutighanik. Qunngialiuqpangniat ungahiaqtumit taapkualu qunngialiuqtut upagahuaqtailivangniarait upluita kuinginnautilugit kanguqnut. Qunngialiuqtut tamatkirahuaqniaqtait piksaliutikkut kanguit nayugait tingmitaqtukkut piksaliutikkut (inuittuq tingmitaqtuq ingilrutik). Taimaa piksaliuqpagahuat ivalirumik maniinik ahiruqtiqtinnagillu manniit tamangnik kanguit upluinit ivalirumik. Taapkua tingmitaqtut piksaliutit atuqtauvangniat pitquyaugumik qauyihaiyinit. Aullaqtitauvangniat mittaqtuqtitaulutik 100 meters haniani upluinit kanguit tingmipkaqtitauvangniallu aktuqtailiplugit niaquinut upluiniklu qimagahuaraangamik. Tingmitaqtunik tingmipkaivangniat haniaguuqhutik qulauhimaittumik kuinginnainnahuaqhutik. Qauyihaivangniat 100 meters-nik qulaagut kanguit imaalu kuinginnaitkumi kangurnut atpaghivangniat. Tingmitaqtuq tingmitillugu munaqtiqaqpangniat qunngiaqtumik kanguqnik qinngutikkut. Tingmitaqtunik UAV-nik ingilrapkaivangniat tautuktittiyaamik amihuaryuita kanguit talvuuna qulvahiktumi tingmivangniat.IqqakuitHavaktiit nayurahuaqtaat Hanningayumi Qauyihaqvik talvani iqqakuiniqmik parnaiyautilgit; paniumayut iqqakuit ikulattiyauvaktut, niqivaluit iqqakuit hauyauvaktut, atuqtautqilaaqtut utiqtitauvaktut Iqaluktuuttiaqmut, annakuit hauyauvaktut, kuvvikuillu immat kuviyauvaktut imariktut ahianitAvatinut mihingnautaulaaqtut ihuaqhautillu havauhiitQunngialiuqtit qunngialiuqhimavagait tiriganniat hivuani talvuuna pitquhiit naluhuiqhimaliqtait taimaalu ilittuqhiyaamik kuinginnautinik ihumaaluutiniklu. Taapkua amirnaqhiyut anngutighat tautungniarahugiyaqqut taapkuanguyut Tuktuit, Aghait Umingmaillu. Qunngialiulaaruptitku, qunngialiurumayaqqut pitquhiita hapkua anngutighat. Amirnaittumik qunngialiulaarupta kuinginnautihimaittumik anngutighanut qunngialiurahuaqpangniat hivuraaniillutik anuqqimit amirnaittumillu piksaliuqlutik.Havauhighat amirnainniqmut anngutighanik paqittinnirumikAmirnaqtunik anngutighanik paqittiniarahugiyut;Amaruq (Canis lupus arctos); Aghaq (Ursus arctos); Qalvik (Gulo gulo); Umingmak (Ovibos moschatus).Tamangnik nunainnaqmi havaktut hiqquutilgiarniat/titirautiqpaluktuniklu hiqquutinik qaryughainiklu, tamangniklu havaktit tigumiaqpangniat agharnut ihilatjutinik. Nunainnaqmi havaktit haatkaalgiaqpangniattauq iharianaqhikpat atuqtaghainik, havaktinut hivuliqti iniqhimaliqtaat taamna Kaniitian Hiqquutiliqiyit Amirnainniqmut Ilihaqtaghaat, tigumiaqtiuliqhuni Tigumialaaliqtuq Piinnarialiutilu laisiutaanik,Nunallaaqnit katimayut ilaupkaiyulluHapkua havakviit hivayaqpangniaqtavut January-mi hapkua naunaitkutat numiktitautaaqqata;•Iqaluktuuttiami Anguniaqtit Naniriaqtuqtillu Katimayiit •Uqhuqtuumi Anguniaqtit Naniriaqtuqtillu

Katimayiit•Umingmaktuuq HTOHavakvighaqqut hivikiyaaramik ayurnaqniaqtuq katimaqatigiyaamik nunallaaqmiut hulilukaaqatigiyaamiklu kihimi tamangnik nunallaat aajjikkutaliuqhimayunik iniqhimayunik havaaghavut naunaitkutainik tuniyauniaqtut qunngiaghat takughauliqqata qunngiarutinik nunaqyuami tamaat.Iqaluktuuttiaqmiinniaqtugut atuqlugit hiniktarviit, niriviit taaksiillu qunngialiuqtinut tikitpata hunaqutighaillu qauyihaqviup havakviat munaqtauvangniat Iqaluktuuttiaqmit.Hivunighami parnaiyautit hapummiyauyunut nunanitHivunighami parnaiyautaittugut talvani Ahiaqmi Tingmitjat Tikitaqtut Nayugainit hapkua iniqtaukpata. Iniqvighaat aullaarvikput hamunga inirutauniaqtuq qunngialiuqtunut tamangnut qunngialiuqtait takughauniaqtut qunngiarutinit nungutinnagu ukiuq 2020

Personnel

Personnel on site: 4

Days on site: 64

Total Person days: 256

Operations Phase: from 2019-05-15 to 2019-07-17

ᐱᓪᓇᐊᓇᔨᐅᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ

ᓂᒥ	ᖃᓄᐃᑦᑐᒥᑦ ᐱᓪᓇᐊᖃᓂᐊᖅᐸ	ᑭᓱᑦ ᓄᓇᕐᔪᒋᓂ	ᑐᓴᐅᒪᔨᓱᓕ ᓄᓇᐅᑦ ᐊᑐᓚᐅᓇᖅᓭᒪᔭᓂᐊᖅᓯᓂᓄᓱ	ᐃᑦᓴᕐᓂᑦᖃᖅᐊᐅᒋᓇᐅᖅᐸ ᐃᓄᖅᓄᑦ ᓇᔨᖅᑕᐅᖅᑦᑕᕐᓂᔪᒋᓇ ᑕᐃᑦᓭᒪᓂᑐᖃᖅᓂᑦ	ᖃᓄᖅᓂᓂᖅᐸᖅ ᓄᓇᓕᑭᐅᔨᐅᔪᖅ ᐊᒪᒪᓇ ᓴᓪᒥᑲᖅᓭᐊᐅᒋᓇ ᓭᓇᓄᑦ
Karrak Lake Research Station	Scientific/International Polar Year Research	Crown	The research station at Karrak Lake was establish by Dr Ray Alisauskas and the Canadian Wildlife Service in 1991. It is located on the largest island in Karrak Lake and and it consists of 4 permanent cabins today.	There are lots of inuit artifacts in the region - tent rings, meat caches, inukhuks (stone cairns), stone igloos (which may have been used as caches), kayak racks, blinds, and a stone corral.	Ahiak Migratory Bird Sanctuary (Karrak Lake)

ᓄᓇᓕᐅᑦ ᐃᓕᐅᖃᑕᐅᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᓄᓇᓖᑦᓗ ᐊᐃᑲᑐᖃᓕᐅᑦᓂᖏᓐᓄᓕᒃ ᐃᑲᔪᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ

ᓄᓇᓕᕐᔪᖅ	ᐊᑎᑦ	ᑲᑐᔾᔨᐊᖃᖅᑎᑎᕐᔪᖅ	ᖃᖅᖏᓪᓗ ᑐᓴᖅᑎᑕᐅᓇᐊᖃᕐᓂᓂᑲ
ᐃᖃᓗᓕᑦᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅ	cambay@kitikmeothto.ca	Ekaluktutiak Hunters & Trappers Organization	2019-01-15
ᐅᖅᓯᖅᑐᖅ	gjoa@kitikmeothto.ca	Hunters' and Trappers' Organization	2019-01-15
ᐃᖃᓗᓕᑦᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅ	Perter Kapolak chimo@kitikmeothto.ca	Umingmaktok HTO	2019-01-15

ᓕᐃᓴᓐᓂᑦ ᐱᒍᓐᓇᐅᑎ ᐊᖏᖅᑕᐅᓂᒪᔪᑦ

ᓇᒃᑎᐊᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐱᓕᓇᐊᓇᕐᓂᐃᐅᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᑎᑎᕋᓗᑎᑦ:

Kitikmeot

ᓕᐃᓴᓐᓂᑦ ᐱᒍᓐᓇᐅᑎ ᐊᖏᖅᑕᐅᓂᒪᔪᑦ

ᑲᓴᒪᑎᔨᐅᔪᑦ ᐊᐃᒃᑐᑐᖅᓯᓂᖅᓂᓐᓂ ᒪᓕᑦᓯᒃᓴᖅᓯᓂᒃ ᐱᕐᔾᔨᒃᓴᖅᓯᓂᓗ ᑲᒪᒋᑦ ᐱᔪᓐᓇᐅᑎᑕᑭᓐᓂᒃ ᓕᐃᓴᓐᓂᓴᓂᓗ ᑲᔪᓂᒃᐃᐃᑦ	ᖃᒧᐃᐃᑦᑐᓕᕆᐅᓴᓐ ᓕᐃᓴᓐᓂᑦᓯᑕᑭᐅᔪᖅ ᐱᔪᓐᓇᐅᑎᑕᑭᐅᔪᖅ ᐊᖏᖅᑕᐅᔪᓯᓂᓐᓂᑦ	ᐃᓐᓇ ᖃᒧᐃᓕᓴᖅᓯᓐ	ᐅᓐᓂᒥ ᑐᓂᔭᖅ/ ᑐᓴᓂᖅᑐᑕᐅᓕᐅᖅᓯᒪᔪᖅ	ᑭᓕᖅᖃᖅᐸᖅᓯ
ᖃᓇᑕᒥ ᐅᒪᔪᓕᓐᓇᓕᓐᓂᑦ	APPLICATION FOR A National Wildlife Area permit or A Migratory Bird Sanctuary Permit	Applied, Decision Pending		
ᖃᓇᑕᒥ ᐃᓕᓴᖅᑐᑦᑎᐊᓂᖅᓴᓂᑦ	Special Flight Operations Certificate - to use unmanned air vehicle (UAV) for filming	Not Yet Applied		
ᐊᓯᖏᖅ	Nunavut Planning Commission	Applied, Decision Pending		

Project transportation types

Transportation Type	ᓯᓇᒧᑦ ᐊᑐᐃᐅᓂᐊᖅᐸᑦ	Length of Use
Air	Twin Otter and 206 LR Helicopter - transport from Cambridge Bay to Karrak lake	
Water	Boat 10ft aluminium with 16 hp engines - permenant camp is on an island these boats are use to gain access to main land on a daily basis	
Land	Foot	

Project accomodation types

Permanent Camp

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ᐱᖃᑦ ᐊᖏᕈᖅ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᓂᐅᓴᖅ ᐃᓕᖅᓂᐅᑎᓗᒋᑦ ᐃᒻᒋᑕᐃᑦ, ᒥᑦᓗᐊᑭᑦᑎᑦ, ᖁᖏᑕᓂᖅ, ᓄᓇᓂᐅᑦ ᐊᓂᖏᑦᓗ

ᐊᖏᕈᖅ ᐱᖃᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᓂᐊᖅᑐᖅ ᖁᓄᐃᑦᑐᓴᖅ	ᖁᑦᓂᓂᐅᕐᓂᑦ	ᐊᖏᕐᓂᖏᑦ - ᐳᖅᑐᓂᖏᑦ	ᓂᕆᒧᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᓂᐊᖅᐸ
Aircraft	1	twin otter	The crew will use commercial airlines to reach their point of entry and departure in Cambridge Bay, then charter aircraft as detailed below to reach the research station. All charter aircraft from Cambridge Bay is managed by the Polar Continental Shelf Program. These flights will be shared by the other scientific research teams who will also be working out of the research station. The flights are just used for moving people and equipment in and out of the location and not used for filming .
Boat	1	10ft	On location crew will travel on foot and in small boats (10ft aluminium with 16 hp engines) owned by the Karrak Lake Research Station to reach the mainland from the station, which is situated on an island. The research station have 3 boats in total which are stored permanently on site. The boats can only be used once the lake melts from around the 10th June and are just used for crossing from the accommodation which is situated on an island to the main land.
DJI Inspire Drone	1	60cm	Aerial Filming
Camera equipment	1	various	Filming

ᓂᓚᒧᑦ ᐅᖅᓂᔪᓴᒪᖅ ᐊᑐᓕᐅᓂᐊᖅᐸ	ᖃᓄᐃᑦᑐᓕᕆᐅᓐ ᐅᖅᓂᔪᓴᒪᖅ	ᖃᓄᑦᓂᐅᓐᓂᑦ ᐅᖅᓂᔪᓴᖃᐅᑎᑦ	ᐃᓱᓴᐅᑦ ᐃᒪᖃᖅᑎᑎᓂᓐᓇᓂᖅ	ᓄᑎᑦᓗᒍ	ᐃᓱᓴᐃᑦ ᐊᒥᓂᓐᒥᑦ	ᓂᓚᒧᑦ ᐊᑐᓕᐅᓂᐊᖅᐸ
Propane	fuel	1	1	1	Liters	Cooking - this is provided and managed by the Karrak Lake Research Stationwho are providing our crew with cooked meals. Karrak Lake have a Task Hazard Analyses (THA) and Safe Work Procedures (SWP) in place for the use, maintenance and disposal.
Diesel	fuel	1	1	1	Liters	On location crew will travel on foot and in small boats (10ft aluminium with 16 hp engines) owned by the Karrak Lake Research Station to reach the mainland from the station, which is situated on an island. The research station have 3 boats in total which are stored permanently on site. The boats can only be used once the lake melts from around the 10th June and are just used for crossing from the accommodation which is situated on an island to the

						main land. This diesel is provided by Karrak Lake and there is a Task Hazard Analyses (THA) and Safe Work Procedures (SWP) in place for the use, maintenance and disposal.
Turbo B Fuel	fuel	1	1	1	Liters	The main cabin is heated by an oil stove that burns waste turbo fuel. Turbo B (turbo B is a mixture of ~2/3 kerosene and ~1/3 naptha (the latter also known as white gas)) instead ofkerosene). This is provided by and managed by Karrak Lake Research Station, who have Task Hazard Analyses (THA) and Safe Work Procedures (SWP) in place for the use, maintenance and disposal.

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ᐅᓪᓗ ᑕᒪᖅ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᓂᐊᖅᑐᖅ	ᖃᓄᖅ ᐃᒥᖅᑕᖃᑦᑕᕐᓂᐊᖅᐸᑦ	ᓇᑭᑦ ᐃᒥᖅᑕᖃᑦᑕᕐᓂᐊᖅᐸᑦ
0	Water is obtained by melting snow/ice or collecting lake water. In spring, pack galvanized pails with snow or ice and placed on the oil stove.	Water is primarily used for water and drinking. Showers are limited to 1 per week

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ᐱᓕᓪᓀᐊᓪᓚᐅᐅᔪᒪᔪᔪᒍᑦ ᐱᓕᓪᓀᐊᓪᓚᐅᐅᓂᐊᖅᑐᖅ	ᖃᓄᐃᕐᑐᖅ ᐊᑲᑕᑯᖅ	ᖃᓄᐃᑎᒋᑦ ᐊᑲᑕᑯᑦ ᓴᖅᑭᐊᓂᐊᖅᑐᓪᓚᐅᐅᕐᓕᑦ	ᖃᓄᐃᖅ ᐊᑲᑕᖅᑕᐅᓂᐊᖅᐸ	ᓴᓗᒪᖅᓴᐅᑎᑲᓴᑲᖏᓐᓂᐅᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ
Camp	ᐊᑲᑕᑯᑦ ᐃᓯᐊᓪᓕᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ	1	Dry garbage is incinerated in the burning barrels east of the cabin.	n/a
Camp	ᐊᑲᑕᑯᑦ ᐃᓯᐊᓪᓕᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᖏᑦᑐᑦ	1	All “non-burnables” (tin cans, various metals, glass, etc.) are shipped to Cambridge Bay for disposal.	n/a
Camp	ᐅᔾᖁᐃᓴᔾᐃᓂᖅ ᓄᓇᒥᑦ ᓄᑎᓇᓂᖅ ᐊᑐᐸᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑲᖏᓐᓂᐅᓂᖅ, ᓇᒡᒐᖁᓕᓂᖅ	1	Compost is dumped into pits near the burning barrels (see below) and then immediately buried, to prevent access by bears. Until we are ready to close a pit, compost bags can be placed in metal trunks, and rockeddown, as for lou bags	n/a
Camp	ᖁᑯᑕᓪᓚᓂᐊᖅ	2	2kg per day We deposit our biological wastes in a container called the Honey Bucket. This finereceptacle is found, not surprisingly, in the outhouse. Tampons and sanitary napkins are to be burnedand not deposited in the lou. Also, no peeing in the lou, please. Lou bags (and compost bags)	n/a

			aretemporarily stored in metal trunks located near the biffy. Once enough lou and compost bags haveaccumulated to fill a pit dug near the burn barrels, the bags are dumped, the plastic bags themselves areburned, and the pits are filled in with ash and soil.	

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The only species at risk that we expect to encounter are Rangifer tarandus, Ursus arctos & Gulo gulo. We would also like to opportunistically film these species natural behaviours. If any species at risk are sighted the crew will be sure to establish their location in proximity to where they are currently situated and their direction of travel. If it is safe to do so without disturbing the animal the crew will position themselves downwind and at a safe distance with the camera, we would expect this would be somewhere between 30-100m from the animals. However, if they seem calm and not disturbed the crew may approach closer if it is safe to do so. Whilst travelling around generally the crew will avoid disturbing any nesting birds, particularly those listed above, the crew will be made aware of all species at risk present. Disturbance of arctic fox den sites - Team will be following the advice of the scientific experts who will help us locate the best dens for filming. The camera operators have worked with arctic foxes before and are familiar with their behavior and how to identify signs of disturbance and or stress. The crew will be working in a hide and will start at a distance of 100m for the den site and progressively move closer should there be no signs of disturbance, the aim would be to reach a distance of around 30m from the den location Disturbance of nesting Ross's and Lesser snow geese - The crew will follow the instruction of research staff regarding moving through, approaching and filming nesting geese.Filming will be conducted at a distance and the crew will not approach the nest at a distance deemed to cause disturbance to the geese. The crew will attempt to film the goose colony using a UAV. This will be done after egg laying and prior to hatching and fledging when all geese will be on the ground and on the nest. These flights will only be done at the strict discretion of the research scientists.

Additional Information

SECTION A1: Project Info

SECTION A2: Allweather Road

SECTION A3: Winter Road

SECTION B1: Project Info

SECTION B2: Exploration Activity

SECTION B3: Geosciences

SECTION B4: Drilling

SECTION B5: Stripping

SECTION B6: Underground Activity

SECTION B7: Waste Rock

SECTION B8: Stockpiles

SECTION B9: Mine Development

SECTION B10: Geology

SECTION B11: Mine

SECTION B12: Mill

SECTION C1: Pits

SECTION D1: Facility

SECTION D2: Facility Construction

SECTION D3: Facility Operation

SECTION D4: Vessel Use

SECTION E1: Offshore Survey

SECTION E2: Nearshore Survey

SECTION E3: Vessel Use

SECTION F1: Site Cleanup

SECTION G1: Well Authorization

SECTION G2: Onland Exploration

SECTION G3: Offshore Exploration

SECTION G4: Rig

SECTION H1: Vessel Use

SECTION H2: Disposal At Sea

SECTION I1: Municipal Development

ᐃᓚᓪ ᐊᕐᑎᐅᐸ ᖃᓄᐃᑦᑐᓕᕆᔨᓂᖅ: ᓄᓕᐅᐸ ᖃᓄᐃᑦᑐᑎᓂᖅ

ᐃᓚᓪ ᐊᕐᑎᐅᐸ ᖃᓄᐃᑦᑐᓕᕆᔨᓂᖅ: ᐅᒪᔪᖅᑕᖃᖅᓂᖅ

ᐃᓚᓪ ᐊᕐᑎᐅᐸ ᖃᓄᐃᑦᑐᓕᕆᔨᓂᖅ: ᐃᓄᓕᕆᓂᖅᔩᖅᓴᑦ-ᐱᕐᓕᐊᔪᓕᕆᓂᖅᔩᖅᓴᑦ

Miscellaneous Project Information

ᓇᓗᓇᐃᖅᑕᐅᓂᖅᑎᑦ ᐊᑲᖅᑕᐅᔨᒪᔪᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᑦᑐᓂᖅᑎᑦ ᕿᓕᐅᒥᔨᔪᖅᑕᐅᓂᐊᖏᓂᖅᑎᑦᓗ

Cumulative Effects

Impacts

ᓄᓗᓄᐃᖅᑕᐅᓂᖅᑎᑦ ᐊᕐᑎᑎᒥᐅᑕᓂᑐᑦ ᐊᖏᑐᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ

	PHYSICAL	Designated environmental areas	Ground stability	Permafrost	Hydrology / Limnology	Water quality	Climate conditions	Eskers and other unique or fragile landscapes	Surface and bedrock geology	Sediment and soil quality	Tidal processes and bathymetry	Air quality	Noise levels	BIOLOGICAL	Vegetation	Wildlife, including habitat and migration patterns	Birds, including habitat and migration patterns	Aquatic species, incl. habitat and migration/spawning	Wildlife protected areas	SOCIO-ECONOMIC	Archaeological and cultural historic sites	Employment	Community wellness	Community infrastructure	Human health
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ᐅᔨᖁᑲᑕᖁᓂᖅ																									
Scientific/International Polar Year Research		-	-	-	-	N	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	N	N	-	N		P	-	-	-
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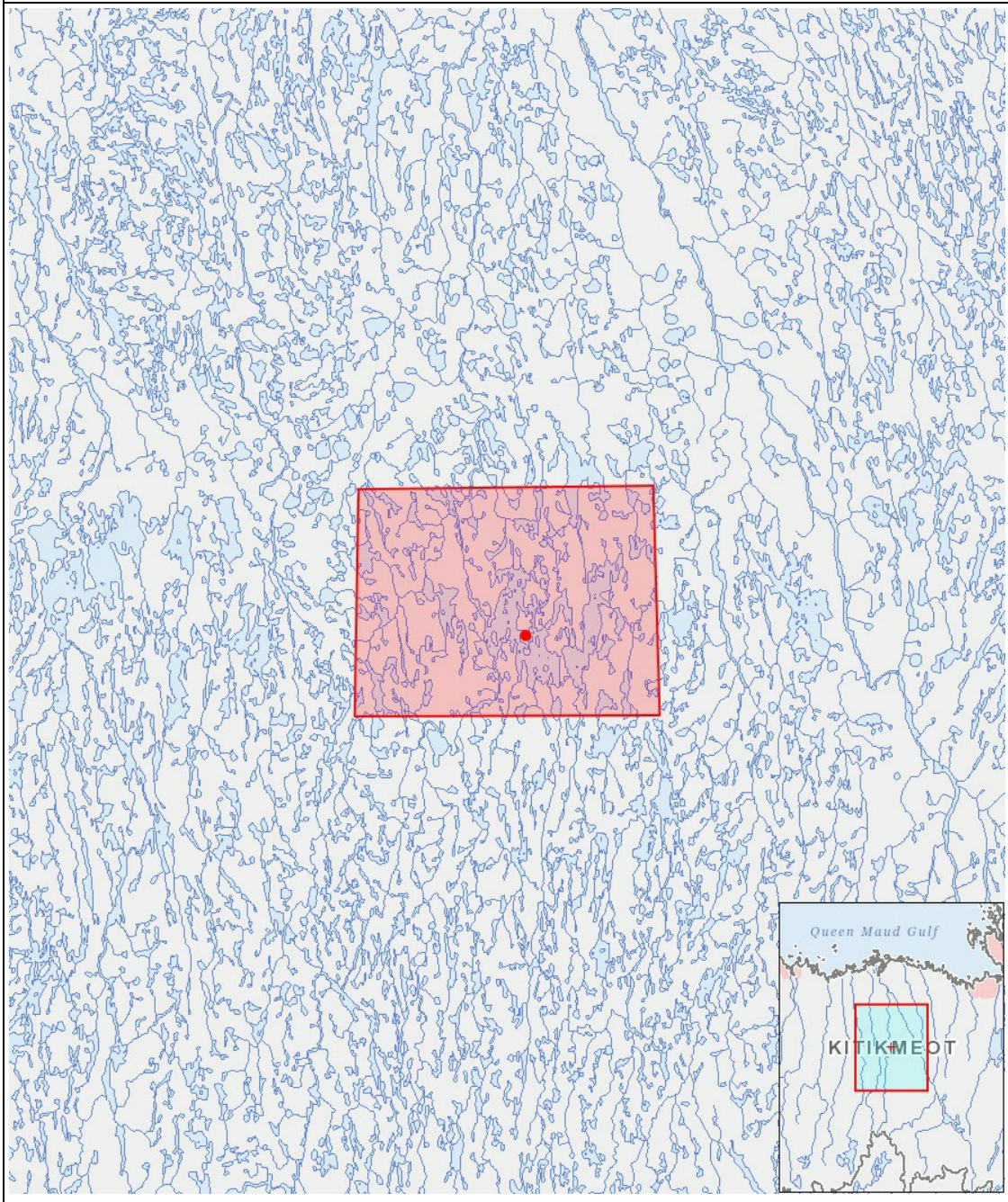
(P = ᐊᖏᐅᓭᑭᑎᓯᓐᓂᖅᑐᑦ, N = ᐊᖏᐅᖅᑭᔨᔪᑕᐅᓯᓐᓂᖅᑐᑦ ᕿᓚᐅᒥᔨᔪᓯᖅᑐᖅᑕᐅᓯᓐᓂᖅᑭᑦᑐᓪᓗ, M = ᐊᖏᐅᖅᑭᔨᔪᑕᐅᓯᓐᓂᖅᑐᑦ ᕿᓚᐅᒥᔨᔪᓯᖅᑐᖅᑕᐅᓯᓐᓂᖅᑐᓪᓗ, U = ᖁᖏᐅᔨᒪᓐᓂᖅᑭᑦᑐᖅ)

ᓇᒋᒪᖏᕆᖅ ᐱᓕᓇᐊᓇᓴᐅᐯᐊᖅ



List of Project Geometries

1	polygon	New project geometry
2	point	Karrak Lake Research Station