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Jason Akearok  
Canadian Wildlife Service  
Iqaluit NU X0A 0H0

RE: Amendment to CWS Permit NUN-SCI-12-04

Jason,

I am seeking an amendment to my existing CWS Scientific Permit for research at Prince Leopold Island. In 2013 (possibly 2014), we need to collect additional eggs and adult specimens for contaminant analyses. I am seeking permission to collect the following:

Name	Scientific name	Inuktitut name	Tissue	Number
Thick-billed murre	<i>Uria lomvia</i>	Akpa	Adult bird	10
Northern fulmar	<i>Fulmarus glacialis</i>	Qaqulluk	Adult bird	10
Black-legged kittiwake	<i>Rissa tridactyla</i>	Tiratiraaq	Adult bird	10
Black guillemot	<i>Cepphus grylle</i>	Pitseolak	Adult bird	10
Glaucous gull	<i>Larus hyperboreus</i>	Nauyak	Egg	Up to 15
Black guillemot	<i>Cepphus grylle</i>	Pitseolak	Egg	15
Black-legged kittiwake	<i>Rissa tridactyla</i>	Tiratiraaq	Egg	15

None of these collections will have any significant impact on the populations of each species at the site, as there are between 5000 – 120000 pairs of each of these species nesting at Prince Leopold Island. In the case of glaucous gulls, we will collect only 1 egg per nest and will adjust our collection to the breeding effort in 2013 (e.g. if few birds are there we will reduce our sample size).

The gull and guillemot eggs are required as this is year 5 of the rotation for Birgit Braune's contaminant monitoring work. Murre and fulmar eggs are collected annually, but gull and kittiwake and guillemot eggs are done once every 5 years. As you know, mercury and certain persistent organic pollutants have been increasing in Nunavut marine birds, as indexed by murre and fulmar monitoring, but we do not have recent data for the other species to assess if their trajectories match those of the two main species. Contaminant data from kittiwakes differ a bit

from these other species (i.e. are surprisingly higher), so they represent a key data point. Also, as part of the long-term contaminant monitoring, we collect adult birds once every 10 years, to assess contaminant levels in other tissues (e.g. selenium in kidneys), and to ensure that the national tissue bank has tissues collected at regular intervals for retrospective examinations. This latter point has been particularly critical with looking at “emerging contaminants”, as the Canadian tissue bank has played a major role in our ability to backcast and determine contaminant trends (as new analytical techniques become available).

Thus, I am requesting these adjustments to my CWS Permit for collections in 2013 (and 2014, in case we cannot get the samples we need this year).

Please advise as to what else I might need to send along for this, if anything?

Thanks very much,

Mark

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