



መጀጀ ፈጀበና አገልግሎት የሚያስተካክለ ቅጽ #125436

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

ርሃሱ ተቋርጥና
የመልዕክት:

New

አገልግሎት የሚያስተካክለ
የመልዕክት:

Scientific Research

ሰዓት
ርሃሱ ተቋርጥና ደንብ:

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Period of operation: from 0001-01-01 to 0001-01-01
የመልዕክት የሚያስተካክለ: from 0001-01-01 to 0001-01-01

አገልግሎት የሚያስተካክለ:

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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

►ΔÅ∩C^c: N/A

Inuinnaqtun: Havaagham AtiaBBC-kut Nunaryuatqiktuq – Ahiaqmi Tingmitjat Tikitaqtut Nayugait (Hanningayuq) - TiriganniatTughiraqtum atia turaaqviitalu naunaitkutaitNick Jordan, Qunngialiuqtisilverback Qunngialiuqtit Limitit / Nunaryuatqiktuq Qunngialiuqtit Limitit.Silverback Qunngialiuqtit, 1 St Augustine's Yard, Gaunts Lane, Bristol, BS1 5DE, UKQaritauyakkut titiraqviet: nick.jordan@silverbackfilms.tv Hivayaut: +44 (0) 117 992 7257Sarah-Jane Walsh, Qauyihiyi / Nunainnaqmi IkkuaqtiSilverback Qunngialiuqtit Limitit / Nunaryuatqiktuq Qunngialiuqtit.Silverback Qunngialiuqtit, 1 St Augustine's Yard, Gaunts Lane, Bristol, BS1 5DE, UKQaritauyakkut titiraqviet: 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 Hivuliqt•Ivo Norenberg – Qunngialiuqtuq•Tom Crowley - QunngialiuqtuqHavaaghanit InirumayaitNunaryuatqiktuq tallimanik qunngiaghaliq anngutighanik unipkaaqqtut, qunngialiuqhimayut hitamanik ukiunik qunngiaqttaghauplutik BBC1-mi 2020-nguqqat. Hivulliq qunngiagaghq unipkaalluaqpagait aallannguqpalliyuq hiqinnaarniq nunaqyuami ingilratjutauyunik aulatjutauplutiklu anngutighat inuuhiinut aulatjuhiinullu. Malruk qunngialiuqtaptingnit unipkaarahuat qanuq anngutighat aularaaqpagiaghait hiqinnaaruiraangat hiqinnaanginnaraangallu. Qunngialiuqhimayaqqut nanuit unnuktumi Auyuittumi tajjalu qunngialiuromayaaqqut unnuktumi hiqinnaaqtuq Ahiaqmi (Ahiam Ikirahaanit) Tingmitjat Tikitaqtut Nayugainit. Hamna nuna ihumagilluaqpaktavut nainmat tallimanik Santiqhiiplutik havavighaat apusaitillugu nunami imaalu hivikinianik anngutighanut irniuqtunik imaalu ukiaghahmut parnaiyaiyunik. Havaaghalluariyumaqqut qunngialiuqlugit tiriganniat piaraita hitimingnit qunngiaqlugit irniuhaaqtumit anivalliayunut hitimingnit. Ahiaqullu qunngialiuqpangniaqtugut amihuaryungnik kangurnik ivayut Hanningayumi naahurilugit qunngialiuqtaghat tirigannianit anguniaqtauuyut ahiniklu anngutighanit taapkuatut amaqqunik, qalvingnik agharniklu. Qunngialiuromayaaqqullu nunait ahiiuttut pinniqut tingmitaqtitaigut (ingniqutilinnuagut) qulaanitlu piksaliuqlutik takughaupkaiyunik upluunik kanguit.Havaaghaita NayugaitAhiaqmi Tingmitjat Tikitaqtut Nayugait Hanningayumi Qauyihiyit Havavighaat - 67° 13' 59.99 N, -100° 15' 0.00 E Havavighaat 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 tupiqturahuangittut ikluqpaliulaitutiklu. 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 aullaqvighaanullu Iqaluktuuttiqaqmi, talvanngat saataqlutik tingmiaqmik ilittuqhitihimayutut ataani talvunga qauyihaqvighainut. Tamangnik saataqhimayait tingmiat Iqaluktuuttiqaqmit munaqtauyut taapkuninnga Ukiuqtaqtumi Nunaqatigiingnit Aulapkaqtaigut.

Tingmiqatiqarniaqtut ikayuqtigiiklutit taapkualu qauyihaiyit havaqatigiit havangniaqhimayullu talvani qauyihaqvianit. Tingmivangniat agyaqtarlugit havaktit ingirlutaitalu havakviinut atuqtaulaitutiklu qunngialiuqtunit tirigannianik hitihirutigilugilluuniit.Havaktiit 1 Aullaqtiviat: Malrulik tingmiaq Iqaluktuuttiqaqmit Hanningayuqmut – pingahunik avvaaniklu ikaaqninik tingmiyughat. Utiqlutik: Halikaaptakkut Hanningayumit Kuukyuqaqmut, talvanngat malrulikkut Kuukyuqaqmit Iqaluktuuttiqaqmunngaqlutik. Kuukyuaq nutqaqviginahuaqtaqqut akunngani maniktuqpallaqtailipluta halikaaptat akighainik. Malrulik tingmiaq mittaqtulainmat Hanningayumi milvighaillamut.Havaktiit 2Aullaqtiviat: Halikaaptakkut Iqaluktuuttiqaqmit Hanningayumut, malrulik tingmilainmat talvunga kinguvaqtinmat.Utiqlutik: Halikaaptakkut aullaqlutik Hanningayumit Iqaluktuuttiqaqmut Havakvianit havaktut aullaqpangniat piughutik mikiyukkullu qayakkut (10 feet-nik takiyaqtunik 16 hp-nik ingniqutiqarlutik) nanminiriyayut Hanningayumi Qauyihaqvianit ikaarutighait ahiaermut qauyiharvingnit, qikiqtamiittumit. Qauyihaiyit havakviat pingahunik qayalgit naallugit tutquumavaktut qauyihaqvianit. Qainnat atuqtauvaktut tahiq hikuiraangat June 10 haniani ikaarutauvaghutik hiniktarviinit qikiqtamit talvunga ahiaermut.ilittuqhilit havaanginnit naunaitkutalluHanningayuq tahiq qauyihaivilluanguvaktuq Tirigannianik 20 ukiut naallugit. Ilihimattiaqtumik qauyihaiyiqahutik, qunngiaghaliuqvitqiktuq nuna nunaqyuami tamaat hitiqarami tiriganniat piarainik. Tiriganniat – uqauhiita qauyihaiyit ayuittut naalakpangniaqtaqqut paqittinahuaqluta hitnik qunngaliuqtaghat. Qunngialiuqpangniat ilitturinnaittumik iiraqturviqarlutik haniani hitiita. Qunngialiuqtit qunngaliuqpangniat ilitturinnaittumik piksaliutikkut qunngialiuriamik qanilruanit hitiit (10 meters avatqutaililugu). Taimaa qauyihaiyit havakpaliqtut talvani nayugaanit imaalu piksaliutait qilamiurahuaqhugit ipirarahaqpagait, tiriganniat piarait nuitinnatik hitimit kuinginnainnahuaqhutik ilaani lu ihuaqhaqtauvaktughat taapkua patuliit himiqhugit tutquumaviillu aallannguqtihugit. Himmiqhivighait taapkuninnga pittiarahaqpangniat kuinginnainnahuaqhutik uqauhiigut qauyihaiyit.Ivayut kanguit – Atauhiq havaariyumaat taimaa qunngialiuqlugit angunahuaqtut kangurnik tiriganniat ahiniklu annutighanik. Qunngialiuqpangniat unghiaqtumit taapkualu qunngialiuqtut upagahuaqtailivangniarait upluita kuinginnautilugit kanguqnut. Qunngialiuqtut tamatkirahuaqniaqtait piksaliutikkut kanguit nayugait tingmitaqtukkut piksaliutikkut (inuittuq tingmitaqtuq ingirlutik). Taimaa piksaliuqpagahuat ivalirumik maniinik ahiruqtiqtinnagillu manniit tamangnik kanguit upluit ivalirumik. Taapkua tingmitaqtut piksaliutit atuqtauvangniat pitquyaugumik qauyihaiyinit. Aullaqtitauvangniat mittaqtuqtitafulutik 100 meters haniani upluit kanguit tingmipkaqtitauvangniallu aktuqtailiplugit niaquinut upluiniklu qimahuaraangamik. Tingmitaqtunik tingmipkaivangniat haniaguuhutik qulauhimaittumik kuinginnainnahuaqhutik. Qauyihaivangniat 100 meters-nik qulaagut kanguit imaalu kuinginnaitkumi kangurnut atpaghivangniat. Tingmitaqtuq tingmitillugu munaqtiqaqpangniat qunngiaqtumik kanguqnik qinngutikkut. Tingmitaqtunik UAV-nik ingirlrapkaivangniat tautuktittyaamik amihuaryuita kanguit talvuuna qulvahiktumi tingmivangniat.IqqakuitHavaktiit nayurahuqtaat Hanningayumi Qauyihaqvik talvani iqqakuiniqmik parnaiyautilgit; paniumayut iqqakuit ikulattiuvaktut, niqivaluit iqqakuit hauyauvaktut, atuqtautqilaqtut utiqtitauvaktut Iqaluktuuttiqaqmut, annakuit hauyauvaktut, kuvvikuillu immat kuviyauvaktut imariktut ahianitAvatinut mihingnautaulaaqtut ihuaqhautillu havauhiitQunngialiuqtit qunngialiuqhimavagait tiriganniat hivuani talvuuna

pitquhiit naluhuiqhimaliqtait taimaalu ilittuqhiyaamik kuinginnautinik ihumaaluutiniklu. Taapkua amirnaqhiyut annutighat tautungniarahugiyaaqput taapkuanguyut Tuktuit, Aghait Umingmaillu. Qunngialiulaaruptitku, qunngialiurumayaqqut pitquhiita hapkua annutighat. Amirnaittumik qunngialiulaarupta kuinginnautihimaittumik annutighanut qunngialiurahuaqpangniat hivuraaniillutik anuqqimit amirnaittumillu piksaliuqlutik. Havauhighat amirnainniqmut annutighanik paqittinnirumik Amirnaqtunik annutighanik paqittiniarahugiyut; Amaruq (*Canis lupus arctos*); Aghaq (*Ursus arctos*); Qalvik (*Gulo gulo*); Umingmak (*Ovibos moschatus*). Tamangnik nunainnaqmi havaktut hiqquutilgiarniat/titirautiqpaluktuniku hiqquutinik qaryughainiklu, tamangniklu havaktit tigumiaqpangniat agharnut ihilatjutinik. Nunainnaqmi havaktit haatkaalgiaqpangniattauq iharianaqhikpat atuqtaghainik, havaktinut hivuliqtii iniqhimaliqtaat taamna Kaniitian Hiqquutiliqiyit Amirnainniqmut Ilihaqtaghaat, tigumiaqtuqliqhuni Tigumialalaqtuq Piinnarialiutilu laisiutaanik, Nunallaqaqnit katimayut ilaupkaiyulluHapkua havakviit hivayaqpangniaqtavut January-mi hapkua naunaikutat numiktitaatuaqqata; •Iqaluktuuttiami Anguniaqtit Naniriaqtuqtillu Katimayiit •Uqhuqtuumi Anguniaqtit Naniriaqtuqtillu Katimayiit •Umingmaktuut HTOHavavighaqqut hivikiyaaramik ayurnaqniaqtuq katimaqatigyaamik nunallaqaqmiut hulilukaaqatigyaamiklu kihimi tamangnik nunallaat aajjikkutaliuqhimayunik iniqhimagayunik havaaghavut naunaikutainik tuniyauniaqtut qunngiaghant takughauliqqata qunngiarutinik nunaqyuami tamaat. Iqaluktuuttiaqmiinniaqtugut atuqlugit hiniktarviit, niriviit taaksiillu qunngialiutinut tikitpata hunaqtighaillu quayihaqviup havakviat munaqtauvangniat Iqaluktuuttiaqmit. Hivunighami parnaiyautit hapummiyauyunut nunanit Hivunighami parnaiyautittugut talvani Ahiaqmi Tingmitjat Tikitaqtut Nayugainit hapkua iniqtaukpata. Iniqvighaat aullaarvikput hamunga inirutauniaqtuq qunngialiutinut tamangnut qunngialiutinut takughauqunngiarutinik 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

Δεσμού ἀνταλλαγής

εΓ	‘‘εμΔεΓε Δεσμούσεις’’	Ρεδε μερίζεται	ΟΗΔΕΛΕΝΗ ΔΕΣΜΟΥΣΕΙΑΝΕΔΕΣΜΟ	Δεσμούσεις Απόρετη Δεσμούσεις Δεσμούσεις Κατάσταση Δεσμούσεις Δεσμούσεις	‘‘εστούσεις μετατίτλου Δεσμούσεις Δεσμούσεις
Karrak Lake Research Station	Scientific/International Polar Year Research	Crown	The research station at Karrak Lake was established by Dr Ray Alisauskas and the Canadian Wildlife Service in 1991. It is located on the largest island in Karrak Lake and 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)

Δεσμούσεις μετατίτλου Δεσμούσεις

μετατίτλο	ΕΠΙΚΛΕΙΣΤΗΣ	ΕΔΙΖΑΙΝΟΠΛΗΡΩΤΗΣ	επίσημη Δεσμούσεις
Δεσμούσεις	cambay@kitikmeothto.ca	Ekaluktutiak Hunters & Trappers Organization	2019-01-15
Δεσμούσεις	gjoa@kitikmeothto.ca	Hunters' and Trappers' Organization	2019-01-15
Δεσμούσεις	Perter Kapolak chimo@kitikmeothto.ca	Umingmaktok HTO	2019-01-15

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Project transportation types

Transportation Type	Place Name	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 - permanent camp is on an island these boats are used to gain access to main land on a daily basis	
Land	Foot	

Project accommodation types

Permanent Camp

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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

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| none | fuel | 0 | 0 | 0 | Liters | We will be guest of the Karrak Lake Research Station we will be using nothing additional to what they already have approved through their own NIRB application |
| none | hazardous | 0 | 0 | 0 | Liters | We will be guest of the Karrak Lake Research Station we will be using nothing additional to what they already have approved through their own NIRB application |

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የዚህ ዕጥናውን አጠቃላይ ለመረጃ	የዚህ ዕጥናውን አጠቃላይ ለመረጃ	የዚህ ዕጥናውን አጠቃላይ ለመረጃ
0	We will be guest of the Karrak Lake Research Station we will be using nothing additional to what they already have approved - Water License 3BC-KAR1316	

፳፻፲፭ የ፩፻፲፭ ስራ በ፩፻፲፭ የ፩፻፲፭ ስራ

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የ፩፻፲፭ የ፩፻፲፭ ስራ በ፩፻፲፭ የ፩፻፲፭ ስራ	የ፩፻፲፭ የ፩፻፲፭ ስራ	የ፩፻፲፭ የ፩፻፲፭ ስራ	የ፩፻፲፭ የ፩፻፲፭ ስራ	የ፩፻፲፭ የ፩፻፲፭ ስራ
Camp	Δላል ፩፻፲፭ የ፩፻፲፭ ስራ	1	We will be guest of the Karrak Lake Research Station we will be using nothing additional to what they already have approved through their own NIRB application	none

፩፻፲፭ የ፩፻፲፭ ስራ በ፩፻፲፭ የ፩፻፲፭ ስራ

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

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Miscellaneous Project Information

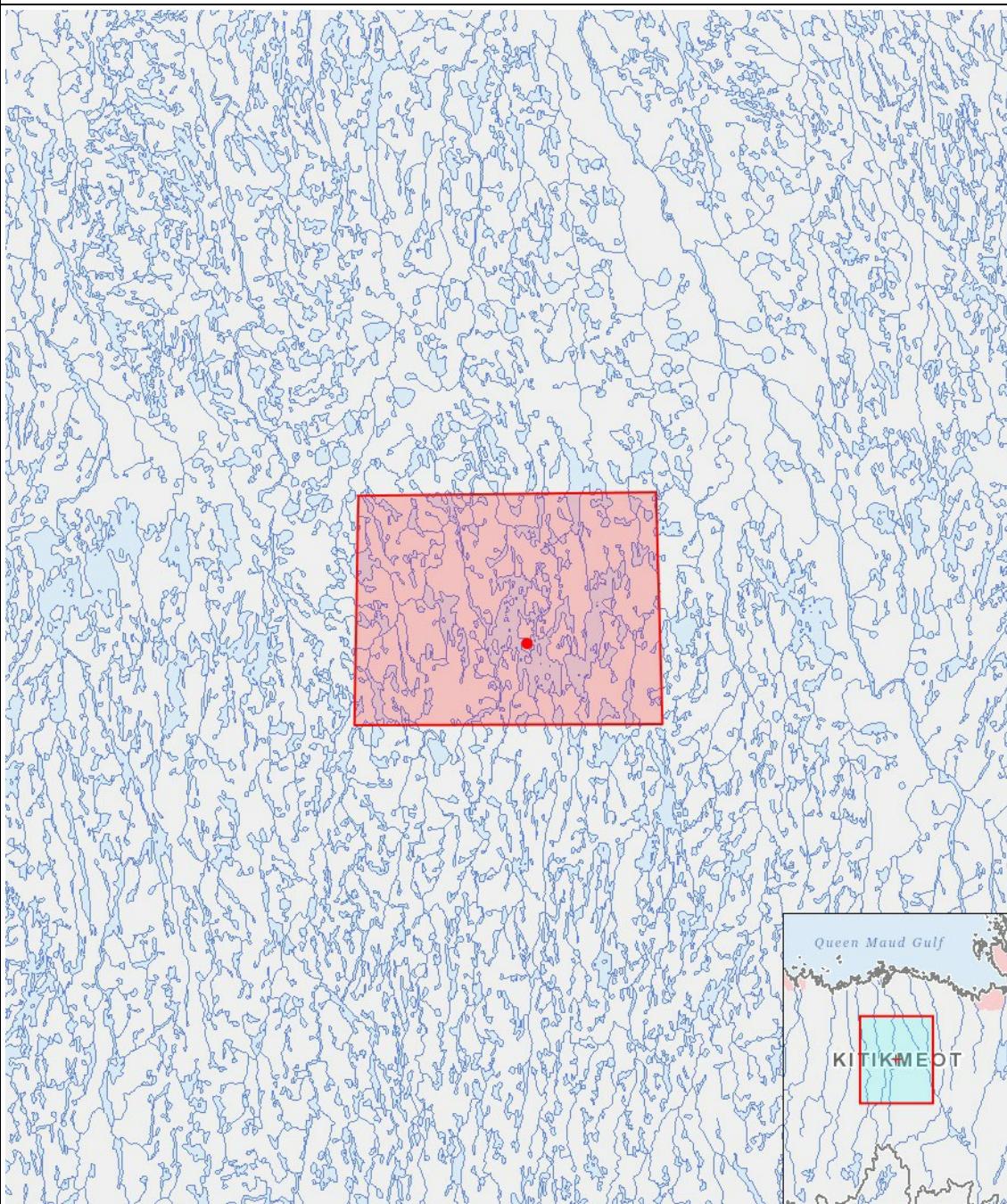
m>aΔ<''C>σ~ł< 44C<''C>T'L<''C>'b'mΔc'jσ~ł< c>D'Γ'<''C>σ<''σ~ł<

Cumulative Effects

Impacts

($P = \{P_1, P_2, \dots, P_n\}$, $N = \{N_1, N_2, \dots, N_n\}$, $C = \{C_1, C_2, \dots, C_n\}$, $M = \{M_1, M_2, \dots, M_n\}$, $U = \{U_1, U_2, \dots, U_n\}$)

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List of Project Geometries

- 1 polygon New project geometry
2 point Karrak Lake Research Station

