



## Meadowbank and Meliadine Projects

### Seabird Monitoring

STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURE

SHIP-02

July 2023

Version C.2

#### Scope of Work:

This SOP provides guidance for seabird monitoring procedures for shipping companies contracted by Agnico Eagle. Monitoring is conducted to avoid potential effects to seabirds. The shipping companies are required to record seabird observations based on the protocols outlined in this SOP along the shipping route between Hudson Strait and Helicopter Island/Rankin Inlet.

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## 1. PROGRAM DESCRIPTION AND OBJECTIVES

A Seabird Monitoring Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) has been developed to guide onboard monitoring for seabirds. This SOP satisfies the Meadowbank Mine NIRB Project Certificate No. 008 Condition 40 and the Meliadine NIRB Project Certificate No.006 Condition 82.

The purpose of this SOP is to identify the monitoring and mitigation procedures for shipping companies contracted by Agnico Eagle to avoid potential effects to seabirds, as per the Marine Mammal and Seabird Monitoring (MMSO) program. This document outlines the following:

- How to avoid or adjust shipping speed near sensitive wildlife habitat along shipping routes;
- How to record observations of seabirds;
- Potential mitigation if large groups of seabirds are observed;
- How to record and report mitigation measures taken, if applicable; and
- How to record and report ship strikes of seabirds, if they occur.

Agnico Eagle will update this SOP as necessary, in response to feedback from Environment and Climate Change Canada (ECCC) or in response to data collected in the field or scientific advances.

## 2. SEABIRD MONITORING

### 2.1 Overview

The following protocol will be implemented during the Marine Mammal and Seabird Observer (MMSO) program:

- A minimum of one assigned MMSO will be present on-board vessels during all transits;
- The MMSO will conduct seabird observations along the shipping route from the bridge during daylight hours and record sightings into the *Seabird Sightings Form* (Attachment A); and
- The shipping contractor will initiate mitigation measures designed to minimize Project impacts on seabirds, as identified in the Marine Shipping Mitigation Summary Booklet (e.g., remain 500 m from bird colonies on land, remain 2 km from Marble Island, remain 500 m from large aggregations of seabirds on water).

### 2.2 Training

The captain is responsible to assign an MMSO to the bridge, and to ensure that the MMSO has been trained to identify marine mammals and seabirds.

Training for the assigned MMSOs includes:

- The pre-trip training live webinar, or review of the recorded webinar prior to beginning the MMSO duties. The recorded webinar will also be available on the ship for review as needed;
- Review the Seabird Monitoring SOP (this document), the Marine Shipping Mitigation Summary Booklet, and the Marine Mammal Monitoring SOP (SOP #SHIP-01);
- Review how to fill out the *Seabird Sightings Form* (Attachment A) and the *Marine Mammal and Seabird Observer (MMSO) Incident Report Form* (Attachment B);
- Review seabird identification, including common species provided in Attachment C; and
- Know how to estimate distances to animals observed.

## 2.3 Equipment Checklist

Bridge staff participating in wildlife monitoring will require the following:

1. This SOP;
2. *Seabird Sightings Form* (Attachment A);
3. Seabird ID Guide (Attachment C);
4. *MMSO Incident Report Form* (Attachment B);
5. Binoculars;
6. GPS (only required if unable to get GPS coordinates from the ship); and
7. Clipboard and pencil.

## 2.4 Seabird Monitoring Methods

Seabird surveys are required along the shipping route from Hudson Strait to Helicopter Island/Rankin Inlet, and during the return journey from Helicopter Island/Rankin Inlet through Hudson Strait (Figure 2.4-1). Surveys must be conducted a minimum of once daily, but three times per day is preferred.

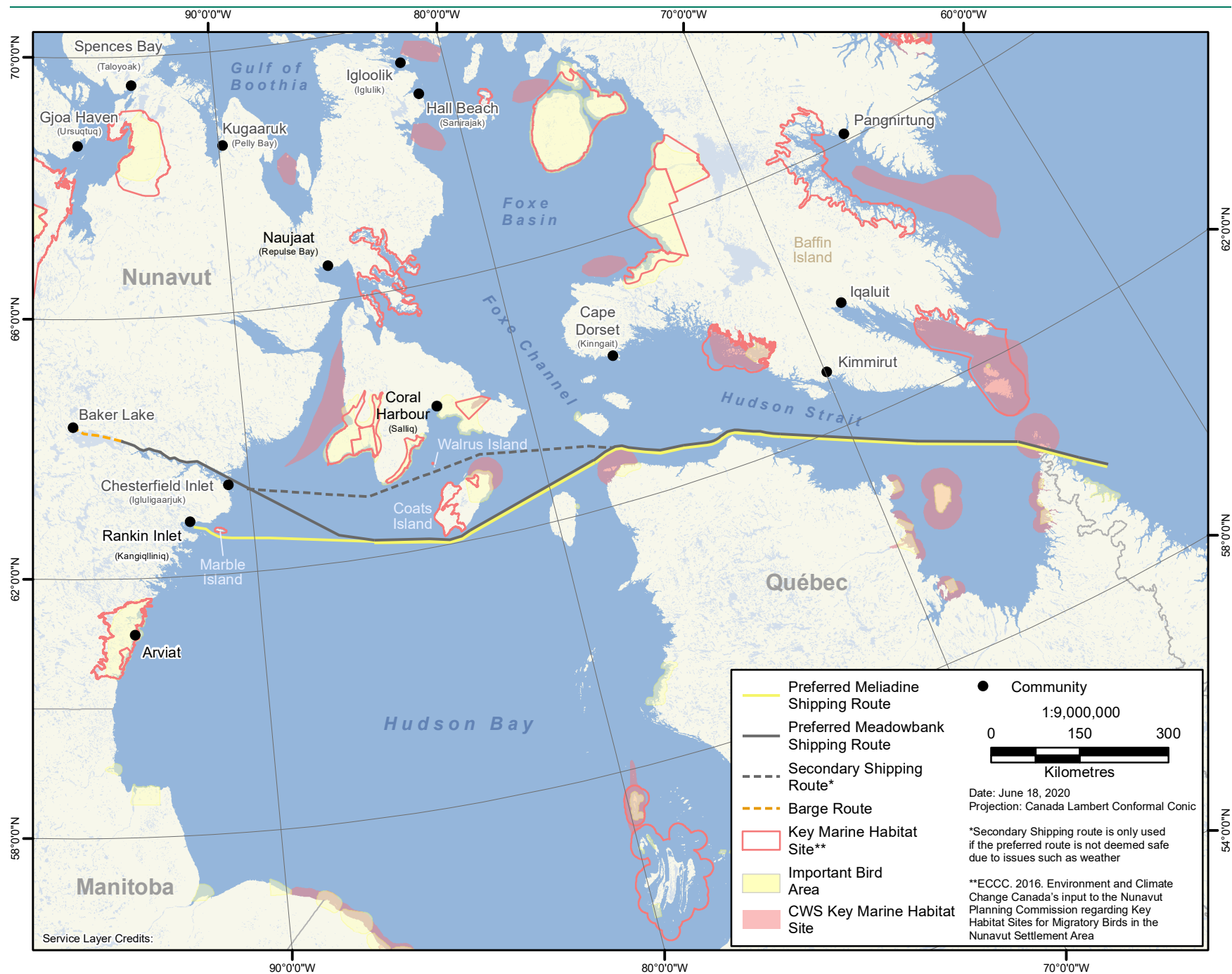
General environmental and seabird sightings information is to be collected and recorded by filling out the *Seabird Sightings Form* (Attachment A). The protocol outlined in this section are best conducted along a transect line, therefore, it is best to start a seabird observation period when the vessel is and will be moving in a straight line for an extended period of time.

### 2.4.1 Observation Period

- Seabird monitoring is required from Hudson Strait to Helicopter Island (Meadowbank) or Rankin Inlet (Meliadine), along the shipping route presented in Figure 2.4-1.
- Conduct three surveys per day, when possible: one morning, one afternoon, and one evening.
- Each seabird survey period will be conducted during **six consecutive five-minute periods** (total of 30 minutes each session). Take a short break at the end of each five-minute period to record the vessel's position and any conditions (ship speed, direction, weather, etc.) that may have changed since the last five-minute survey period.
- Each five-minute survey should be dedicated to surveying for seabirds only and should be completed regardless if birds are present or not.
- If possible, attempt to prioritize conducting surveys around Coats Island, when passing near the shore entering Hudson Bay, and/or approaching Helicopter Island/Rankin Inlet.
- If the vessel is moving (preferred), use methods in Section 2.4.3; if vessel is not moving (stationary), use the methods in Section 2.4.4 below.
- For each observation period, document information on the ship's location, travelling speed and direction, environmental conditions on a *Seabird Sightings Form* (one form per observation period).

### 2.4.2 Observer Position

- Observations should be done from a high location on the vessel, when possible, at a location as close to the port or starboard edge of the platform as possible to increase the detection of seabirds.
- All surveys should be conducted at the same location each time.

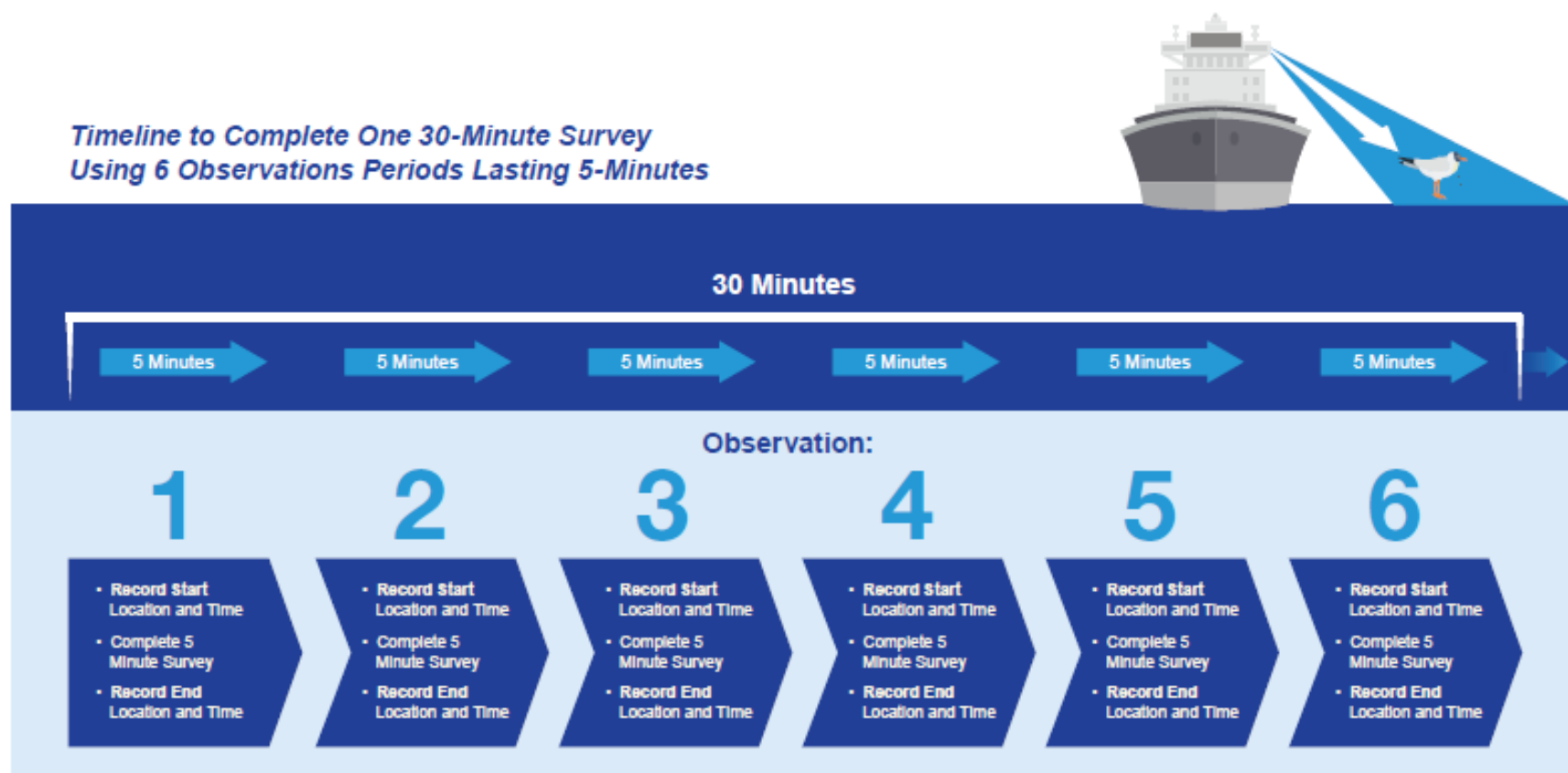


**Figure 2.4-1: Shipping Routes during the Open Water Season**

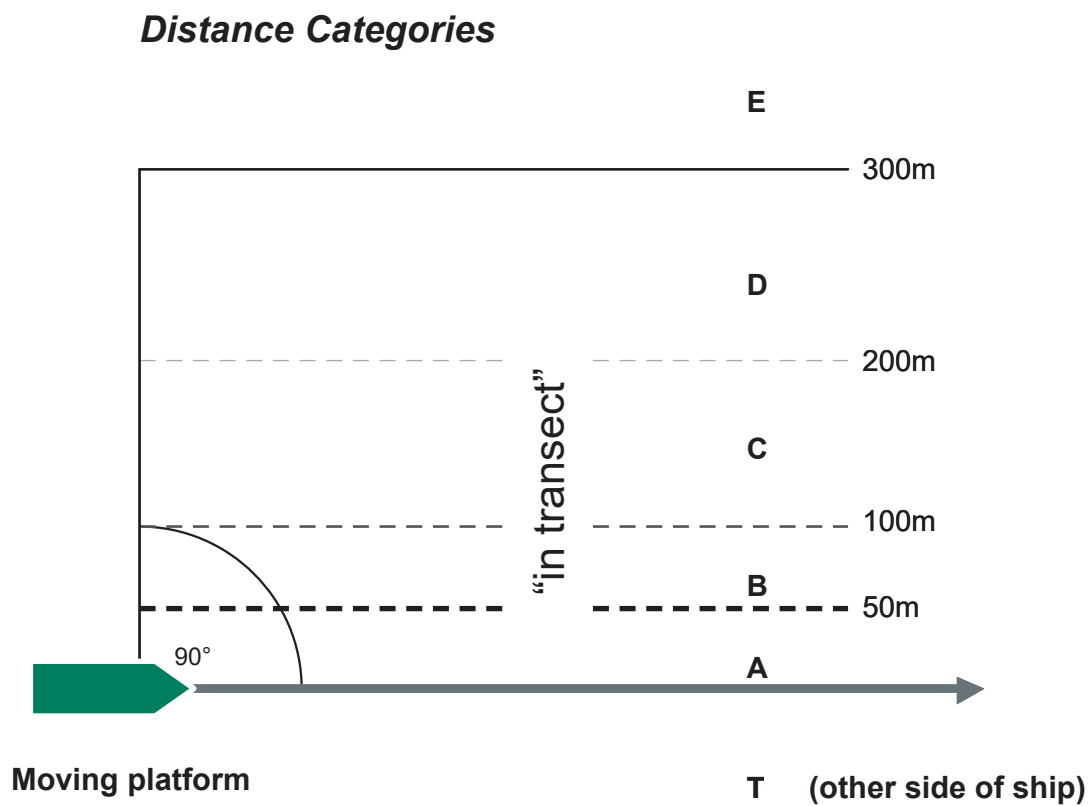


### 2.4.3 Survey Methods – Moving Vessel

- Conduct 1 to 3 dedicated surveys per day
- Each survey lasts 30 min, made up of **6 separate 5-min observation periods**, beginning in Hudson Strait (see Figure 2.4-2).
- Look forward from the side of the vessel, scanning at a 90° angle from either the port or starboard side depending where the observer is located.
- The transect width within which seabirds are recorded is 300 m from the side of the vessel (see Figure 2.4-3).
- Begin all five-minute surveys by conducting a snapshot survey of birds in flight – i.e., an initial count of all birds seen flying (Section 2.4.3.1).
- Scan ahead regularly (e.g., every minute) to spot birds that may dive as the vessel approaches.
- All birds observed within the 300 m transect, whether flying or on the water, or on sea ice or land, are recorded and are considered in-transect sightings. (Figure 2.4-3).
- Use Figure 2.4-3 (A to E, or T) to record the distance to each bird or flock of birds (to the center of the flock). Ensure to record birds/group of birds only once.
- Birds observed outside the 300 m transect are also recorded if this does not affect observations within the 300 m transect. Distance categories “E” and “T” in Figure 2.4-3 are both considered not in transect.
- Binoculars and spotting scopes can be used to confirm species identification and other details as necessary.
- When a survey period cannot be done because of poor visibility (i.e., when the entire width of the 300 m transect is not visible), the extent of visibility should be noted on the *Seabird Sightings Form*.
- If no birds are observed during a five-minute survey period, “no seabirds observed” must be noted in the “Notes” on the *Seabird Sightings Form*.
- For each observation period crew will document information on the ship’s location, travelling speed and direction, environmental conditions and the details of the wildlife observation (species, behaviour, distance from ship, etc.) on a *Seabird Sightings Form*.
- Attachment C (Common Seabird ID Guide) summarizes general species groups and individual species that are most likely to be observed and is meant to provide a cheat-sheet for only the most common species – other species may occur and Bird ID book can be used. Note that recording a general species group or “unknown species” with a description of the bird in the comments column is better than an incorrect species identification.
- When possible, take photographs of seabird sightings and record the photo name/number alongside sightings records. These photos must be provided to Agnico Eagle along with the completed datasheets
- Ensure no cell on the *Seabird Sightings Form* is left blank.



**Figure 2.4-2: Seabird Survey Methodology using Six Consecutive 5-Minute Observation Periods**



*Extracted from Gjerdrum et al. 2012*

**Figure 2.4-3: Average Proportion of Each Behaviour Type Observed Among at the Start of the Survey.**

### 2.4.3.1 Tips for Recording Birds

If the species of seabird cannot be identified, please ensure to indicate the species group (e.g., gull, puffin-like seabird) as described in the Common Seabird ID Guide (Attachment C), and provide a description of the bird in the comments column of the *Seabird Sightings Form*.

#### Birds on the Water

- All birds observed on the water are recorded throughout the five-minute survey period. If birds in the transect fly off the surface of the water as the vessel approaches, use binoculars to help count them, and record these birds as being on the water. Ensure not to record twice as flying birds during a snapshot survey.

#### Large Groups of Birds

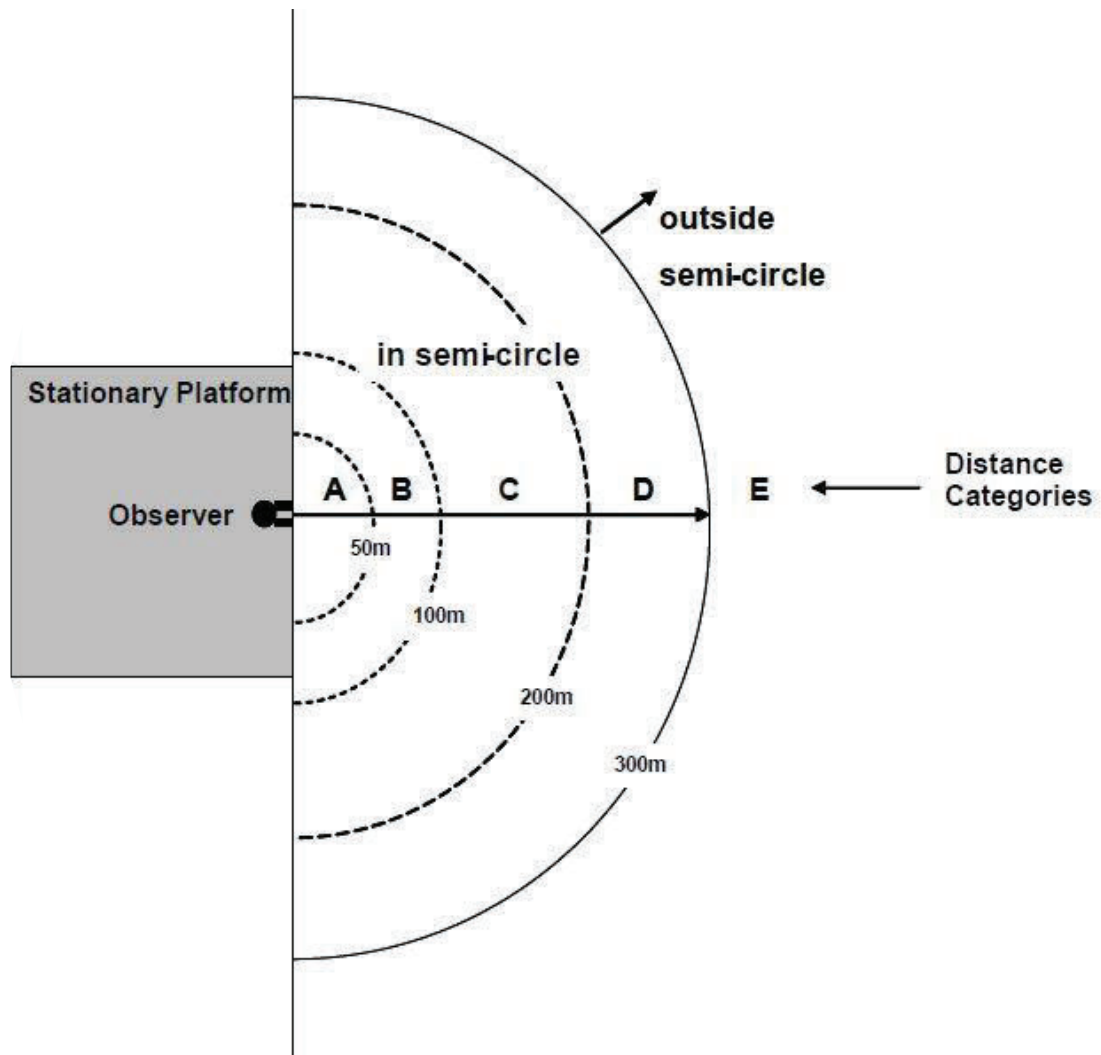
- If it is not practical to estimate distance to each bird or flock of birds, record whether the birds were observed in or out of transect. If it is not practical to note which birds are on the water and which are in flight use the following guidelines:
  - If the majority of the birds are in the air, they can be recorded as flying.
  - If birds appear first on the water and then fly away as the vessel approached, or they continuously move between the water and air, recorded them being as on the water.

#### Birds that Follow the Vessel

- To avoid double counting birds, once a bird is recorded in-flight it is not subsequently recorded again if it follows the ship.

### 2.4.4 Survey Methods – Stationary Vessel

- If the vessel is stationary (e.g., anchored) for a day or portion of a day, then a seabird survey will be required while anchored to ensure the minimum of one survey per day is met.
- Surveys when the vessel is stationary are conducted from the bow (front) of the vessel.
- The length of each scan will depend on the number of birds present at the time of the scan (e.g., it may only last a few seconds if there are no birds present).
- Surveys while the vessel is stationary (e.g., on standby or anchored) are done using counts of birds within a 300 m “semi-circle” area from the vessel, scanning through a 180° arc (Figure 2.4-4).
- All seabirds on water and in flight that are observed within 300 m are recorded. If seabirds are visible beyond 300 m, they are recorded as outside of the 300 m semi-circle.
- The distance to seabirds (inside and outside the 300 m area) from the observer is estimated and recorded for all birds, using Figure 2.4-4 (A to E).
- Binoculars and spotting scopes can be used to confirm species identification and other details as necessary.
- If no birds are observed during the survey, “no seabirds observed” must be noted on the *Seabird Sightings Form*.



Source: extracted from Gjerdrum et al. 2012

**Figure 2.4-4: Seabird Survey Using an 180° Scan from the Bow, Surveying an Area 300 m from a Stationary Observer**

## 2.5 Incidental Seabird Sightings – “Off Effort”

During sailing between Hudson Strait and Helicopter Island/Rankin Inlet, the ship's crew is required to keep watch for groups of seabirds along the shipping route. This is in addition to the MMSO dedicated surveys. Whenever a group of seabirds is observed outside of the dedicated survey time, this is called an incidental sighting, or “off-effort” sighting. These sightings are recorded on the *Incidental Marine Wildlife Sightings Form* (Attachment D) and provided to Agnico Eagle for reporting. This includes sightings of large groups of seabirds on water, colonies of seabirds on land, or large flocks of seabirds flying.

If an incidental sighting is close to the vessel and requires mitigation measures, or if a ship strike occurs, refer to Section 3 of this SOP and complete the *MMSO Incident Report Form* (Attachment B).

## 3. MITIGATION AND COLLISION REPORTING

In the event bridge crew observe large groups of seabirds requiring mitigation or management measures, recommended responses are outlined in Table 3-1. Mitigation responses will be documented on the *Seabird Sightings Form* in the “Comments” column for that observation.

**Table 3-1: Recommended Shipping Mitigation Responses for Seabirds**

Observation	Management Response
<b>Seabirds</b>	
Marble Island	2 km
Colonies and aggregations of seabirds (on water or land) during Project shipping transiting through Hudson Strait, Hudson Bay, and Chesterfield Inlet	500 m setback

If bridge crew determine a ship strike of a group of seabirds has occurred, they will complete the *MMSO Incident Report Form* (Attachment B), and indicate on the *Seabird Sightings Form* that the observation was the result of a ship strike. In the event of a suspected ship strike with birds on the water, the water will be scanned for any evidence of injured or deceased birds. In the event of a suspected ship strike with birds flying into the vessel, the MMSO will be tasked with immediately scanning the water and with undertaking a systematic walk-through to search the vessel deck for dead, stranded or injured birds.

In addition, as vessel strikes with marine birds often occur at night due to birds being attracted to vessel lights, the MMSO will also be tasked with undertaking opportunistic walk-throughs of the deck in the mornings. All birds found injured, stranded or dead on each vessel will be documented in accordance with the *Procedures for handling and documenting stranded birds encountered on infrastructure offshore Atlantic Canada* (ECCC-CWS 2017) on the *Incident Report Form* (Attachment B).

All records of bird collisions will be provided to Canadian Wildlife Service (CWS) on a weekly basis, as vessel communications allow (i.e., as internet connections allow). Immediate reporting will be required in the event that multiple bird collisions occur (involving more than five individuals) and the incidents appear related (i.e., similar time period, location, and weather conditions). In this instance, the regional Environment and Climate Change Canada (ECCC) Wildlife Enforcement Officer (contact information provided below) will be contacted to provide advice on the implementation of adaptive management techniques to attempt to reduce the likelihood of collisions occurring in the future.

**If a seabird and vessel collision occurs, contact:**

- ECCC Wildlife Enforcement: [ec.dalfnord-wednorth.ec@canada.ca](mailto:ec.dalfnord-wednorth.ec@canada.ca)



## 4. END OF TRIP REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

The following information will be submitted to the Agnico Eagle Environment Team (contact information provided at the top of this SOP) after each shipping trip for collation into a database:

1. Spatial file of the shipping route;
2. Completed *Seabird Sightings Forms*;
3. Completed *MMSO Incident Report Form* (if required); and
4. Photographs taken of sightings.

## 5. REFERENCES AND RECOMMENDED GUIDES

ECCC. 2016. *Environment and Climate Change Canada's input to the Nunavut Planning Commission regarding Key Habitat Sites for Migratory Birds in the Nunavut Settlement Area*.

Revised May 2016. 140 pp.

Gjerdrum et al. 2012. *Eastern Canada Seabirds at Sea (ECSAS) Standardized Protocol for Pelagic Seabird Surveys from Moving and Stationary Platforms*.

Latour, P. B., J. Leger, J. E. Hines, M. L. Mallory, D. L. Mulders, H. G. Gilchrist, P. A. Smith, and D. L. Dickson. 2008. *Key Migratory Bird Terrestrial Habitat Sites in the Northwest Territories and Nunavut*. Canadian Wildlife Service Occasional Paper Number 114. Canadian Wildlife Service: Ottawa, ON.

Mallory, M. L. and A. J. Fontaine. 2004. *Key Marine Habitat Sites for Migratory Birds in Nunavut and the Northwest Territories*. Canadian Wildlife Service Occasional Paper Number 109. Canadian Wildlife Service: Ottawa, ON.

Sibley. 2016. *Field Guide to the Birds of Eastern North America: Second Edition*.

## **ATTACHMENT A SEABIRD SIGHTINGS FORM**

**Seabird Sightings Form** (circle options that are *italicized* as appropriate)

<b>Survey Type</b> (circle one):		<i>Moving Vessel</i>		<i>Stationary Vessel</i>	
<b>General Information</b>					
Date (DD/MMM/YYYY)		Observer Name		Height of Eye (m)	
<b>Vessel Information</b>					
Company/Agency		Vessel Type		Vessel Heading	
Vessel Name		Vessel Activity	<i>Moving</i> <i>Stationary</i>	Vessel Speed (kt)	
<b>Environmental Information</b>					
Weather	<i>Clear</i> <i>Partly Cloudy</i> <i>100% Cloud</i> <i>Fog</i> <i>Rain</i> <i>Snow</i>			Sea State (0-9)	
Beaufort Wind Force	<i>Calm</i> <i>Light Wind</i> <i>Strong Wind</i> <i>Gale Force Wind</i> <i>Stormy</i>			Wave Height (m)	
Wind Direction (Deg)		Glare Conditions	<i>None</i> <i>Slight Grey</i> <i>Bright</i>	Visibility (km)	
<b>Survey Information</b>					
Observer Location	<i>Outdoors</i> <i>Indoors</i>	Observation Side	<i>Starboard</i> <i>Port</i> <i>Bow</i>		
Notes:					

5-min Survey #1 of 6 Start		Local Time (24 hr)			Latitude (DD)			Longitude (DD)	
Species	Count	Observation Type (Fly or Water)	In Transect (Y/N)	Distance Zone (A,B,C,D,E)	Behaviour (escape flight, rafting, other)	Flight Direction (Deg)	Age (Adult/Young)	Plumage (breeding/non-breeding/molt)	Comments*
5-min Survey #1 of 6 End		Local Time (24 hr)			Latitude (DD)			Longitude (DD)	

<b>5-min Survey #2 of 6 Start</b>		<b>Local Time (24 hr)</b>			<b>Latitude (DD)</b>		<b>Longitude (DD)</b>		
<b>Species</b>	<b>Count</b>	<b>Observation Type (Fly or Water)</b>	<b>In Transect (Y/N)</b>	<b>Distance Zone (A,B,C,D,E)</b>	<b>Behaviour (escape flight, rafting, other)</b>	<b>Flight Direction (Deg)</b>	<b>Age (Adult/Young)</b>	<b>Plumage (breeding/ non-breeding/molt)</b>	<b>Comments*</b>
<b>5-min Survey #2 of 6 End</b>		<b>Local Time (24 hr)</b>			<b>Latitude (DD)</b>		<b>Longitude (DD)</b>		

<b>5-min Survey #3 of 6 Start</b>		<b>Local Time (24 hr)</b>			<b>Latitude (DD)</b>		<b>Longitude (DD)</b>		
<b>Species</b>	<b>Count</b>	<b>Observation Type (Fly or Water)</b>	<b>In Transect (Y/N)</b>	<b>Distance Zone (A,B,C,D,E)</b>	<b>Behaviour (escape flight, rafting, other)</b>	<b>Flight Direction (Deg)</b>	<b>Age (Adult/Young)</b>	<b>Plumage (breeding/ non-breeding/molt)</b>	<b>Comments*</b>
<b>5-min Survey #3 of 6 End</b>		<b>Local Time (24 hr)</b>			<b>Latitude (DD)</b>		<b>Longitude (DD)</b>		

<b>5-min Survey #4 of 6 Start</b>		<b>Local Time (24 hr)</b>			<b>Latitude (DD)</b>		<b>Longitude (DD)</b>		
<b>Species</b>	<b>Count</b>	<b>Observation Type (Fly or Water)</b>	<b>In Transect (Y/N)</b>	<b>Distance Zone (A,B,C,D,E)</b>	<b>Behaviour (escape flight, rafting, other)</b>	<b>Flight Direction (Deg)</b>	<b>Age (Adult/Young)</b>	<b>Plumage (breeding/ non-breeding/molt)</b>	<b>Comments*</b>
<b>5-min Survey #4 of 6 End</b>		<b>Local Time (24 hr)</b>			<b>Latitude (DD)</b>		<b>Longitude (DD)</b>		

<b>5-min Survey #5 of 6 Start</b>		<b>Local Time (24 hr)</b>			<b>Latitude (DD)</b>		<b>Longitude (DD)</b>		
<b>Species</b>	<b>Count</b>	<b>Observation Type (Fly or Water)</b>	<b>In Transect (Y/N)</b>	<b>Distance Zone (A,B,C,D,E)</b>	<b>Behaviour (escape flight, rafting, other)</b>	<b>Flight Direction (Deg)</b>	<b>Age (Adult/Young)</b>	<b>Plumage (breeding/ non-breeding/molt)</b>	<b>Comments*</b>
<b>5-min Survey #5 of 6 End</b>		<b>Local Time (24 hr)</b>			<b>Latitude (DD)</b>		<b>Longitude (DD)</b>		

5-min Survey #6 of 6 Start		Local Time (24 hr)			Latitude (DD)			Longitude (DD)	
Species	Count	Observation Type (Fly or Water)	In Transect (Y/N)	Distance Zone (A,B,C,D,E)	Behaviour (escape flight, rafting, other)	Flight Direction (Deg)	Age (Adult/Young)	Plumage (breeding/ non-breeding/molt)	Comments*
5-min Survey #6 of 6 End		Local Time (24 hr)			Latitude (DD)			Longitude (DD)	



## **ATTACHMENT B MMSO INCIDENT REPORT FORM**

## Marine Mammals and Seabird Observer (MMSO) Incident Report

Project Information			
Client: Agnico Eagle		Date:	
Project Name (circle one): <i>Meadowbank</i> <i>Meliadine</i>		General Location:	
Latitude (DD):		Longitude (DD):	
Vessel Contractor Information			
Vessel Contractor Name:		Site Supervisor or Captain:	
Vessel Name/Type:		MMSO Name:	
General Weather Conditions (throughout the day):	Wind (knots):		
	Sea State:		
	Swell Height (m):		
	Temperature (°C):		
	Notes:		
Time Start/Time End MMSO Duties (HH:MM):		Start:	End:

### Record of Vessel-Animal Collisions/Interactions in Water

Species	Number of Individuals	Time (HH:MM)	Location		Visibility (m)/ Sea State	Comments
			Latitude (DD)	Longitude (DD)		

### Record of Bird on Deck

Species	Number of Individuals	State of Bird (injured, stranded, or dead)	Time (HH:MM)	Visibility (m)/ Sea State	Comments

### Mitigation Log

Time (UTC; HH:MM)	Was Mitigation Implemented?	Location		Rationale for Implementation
		Latitude (DD)	Longitude (DD)	

## **ATTACHMENT C   COMMON SEABIRD ID GUIDE**

# COMMON SEABIRD ID GUIDE



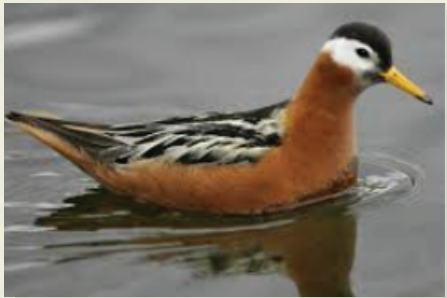
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## Small Seabirds

### Red Phalarope

**Size:** L 8.5" WS 17" WT 1.9 oz (55 g)

**Body:** Very small, shorebird-like seabird



### Red-necked Phalarope

**Size:** L 7.75" WS 15" WT 1.2 oz (35 g)

**Body:** Very small, shorebird-like seabird



## Puffin-like Seabirds

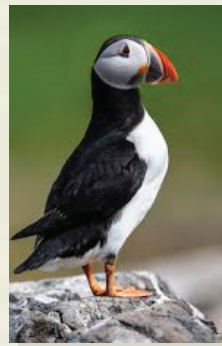
### Atlantic Puffin

**Size:** L 12.5" WS 21" WT 13 oz (380 g)

**Body:** Small, stocky, bright bill, black and white plumage

**DCs:**

- Colourful bill
- Black band around neck while flying



### Razorbill

**Size:** L 17" WS 26" WT 1.6 lbs

**Body:** Medium, long tail, black and white plumage

**DCs:**

- Large, thick bill
- Long- pointed tail
- Dark rump



### Thick-billed Murre

**Size:** L 18" WS 28" WT 2.1 lbs

**Body:** Medium, stocky; black and white plumage

**DCs:**

- Short bill
- Pure white belly
- Larger head than Common





# COMMON SEABIRD ID GUIDE

## Long-winged Seabirds

### Northern Fulmar

**Size:** L 18" WS 42"  
WT 1.3 lbs

**Body:** Large, stocky  
and thick-necked



## Gulls

### Herring Gull

**Size:** L 25" WS 58" WT 2.5 lbs

**Body:** Large, white-headed

**DCs:**

- Medium grey back
- Black and white wing tips



### Iceland Gull

**Size:** L 22" WS 54" WT 1.8 lbs

**Body:** Medium, white-headed

**DCs:**

- Light- grey back
- No or less dark marks on wing tips



### Glaucous Gull

**Size:** L 27" WS 60" WT 3.1 lbs

**Body:** Large, white-headed

**DCs:**

- Light- grey back
- White wing tips



### Black-legged Kittiwake

**Size:** L 17" WS 36"  
WT 14 oz (400g)

**Body:** Small, white-headed

**DCs:**

- Black legs
- Solid yellow bill
- Black tipped wings



## Gull-like Seabirds

### Long-tailed Jaeger

**Size:** L 15" WS 43" WT 11 oz (300 g)

**Body:** Medium, Slender gull-like seabird

**DCs:**

- Very long tail
- State grey back, dark cap
- No chest band



### Parasitic Jaeger

**Size:** L 16.5" WS 46" WT 1 lb

**Body:** Medium, Slender gull-like seabird

**DCs:**

- Dark back and wings; dark cap
- Pale chest with weak dark band
- Longer tail



### Pomarine Jaeger

**Size:** L 18.5" WS 52" WT 1.5 lbs

**Body:** Medium, heavy body, broad wings

**DCs:**

- Dark back and wings; dark head
- Pale chest with dark band





# COMMON SEABIRD ID GUIDE



AGNICO EAGLE

## Sea Ducks

### Greater Scaup

**Size:** L 18" WS 28" WT 2.3 lbs

**Body:** Medium; black and white duck (male)



### Common Eider

**Size:** L 24" WS 38" WT 4.7 lbs

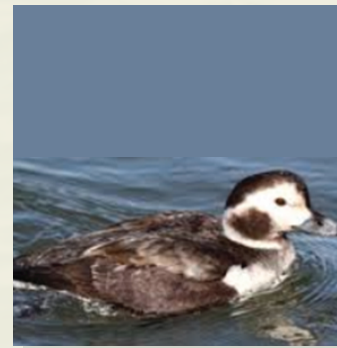
**Body:** Large; wedge-shaped head, mainly white face, neck and back (male)



### Long-tailed Duck

**Size:** L 16.5" WS 28" WT 1.6 lbs

**Body:** Small; round body, dark wings, distinctive patterns and long tail (male)



## Loons

### Common Loon

**Size:** L 32" WS 46" WT 9 lbs

**Body:** Very large; thick body, boldly patterned back and neck; heavy bill

**DCs:**

- Black head and bill
- Black and white pattern on back
- White chest and belly



### Red-throated Loon

**Size:** L 25" WS 38" WT 3.1 lbs

**Body:** Large; smaller, slender body, short neck compared to Common

**DCs:**

- Grey head and back
- Rust coloured throat
- White chest and belly



## Sea Ducks/Seabirds

### Surf Scoter

**Size:** L 20" WS 30" WT 2.1 lbs

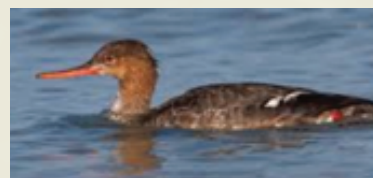
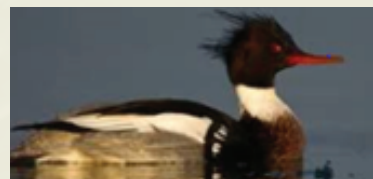
**Body:** Medium; dark-bodied sea duck; large multicoloured bill (male)



### Red-breasted Merganser

**Size:** L 25" WS 34" WT 2.3 lbs

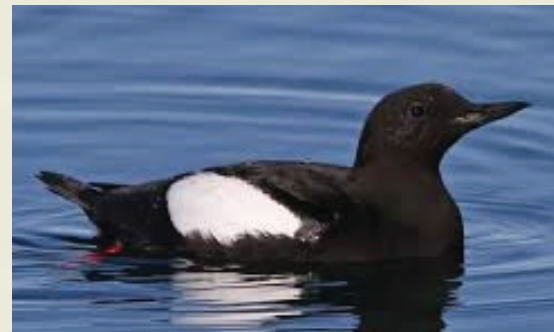
**Body:** Large; thin-billed, black, tufted-head, white neck (male)



### Black Guillemot

**Size:** L 13" WS 21" WT 15 oz (430g)

**Body:** Small; chunky, black body, white wings





## **ATTACHMENT D   INCIDENTAL MARINE WILDLIFE SIGHTINGS FORM**



(1 form per observation; PLEASE PRINT; circle options provided in *italics* as appropriate)

<sup>1</sup> Refer to list of species in the ID Guides

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