ASSESSING THE IMPACT OF LESSER SNOW GEESE AND CACKLING GEESE COMPETITION ON BREEDING ATLANTIC BRANT

A SUMMARY REPORT TO THE NUNAVUT WATER BOARD

SEPTEMBER, 2015

DR. CHRIS WILLIAMS, DR. KEN ABRAHAM, AND CLARK NISSLEY

University of Delaware and Trent University

The field site was restored to the agreed upon conditions in the issued permit. During the 70 day field season, a maximum of 6 people lived in the small camp. For 8/10 weeks, only 4 people lived in the camp. Pictures of the restoration follow the restoration descriptions.

Sewage:

A small chair was placed 100 yards from camp on a flat gravel ridge over 50 meters from any water sources. The quantity of human waste resulting from the field season was extremely small (<1 m^3). At the end of the field season, two small pits were dug and all human waste was shoveled into the pit and covered with gravel. These pits were only 4 cubic feet each. The pits were marked with a large rock. The bathroom did not need to be relocated at all throughout the season, as the quantity of waste was so little.

Camp Bathroom

Restored Bathroom Site

Grey Water:

The camp utilized a small grey water pit about 50 meters from camp and over 100 meters from any water features. This pit was also used for any hand-washing waste. Any dish water was disposed of in this grey water pit. The camp is located close to 2 miles inland from the bay, and thus no tidal waters come anywhere close to the camp. The pit was located away from any lakes and ponds. At the end of the field season, the small (2 x 2 ft) pit was covered with gravel to match the surrounding landscape and reacquire its original function and appearance.

Active Grey Water Pit

Restored Grey Water Pit

Combustible and Non-combustible Waste:

A burn barrel was placed 50 meters from camp. Any safe-burning combustible waste was burnt in this barrel. The ashes from the season's burning were flown out and disposed of at the end of the season along with any cans and non-combustible trash (batteries, aerosol cans, etc).

All non-burnable waste was removed from the field site and disposed of safely. Cans were disposed of in Iqaluit, while hazardous goods such as batteries, aerosol cans, etc. were shipped back to Ottawa and eventually Delaware for proper disposal.

Combustible Waste Burn Barrel

Drinking Water:

Drinking water for the camp was provided by a nearby lake. The camp consisted of 4 people for the majority of the season and reached a maximum of 6 people for a 3 week period in July. Less than 1 m^3 of water was collected and filtered by the camp each day. No significant changes in water occurred as a result of the camp.

Drinking Water Lake