

**TERRESTRIAL WILDLIFE 2011 MONITORING REPORT
OF THE SLATE LAKES BASIN
KENSINGTON GOLD MINE**

Developed for

Coeur Alaska – Kensington Gold Mine
3031 Clinton Drive, Suite 202
Juneau, Alaska 99801

Prepared by



3305 Arctic Blvd, Suite 102
Anchorage, Alaska 99503

329 2nd Street
Fairbanks, Alaska 99701

Project Number
1427-03

December 2011

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1.0 INTRODUCTION1

1.1 WILDLIFE MONITORING OBJECTIVES3

2.0 SURVEY AREA.....4

3.0 METHODS4

4.0 SURVEY RESULTS6

4.1 MAMMALS6

4.2 AVIAN SPECIES7

4.3 OTHER SIGHTINGS9

4.4 HUMAN ACTIVITY.....10

5.0 DISCUSSION.....10

6.0 CONCLUSIONS.....11

7.0 REFERENCES13

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1 Slate Lakes Basin Mine Map2

Figure 2 Slate Lakes Basin, Pre-Construction.....3

Figure 3 Slate Lakes Basin, 2010.....5

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1	Total Wildlife Signs Data	8
Table 2	Bear Signs Data.....	8
Table 3	Moose Signs Data	9
Table 4	Goose Signs Data.....	9

LIST OF APPENDICIES

Appendix A	Site Map
Appendix B	Transect GPS Coordinates
Appendix C	2011 Data Sheets
Appendix D	Photo Log
Appendix E	Motion Sensor Camera Photos
Appendix F	Avian Species List

1.0 Introduction

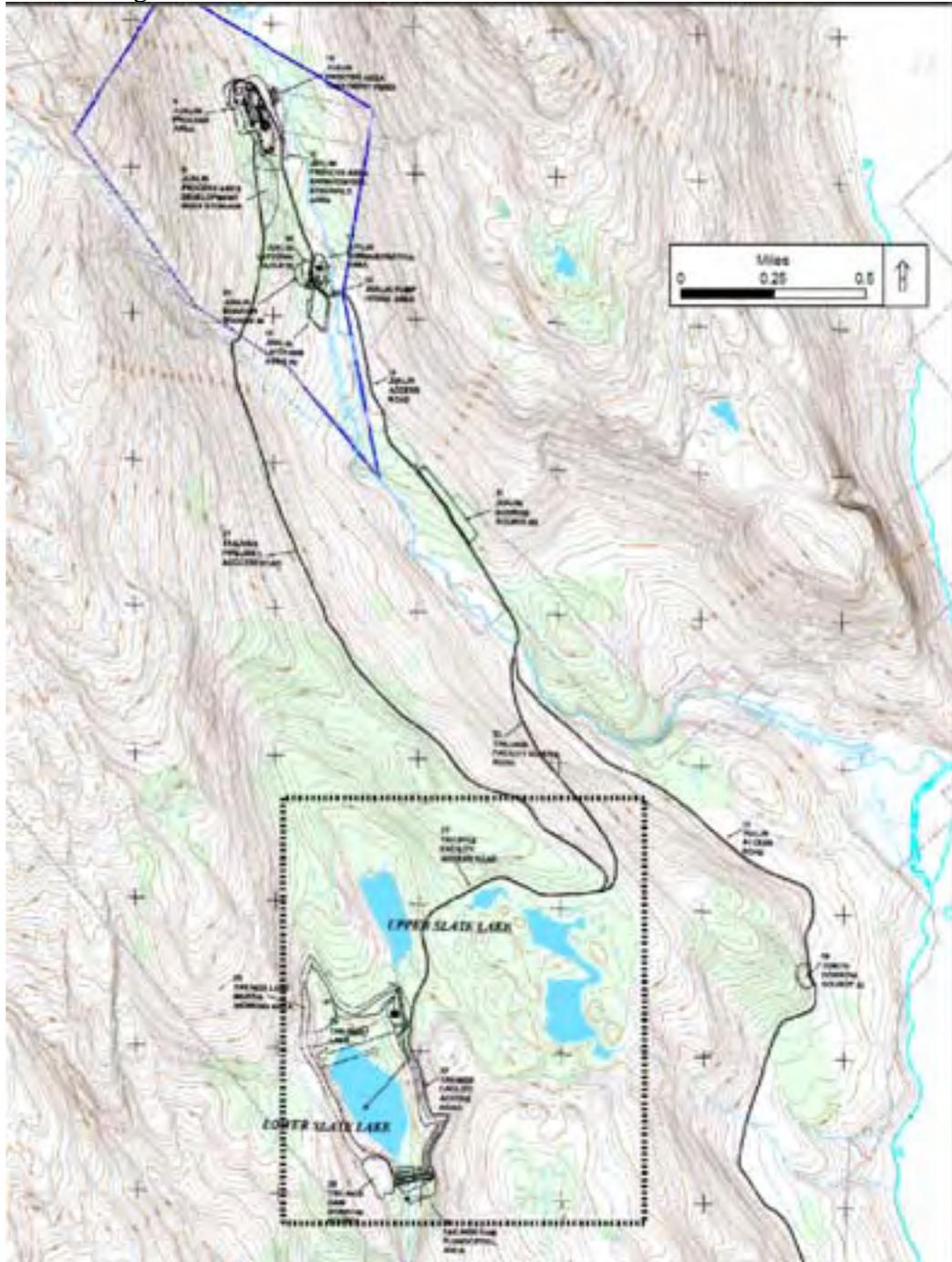
This report describes the 2011 wildlife monitoring season (June-September) in accordance with the Kensington Project Terrestrial Wildlife Monitoring Plan. Coeur Alaska and resource agencies designed this plan to monitor wildlife resources in the Slate Lakes basin. Monitoring recorded the effectiveness of mitigation during mine operations that encourages use by local wildlife.

The Kensington Gold Project Final Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement (FSEIS) (USFS 2004) documented the occurrence of wildlife species in the Slate Lakes basin prior to construction activity. Coeur Alaska conducted a baseline survey in 2005 (Living System Designs 2005). Management indicator species in the Berners Bay area include black and brown bear, Sitka black-tailed deer, Alexander Archipelago wolf, Bald eagle, red squirrel, river otter, marten, red-breasted sapsucker, brown creeper, and Vancouver Canada goose.

Sightings of wildlife or their sign within the Slate Lakes basin include moose, black bear, Canada geese, ducks, red squirrels, porcupine, river otter, old beaver cuttings, Bald eagles, boreal toads, and various mustelid species. A lack of prey, including Sitka black-tailed deer, in the Slate Lakes area is suspected to be caused by wolves.

Coeur Alaska monitored wildlife in 2006 and 2007 during the first phase of construction. There was no construction activity during 2008 and no wildlife monitoring was conducted during this period. Wildlife monitoring was resumed in early September 2009 at the start-up of constructing the Tailings Treatment Facility (TTF) and continued through 2010 summer season.

Figure 1: Slate Lakes Basin in relation to access roads and tailings facility. The access road to the tailings facility was constructed in 2006. The tailings dam was constructed between August 2009 and August 2010. The tailings facility was actively in use during the 2011 monitoring season.



1.1 Wildlife Monitoring Objectives

The objectives of the Kensington Project Wildlife Monitoring Plan are to:

- Supplement the regional resource knowledge base with site-specific data.
- Gather new information on specific wildlife habitats and species that could be affected by increased activity at the project site with specific attention to sensitive species.
- Identify concentrations of wildlife near specific resources (e.g., stream mouth marshes, anadromous streams, lakes, wetlands, bird nesting/feeding areas, large mammal crossing areas, etc.).
- Conduct wildlife observations along an established route surrounding the Slate Lakes basin on a frequent basis from spring through fall and intermittently through the remainder of the year.
- Collect data and other information that can be used to shape the subsequent year's studies and long-term monitoring.

Figure 2: The Slate Lakes Basin in 2005, prior to construction of the access road and the Lower Slate Lake TTF.



2.0 Survey Area

The wildlife monitoring survey area lies within the confines of the Slate Lake basin, an area of approximately two square kilometers, ranging in elevation from 200 meters at the mouth of Lower Slate Lake to 300 meters on the ridge to the west of Lower Slate Lake (Figure 1). Water bodies within the basin include Lower and Upper Slate Lakes to the west and the Spectacle Lakes complex to the east. Both Lower and Upper Slate Lake have steep western slopes, but much of the remaining area around Upper Slate Lake is flat with a mild slope to the east. The area around Spectacle Lake is also fairly flat. There is drainage from the southeast corner of Spectacle Lake into Berners Bay, while Fat Rat Lake drains into Upper Slate Lake (Figure 2). Upper Slate Lake drains to Lower Slate Lake via Mid-Lake Slate Creek and Lower Slate Lake drains to East Fork Slate Creek.

Prior to construction, terrestrial vegetation types around Upper and Lower Slate Lakes were fairly similar and included mixed spruce and hemlock forest to the west of both lakes and to the southeast of Lower Slate Lake. The north and east shores of both lakes were characterized by wetlands containing sedge meadow and scrub muskeg. The periphery timber of Lower Slate Lake was clear-cut by September 2005 and the TTF access road along the north of Spectacle Lakes was constructed by August 2006. The immediate vicinity of Upper Slate Lake has not been impacted by the project. The vegetation around the Spectacle Lake complex included sphagnum bogs and sedge fens with brushy, scrub forest in elevated areas. All of the lakes contained various species of aquatic vegetation, though not in high volume (Living System Designs 2005). Spectacle Lake contained the greatest concentration of aquatic vegetation, mainly in three sloughs and in Fat Rat Lake.

3.0 Methods

Kate Savage, who conducted wildlife monitoring in 2006, 2007, and 2010 established the transects that were used in all surveys. Ms. Savage relabeled these transects during the 2010 field season. These same transects were utilized in 2011 and were remarked and labeled as needed. There were 21 transects around the basin. Each was 50 meters long and ran in a north-south direction (Figure 1, Appendix A). The transects provided a systematic method for recording wildlife sign throughout the year. The north and south ends of each transect were marked with long stakes with survey flagging and GPS coordinates. GPS coordinates for each transect are located in Appendix B.

Field technicians visited each transect two to three times a month during 2011 when the area was free from snow. The following methodology was followed during each survey. Coeur Alaska wildlife technicians located the north stake of a transect and strung a 50 meter measuring tape to reach the south stake. Trained field technicians then walk the length of the tape examining the ground within one meter either side of it. Signs such as tracks, scat, or digging were recorded along with their position along the tape to the nearest 0.1 meter and whether they lay on the east or west side of the transect. In this way, the precise location of wildlife sign was recorded so that fresh wildlife sign could be

more easily separated from older, previously recorded sign. Three motion-sensor cameras (Bushnell Trail Sentry, Model 11-9300) were also placed in areas where wildlife utilization or travel appeared especially high (heavily used trails) to provide information on the number of individuals using an area (Figure 1, Appendix A).

Figure 3: Spectacle Lake basin with access road to the Tailings Facility 2010.



Scans with binoculars were also made from established locations to detect the presence of wildlife from a far. This method was most effective for observing waterfowl on the lakes. Lower Slate Lake was easily visible from almost any aspect and was observed on route to Transect 21 accessed by walked around the south end of the Tailings Treatment Facility. Upper Slate Lake scans for waterfowl were made from both the southern meadow and the northeastern muskeg. Viewing locations were optimum in the Spectacle Lakes area from the western edge of Lower Spectacle Lake, the southern tip of lower Spectacle Lake, which also afforded a good view of the adjacent southern slough, and the northern tip of upper Spectacle Lake.

Trained technicians under the guidance of a field biologist collected data on wildlife sign along transects to ensure that observations and data collection were as standardized and unbiased as possible. Other information collected included weather conditions and visibility and any human activity in the area. Tracks and other sign were identified using field guides including Elbroch (2003), Murie and Elbroch (2005), National Geographic

Society (1987). Species of special interest included herons, waterfowl such as Vancouver Canada Geese, and raptors such as eagles and goshawks. No special surveys to detect the presence of goshawks using standard broadcast methods were conducted in 2011.

4.0 Survey Results

Field technicians determined the presence of wildlife within the Slate Lakes basin through actual sightings, motion-sensor camera photography, and identification of signs (tracks and scat). Data collected during surveys included direct observations of wildlife species with photographs when possible, the time of day, location, and behavior. Appendix C data sheets for the 2011 season.

Images were also collected from the three motion-sensor cameras set up around the survey area. All three cameras displayed technical problems in at various times throughout the season. Additionally, due to new personnel conducting the monitoring program, camera installations were altered slightly from previous years. Many images were stored on an office computer at the Kensington site. Unfortunately this computer crashed resulting in the loss of these photographs. As a result, few images were captured during the 2011 season. The cameras were removed from the field at the end of October to avoid problems with freezing. Images captured on camera are shown in Appendix E. Images were studied in attempt to identify the same animals appearing on more than one occasion.

Wildlife signs recorded included perennial sign such as well used game trails, dens or middens, scratching posts and stripped bark as well as ephemeral sign such as tracks, scat, browsing or digs. A complete photo log of all monitoring photos during the 2011 season is located in Appendix D Tables 1 through Table 4 summarize wildlife sign by the main species present in the Slate Lakes Basin (bear, moose, goose).

4.1 Mammals

Indications of bear activity included tracks, scats and “digs”, which were most prevalent from August to the end of September (Table 2). The greatest amount of bear sign was noted at transects T8 and T14, on the west side of Spectacle Lake and at T16 and T17 which are located on the east side of Spectacle Lake (Figure 1, Appendix A). There were fewer indications of bear activity at transects closer to Upper and Lower Slate Lakes. Bear activity appears in high concentrations at those transects located adjacent to the TTF Access Road. It is possible that bears frequently use this corridor for travel.

There were several sightings of black bear around the Spectacle Lake basin between late May and late October 2011. It can be difficult to recognize the same animal and mine personnel are frequently unable to identify specific, identifying features of an animal, but size and coloring helped to identify what was thought to be no less than four different bears in the Spectacle Lake basin.

Moose indices included tracks, scat, browse, and bedding sites were present in all transects, with the greatest concentration found at transects T7 and T8, on the west side of Spectacle Lake, T10 on the east of Spectacle Lake and T18 and T20 towards Upper Slate Lake (Figure 1, Appendix A). Moose sign data is shown in Table 3. The concentrations of moose at these transects is consistent with the data obtained in 2010. The primary areas utilized by the moose remain largely unchanged from previous years. Moose tracks can form deep depressions in soft, wet ground that persist for month to years. A single moose can also leave a large number of signs by simply walking parallel with a transect. These factors were taken into consideration when making any conclusions about levels of activity over time.

Due to the limited number of motion sensor camera images captured, no major comparison of animals present in the images could be made nor could any analysis of mammal movement patterns be conducted. In the images, a total of two moose were observed. Both images were captured near T8 and the old beaver dam during daylight hours. The first image captured the hindquarters of an adult moose as it had passed the camera. The gender of the moose could not be determined based on the photograph. The second image shows the rack of a large bull moose in the brush.

4.2 Avian Species

The avian species identified through direct sightings or indirectly through songs or calls included both resident and migratory wading birds, non-passerine land birds, passerines and species of special interest, which include waterfowl, raptors and herons. Waterfowl were noted only on Spectacle Lake and Fat Rat Lake. In previous years, large groups of Canada geese were observed on Spectacle Lake in summer, but only small numbers were counted in 2011. The geese arrived shortly after lake ice melted in June and were observed intermittently through August. Approximately 13-15 geese were present in the basin during 2011 (Table 4). Blue-winged teal were sighted on Spectacle Lake at various times throughout the season as well as Red-Throated Loons Lesser Scaup, Ring-Necked Ducks, Mallards, and Goldeneye. A female Mallard was observed with seven ducklings and a female Goldeneye was observed with three ducklings, both on Spectacle Lake. Ducks appear to make some use of Spectacle Lakes continually during summer and fall months.

A pair of Lesser Yellowlegs appeared to be nesting near T12. Less Yellowlegs were noted in great abundance in the Slate Lakes Basin. Multiple Red-Tailed Hawks were observed around the survey area between June and August. A Belted Kingfisher was seen walking along the shores of Spectacle Lake in late September.

Bald Eagles were sighted soaring over the Slate Lakes Basin from June through September and an increased presence was noted during the Pink Salmon run. Other bird species observed during 2011 included Dark-Eyed Juncos, Stellers Jays, American Robins, Varied Thrushes, Hermit Thrushes, Yellow-Rumped Warbler, Chestnut-Backed Chickadees, Dippers, the Common Raven and Savannah Sparrows. A complete avian species list from all monitoring years is located in Appendix F.

Table 1: Number of wildlife signs on each transect (all species).

Transect	6/15/2011	6/25/2011	6/29/2011	7/7/2011	7/20/2011	8/6/2011	8/18/2011	8/28/2011	8/31/2011	9/17/2011	9/22/2011	TOTAL
T1	2	3	1	2	5	6	5	4	3	6	4	41
T2	4	3	4	1	5	6	2	2	5	1	2	35
T3	2	3	0	0	2	4	0	1	5	2	4	23
T4	3	3	3	5	8	8	8	6	4	2	4	54
T5	4	5	6	6	9	7	6	0	7	4	4	58
T6	2	3	6	4	8	9	4	6	8	4	6	60
T7	0	4	8	4	5	5	5	3	6	3	6	49
T8	2	3	7	1	6	12	6	6	6	4	4	57
T9	3	2	7	5	6	10	7	5	7	5	7	64
T10	3	3	3	4	5	5	6	4	4	4	5	46
T11	0	1	1	0	2	4	4	7	1	4	1	25
T12	3	0	4	0	4	0	0	0	4	0	0	15
T13	1	2	10	0	0	0	0	5	0	2	0	20
T14	2	2	2	0	9	6	5	0	3	10	5	44
T15	1	1	1	0	3	6	2	4	4	4	3	29
T16	2	2	4	3	3	5	4	3	3	4	2	35
T17	3	2	4	3	5	9	7	7	6	6	9	61
T18	2	4	4	5	11	8	5	0	4	1	2	46
T19	4	3	2	6	9	4	2	0	1	2	0	33
T20	3	5	3	6	8	6	3	0	8	1	3	46
T21	2	3	1	1	0	3	3	0	5	0	0	18
TOTAL	48	57	81	56	113	123	84	63	94	69	71	859

Table 2: Number of bear signs at each transect.

Transect	6/15/2011	6/25/2011	6/29/2011	7/7/2011	7/20/2011	8/6/2011	8/18/2011	8/28/2011	8/31/2011	9/17/2011	9/22/2011	TOTAL
T1	0	0	0	1	2	1	3	3	2	6	1	19
T2	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	2	2	0	0	7
T3	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	1	0	2	2	8
T4	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	3	1	2	1	11
T5	0	0	0	3	3	3	4	0	0	2	2	17
T6	1	0	1	1	2	2	0	1	1	2	2	13
T7	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	4
T8	1	0	2	0	1	2	1	5	0	4	2	18
T9	1	0	2	1	0	5	6	4	4	5	5	33
T10	1	0	0	0	2	2	3	1	1	3	2	15
T11	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	6	1	4	1	16
T12	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	3	0	0	7
T13	1	1	7	0	0	0	0	4	0	2	0	15
T14	1	1	1	0	6	5	4	0	2	8	2	30
T15	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	3	3	2	13
T16	1	2	3	3	2	5	3	3	3	4	2	31
T17	0	1	2	3	3	8	6	6	5	6	8	48
T18	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	3
T19	0	0	0	1	2	1	1	0	0	2	0	7
T20	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	4
T21	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	2
TOTAL	7	7	21	15	28	47	36	40	31	56	33	321

Table 3: Number of moose signs at each transect.

Transect	6/15/2011	6/25/2011	6/29/2011	7/7/2011	7/20/2011	8/6/2011	8/18/2011	8/28/2011	8/31/2011	9/17/2011	9/22/2011	TOTAL
T1	2	3	1	1	3	5	2	1	1	0	2	21
T2	4	2	3	0	3	5	2	0	2	1	2	24
T3	1	2	0	0	1	2	0	0	5	0	2	13
T4	3	2	0	2	4	5	2	1	1	0	3	23
T5	2	1	4	3	4	4	2	0	3	2	2	27
T6	1	3	3	2	5	3	2	3	4	2	4	32
T7	0	4	8	4	5	5	4	2	5	2	5	44
T8	1	3	5	1	5	5	3	1	6	0	2	32
T9	1	1	4	3	6	2	1	1	3	0	2	24
T10	2	3	3	4	3	3	3	3	3	1	3	31
T11	0	1	1	0	2	2	2	1	0	0	0	9
T12	3	0	2	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	9
T13	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	5
T14	1	1	0	0	3	1	1	0	1	2	3	13
T15	1	1	1	0	3	4	0	3	1	1	1	16
T16	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
T17	2	0	0	0	2	1	1	1	1	0	1	9
T18	2	4	4	5	11	5	5	0	4	1	2	43
T19	4	3	2	4	7	3	1	0	1	0	0	25
T20	3	3	2	5	8	6	2	0	7	1	3	40
T21	2	3	1	1	0	2	3	0	4	0	0	16
TOTAL	36	41	48	35	79	63	36	18	53	13	37	459

Table 4: Number of goose signs at each transect.

Transect	6/15/2011	6/25/2011	6/29/2011	7/7/2011	7/20/2011	8/6/2011	8/18/2011	8/28/2011	8/31/2011	9/17/2011	9/22/2011	TOTAL
T1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T3	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
T4	0	1	3	2	0	1	6	2	2	0	0	17
T5	0	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	9
T6	0	0	2	1	1	4	2	2	3	0	0	15
T7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
T8	0	0	0	0	0	5	2	0	0	0	0	7
T9	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	3
T10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T14	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
T15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T17	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
T18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T20	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
T21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	1	5	8	3	4	13	11	5	9	0	0	59

4.3 Other Sightings

Both western toads (*Bufo boreas*) and wood frogs (*Rana luteiventris*) were sighted throughout the 2011 season on numerous occasions in muskegs and small ponds. The locations of the sightings ranged throughout the Slate Lakes basin, but were predominantly sighted near transects 18 and 19. A wood frog had been observed in 2010. Prior to that, no wood frogs had been observed since 2004. Based on numerous wood

frog sightings in 2011, it appears there has been an increase in population within the basin.

Small vole-like trails, perhaps made by the deer mouse (*Peromyscus maniculatus*), were found during summer months of 2011. Porcupines were occasionally spotted along roadsides by mine employees, but tend to avoid travel through open areas where most monitoring transects were located. It is likely that smaller mammals are just as active (if not more so) in summer, but their sign (tracks) showed up more in snow. Current monitoring practices were not conducive to obtaining representative data on small mammal and rodent populations within the Slate Lakes Basin.

4.4 Human Activity

The access road to the TTF at times has considerable traffic use. Heavy equipment used the road intermittently. Noise from traffic along the access road was most noticeable at T10, T11, T13, T14, and T17. Vehicle traffic was considerably lighter on the TTF access road than it had been during the previous observation year as no damn construction occurred during the 2011 season.

5.0 Discussion

The transects were all located in open bog and fen areas around the lakes as opposed to thick brush for ease of finding wildlife sign. These flat, open areas tended to be soft and wet and the tracks of larger mammals persisted for several months. Recording tracks with a measuring tape to the nearest 0.1 meter enabled fresh sign to be distinguished from sign recorded previously. Smaller, lighter mammals do not leave visible tracks in firmer ground, but their tracks were often visible in snow. This led to some bias with apparent abundance of large mammals relative to smaller animals, but evaluating signs over time gave a better indication of all mammal activity. The combination of sign evaluation and capture of images with motion-sensor cameras also helped confirm recent animal presence. Bear sightings seemed to increase after the middle of August, unlike 2010, when few bear signs were noted in September/October. Bears typically moved from stream mouths where they fed on salmon to upland areas to feed on roots and berries before they hibernate for the winter. This would explain increased activity. Moose sightings seemed to decline in mid-August. During the fall months, moose were likely following females, avoiding previously used trails or feeding areas.

The spatial range of bears and moose overlapped considerably, although transects T17 and T14 (eastern) had more bear sign while transects T18 and T20 (west) had more moose sign. Most of the bear sign found in 2011 was in the form of scat, tracks and digging. Bear sign concentrated northeast and southwest of Spectacle Lake. Moose sign concentrated to the northwest (near Upper Slate Lake) and southwest of Spectacle Lake. Transects towards the south, furthest from the road had significantly more bear and moose sign. As was found in 2007 (Savage 2007), the presence of bear digs and scat indicated bears forage in the area, but there was little in the way of moose browse sign or scat suggesting that moose were transiting through the area rather than actively browsing there.

One of the most significant signs of wildlife use in the basin results from molting geese particularly in areas close to floating mats of vegetation near lake shores. These may be preferred for roosting and nesting, as they would not support the weight of large predators. Use of the Spectacle basin as a refuge for Canada geese was previously documented in 2000 (ABR 2000), 2004 (USFS 2004), in 2005 (Living System Designs 2005), 2006, and 2007 (Savage 2007).

The lakes typically freeze over from mid-November until mid-May and geese were thought to be present from the end of May or early June until some time in August. Construction related human activity significantly decreased from the 2010 season, yet goose populations appeared to be significantly decreased from all previous years. It is unknown whether geese were discouraged from staying in the area due to heavy human activity in previous years or whether simply fewer geese arrived this year.

Geese retained refuge from disturbance toward the narrow “bridge” of Spectacle Lake and towards the beaver dam away from the road. Use of heavy equipment on the TTF access road in previous seasons did not appear to discourage use of the area by large mammals. Moose and bears apparently frequented the area just as often in 2006 and 2007 (Savage 2007). Some wetland and forested habitat around Lower Slate Lake was of course lost, but the main geese refuge areas around Spectacle Lake remains intact. Geese may still find refuge at the southeast corner of Spectacle Lake furthest away from all human activity. The no-fly zone over the Spectacle Lake basin, instigated through Coastal Helicopters in 2007 to minimize disturbance to geese, continued through 2011.

6.0 Conclusions

Wildlife signs within the Slate Lake Basin were significantly lower than from 2010 observations. However, it must be noted that significant changes to the monitoring program were made during this time. A shortened monitoring period likely resulted in less animal activity recorded. Additionally, Coeur Alaska personnel conducted monitoring during the 2011 season and not biologists previously familiar with the study.

As noted in previous years, a primary summer use of the area was as a refuge for molting and nesting geese. The summer of 2011 continued to show a decrease in Canada Geese populations using the Slate Lakes Basin. Approximately 13 to 15 Canada Geese were present in 2011, down from 19 in 2010 and 29 in 2009. It is not possible to determine if geese discouraged from remaining in the area due to past construction activity or if fewer arrived on site.

Bear activity within the Slate Lakes Basin appeared to be down slightly from 2010; however, this may be due to the changes in the monitoring program and may not reflect actual conditions at the site. Moose activity remained high throughout 2011. Other items of particular interest were an increase in nesting waterfowl including both Mallards and Goldeneye.

Wildlife populations within the Slate Lakes Basin generally appear healthy, and abundant. Comparisons with baseline studies conducted in 2004 and 2005, mining operations have had little impact on the abundance or habits of terrestrial wildlife in the area.

7.0 References

ABR. Inc. 2000 *A Review of Selected Wildlife Species, Jualin Mine Project, Alaska*. Prepared for Coeur Alaska, Inc., by B.A. Anderson, ABR, Inc. – Environmental Research and Services.

Aquatic Science, Inc. 2011. *Coeur Alaska Kensington Project: USFS Annual Report 2010, Terrestrial Wildlife Monitoring Slate Lakes Basin*. Prepared for Coeur Alaska by Savage.

Elbroch M. 2003. *Mammal tracks and signs. A guide to North American species*. Stackpole books. Mechanicsburg PA. 779pp.

Living System Designs 2005. *Wildlife Habitat and Signs of its Use in the Slate Lakes Area: August 22-23 Surveys*.

Murie O.J and Elbroch M. 2005. *The Petersen Field Guide to Animal Tracks*. 3rd edition. Houghton Mifflin Company, New York. 391 pp.

National Geographic Society 1987. *Field Guide to the birds of North America*. 2nd Edition. 464pp.

Savage 2007. *Kensington Terrestrial Wildlife Monitoring Annual Report, Slate Lakes Basin, 2007*. Prepared for Coeur Alaska by K. Savage. 2007.

USFS 2004. *Kensington Gold Project Final Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement (FSEIS)* USFS 2004.

Avian Species List for Slate Lakes Basin

Waterfowl

1. White-winged Scoter (*Melanitta fusca*)
2. Greater Scaup (*Aythya marila*)
3. Mallard (*Anas platyrhynchos*)
4. Canada Goose (*Branta canadensis*)
5. Ring-necked Duck (*Aythya collaris*)
6. Red-throated Loon (*Gavia stellata*)
7. Hooded Merganser (*Lophodytes cucullatus*)
8. Common Goldeneye (*Bucephala clangula*)
9. American wigeon (*Anas Americana*)
10. Blue-winged teal (*Anas discors*)-S

Common = multiple sightings through season
S = identified through sighting
C/S = identified through call or song
B = both sighted and heard

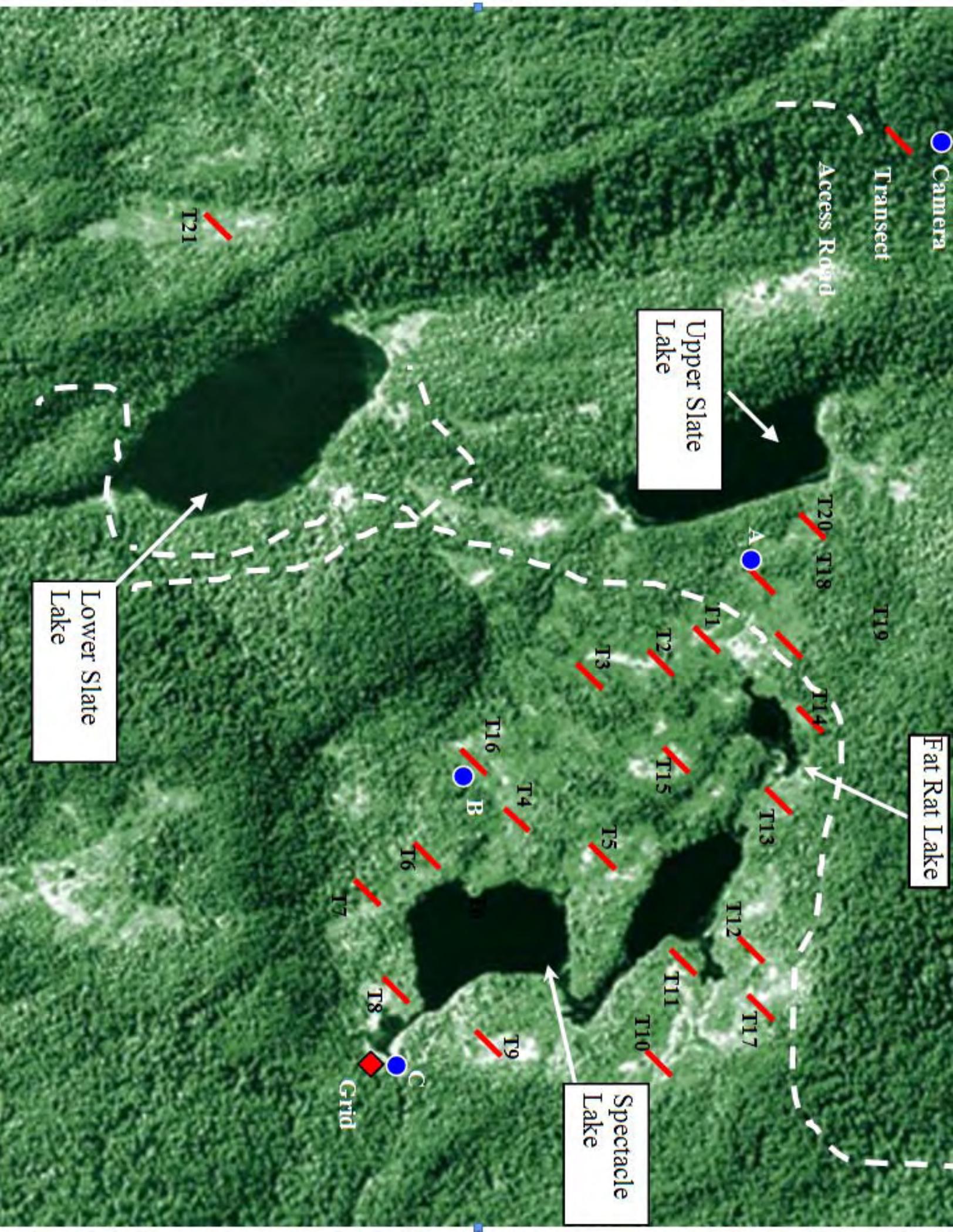
Raptors

1. Bald Eagle (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*) – Common, B
2. Red-tailed Hawk (*Buteo jamaicensis*)
3. Sharp-shinned Hawk (*Accipiter striatus*)
4. Northern Pygmy Owl (*Glaucidium gnoma*) – C/S
5. Northern harrier (*Circus cyaneus*) - C/S

Other

1. Belted Kingfisher (*Ceryle alcyon*) – Common, B
2. Steller's Jay (*Cyanocitta stelleri*) – Common, B
3. Common Raven (*Corvus corax*) – Common, B
4. Chestnut-backed Chickadee (*Poecile rufescens*) – Common, B
5. Dark-eyed Junco (*Junco hyemalis*) – Common, B
6. Winter Wren (*Troglodytes troglodytes*) – Common C/S
7. Savannah Sparrow (*Passerculus sandwichensis*) - B
8. Varied Thrush (*Ixoreus naevius*) - B
9. Pine Grosbeak (*Pinicola enucleator*) - S
10. Northwestern Crow (*Corvus caurinus*) - B
11. Red-breasted Sapsucker (*Sphyrapicus ruber*) –Common, B
12. Bohemian Waxwing (*Bombycilla garrulous*) - B
13. Least Sandpiper (*Calidris minutilla*) – S
14. Blue Grouse (*Dendragapus obscurus*)
15. Lesser Yellowlegs (*Tringa flavipes*)
16. Ruby-crowned Kinglet (*Regulus calendula*)
17. Wilson's Warbler (*Wilsonia canadensis*)
18. White-crowned Sparrow (*Zonotrichia albicollis*)
19. Rufous Hummingbird (*Selasphorus rufus*)
20. Tree Swallow (*Tachycineta bicolor*)
21. Orange-crowned Warbler (*Vermivora celata*)
22. Hermit Thrush (*Catharus guttatus*)
23. Cedar Waxwing (*Bombycilla cedrorum*)
24. Olive-sided Flycatcher (*Contopus borealis*)
25. Solitary Sandpiper (*Tringa solitaria*)
27. Song Sparrow (*Melospiza melodia*)
28. Great blue heron (*Ardea herodias*)
29. Yellow-rumped warbler (*Dendroidica coronata*) – B

APPENDIX A
SITE MAP



APPENDIX B
TRANSECT GPS COORDINATES

Transect GPS Coordinates

All North End Coordinates

T1N 58.81712N/135.03537W
T2N 58.81631N/135.03036W
T3N 58.81509N/135.03416W
T4N 58.81410N/135.03032W
T5N 58.81537N/135.02911W
T6N 58.81288N/135.02849W
T7N 58.81182N/135.02705W
T8N 58.81250N/135.02471W
T9N 58.81377N/135.02370W
T10N 58.81657N/135.02342W
T11N 58.81678N/135.02596W
T12N 58.81765N/135.02682W
T13N 58.81788N/135.03061W
T14N 58.81834N/135.03325W
T15N 58.81660N/135.03181W
T16N 58.81410N/135.03157W
T17N 58.81782N/135.02492W
T18N 58.81820N/135.03523W
T19N 58.81812N/135.03630W
T20N 58.81844N/135.03839W
T21N 58.80974N/135.04633W

APPENDIX C
2011 DATA SHEETS

Transect Data

Transect: _____
 Personnel: _____

Date: 7/7/11
 Weather: _____

Time: ~~1200~~ 1200

Location	L/R	Sign Type (Track, Scat, etc)	Species	Photo (Y/N)	Sample (Y/N)	Notes
T21 1200 28	R	T	D	N		
T18 1250 5.4	R	T	m			
7R	L	T	m			
22.6-23.7	R	T	m			
26.7-27.2	R	T	m			
38.6	R	T	m			
T19 1300 4.3	R	T	m			
20	L	T	m			
25.5	L	o animal	bed			
26.4	R	D	Bed			
32.3	R	T	m			
42.5-43.5	RHL	T	m			
T20 1310 6.1	L	T	m			
12	R	signing	egg/bird	Y		new stake needed
12-13	R+L	T	m			
19.1	L	T	m			
20.8	L+R	T	m			
25.6	L	T	m			
T17 1400 14.3	L	D	B			
42.1	R	D	B			
44	R	D	B			
T11 1410 1						
T10 1415 8.9	L+R	T	m			needs new metal stake
10.3-18	R	T	m			
43.8	R	T	m			
45	L	T	m			
T14 1420 3.2	R	T	m			
7	R	T	m			
14.7-15.9	L+R	T	m			

Transect Data

Transect: _____
 Personnel: _____

Date: _____
 Weather: _____

Time: _____

7/8/11

Location	L/R	Sign Type (Track, Scat, etc)	Species	Photo (Y/N)	Sample (Y/N)	Notes
T9 cont 39	L	T	Unknown bird			
S0	R	D	B			
T8 1435 202	L	T	M			
T1 0900 16.3	L	T	M			
47	L	D	B			
T2 0920 36	L	T	B			
3 930						
T6 940 58m	L	D	B			
18.3	R	D	B			
20.6	R+L	D	B			
T9 950 14.1	L	T	M			
17.2	L	T	M			
26.2	R	D	B			
29.5	L	S	G			
31.4-33	L+R	S	G			
T6 1000 5	L+R	T	M			
15.4	R	S	C			
15.5	L	D	B			
24.5-36.5	R	T	M			
T7: 1115 05	L	T	M			
6	L	T	M			
18	R	T	M			
49.50	L	T	M			
T5: 1125 5	R	D	B			
87	R	D	B			
15	R	T	M			
23	R	T	M			
38.40	L+R	T	M			
49	R	D	B			

needs new marking + maki shirley

AR

Transect Data

Transect: C&L m
 Personnel: C&L m

Date: 6/29/11
 Weather: overcast

Time: _____

Location	L/R	Sign Type (Track, Scat, etc)	Species	Photo (Y/N)	Sample (Y/N)	Notes
T21- 1045 29.2 m	R	moose track	moose	N	N	
T18- 1130 48.1 m	L	track	moose	N	N	
38.7 m	L+R	track	moose	N	N	
28.0	L	track	moose	N	N	
23	R	track	m	N	N	
T19- 1145 32	R	+	m	N	N	
42.5	L+R	+	m	N	N	
8.3	L	T	m	N	N	
11-13	L+R	+	m	N	N	
T20- 22.7	R	dig	Bar	N	N	
6	L	+	Bar	N	N	
T2- 1200 13.4	L+R	+	m	N	N	
31.6-36	L+R	+	m	N	N	
40	L	+	m	N	N	
29.0-29.7	R	+	bird	N	N	
0.5	R	dig	bar	N	N	
T13 1405 6.5-9	L	+	m			
8.6	L	dig	bar			
10.7	L	dig	bar			
14	R	dig	bar			
14.3	L	dig and scat	bar (dig) m (scat)			
22	L	+	m			
27.1	L	dig	bar			
43.5	R	+	m			
47.1	R	dig	bar			
6.1	L	+	Deer	N	N	
T17- 1415 11.6	L	dig	Bar	N	N	

Transect Data

Transect: _____
 Personnel: _____

Date: _____
 Weather: _____

Time: _____

Location	L/R	Sign Type (Track, Scat, etc)	Species	Photo (Y/N)	Sample (Y/N)	Notes
T17 cont - 24.9-25	R	+	Deer			
44.5	R	Dig	Bear			
33	R	V	m			
T11925- 9-18	R	V	m			
21	R	T	D			
438	R	V	m			
38	R+L	V	m			
7	L	V	m			
10-15	L+R	V	m			
24.9	R	V	m			
36.4-6	L+R	T	Sm. Bird			
38.6	R	Dig	Bear			
47.8	R	Dig	Bear			
0.1	R	D	Bear			
4.3	L	D	B			
22.3	L	T	Deer			
25.9	R	V	m			
28.7	R	V	m			
38.4	L	V	m			
43.8	L	V	m			
0.3	R	V	m			
3.9	L	V	m			
13.4-14.2	L+R	V	m			
23.0	R	V	m			
24.1	L	V	m			
28.1	R	V	m			
30.9	L	V	m			
37.8	R	T	m			

T17-
1505

T8-
1450

T9-

T10-
1430

T11925-

T17
cont -

Transect Data

Transect: _____
 Personnel: _____

Date: _____
 Weather: _____

Time: _____

Location	L/R	Sign Type (Track, Scat, etc)	Species	Photo (Y/N)	Sample (Y/N)	Notes
T6 1600 35.1	L	T	M			
28.5	R	T	M			
19.	R	S	goose			
13.3-12.4	L+R	S	g.			
14.4	L	T	M			
3 m	L+R	T	B			
11.1	L	S	G			
14.6	R	S	G			
17.1	R	S	G			
T46- 1615 23.3	R	D	B			
29.4	L	T	M			
5.8	L	D	B			
18.7	R	D	B			
48	R	T	M			
T5- 1625 42.3	L	T	M			
30.7	R	S	G			
23.1	L	S	G			
12.5	L	T	M			
3.3	L	T	M			
29	R	T	M			
T15 1640 39.6	L	T	M			
39.5	L	D	B			
25.4	L	hbr	Bee/horned/unk			
22.3	L	D	Bpar			
18.7	L	T	M			
21.1	L	S	G			
35.8	R	S	B			

Transect Data

Transect: T17-T17

Personnel: LM

Date: 6/26/11

Weather: BC, Calm, 11°C

Time: 0845-0945

T(Track) S(Scat) D(Dig)
Sign Type (Track, Scat, etc)

M(Moose) B(Bear) SB(Shorebird)
Species

Photo (Y/N)

Sample (Y/N)

Notes

Location	L/R	Sign Type (Track, Scat, etc)	Species	Photo (Y/N)	Sample (Y/N)	Notes
T17 0845 6	L	T	Goose			
14.5	L	D	B			
T11 0855 33.1	R	T	M			
T10 0900 9.7	R	T	M			
14.2-17.3	L/R	T	M			
44	L/R	T	M			
T9 0915 7	L	T	M			
36	L/R	T	SB			
T8 0930 27.8	L	T	M			
38	L	T	M			
44.2	L	T	M			
T7 0940 12	R	T	M			
21.5	L	T	M			
27.7	L	T	M			
30.8	L	T	M			

Transect Data

Transect: T14-T13

Personnel: LM

Date: 6/27/11

Weather: Sunny, 16°C, light wind (Sough)

Time: 1045-1210

	Location	L/R	Sign Type (Track, Scat, etc)	Species	Photo (Y/N)	Sample (Y/N)	Notes
T14	8.2	L	T	M			
1045	14	R	D	B			
T13	22.3	L	T	B			
1100	42.8	R	T	M			
TS	3.6	R	S	Goose			
1110	21.7	L/R	T	Shore bird			
	23	L	S	Goose			
	31.2	L	S	Goose			
	45.7	L	T	M			
T15	28.5	R	T	M			
1125							
T3	24.6	L	T	M			
1145	28-30	R	T	Shorebird (SB)			
	33.3	R	T	M			
T2	14	R	T	M			
1150	23-24	R	T	SB			
	36.4	L/R	T	M			
T1	1.3	R	T	M			
1155	29-32	L/R	T	M			
	43.3	L	T	M			
T13							No sign
1210							

Transect Data

Transect: _____
 Personnel: _____

Date: _____
 Weather: _____

Time: _____

Location	L/R	Sign Type (Track, Scat, etc)	Species	Photo (Y/N)	Sample (Y/N)	Notes
T5 1240	R	D	B			
15	R	D	M			
43	L/R	V	M			
4546	L	V	M			
50	R	D	B			
T4 1245						
5	R	V	M			
18	L	D	B			
24.8.26	L	D	M			
36	L	V	M			
T6 1250						
3	L	D	B			
12	R	D	B			
T6 1300						
2	R	V	M			
10	L	D	B			
19	R	V	M			
285	R	D	B			
35	R	V	M			
41	R	V	M			
T7 1305						
4	R	S	B			
7	L	V	M			
11	R	V	M			
255	R	V	M			
27	L/R	V	M			
31	L/R	V	M			
38						

Transect Data

Transect: _____

Personnel: _____

Date: _____

Weather: _____

Time: _____

Location	L/R	Sign Type (Track, Scat, etc)	Species	Photo (Y/N)	Sample (Y/N)	Notes
T8 1315						
05	L+R	T	M			
2	L	T	B			
21-22	L	T	M			
48	R	D	B			
T9 1325						
024	L	D	B			
15	R	T	M			
3	L	D	B			
4	L	D	B			
15	R	D	B			
24-26	L+R	D	R			
34-35	R	T	M			
T10 1330						
1-3	L+R	T	M			
6	L	D	B			
12	L	T	M			
13	L	D	B			
48	R	T	M			
T11 1335						
41	R	D	B			
T12 1340						
15	L	D	B			
4	L	L T	M			
4	R	D	B			
6	L	D	B			
11	R	D	B			
12	L	D	B			
15	R	D	B			

Small dig means hot digged
 WMP s'ker did it

Transect Data

Transect:

Personnel: KR / NORDMANN

Date: 9/17/2011

Weather: PARTLY CLOUDY 9°C

Time: _____

Location†	L/R	Sign Type (Track, Scat, etc)	Species	Photo (Y/N)	Sample (Y/N)	Notes
T10 13:39	R	T	M			
23-25.6						
T20 13:40						
10-10	R/L	T	M			
T19 13:52						
10.5	L	T	B			
24.7	(R/D)	D	B			
T1 14:01						
2M	R	D	B			
4.5	L	D	B			
6.0/6.0	L	D	B			
20.0	L	S	B			
32	L	D	B			
34	R	D	B			
T2 14:05						
30.1-37.1	R/L	T	M			
T3 14:10						
12.8-12.9	R	D	B			
37.0	R	T	B			
T15 14:19						
29.7-29	L/R	T	M			
30.4	R	D	B			
43.5	L	D	B			
49.0-49	R	S	B			
TS 14:29						
1.7	R	T	M			
3.4-3.9	L	T	M			
14.5-24.7	L	D	B			
48.9	R	D	B			

Transect Data

Transect: _____
 Personnel: _____

Date: _____
 Weather: _____

Time: _____

Location	L/R	Sign Type (Track, Scat, etc)	Species	Photo (Y/N)	Sample (Y/N)	Notes
T4 14:30						
24.0	L	D	B			
29.7	L	D	B			
T16 14:48						
5.2	L	D	B			
29.5-29.6	R	D	B			
31.9	L	D	B			
44.0	R	D	B			
10 14:53						
4-6M	R/L	T	M			
15.7	R	D	B			
17.5	L	D	B			
28.2	L	T	M			
15:02 T9-						
14.7-15	L/R	T	M			
20-22	L/R	T	M			
41.2	L	S	B			
T9 15:10						
35.2	R	D	B			
44.0	R	D	B			
48.2/49.4	R	D	B			
49	L	D	B			
T9						
0.0	L	D	B			
4.1	L	D	B			
12.5	R	D	B			
14.0-17.4	R	D	B			
29.2	L	D	B			

Transect Data

Transect: _____

Personnel: _____

Date: _____

Weather: _____

Time: _____

Location	L/R	Sign Type (Track, Scat, etc)	Species	Photo (Y/N)	Sample (Y/N)	Notes
T10 15:20	L	T	M			
4.2	L	D	B			
26.8-26.9	R	D	B			
40	R	D	B			
T12 15:31	L	D	B			
32	R	D	B			
43	L	D	B			
44.3	R	D	B			
45.0	L	D	B			
48.7	R	D	B			
T11 15:38	R	D	B			
3.2	L	D	B			
10.6	L	D	B			
14.9	R	D	B			
35.0	R	D	B			
T14 15:45	L	D	B			
1.4	R	D	B			
4.5	L	D	B			
9-13	R/L	T	B			
11.0	R	D	B			
12.9	L	D	B			
22.4	R	S	B			
22.9	R	T	B			
25.9	L	D	B			
28.2	R	D	B			
43.1	L	D	B			

Transect Data

Transect:

Personnel: VA & NORMAN

Date: 8/28/2011

Weather: OVERCAST TO LIGHT RAIN 90°

Time:

START TIME: 12:50 PM
END TIME: 15:00 PM

Location	L/R	Sign Type (Track, Scat, etc)	Species	Photo (Y/N)	Sample (Y/N)	Notes
T1 12:54	R	D	B			
6.8	L	D	B			
22	L	T	M			
31.7	L	D	B			
T2 13:00	L	D	B			
2.2	L	D	B			
15.3	R	T	B			
T3 13:08	L	D	B			
T15 13:15						
7.3	R	D	B			
15	R	T	M			
22-23	L	T	M			
40.10	R	T	M			
T19 13:25						
6.2	L	D	B			
6.3	L	D	B			
9.1	R	D	B			
T4 13:34						
18.4	R	D	B			
20.0	R	D	B			
21	L	T	M			
25.9	R	T	B			
31	L/R	S	G			
32.4/6	L/R	S	G			
T6 13:49						
6-9	L/R	T	M			
13-20	R	T	M			
24.5	R	S	G			

Transect Data

Transect: _____

Personnel: _____

Date: _____

Weather: _____

Time: _____

Location	L/R	Sign Type (Track, Scat, etc)	Species	Photo (Y/N)	Sample (Y/N)	Notes
T/20:12	R	D	B			
24.3	L	S	G			
28.4-33.1	L	T	M			
T/7 R						
013:57	L	S	G			
128-145	R	T	M			
199-204	L/R	T	M			
T/9 14:00						
1	R	T	M			
108	R	D	B			
21 20:00	L	D	B			
20.2	L/R	T	B			
40.3	R/L	T	B			
48.1	R	D	B			
T/9 14:11						
0.6	L	D	B			
10	L	D	B			
71-73	R	D	B			
24.8	R/L	T	M			
27	L	D	B			
T/10 14:20						
9	L	T	M			
22.4	L	D	B			
20.3	R	T	M			
37-39	R/L	T	M			
T/11 14:26						
34	L	D	B			

Transect Data

Transect:

Date:

8/31/11

Time: 16:30

Personnel:

Callie Wisniewski, Connor

Weather:

overcast 9°C Feels + smells like Fall

Location	L/R	Sign Type (Track, Scat, etc)	Species	Photo (Y/N)	Sample (Y/N)	Notes
T21 10:30						
2	L	T	m			
3.5-5	R	T	m			
8.4	R	D	B			
20.1	L+R	T	m			
35	L	T	m			
T18 11:00						
17	R	T L	m			
24-25	R	T	m			
37	L	T	m			
4R	L+R	T	m			
T19 11:05						
10	L	T	m			
T20 11:15						
2	L	T	m			
4.5	L	T	m			
7-7.5	R	T	m			
12	L+R	T	m			
23	L	T	m			
24.5	R	T	m			
25	L	D	B			
28	R	T	m			
T1 11:25						
20	L	S	? unkhsvy pred S. Bear?			W.L. Camera 1st detaining much after then W.L. Surveys. Consider per location for weekend
28 28	L	D	B			
28.5	L+R	T	m			
T2 11:35						
8-9	L+R	T+D	B			
39	L	T	m			

Transect Data

Transect: _____
 Personnel: _____

Date: _____
 Weather: _____

Time: _____

Location	L/R	Sign Type (Track, Scat, etc)	Species	Photo (Y/N)	Sample (Y/N)	Notes
T2 Cont						
42	R	D	B			
44	R	T	M			
45+	R	signaling	Roq			big guy!
T3 1145						
23	R	T	M			
27-29	R	T	M			
34-35	R	T	M			
40	L	T	M			
40S	R	T	M			
T15 1145						
1.5	L	S	B			
7	R	D	B			
18	L	T	B			
22	L+R	T	M			
T5 1210						
0.5	R	D	B G			
24.5	R	S	G			
25	L	S	G			
29	R	S	G			
35	L+R	T	M			
36	L+R	T	M			
49	L	T	M			
T4 1220						
7	L	S	G			
10-12	L+R	S	G			
24.5	L	D	B			
30-30.5	L	T	M			

Transect Data

Transect: _____

Date: _____

Personnel: _____

Weather: _____

Time: _____

Location	L/R	Sign Type (Track, Scat, etc)	Species	Photo (Y/N)	Sample (Y/N)	Notes
99 1335						
05	L	D	B			
6	L	D	B			
8	R	D	B			
13	R	D	B			
25	L	D	M			
31	R	D	M			
34-42	R	D	M			
TD 1340						
1,22	R+L	D	M			
25	L	D	B			
31-36	R	D	M			
39	L	D	M			
TD 1348						
5	R	D	B			
TD 1355						
0.5	LHR	D	M			
3	L	D	B			
7	L	D	B			
13	L	D	B			
14	LHR	D	B			
37	R	D	B			
TD 1400						
1	L	D	B			
28	L	D	M			
48	L	D	B			

Spurn tree dug up

Transect Data

Transect: _____
 Personnel: _____

Date: _____
 Weather: _____

Time: _____

Location	L/R	Sign Type (Track, Scat, etc)	Species	Photo (Y/N)	Sample (Y/N)	Notes
T16 1225						
4	L	D	B			
18	R	D	B			
19	L	D	B			
T6 1235						
2	LHR	T	M			
2.5	L	T	M			
6	R	S	G			
16	LHR	S	B			
16.5	L	D	B			
20	R	T	M			
26	L	S	G			
44	R	T	M			
T7 1240						
R 1		S	B			
2	R	T	M			
2.5	L	T	M			
4	LHR	T	M			
8	R	T	M			
12	R	T	M			
T8 1300						
0.3	R	T	M			
6	R	T	M			
11	R	T	M			
22	R	T	M			
24.7	L	T	M			
40	R	T	M			

Good T for w/l. Camera. Also need T4

Transsect Data

Transsect: K4/1005 Date: 8/18/11
 Personnel: K4/1005 Weather: overcast 11°C

Time: 1230

Moose = M
 Raven = T

Location	L/R	Sign Type (Track, Scat, etc)	Species	Photo (Y/N)	Sample (Y/N)	Notes
T21 1253						
14.5	R	T	M			
17	UR	T	M			
20.9	R	T	M			
T18 13:30						
5.3	L	T	M			
6.9	L	T	M			
30.5	L	T	M			
34.3	R	T	M			
48	R	T	M			
T19 13:35						
19.9	R	T	M			
27	R	D	B			
T20 13:45						
26	L	T	M			
32.2	R	S	Goose			
T1 13:50						
10	UR	T	M			
14	L	D	B			
20.7	L	D	B			
22.4	R	T	M			
32.9	R	D	B			
T2 14:00						
13.9	L	T	M			
32	L	T	M			
T3 14:05						
15 14:15	UR	Nothing	NEWS MAINT. ON SITE			
16	L	S	B			

Transsect Data

Transsect: _____

Date: _____

Personnel: _____

Weather: _____

Time: _____

Location	L/R	Sign Type (Track, Scat, etc)	Species	Photo (Y/N)	Sample (Y/N)	Notes
9.2	R	D	B			
15 14:20						
2M	L	D	B			
28M	L	T	B			
30.7	L	D	B			
40	R	D	B			
47	R	T	M			
48	L	T	M			
T4 14:36						
14.3	R	S	A005B			
13.5	L					
15.2	R					
13.10	R					
19	R/L					
30.9	L	T	M			
32.2	L	S	G			
37.1/38.9	R	T	M			
T6 14:45						
5.9	L	D	B			
14.5	L	S	B			
10.5	R	S	B			
25M	L	UVE / SKE	FROM			
T6 14:54						
8.4	L	T	M			
21.2	R	S	G			
38	L	S	G			
31.7	R	T	M			
T7 15:00						
13	L+R	T	M			

Transect Data

Transect: _____

Personnel: _____

Date: _____

Weather: _____

Time: _____

Location	L/R	Sign Type (Track, Scat, etc)	Species	Photo (Y/N)	Sample (Y/N)	Notes
7 Ent 18:3	L+R	T	M			
207	L	T	M			
272	R	T	M			
4E	L	S	B			
18 15:15						
D	L/R	D	B			
203-314	L/R	T	M			
35.5	L	S	G			
40-41	R/L	T	M			
42.2	R	S	G			
40	R	T	M			
T9 15:40						
S0	L	D	B			
40 14:40	L	D	B			
40	L	D	B			
30.0	L	S	B			
32.7	R	D	B			
11.9	L	D	B			
6	R	T	M			
T10 15:40						
3.0	L	T	M			
21.5	R	D	M			
23.3	R	D	B			
20	L	T	B			
27	L	T	M			
30.4	R	T	M			
T11 14:00						
10.1	R	D	B			
15	L/R	T	M			

30.7

L D

B

41

L T

M

Transect Data

Transect: Collin W-6
 Personnel: Collin W-6

Date: 8/6/11
 Weather: Overcast WC

Time: _____

Location	L/R	Sign Type (Track, Scat, etc)	Species	Photo (Y/N)	Sample (Y/N)	Notes
T21 1024	R	T	M			
251	R	T	M			
484	R	D	B			
T18 1150	R	T	B			
10-145	L+R	T	M			
16-50	R	T	M			
20-8	R	T	M			
38-7	L	D	B			
42	R	D	B			
434	L	T	M (B, B-1)			
45.6	L	T	M			
T19100	R	T	M			
10.8	L	T	M			
27-2	R	D x2	B			
353	L	D	M			
T201225	L	T	M			Grass dying on transect B.C.
816	R	T	M			Grass drier needs batteries
153	L+R	T	M			
20	L+R	T	M			
251	L	T	M			
409	L+R	T	M			
1210	L	T	M			
35	R	T	M			
6-9	L	T	M			
202	L	S	unk heavy pred. scat			
287	L+R	T	M			
30	R	T	M			Running
48	L	T	M			still running

of human traffic

Transect Data

Transect: _____
 Personnel: _____

Date: _____
 Weather: _____

Time: _____

Location	L/R	Sign Type (Track, Scat, etc)	Species	Photo (Y/N)	Sample (Y/N)	Notes
12.1250	R	D	B			
0.8	R	D	B			
6	L	V	M			
16.5	LAR	V	M			
34.3	R	V	M			
36	L	V	M			
36.9	L	V	M			
13.1306						
12	L	D	B			low bush B.B. drink in tree
24.8	LAR	V	M			
39	R	V	M			
46.4	LAR	V+D	B			
115						
1.5	L	V	M			monster
10.2	R	V	M			
27.3	LAR	V	M			
30-33	L	V	M			
43	R	D	B			
49.5	R	S	B			
115						
1330						
1	R	D	B			
38	L	V	M			
13.4	R	D	B			
25		Sighting	ants		midpoint stake	broken, ants living inside/wander
26	L	V	M			
28.3	R	D	B			
35.1	LAR	V	M			
44-46	L	V	M			

Transect Data

Transect: _____

Date: _____

Personnel: _____

Weather: _____

Time: _____

Location	L/R	Sign Type (Track, Scat, etc)	Species	Photo (Y/N)	Sample (Y/N)	Notes
T4 1335						
2	R	D	B	Y		Possible very large brown b.
4.3	R	T	M			
10.8	L	D	B			
12-16	R	S	F			
12.3	R	T	M			
15	R	T	M			
16.9	R	T	M			
2.8	R	T	M			
T16 1345						
3	L	D	B			
8.5	R	D	B			
20	R	D	B			
21.3	L	D	B			
46.2-48.6	R	D	B			
T6 1400						
3.2	L+R	T	M			
3-5	L+R	S	G			
10.9	L	S	G			
13	L	D	B			
13	R	S	G			
27.8	L	S	G			
31.2	L	T	M			
31.7	R	T	M			
34	L	T	B			
T7 1425						
12	R	T	B DEER?			
20-25	R	T	M			
31.5	L+R	T	M			

Grass still laid down from thumper tracks from last survey.

Transect Data

Transect: _____
 Personnel: _____

Date: _____
 Weather: _____

Time: _____

T7
Cont-

Location	L/R	Sign Type (Track, Scat, etc)	Species	Photo (Y/N)	Sample (Y/N)	Notes
33.4	L	T	M			
36	R	T	M			
T8 1450						
3	R	A	M			
43	R	A	M			
8	R	A	M			
11.4	L+R	S	G			
15	L+R	S	G			
21	L	T	M			
29.4	R	S	L			
29.6	L	S	G			
32.1	R	T	G			
40	L	S	G			
43	R	D	B			
50	R	D	B			
T9 1510						
3	R	T	M			
75	R	Dx3	B			
79	R	S	G			
8.3	L+R	S	G			
8.3	L	D	B			
10	R	S	G			
11.4	L	D	B			
25.1	R	D	B			
26.27	L	D	B			
32.7	R	T	M			

Transect Data

Transect: _____

Personnel: _____

Date: _____

Weather: _____

Time: _____

TID	Location	L/R	Sign Type (Track, Scat, etc)	Species	Photo (Y/N)	Sample (Y/N)	Notes
	1572						
	2.835	L/R	V	M			
	9	L	D	B			
	24.8	L	D	B			
	34-37	L	V	M			
	40	L/R	V	M			
	1530						
	9	R	D	B			
	7	R	V	M			
	8.1	R	V	M			
	18	R	D	B			
	1540						
	0.5	L	D	B			
	5	L	D	B			
	7.5	L	Dx2	B			
	24.3	R	D	B			
	26.1	L	D	B			
	26.9	R	D	B			
	40	L	D	B			
	43	R	V	M			
	49.7	L	D	B			
	1545						
	8	L	D	B			
	11.8	R	D	B			
	17.4	R	D	B			
	23	R	Dx5	B			
	34.39	R	V	M			
	47	L	D	B			

Transect Data

Transect: T4-T1
 Personnel: LM, SE

Date: 6/15/11
 Weather: O/C

Time: 1005-1140

	Location	L/R	Sign Type (Track, Scat, etc)	Species	Photo (Y/N)	Sample (Y/N)	Notes
T4 1005	24	L	T (Track)	M (moose)			
	26	R	T	M			
	33	L	T	M			
T16 1020	18	R	D (Dig)	B (Bear)			
	34-40	L	T	M			
T5 1040	23	R	T	WB (weaving bird)			
	27-29	L	T	WB			
	41	L	T	M			
	43	R	T	M			
T12 1055	20	L	T	M			
	23-24	L/R	T	M			
T15 1115	45	L	T	M			
	29-32	R	T	M			
T3 1125	28-29	R	T	WB			
	32	L	T	M			
T2 1130	13	R	T	M			
	14	R	T	M			
	35	R	T	M			
T1 1137	39	R	T	M			
	30	R/L	T	M			
	33	R/L	T	M			

Transect Data

Transect: T
 Personnel: Aut, BM

Date: 7/20/11
 Weather: overcast

Time: _____

Location	L/R	Sign Type (Track, Scat, etc)	Species	Photo (Y/N)	Sample (Y/N)	Notes
121 0740	R	T	M			
T18 0805 1.4	R	T	M			
3-5	R	T	M			
16.5	R	T	M			
17.9	R	T	M			
21	R	T	M			
22.7-24	R	T	M			
26.8	R	T	M			
28.8	L	T	M			
29.7	R	T	M			
32.8	R	T	M			
38.9	L	T	M			
48.3	L	T	M			
T19 0815 1-2	R	T	M			
4-5	R	T	M			
10	L	T	M			
13.7	L	T	M			
21.3	R	T	M			
27	R	T	B			
28.8	L	T	B			
33	R	T	M			
41.7-43	R	T	M			
V20 0830 46	L	T	M			
6	L	T	M			
8.4	R	T	M			
21	L	T	M			
25	L	T	M			
26.6	L	T	M			
33.2	R	T	M			

Transect Data

Transect: _____
 Personnel: _____

Date: _____
 Weather: _____

Time: _____

Location	L/R	Sign Type (Track, Scat, etc)	Species	Photo (Y/N)	Sample (Y/N)	Notes
45	L	T	M			
T1 0840 1.4	R	T	B			
29.5	L	T	M			
81.5	L	D	B			
32	R	T	M			
43.5	R	T	M			
T2 0846 8.8	L	D	B			
13.3	L	T	M			
22.4	R	RUe or eggs	unk			
36.2	R	T	M			
38.4	L	T	M			
T3 846						
35.4	R	T	B			
36.5	L	T	M			
T5 915 21.5	L	T	M			
19	R	T	M			
20	R	T	M			
T5 925 49	R	T	B			
47.2	L	T	M			
38.1	R	T	M			
24.8	L	egg	Bird			
21.22	R	T	Bird			
21.8	L	T	M			
6.0	R	T	M			
5.8	R	D	B			
4.9	L	D	B			
T1 0933 13.2	R	S	G			
17.3	R	S	G			
18.6	R	S	G			

Transect Data

Transect: _____

Date: _____

Time: _____

Personnel: _____

Weather: _____

Location	L/R	Sign Type (Track, Scat, etc)	Species	Photo (Y/N)	Sample (Y/N)	Notes
T4 23.5	L	D	B			
25.1	R	V	M			
29.6	L/R	V	M			
31.0	L	V	M			
34.4	R	V	M			
T16 24	L	V	M			
28.5	R	D	B			
30.9	L	D	B			
T6 950 0.9	L	V	M			
5.5	L	N	B			
8.1	L	V	M			
15.3	L	D	B			
15.3	R	S	G			
31.1	R	V	M			
34.9	L	V	M			
36.4	L	V	M			
T7 0958						
13.3	L	V	M			
14.4	L	V	M			
28.1	R	V	M			
29.4	L	V	M			
31.4	R	V	M			
T8 008 .5	R	V	M			
2.1	L	V	M			
1.8	R	V	M			
25.5	L	V	M			
44	R	D	B			
46.8	L	V	M			

Transect Data

Transect: _____

Personnel: _____

Date: _____

Weather: _____

Time: _____

Location	L/R	Sign Type (Track, Scat, etc)	Species	Photo (Y/N)	Sample (Y/N)	Notes
79 1100						
23.9	R	F	M			
26.0	L	F	M			
32.2-40	LHR	F	M			
41.3	L	RF	M			
42.43	R	F	M			
44.6	L	F	M			
TL 110 2-3	R	F	M			
8.	L	RD	B			
23.9	R	D	B			
32-35	R+L	F	M			
36-41	L	F	M			
T11 117 H6	L	F	M			
42	L	F	M			
T17 1122						
0.6	L	F	M			
7	L	D	B			
17.7	R	D	B			
34.8	B	D	B			
36.7	R	F	M			
T14 79	R	D	B			
42.6	L	D	B			
27.7	R	D	B			
14.5	R	D	B			
14.3	R	S	M			
11	R	RD	M			
9	L	F	M			
8.5	L	D	B			
1	L	D	B			

APPENDIX D
PHOTO LOG

Coeur Alaska Kensington Terrestrial Wildlife Monitoring: Photo Log

<p>Transect</p> 	<p>Looking towards the TTF Access Road.</p> 
<p>Goose Print.</p> 	<p>Spectacle Lake.</p> 
<p>Transect Marker Stake.</p> 	<p>Transect.</p> 

Bear scat.



Looking towards Spectacle Lake



Moose print.



Looking towards Fat Rat Lake



Small toad.



Tailings Storage Facility.



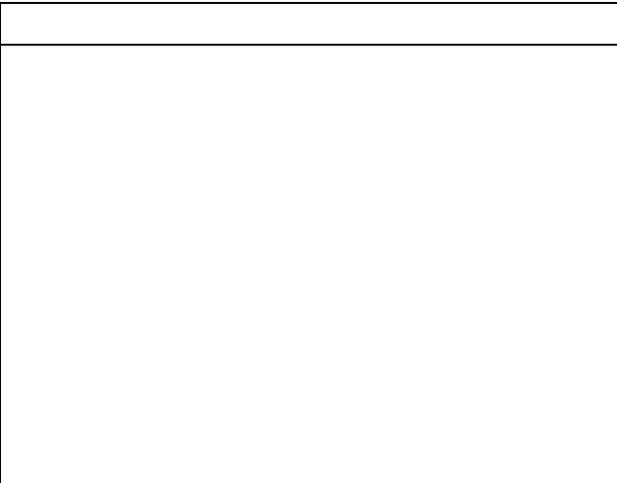
Tailings Storage Facility



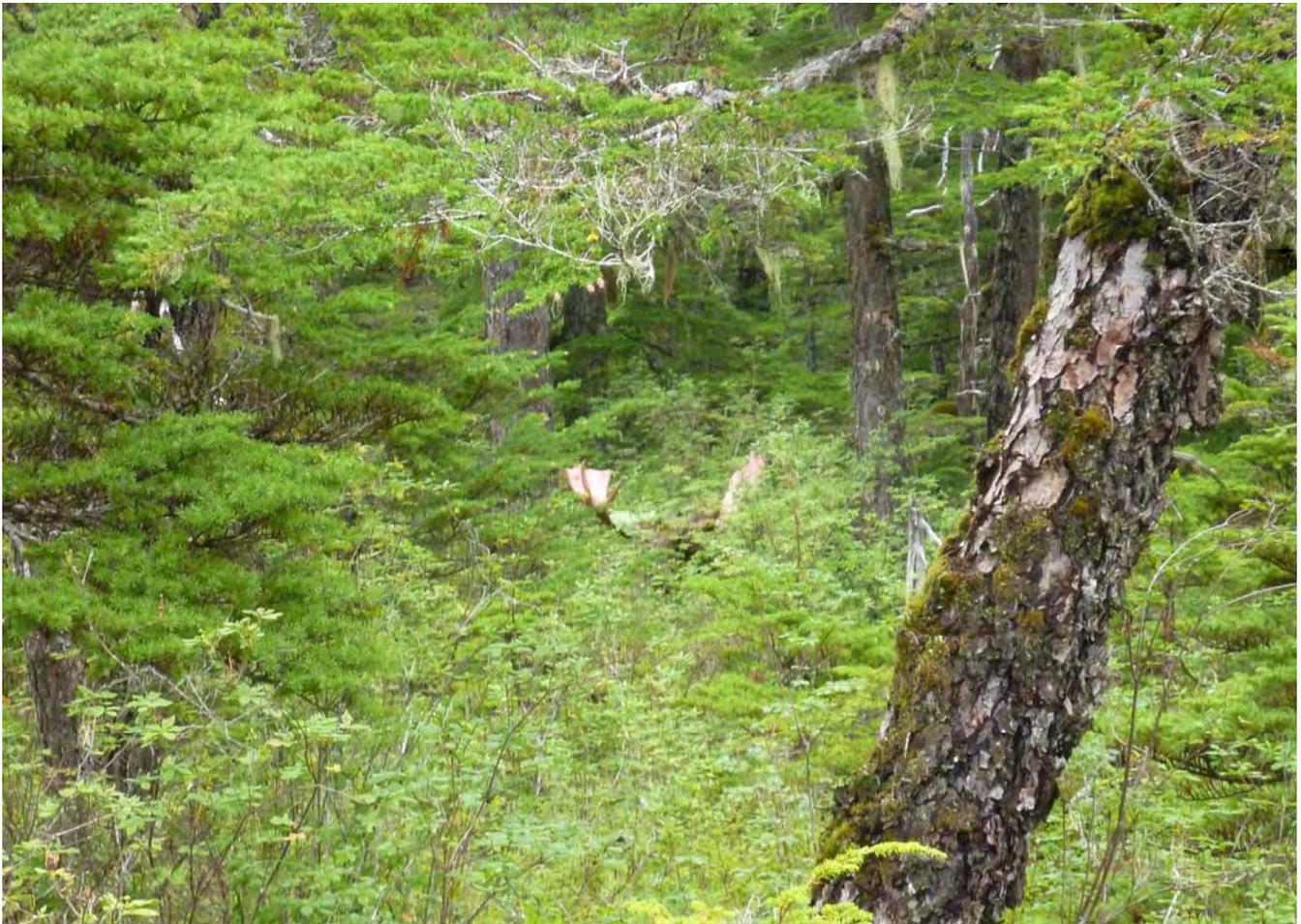
Goldeneye.



Upper Slate Lake.



APPENDIX E
MOTION SENSOR CAMERA PHOTOS



APPENDIX F
AVIAN SPECIES LIST

Avian Species List for Slate Lakes Basin

Waterfowl

1. White-winged Scoter (*Melanitta fusca*)
2. Greater Scaup (*Aythya marila*)
3. Mallard (*Anas platyrhynchos*)
4. Canada Goose (*Branta canadensis*)
5. Ring-necked Duck (*Aythya collaris*)
6. Red-throated Loon (*Gavia stellata*)
7. Hooded Merganser (*Lophodytes cucullatus*)
8. Common Goldeneye (*Bucephala clangula*)
9. American wigeon (*Anas Americana*)
10. Blue-winged teal (*Anas discors*)-S

Common = multiple sightings through season
S = identified through sighting
C/S = identified through call or song
B = both sighted and heard

Raptors

1. Bald Eagle (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*) – Common, B
2. Red-tailed Hawk (*Buteo jamaicensis*)
3. Sharp-shinned Hawk (*Accipiter striatus*)
4. Northern Pygmy Owl (*Glaucidium gnoma*) – C/S
5. Northern harrier (*Circus cyaneus*) - C/S

Other

1. Belted Kingfisher (*Ceryle alcyon*) – Common, B
2. Steller's Jay (*Cyanocitta stelleri*) – Common, B
3. Common Raven (*Corvus corax*) – Common, B
4. Chestnut-backed Chickadee (*Poecile rufescens*) – Common, B
5. Dark-eyed Junco (*Junco hyemalis*) – Common, B
6. Winter Wren (*Troglodytes troglodytes*) – Common C/S
7. Savannah Sparrow (*Passerculus sandwichesis*) - B
8. Varied Thrush (*Ixoreus naevius*) - B
9. Pine Grosbeak (*Pinicola enucleator*) - S
10. Northwestern Crow (*Corvus caurinus*) - B
11. Red-breasted Sapsucker (*Sphyrapicus ruber*) –Common, B
12. Bohemian Waxwing (*Bombycilla garrulous*) - B
13. Least Sandpiper (*Calidris minutilla*) – S
14. Blue Grouse (*Dendragapus obscurus*)
15. Lesser Yellowlegs (*Tringa flavipes*)
16. Ruby-crowned Kinglet (*Regulus calendula*)
17. Wilson's Warbler (*Wilsonia canadensis*)
18. White-crowned Sparrow (*Zonotrichia albicollis*)
19. Rufous Hummingbird (*Selasphorus rufus*)
20. Tree Swallow (*Tachycineta bicolor*)
21. Orange-crowned Warbler (*Vermivora celata*)
22. Hermit Thrush (*Catharus guttatus*)
23. Cedar Waxwing (*Bombycilla cedrorum*)
24. Olive-sided Flycatcher (*Contopus borealis*)
25. Solitary Sandpiper (*Tringa solitaria*)
27. Song Sparrow (*Melospiza melodia*)
28. Great blue heron (*Ardea herodias*)
29. Yellow-rumped warbler (*Dendroidica coronata*) – B