



Environmental Imaging Solutions

**Ornithological and Marine Fauna Aerial Survey Results of
Lease Area OCS-A 0512**

Equinor

Quarterly Report: November 2017 to January 2018

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1. Executive Summary

- Aerial surveys of Equinor's Lease Area OCS-A 0512 in the New York Bight were conducted in November 2017, December 2017, and January 2018 using APEM Inc.'s (hereafter referred to as APEM) high-resolution camera system to capture digital still imagery.
- Images collected have been analyzed by APEM Inc. and quality assured by Normandeau Associates (hereafter referred to as Normandeau). Raw counts of all species and incidental observations recorded during the surveys are presented here.
- A total of 467 birds and 5 marine mammals were recorded in the Survey Area in November 2017. The most abundant group recorded was gulls (n=129), followed by loons (n=102), ducks (n=97), gannets (n=75), phalaropes (n=60), marine mammals (n=5), fulmars (n=2), and alcids (n=2).
- A total of 517 birds, 29 marine mammals, one ray, and one large bony fish were recorded in the Survey Area in December 2017. The most abundant group recorded was gulls (n=349), followed by alcids (n=70), loons (n=46), gannets (n=38), marine mammals (n=29), ducks (n=8), phalaropes (n=5), grebes (n=1), rays (n=1) and large bony fish (n=1).
- A total of 178 birds, seven marine mammals, and one large bony fish were recorded in the Survey Area in January 2018. The most abundant group recorded was alcids (n=98), followed by gannets (n=41), loons (n=25), gulls (n=10), mammals (n=7), ducks (n=4) and large bony fish (n=1).
- No individuals listed as Endangered (Federally listed as Threatened or Endangered, and New York State listed as Endangered) were recorded.

2. Introduction

APEM and Normandeau were contracted by Equinor to provide monthly aerial digital survey data of the Lease Area OCS-A 0512 from November 2017 until October 2018.

The aims and objectives of the work required by Equinor were to assess the abundance and distribution of primarily birds present in the Lease Area OCS-A 0512, and also to gather information on other marine fauna such as marine mammals, sharks, rays, and turtles. These surveys will provide the baseline information required for conducting impact assessments and will meet the U.S. Bureau of Ocean Energy Management's (BOEM's) regulatory requirements for environmental review of Wind Energy Areas.

The Survey Area referred to herein comprises of the Lease Area OCS-A 0512 (its proposed turbine array footprint) plus a 4 km (2.5 miles) buffer surrounding it. The Survey Area data in this report represent the total number of birds, other marine fauna, and incidental occurrences recorded across all images (including those that may fall outside the proposed Lease Area OCS-A 0512 plus buffer region).

To meet the objectives of the project, images were captured using a grid-based survey design with a 1.5 cm ground sampling distance (GSD). Images were analyzed by APEM and quality assurance was undertaken by Normandeau.

This is the first of three quarterly progress reports to summarise the information collected following the completion of three aerial surveys of Lease Area OCS-A 0512: November 2017, December 2017, and January 2018.

The following information is provided in Section 3:

- The number of surveys conducted to date; and
- The dates, start and end times, and weather conditions.

The following information is provided in Section 4, 5, and 6:

- The number of birds species / taxonomic group;
- Maps showing the locations of birds and actual survey route; and
- The status of data processing, error checking, and analysis.

Shipping information recorded visually from the aircraft or captured in the imagery has been provided in Section 7.

For surveys that have not yet been undertaken (May 2018 to October 2018), the currently planned provisional survey windows have been provided in Section 8.

The reports that are remaining as part of the requirements of Equinor and BOEM are:

- Second Quarterly Report to summarise data collected from the completed surveys: February 2018, March 2018, and April 2018;
- Third Quarterly Report to summarise data collected from the completed surveys: May 2018, June 2018, and July 2018;
- Annual Report to provide detailed information comprising the full 12 months of aerial survey data collected November 2017 to October 2018 inclusive.

3. Summary of Surveys

Surveys have been undertaken for November 2017 to January 2018 inclusive.

The aerial digital survey captured images along 28 lines spaced approximately 0.8 km across-track and 0.6 km along-track between image nodes within the Lease Area OCS-A 0512 plus 4 km buffer (Figure 1). Data collected were 1.5 cm GSD digital still images using a GPS-linked bespoke flight management system to ensure the tracks were flown with a high degree of accuracy.

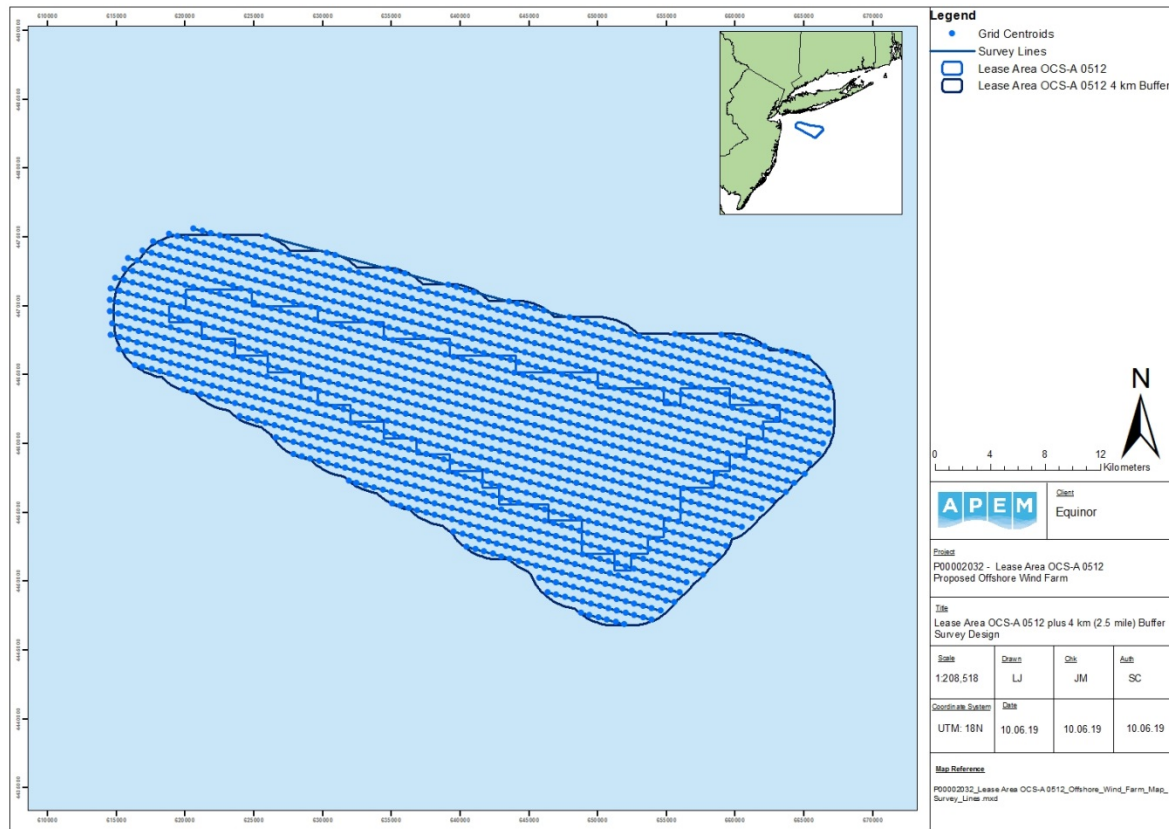


Figure 1 Flight lines and image capture points of the aerial imagery at Lease Area OCS-A 0512 plus 4 km (2.5 mile) Buffer

No health and safety issues were reported during the surveys.

The date, start and end times of the surveys are provided in Table 1, and a summary of the weather conditions that were recorded are provided in Table 2.

Coverage was estimated to be at least 10% generated from approximately 12,200 images (Table 3).

Table 1 Date and start and end time (Coordinated Universal Time) for each flight for the November 2017 to January 2018 surveys

Survey	Date	Flight Number	UTC Start Time (HH:MM)	UTC End Time (HH:MM)
Survey 1	11-28-17	1	13:28	16:42
		2	19:00	20:31
	11-29-17	3	14:04	17:47
Survey 2	12-15-17	1	13:47	18:08
	12-16-17	2	14:39	17:17
Survey 3	01-25-18	1	13:53	16:51
		2	19:00	21:04
	01-26-18	3	13:59	15:17

Table 2 Weather conditions recorded for completed surveys to date: November 2017 to January 2018

Survey	Date	Sea State	Turbidity	Wind Speed (knots) / Direction	Cloud Cover	Visibility (km)	Air Temp (°F)
Survey 1	11-28-17	1 - 3	2	10 - 15 / NW or SW	1 - 3	> 10 km	39 - 48
	11-29-17	3 - 4	2	30 - 35 / W	1 - 5	> 10 km	54 - 59
Survey 2	12-15-17	1	0 - 1	7 - 10 / W	7 - 9	> 10 km	22 - 30
	12-16-17	3 - 4	2	30 / W	2 - 4	> 10 km	31 - 32
Survey 3	01-25-18	2 - 3	1	25 / W or NW	0 - 2	> 10 km	21 - 29
	01-26-18	1	1	Negligible (calm)	0	> 10 km	23 - 27

Table 3 Image number and coverage for November 2017, December, 2017, and January 2018

Survey	Image Number	Coverage (%)
Survey 1	12,196	11.84
Survey 2	12,175	12.05
Survey 3	12,176	10.97

4. Quality Control Results

APEM analyzed the images to enumerate birds to species level, and to enumerate any other non-avian marine fauna. Normandeau provided quality assurance (QA) of the data to check for missed animals in 10% of images recorded as empty and also quality assured 20% of the bird species identification undertaken by APEM (and 100% of Listed species). Normandeau identified 100% of the species of non-avian marine fauna including marine mammals, sharks, rays, turtles. Birds and marine fauna identified from the images were 'snagged' (i.e. located within the images) and categorised usually to species, but sometimes to the species grouping. The results of the QA are provided in Tables 4 and 5. The agreement exceeded 99% for every survey.

Table 4 The number of blank images, the number of blank images that went to QC, and the results of the QC

Survey	Blank Images	Blank Images QC'd	Image Number QC'd Not Blank	Agreement (%)
Survey 1	11,960	1,196	2	99.83
Survey 2	11,960	1,196	0	100.00
Survey 3	12,025	1,203	2	99.83

Table 5 The number of individuals that were found during QC

Survey	Order Found by QC	Number of individuals
Survey 1	Avian	2
Survey 3	Large Bony Fish	3

5. Abundance and Distribution

Data reported are raw counts of animals that have not yet been subject to extrapolation for population estimates. Design-based population estimates will be provided in the annual report following the completion of the October 2018 survey.

Species Latin names are provided in Appendix 1 Species List in Taxonomic Order.

5.1 Avian Abundance

For November 2017, December 2017, and January 2018, totals of 467, 517, and 178 birds were recorded respectively (Table 6). Birds mostly comprised of Bonaparte’s gull (n=431 in total across November 2017, December 2017, and January 2018). Thereafter murre / razorbill (n=165) was the most abundant followed by northern gannet (n=154), common loon (n=90), red-throated loon (n=83), black scoter (n=69), red phalarope (n=50), black-legged kittiwake (n=26), red / red-necked phalarope (n=15), American black duck (n=15), unknown small gull species (n=10), white-winged scoter (n=8), surf scoter (n=7), great black-backed gull (n=6), mallard (n=6), ring-billed gull (n=3), dovekie (n=3), unknown duck species (n=3), unknown alcid species (n=2), and northern fulmar (n=2). One unknown large gull species, one unknown grebe species and one long-tailed duck were also recorded.

Table 6 Total number of individuals of the avian species recorded during November 2017, December 2017, and January 2018 surveys of the Lease Area OCS-A 0512 plus 4 km buffer.

Group	Species	Nov-17			Dec-17			Jan-18		
		Flying	Sitting	Total	Flying	Sitting	Total	Flying	Sitting	Total
Duck	Mallard	-	-	-	6	-	6	-	-	-
	American Black Duck	13	-	13	2	-	2	-	-	-
	Surf Scoter	7	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-
	White-winged Scoter	8	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Black Scoter	69	-	69	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Long-tailed Duck	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
	Species Unknown - Duck	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3
Loon	Red-throated Loon	62	4	66	6	4	10	-	7	7
	Common Loon	16	20	36	4	32	36	-	18	18
Grebe	Species Unknown	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
Fulmar	Northern Fulmar	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gannet	Northern Gannet	20	55	75	16	22	38	8	33	41
Phalarope	Red Phalarope	12	38	50	-	-	-	-	-	-

Group	Species	Nov-17			Dec-17			Jan-18		
		Flying	Sitting	Total	Flying	Sitting	Total	Flying	Sitting	Total
	Red / Red-necked Phalarope	-	10	10	-	5	5	-	-	-
Alcid	Dovekie	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	-
	Murre* / Razorbill	-	2	2	1	64	65	3	95	98
	Species Unknown	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-
Gull	Black-legged Kittiwake	17	8	25	1	-	1	-	-	-
	Bonaparte's Gull	57	44	101	219	111	330	-	-	-
	Ring-billed Gull	1	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	1
	Herring Gull	1	1	2	3	-	3	1	4	5
	Great Black-backed Gull	-	-	-	-	2	2	2	2	4
	Species Unknown - Large	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
	Species Unknown - Small	-	-	-	1	10	11	-	-	-
Total Birds		283	184	467	261	256	517	18	160	178

*Note: Murre refers to either Common Murre or Thick-billed Murre.

5.2 Non-Avian Abundance

For November 2017, December 2017, and January 2018, totals of five, 29, and seven marine mammals were recorded respectively (Table 7). Marine mammals mostly comprised of common dolphin (n=5 in November 2017, n=18 in December 2017, and n=4 in January 2018). Thereafter bottlenose dolphin (n=7) was the most abundant followed by harbour porpoise (n=3), unknown dolphin species (n=3), and an unknown marine mammal species (n=1). One ray and ocean sunfish were recorded in December 2017, and an unknown fish species was recorded in January 2018.

Table 7 Total number of individuals of the non-avian species recorded during November 2017, December 2017, and January 2018 surveys of the Lease Area OCS-A 0512 plus 4 km buffer.

Group	Species	Nov-17			Dec-17			Jan-18		
		Surfacing	Submerged	Total	Surfacing	Submerged	Total	Surfacing	Submerged	Total
Marine Mammal	Common Dolphin	-	5	5	1	17	18	1	3	4
	Bottlenose Dolphin	-	-	-	-	7	7	-	-	-
	Harbour Porpoise	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	-
	Species Unknown - Dolphin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3
	Species Unknown	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
Total Mammals		0	5	5	1	28	29	1	6	7
Rays	Cownose Ray	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
Total Rays		0	0	0	-	1	1	0	0	0
Large Bony Fish	Ocean Sunfish	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
	Species Unknown - Fish	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Total Large Bony Fish		0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1

5.3 Spatial Distribution

Figures 2, 3, and 4 shows the location of all birds and marine fauna recorded throughout the Survey Area during November, December, and January respectively.

Overall, birds and marine fauna were distributed throughout the Survey Area in November with no notable occurrences. In December birds and marine fauna were distributed throughout the Survey Area. Notably a large number of species comprising ducks, gulls, loons, and marine mammals were concentrated in the southern corner of the buffer region. In January the distribution of birds and marine fauna was concentrated on the eastern side of the Survey Area, with very few records on the west which mostly comprised of loons.

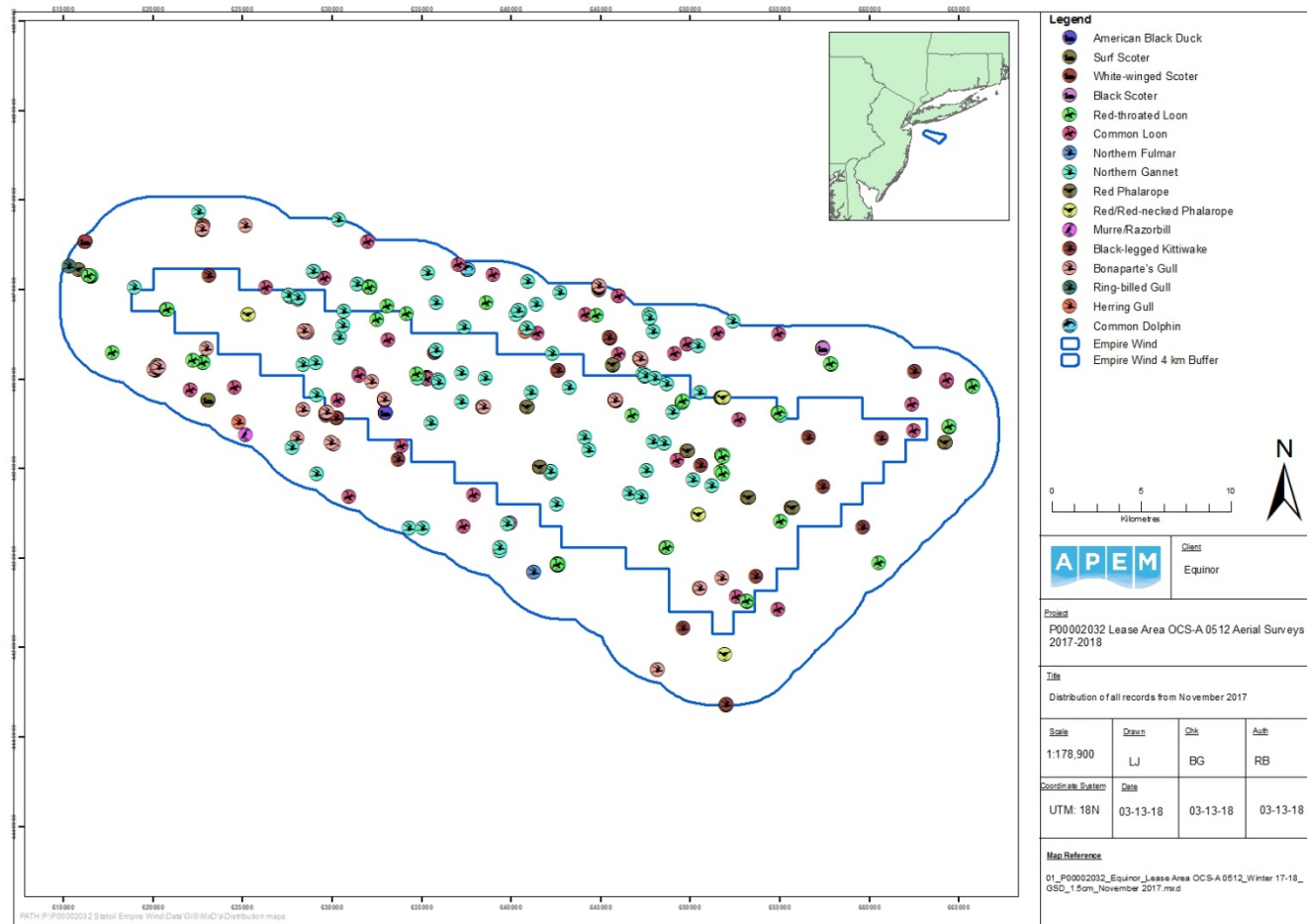


Figure 2 Distribution of all birds, marine fauna, and human artifacts recorded in the November 2017 survey of Lease Area OCS-A 0512.

Note: Individuals may appear to overlap if they are in close proximity to each other.

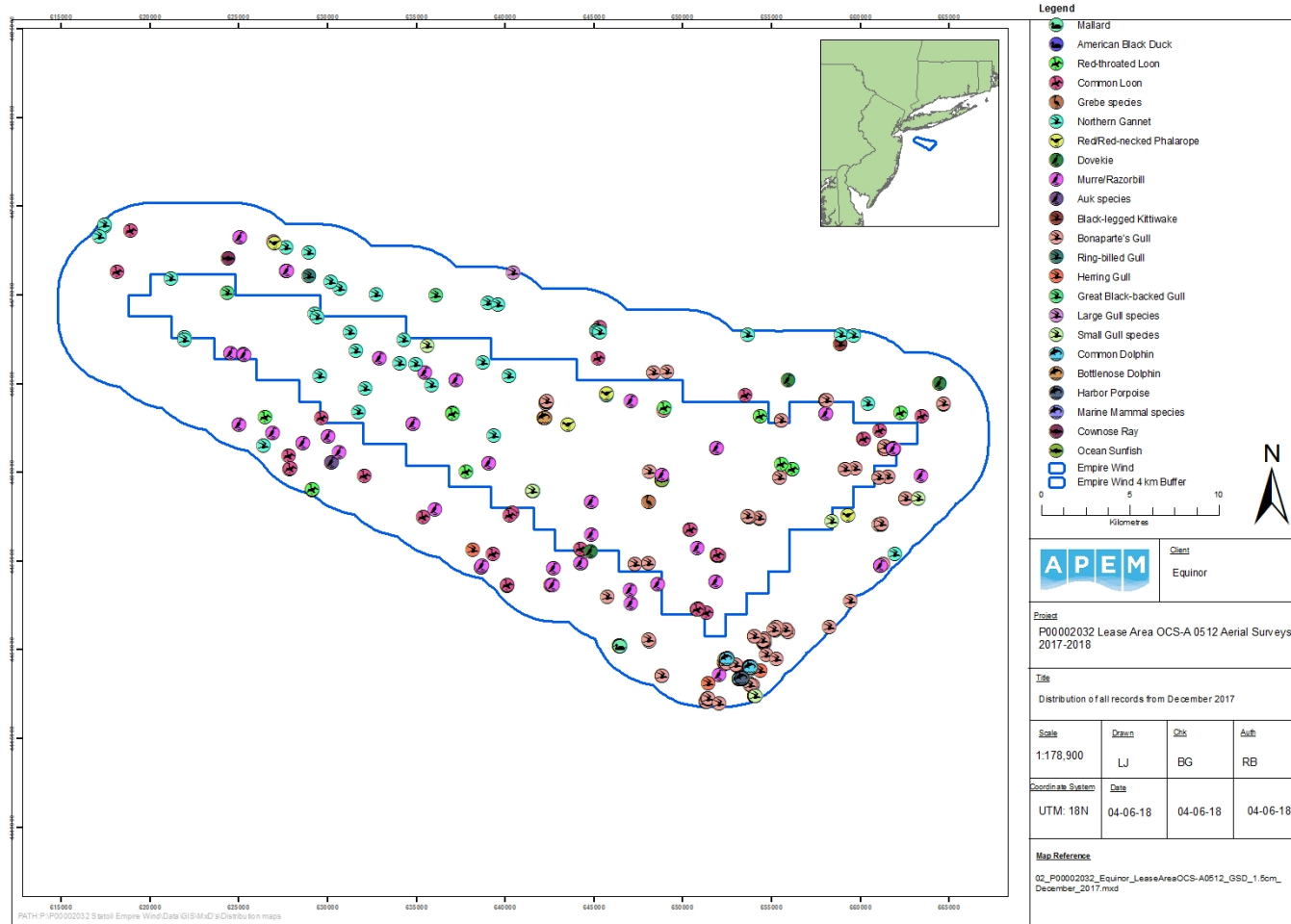


Figure 3 Distribution of all birds, marine fauna, and human artifacts recorded in the December 2017 survey of Lease Area OCS-A 0512.

Note: Individuals may appear to overlap if they are in close proximity to each other.

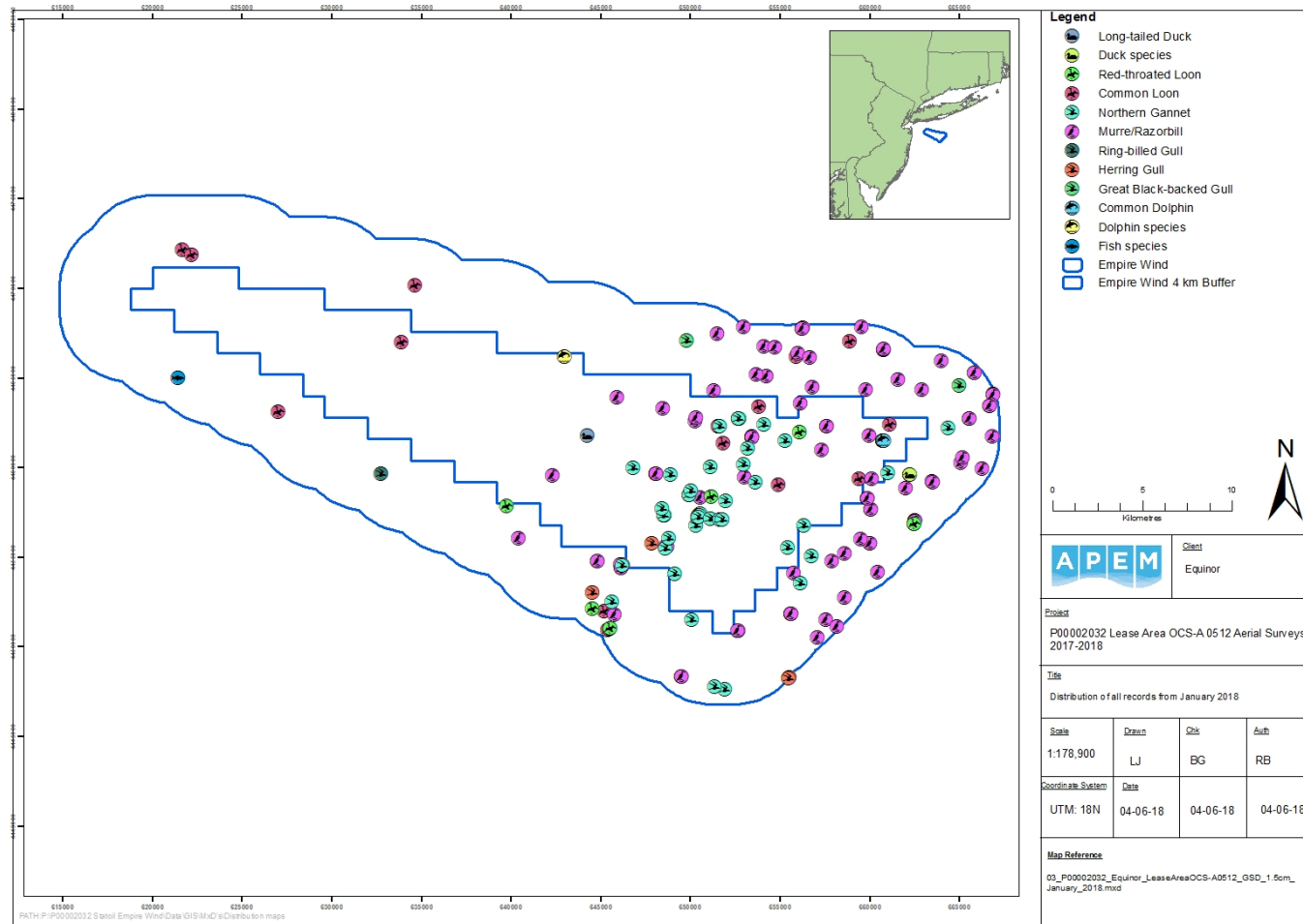


Figure 4 Distribution of all birds, marine fauna, and human artifacts recorded in the January 2018 survey of Lease Area OCS-A 0512.

Note: Individuals may appear to overlap if they are in close proximity to each other.

6. Species Accounts

6.1 Mallard

Six mallards (including one classified as a male) were recorded in December flying in a group in the southern region of the windfarm buffer.

6.2 American Black Duck

Thirteen American black ducks were recorded in November flying in a group in the south western region of the windfarm boundary. Two flying American black ducks were recorded in December in the southern region of the windfarm buffer.

6.3 Surf Scoter

Seven surf scoters (classified as five females and two males) were recorded in November flying in a group in the western region of windfarm buffer.

6.4 White-winged Scoter

Eight white-winged scoters (classified as three females and five males) were recorded in November in a group in the western region of the windfarm buffer.

6.5 Black Scoter

Sixty-nine black scoters (classified as 56 females and 13 males) were recorded in November. Sixty-eight of the individuals were recorded flying in a group in the northern region of the windfarm buffer, and a single flying individual was recorded flying to the west of the group.

6.6 Long-tailed Duck

A single long-tailed duck was recorded in January sitting in the centre of the windfarm boundary.

6.7 Species Unknown - Duck

Three unknown duck species were recorded in January flying in a group in the eastern region of the windfarm buffer.

6.8 Red-throated Loon

Red-throated loons were recorded in November, December, and January. These comprised of 62 flying and four sitting in November, six flying and four sitting in December, and seven sitting in January. In November and December, individuals were recorded throughout the windfarm and buffer. In January individuals were mostly recorded in the eastern region.

6.9 Common Loon

Common loons were recorded in November, December, and January. These comprised of 16 flying and 20 sitting in November, four flying and 32 sitting in December, and 18 sitting in January. In November and December, individuals were recorded throughout the windfarm and buffer. In January individuals were mostly recorded in the eastern region.

6.10 Species Unknown - Grebe

A single unknown grebe species was recorded in December sitting in the centre of the windfarm.

6.11 Northern Fulmar

Two northern fulmars were recorded in November sitting in the southern region of the windfarm buffer.

6.12 Northern Gannet

Northern gannets were recorded in November, December, and January. These comprised of 20 flying and 55 sitting in November (including individuals classified as one juvenile, one fourth winter, one first winter, and one second winter), 16 flying and 22 sitting in December (including one individual classified as fourth winter), and 8 flying and 33 sitting in January. In November and December individuals were recorded throughout the windfarm and buffer, with slightly more being recorded towards the western region. In January individuals were mostly recorded in the eastern region of the windfarm and buffer.

6.13 Red Phalarope

A total of 12 flying and 38 sitting red phalaropes were recorded in November. Nine groups of between one and 12 individuals were recorded throughout the windfarm and buffer. Eight of the groups were recorded in the eastern region, and one in the west.

6.14 Red / Red-necked Phalarope

Ten sitting and five sitting red / red-necked phalaropes were recorded in November and December respectively. In November, four groups of between one and five individuals were recorded throughout the windfarm and buffer, with three of the groups in the eastern region and one in the west. In December, three individuals were recorded in the centre of the proposed windfarm area with two in the windfarm buffer.

6.15 Dovekie

Three dovexies were recorded in December sitting in the eastern region of the Survey Area, with two in the northern buffer region and one in the southern buffer region.

6.16 Murre / Razorbill

Murre / razorbills were recorded in November, December, and January. These comprised of two sitting in November, one flying and 64 sitting in December, and three flying and 95 sitting in January. In November the two individuals were recorded in the western region of the Survey Area, with both in the buffer. In December individuals were recorded throughout the windfarm and buffer. In January individuals were recorded throughout the windfarm and buffer, mostly distributed throughout the eastern region of the Survey Area.

6.17 Species Unknown - Alcid

Two unknown alcid species were recorded in December sitting in the western region of the buffer.

6.18 Black-legged Kittiwake

Black-legged kittiwakes were recorded in November and December. These comprised of 17 flying and eight sitting in November (including three individuals classified as first winter), and a single flying individual in December. In November individuals were distributed throughout the windfarm and buffer. In December the single individual was recorded in the northern region of buffer.

6.19 Bonaparte's Gull

Bonaparte's gulls were recorded in November and December. These comprised of 57 flying and 44 sitting in November, and 219 flying and 111 sitting in December (including three individuals classified as first winter). In November and December individuals were distributed throughout the windfarm and buffer, with the majority of individuals in November recorded in the western region and in eastern region.

6.20 Ring-billed Gull

One ring-billed gull was recorded flying in November, December, and January. In November and December the individuals were recorded in the western region of the buffer. In January the single individual was recorded in the south western region of the buffer.

6.21 Herring Gull

Herring gulls were recorded in November, December, and January. These comprised of one sitting and one flying in November, three flying in December (including one individual classified as first winter), and one flying and four sitting in January. In November the two individuals were recorded in the western region of the Survey Area, both within the buffer. In December the three individuals were recorded in the eastern region of the Survey Area, all within the buffer. In January the five individuals were recorded in the eastern region of the Survey Area, with one in the windfarm and four in the buffer.

6.22 Great Black-backed Gull

Great black-backed gulls were recorded in December and January. These comprised of two sitting in December, and two sitting and two flying in January (including individuals classified

as one second winter and one first winter). In December the two individuals were recorded in the north western region of the Survey Area. In January the four individuals were recorded in the eastern region of the Survey Area, with three in the buffer and one in the windfarm.

6.23 Species Unknown – Large Gull

A single unknown species of large gull was recorded in December flying in the northern region of the buffer.

6.24 Species Unknown – Small Gull

One flying and ten sitting unknown species of small gulls were recorded in December. A group of six sitting individuals was recorded in the southern region of the southern corner buffer region. The remaining individuals were mostly scattered throughout the eastern region of the windfarm and buffer.

6.25 Common Dolphin

Common dolphins were recorded in November, December, and January. These comprised of five submerged individuals in November, one surfacing and 17 submerged in December, and one surfacing and three submerged in January. In November the group of five individuals was recorded in the northern region of the buffer. In December three groups comprising of three, five, and ten individuals were all located in the southern corner buffer region. In January the group of four individuals was recorded in the north eastern region of the windfarm.

6.26 Bottlenose Dolphin

Seven submerged bottlenose dolphins were recorded in December in the centre of the windfarm.

6.27 Harbour Porpoise

Three submerged harbour porpoise were recorded in December in the southern corner buffer region.

6.28 Species Unknown – Dolphin

Three submerged unknown dolphin species were recorded in January, a group of two individuals was recorded in the north eastern region of the windfarm and the remaining individual was recorded to the west of the group.

6.29 Species Unknown – Marine Mammal

A single submerged unknown marine mammal species was recorded in December in the southern corner buffer region.

6.30 Cownose Ray

A single cownose ray was recorded in December in the north western buffer region.

6.31 Ocean Sunfish

A single ocean sunfish was recorded in December in the centre of the windfarm.

6.32 Species Unknown – Fish

A single unknown fish species was recorded in January in the western region of the Survey Area.

7. Shipping Observations

One tanker (with a south-eastern bearing) and one trawler (with a south south-western bearing) were observed visually from the aircraft on the 28th November 2017. No vessels were recorded visually during the flight on the 29th November.

One small fishing vessel (with a south-westerly bearing) and one small craft (stationary) were observed visually from the aircraft on the 15th December 2017. No vessels were recorded visually during the flight on the 16th December.

Two small fishing vessels (with a north-easterly bearing) and one cargo vessel (with a northerly bearing) were observed visually from the aircraft on the 25th January 2018. No vessels were recorded visually during the flight on the 26th January.

No vessels were recorded in the imagery in November, December, or January.

8. Plans for Future Surveys

Table 8 provides the currently planned survey windows for the remaining seven surveys: May 2018 to October 2018 inclusive. It is important to note that these windows are provisional weather-permitting and dependent upon resource and equipment allocation schedules.

Table 8 Currently planned provisional survey windows for the remaining surveys

Survey Number	Survey Month	Provisional Window
Survey 7	May	05-12-18 to 05-16-18
Survey 8	June	06-08-18 to 06-12-18
Survey 9	July	07-23-18 to 07-27-18
Survey 10	August	08-12-18 to 08-17-18
Survey 11	September	09-22-18 to 09-27-18
Survey 12	October	10-16-18 to 10-22-18

9. General Conclusions

9.1 November 2017

A total of 467 birds and 5 marine mammals were recorded during the November 2017 aerial survey of the Survey Area (Table 1). The most abundant group recorded was gulls (n=129), followed by loons (n=102), ducks (n=97), gannets (n=75), phalaropes (n=60), fulmars (n=2), and alcids (n=2).

A total of 283 birds (61%) were recorded in flight during this survey. These consisted of American black ducks (n=13), surf scoters (n=7), white-winged scoters (n=8), black scoters (n=69), red-throated loon (n=62), common loon (n=16), northern gannet (n=20), red phalarope (n=12), black-legged kittiwake (n=17), Bonaparte's gull (n=57), ring-billed gull (n=1), and herring gull (n=1). There were 184 birds recorded as sitting (39%).

Five submerged common dolphins were recorded.

9.2 December 2017

A total of 517 birds, 29 marine mammals, one ray, and one large bony fish were recorded in the Survey Area in December 2017. The most abundant group recorded was gulls (n=349), alcids (n=70), followed by loons (n=46), gannets (n=38), marine mammals (n=29), ducks (n=8), phalaropes (n=5), grebes (n=1), rays (n=1) and large bony fish (n=1).

A total of 261 birds (50%) were recorded in flight during this survey. These consisted of mallards (n=6), American black ducks (n=2), red-throated loon (n=6), common loon (n=4), northern gannet (n=16), murre / razorbill (n=1), black-legged kittiwake (n=1), Bonaparte's gull (n=219), ring-billed gull (n=1), herring gull (n=3), large gull species (n=1), and small gull species (n=1). There were 256 birds recorded as sitting (50%).

Of the total 29 marine mammals recorded 28 were submerged (consisting of seven bottlenose dolphins, 17 common dolphins, three harbour porpoise and a single marine mammal species). A single marine mammal (a common dolphin) was observed surfacing.

9.3 January 2018

A total of 178 birds, seven marine mammals, and one large bony fish were recorded in the Survey Area in January 2018. The most abundant group recorded was alcids (n=98), followed by gannets (n=41), loons (n=25), gulls (n=10), mammals (n=7), ducks (n=4) and large bony fish (n=1).

A total of 18 birds (10%) were recorded in flight during this survey. These consisted of duck species (n=3), northern gannet (n=8), murre / razorbill (n=3), ring-billed gull (n=1), herring gull (n=1), and great black-backed gull (n=2). There were 160 birds recorded as sitting (90%).

Of the total seven marine mammals recorded 6 were submerged (consisting of 3 common dolphins and 3 dolphin species). A single marine mammal (a common dolphin) was recorded surfacing.

Appendix I Species List in Taxonomic Order

Common Name	Scientific Name	Family	Class
Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	Anatidae	Aves
American Black Duck	<i>Anas rubripes</i>	Anatidae	Aves
Long-tailed Duck	<i>Clangula hyemalis</i>	Anatidae	Aves
Surf Scoter	<i>Melanitta perspicillata</i>	Anatidae	Aves
White-winged Scoter	<i>Melanitta fusca</i>	Anatidae	Aves
Black Scoter	<i>Melanitta americana</i>	Anatidae	Aves
Red-throated Loon	<i>Gavia stellata</i>	Gaviidae	Aves
Common Loon	<i>Gavia immer</i>	Gaviidae	Aves
Northern Fulmar	<i>Fulmarus glacialis</i>	Procellariidae	Aves
Northern Gannet	<i>Morus bassanus</i>	Sulidae	Aves
Red Phalarope	<i>Phalaropus fulicarius</i>	Scolopacidae	Aves
Red-necked Phalarope	<i>Phalaropus lobatus</i>	Scolopacidae	Aves
Common Murre	<i>Uria aalge</i>	Alcidae	Aves
Thick-billed Murre	<i>Uria lomvia</i>	Alcidae	Aves
Dovekie	<i>Alle alle</i>	Alcidae	Aves
Razorbill	<i>Alca torda</i>	Alcidae	Aves
Black-legged Kittiwake	<i>Rissa tridactyla</i>	Laridae	Aves
Bonaparte's Gull	<i>Chroicocephalus philadelphia</i>	Laridae	Aves
Ring-billed Gull	<i>Larus delawarensis</i>	Laridae	Aves
Herring Gull	<i>Larus argentatus</i>	Laridae	Aves
Great Black-backed Gull	<i>Larus marinus</i>	Laridae	Aves
Common Dolphin	<i>Delphinus delphis</i>	Delphinidae	Mammalia
Bottlenose Dolphin	<i>Tursiops truncatus</i>	Delphinidae	Mammalia
Harbour Porpoise	<i>Phocoena phocoena</i>	Phocoenidae	Mammalia
Cownose Ray	<i>Rhinoptera bonasus</i>	Rhinopteridae	Chondrichthyes
Ocean Sunfish	<i>Mola mola</i>	Molidae	Actinopterygii