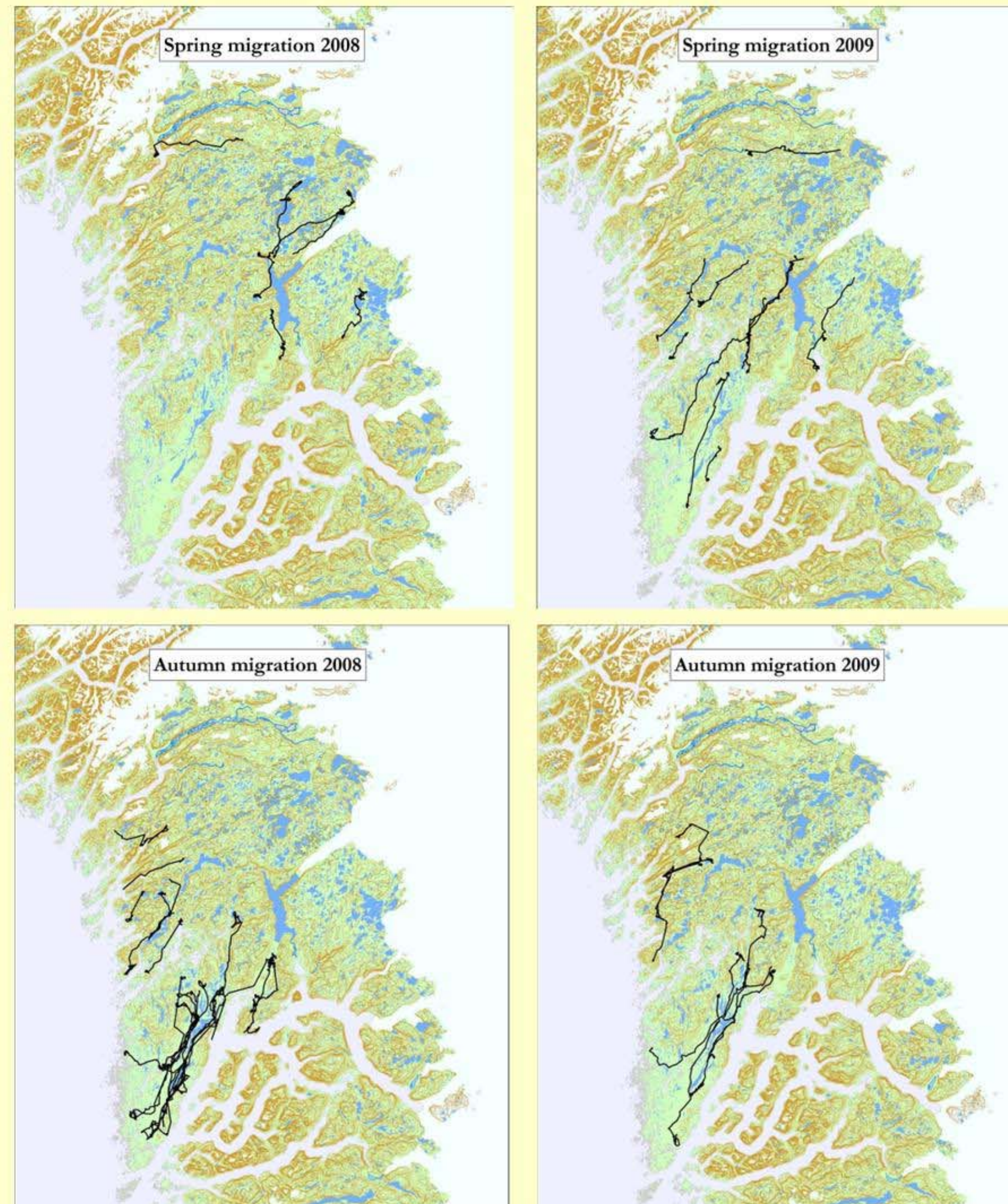


Caribou and Vegetation

Caribou



Additional Caribou Migration Results

- Caribou occur more frequently in the southern portion of the Project area than in the north.
- They tend to migrate along a northeast-southwest axis between inland summer ranges and coastal wintering areas.
- Autumn migrations in particular seem to be concentrated along the northern shore of Godthåbsfjord. A secondary concentration of migration activity in autumn 2008 and spring and autumn 2009 was located in the coastal area between Søndre Isorteq and Atammik.

Caribou



Caribou entangled by net gun deployed from helicopter. Caribou captured by net guns were temporarily immobilized with nylons straps around the legs and fitted with masks to calm them while radio collars were fitted.



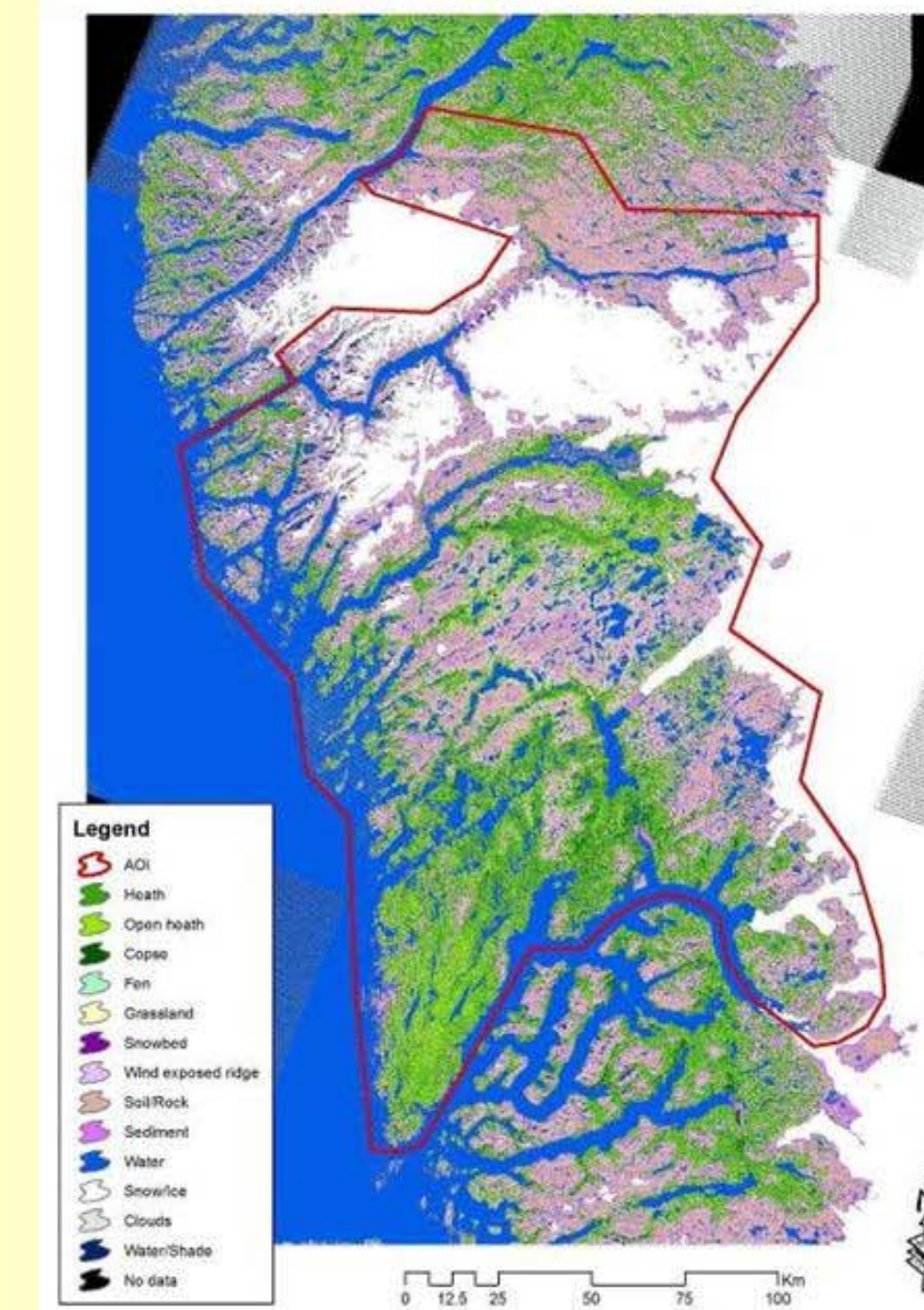
Releasing a caribou after fitting it with a radio collar

Caribou after being fitted with a radio collar and being released

Additional Caribou Calving Results

- 2,200 km were surveyed by helicopter over eight days. On transects we saw 1,535 caribou of which 161 were calves (~10%).
- Calving is not aggregated, but widespread from Søndre Isorteq to Narsap Sermia so no specific area can be assigned as calving grounds. However, the highest numbers of cows with calves were found in areas closer to the Ice Cap.
- Calving ranges are determined largely by annual changes in forage conditions.

Vegetation



- Seven major types of vegetation comprise most of the Project area.
- Vegetation is sparse at the smelter and port site, but heath dominates the areas between exposed bedrock.
- Heath dominates the western end of the northern hydropower project site, but most of the area around the lake is wind exposed ridge, snowbed, and bare rock.
- Snowbed dominates much of the southern hydropower project site, but wind exposed ridge and exposed rock also occur there.
- Snow cover during the year and vegetation are the main factors influencing the distribution of the caribou.



Dwarf shrub heath



Snowbed



Herb slope



Fen

Additional Vegetation Results

- One endemic species (*Hieracium hyparcticum*) occurs approximately 2 km south of the smelter site and near the midsection of the southern transmission line. Another rare species *Calamagrostis lapponica* var. *groenlandica* also occurs within the southern transmission line route.
- Seven different major vegetation types: fen, grassland, copse, heath with large shrub cover, open heath with low shrub cover, snowbed, wind exposed ridges, plus 7 other minor types occur in the Project area.