Studies continued on how avian cholera affects survival and reproduction of eider ducks and herring gulls nesting in northern Hudson Bay.
Predictable food supplies and few predators result in high annual breeding success of terns in the high Arctic compared to colonies in southern Canada.

Biologists tracking murres with tiny recorders have found that birds remain in the Arctic longer than expected before heading to the North Atlantic for the winter.

Two new colonies of Ross's gulls and two new colonies of Ivory Gulls were found near Bathurst Island.
Research continues to track snow buntings migrating from Southampton Island over the winter to understand how climate affects breeding and survival.

Working with Inuit partners, coastal surveys in Hudson Strait showed that polar bears are eating eggs at many eider colonies.
Shorebird migration and the effects of snow cover on timing of breeding were examined.

Eggs from murres and fulmars were sampled at Prince Leopold Island, where monitoring shows ongoing increases in mercury.
Eiders and long-tailed ducks had a good breeding season at Tern Island, with many nests and young hatched.

**HIGH ARCTIC COMMON EIDERS AND LONG-TAILED DUCKS**

**SABINE’S GULLS**

Successful tracking of these lovely birds from the High Arctic showed that most moved west to the Pacific Ocean for the winter.
Banding geese continued on west Baffin Island, where a late, wet year resulted in slightly lower breeding success than in 2010. Numbers of Ross's geese appear to be increasing in eastern Nunavut. Support for field programs was provided by the Government of Canada (Environment Canada – S&T, CWS, IFRA; Natural Resources Canada – PCSP, NSERC; Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada – NCP, NGMP), ArcticNet, and the Nunavut Wildlife Management Board. All work was undertaken with appropriate animal care, land use, wildlife and scientific permits from university, territorial and federal government departments and Inuit organizations.