

Permit M-1980-244
Cresson Project Amendment 14

Appendix 8
Wildlife Protection Plan

**Wildlife
Protection
Plan**

**Cripple Creek & Victor Gold Mining Co.
Cresson Project**

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1 Introduction

All aspects of the Cripple Creek and Victor Mine (CC&V) operations shall take into account the safety and protection of wildlife on the mine site, at processing sites, and along all access roads to the mine site, with attention given to periods in the life cycle of those species which may require special consideration (e.g., elk calving, migration routes, and peregrine falcon nesting).

The following Wildlife Protection Plan provides the procedures that CC&V uses to ensure wildlife safety and compliance with Colorado Mineral Rule 6.4.21(18) and 3.1.8(1). As defined in CC&V's Operating and Reclamation Cresson Project Permit M-1980-244, the post mining land use for CC&V has been established and approved for wildlife habitat and livestock grazing (rangeland). The purpose of this plan is to ensure wildlife safety during current mining practices, and to prepare the site to meet post mining goals.

2 Preventive Measures within Respective Areas of Activity

2.1 Lined Ponds

- Lined ponds must be fenced to exclude wildlife. Fences will be a minimum of eight feet high, and with openings no larger than three inches in diameter in the bottom three feet, unless sufficient justification exists to consider an alternate design. The bottom of the fence is to be buried a minimum of six inches. Lined ponds will also have textured lining to aid in egress should wildlife become entrapped.
- Gates in fenced areas are to be designed to achieve the same protection as detailed above. For example, when the gates are closed; gaps, such as those below and between the gates, should be modified to be less than three inches in diameter.
- Gates on fenced areas must remain closed and be posted with signs indicating the same.
- Bird deterrence methods will be deployed if a lined pond contains process solution. These methods may include, but are not limited to, bird balls, netting, and/or sonic devices.

2.2 Active Leaching or Process Facilities – (>20 ppm cyanide concentration)

Exclusionary measures should be taken as needed to deter wildlife from inhabiting the area. Such measures include:

- Areas of standing process solution with a surface area larger than three feet by three feet must be corrected as soon as reasonably possible. Wildlife deterrence methods such as bird balls and netting shall be used on these areas until they are corrected. In order to promote increased infiltration, CC&V will level and rip any areas with standing solution as soon as possible. The use of bird-balls or netting may be necessary if immediate mitigation is not attainable.

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- Prior to drip line placement, the top lift is leveled and subsequently double ripped after placement of ore. In general, drip lines will be placed in the furrows created by ripping to minimize ponding. The majority of the drip lines will not be bared, with the exception of those located on the side slopes and upper surfaces of the pad.
- Routine evaluations of the process solution distribution network within the leaching facility to minimize standing solution as result of malfunctioning valves, flanges or connections.
- In areas where standing process solution cannot be avoided, measures such as fencing, bird balls, and/or netting must be deployed.

2.3 Mine Area and Other Excavations or Disturbances

If obvious habits and/or young, such as nests, eggs, calving areas, pups, or dens, are found when entering new areas for development, the findings should be reported to the S&ER department to ensure appropriate procedures for removal, avoidance, and/or relocation are followed.

Large ungulate access to the tops of high-walls, adjacent to significant wildlife habitat, should be restricted by fencing or berms. In areas where fencing is determined necessary, the fence will be an eight foot tall wildlife fence with wildlife escape ramps as necessary. Planned fencing locations and wildlife escape ramps are defined in Technical Revision 91 and located in the S&ER directory.

Mine portals, shafts, and other underground voids should be identified, prior to any disturbance, for the presence of bats or bat habitat. Pre-activity reviews should be performed before commencing activity in historic mine openings. A copy of the Site Evaluation Datasheet for Bats used by Colorado Parks and Wildlife (CPW) is included at Appendix B and may be used as a guide for conducting pre-activity reviews.

Stormwater control sumps, drilling exploration sumps, and any other excavations should be adequately bermed to discourage entry, and graded with slopes no steeper than 1:1 to easily facilitate wildlife egress.

2.4 Haul Roads and Access Roads

Care should be taken to avoid contact with any wildlife on or near roads, if safely possible, including the use of signage and speed restrictions in areas known to be frequented by wildlife.

For the safety of both wildlife and personnel, mine site employees should be notified when working in an area whereby the presence of wildlife has been noted.

2.5 Buildings and Administrative Areas

Care should be taken to properly dispose of food waste in order to reduce wildlife attraction.

Rodent control methods should be employed to minimize hygiene hazards and reduce predator (such as fox) attractions.

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2.6 Property-Wide Considerations

All spills and releases shall be cleaned up immediately to ensure wildlife do not come in direct or indirect (mobilized through storm-water runoff) contact with the product. Please refer to CC&V's Spill Prevention and Countermeasure Plans for further guidance (controlled document NA-CCV-SER-Plan-1926, 2223.1930).

Bow hunting on CC&V property is permitted within specified periods, following required approvals and permission from CC&V. This practice is not guaranteed and is reviewed periodically. Hunting with firearms is strictly prohibited on CC&V property.

Herding or intentionally chasing or harassing wildlife is prohibited.

Feeding wildlife is prohibited by Colorado state law. Under state law violators face a \$50 fine. As needed, communication will be undertaken to educate personnel on the requirements for the management and interaction with wildlife.

3 Maintenance and Inspections of Preventive Measures

3.1 Inspections

All process and mine operation areas should be inspected on a weekly basis for wildlife activity and sightings. These inspections shall be reported to S&ER and recorded in a Wildlife Database managed by S&ER personnel. Each department on site should conduct inspections as it applies to their work area. For example:

- Process is responsible for inspecting process areas such as, lined process ponds and the Valley Leach Facilities
- Mine Operations is responsible for inspecting excavated and disturbed areas, stormwater sumps and ponds, the Ames and Crusher ponds, and highwalls that pertain to operational areas.
- Departments that have the potential to spill potentially harmful products are responsible for inspecting their areas and managing the cleanup of spills that occur.
- Exploration is responsible for excavations (sumps) and other exploration related projects that could potentially adversely affect wildlife.
- The Projects Department is responsible for sites that are under construction and related activities that are coordinated through this department.
- Inspections should ensure that preventive measures are in place that meet the criteria detailed under Section 2 of this plan.

All personnel responsible for wildlife inspections in their areas shall be trained by the S&ER Department on what to look for, how to document it, and how to report the information on to the S&ER Department.

If repairs are determined to be necessary, they should be completed within a timeframe appropriate to the risk's score on the Newmont Risk Matrix.

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3.2 Maintenance

Preventive measures should be maintained to meet the criteria detailed under Section 2 of this plan, until the reclamation bond for a given area has been released or reclaimed to the extent that wildlife are no longer exposed to potential risks outlined herein.

4 Legacy Considerations

4.1 Reclamation

Habitat management and creation, as part of CC&V's Reclamation Plan, should be directed toward encouraging the diversity of both game and non-game species, and shall provide protection, rehabilitation or improvement of wildlife habitat.

Operators are encouraged to contact the S&ER department if they have suggestions for enhancing sites that promotes biodiversity and habitat.

S&ER personnel will contact CPW and/or federal agencies with regulatory authority to determine available opportunities to enhance habitat and/or benefit wildlife and accomplished within the framework of the approved final Reclamation Plan.

Creativity within reclamation (within the current reclamation permit) is encouraged to incorporate features that promote wildlife habitat diversity and mimic natural, un-disturbed conditions through methods and goals such as:

- Variability in slope direction and severity to increase differential snow drifting and subsequent micro-climate diversity.
- Dozer pockets
- Boulder piles
- Motte or clump woody vegetation re-establishment
- Woody vegetation travel, cover, and browse corridors.

4.2 Biodiversity

Every reasonable effort should be made to increase bio-diversity in the post-mining environment including, variability in soil conditions, slope aspect, and slope severity.

4.3 Sustainability

Post-mining land use planning should incorporate features that will not require maintenance for biotic and functional sustenance. Examples include:

- Vegetation seed mix including native species
- Storm-water control features that are permanent in nature.

5 Wildlife Monitoring Plan

A Wildlife Monitoring Plan, attached as Appendix C, will be implemented in January 2018. This

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Plan will be followed for the duration of 2018, with a year-end review in consultation with CPW. Following the year-end review, the Plan will be revised for further monitoring or deemed complete. Appendix D contains the Wildlife Sightings Log to be completed monthly as discussed in the Plan. Appendix E is a visual guide to identifying wildlife commonly sighted on mine property.

6 Reporting Wildlife Findings

6.1 Wildlife Injured or Sick

When wildlife is found injured or sick on or near CC&V property, the following procedure must be followed immediately.

- Ensure that your safety is not compromised at the scene while analyzing the situation.
- Report the event to S&ER Department,
- Document the following information as is pertinent and provide to S&ER:
 - Time found
 - Location found or last seen
 - Species involved (e.g., elk, deer, fox, etc)
 - Number of animals involved
 - Cause of injury or sickness, if known.
 - Symptoms observed
 - Action taken to help the animal, if applicable
- Identify needed measures to prevent reoccurrence of the incident
- Assist S&ER personnel, as necessary, to care for the animal appropriately, and,
- Incorporate needed measures to prevent reoccurrence of the incident

Wildlife incidents, including near misses, are to be reported in Cintellate, CC&V's electronic incident reporting system within 24 hours of the event.

6.2 Wildlife Mortalities

When wildlife mortalities occur on CC&V property, the following procedure must be followed as soon as reasonably possible:

- Ensure that your safety is not compromised at the scene while analyzing the situation.
- Report to the S&ER Department,
- Document as much of the following information as is pertinent and provide to S&ER:
 - Time incident occurred or time wildlife was found
 - Location found
 - Species (elk, deer, fox, etc)
 - Number of animals involved
 - Cause of death, if known
 - Other applicable observations
- Identify needed measures to prevent reoccurrence of the incident,

- Assist, as necessary, to dispose of the animal appropriately per direction of the S&ER Department, and,
- Incorporate needed measures to prevent reoccurrence of the incident.

Wildlife mortalities, including near misses, are to be reported in Cintellate, CC&V's electronic incident reporting system within 24 hours of the event.

Revision History

Revision No	Revision Date	By Whom	Description
01	April 4, 2007	G. Goodrich	Initial release of document
02	October 29, 2008	PMR	Update revision history per CAR-CCV-2008-002
03	July 28, 2010	MAV	Plan Update w/ CN Code Audit improvements
04	November 22, 2011	MAV	Update State Agency Contact Info.
05	August 12, 2013	TCC	Review and Update
06	October 2015	GH	General review and update and added reference to bats in underground workings
07	March 2017	TVO	General review and updated sections discussing buried drip lines
08	December 2017	GH, EM	Includes reference to and addition of Wildlife Monitoring Plan and items identified in CPW visit

Appendix A

Procedures for Handling and Reporting Wildlife Incidents to the Colorado Division of Parks and Wildlife

When wildlife is found or reported dead or injured on CC&V property, the following procedures should be followed by S&ER Team Members within a 24 hour period:

1. Call the Environmental On-Call Phone or appropriate area representative if during regular business hours
2. If the wildlife is injured, contact CPW immediately so they can advise on and assist with the situation
3. If the wildlife is found dead, the incident must be reported to CPW within 24 hours of the finding. The current CPW wildlife officer for Teller County and current contact information can be found at www.cpw.state.co.us
4. Make a note of the finding in preparation for reporting to CPW. Include the following:
 - a. Location
 - b. Time found and/or time reported to ER
 - c. Species, approximate age (if obvious) and sex
 - d. Number of wildlife involved
 - e. Cause of death or injury
 - f. Action taken to avoid recurrence
 - g. Any other details pertinent to the incident
5. If applicable, take a water and/or soil sample at the scene
6. In the event of a small animal or bird mortality, S&ER personnel, in conference with CPW, will evaluate the potential that the animal or bird may have been exposed to chemical processes. If it is determined that there is a high probability the animal or bird was exposed to harmful chemicals or other processes, the animal will be sent to Colorado State University for necropsy.
7. Photo-document the finding including:

In the event of an ungulate mortality, S&ER personnel will contact CPW and make arrangements for the transport of the animal to a location recommended by CPW. Photo-document the finding including:

 - a. Site and animal as found
 - b. Animal close up for identification purposes
 - c. Injuries to the animal
 - d. Burial site and procedures
8. Report the incident and findings to CPW, via telephone, within 24 hours of the finding. The current officer for the CC&V area is Tim Kroening – Office (719) 227-5200, Cell (719)439-9635
9. Document conversations with CPW using the phone memo format.
10. Complete a written report on the incident. The report should include
 - a. Items listed in #4

- b. Location of burial site
- c. Telephone memo documenting conversation with CDOW
- d. Pictures taken

Appendix B

CPW Site Evaluation Datasheet for Bats

SITE EVALUATION DATA

Survey By: ID#

Mine/Cave site: _____ County: _____		Date: _____ Mine Type: Comx Adit Decline stope Shaft W/Highwall	
Utm-E _____ z _____	Utm-N _____	Elevation _____	Portal Aspect: _____
Portal (H) _____ Ft or In (W) _____ Ft or In	Portal temp _____ Ambient _____	Connected to: _____ Large Rooms? _____ Unsafe Passages? _____	
AIR FLOW: ITOB OUT IN IBOT PULSE UNK NONE N/A AIR SPEED: Weak Trace Moderate Strong Unk		Water? Dry Unk Pooled Flowing Damp Dripping Historic flooding _____ Depth of Pools _____	
Portal Stability: Stable - Fair - Unstable: rock timber , Bad Collar - Hazard! Internal Stability: Stable / Fair / Unstable: spots / Debris falling / Timbers Pillars Hazard! Unk		Human Disturbance? Trace Mod High None Trash Tracks Graffiti Claim	
Guano? Yes No Unk (Lots Moderate Trace) Guano pattern: Pieces Scattered Clusters Walls Roost Stains? Possible None Assoc. w/guano? _____		Insect parts? Yes No (Lots Moderate Trace) Sign obscure? No Wet Soil Pkrat Human Unk Bat carcasses? Yes No # _____	
Est. mine depth: _____ <50 <100 100-300 >300		Soil samples taken? _____ Bat samples? _____ Number _____ Yes No Yes No	
Gamma Max Dump _____ Portal _____ Internal _____		Other resources documented: _____	

Multi-portal? YES NO

Multi-levels? YES NO UNK POSS

Portal Obstructed? NO YES

Door Grated Rock Veg Timber

Plugged? YES NO

Type: Vegetation Timber

Rock Trash

BERM? NO YES est H _____

Drifts? NO YES # _____

Domes? NO YES # _____

Fissures? NO YES # _____

Winze? NO YES # _____

Raises? NO YES # _____

Air Vents? NO YES # _____

Micro- Climate:
Ceiling Temps (portal to face)

P _____

_____ F _____

RH% (portal to face)

Photo? _____

Revised 9/2013

Sketch layout & locations: B-bats S-soil samples T-temp. R-rh% G-sign of use

MINE EVALUATION NOTES

Revised 9/2013

Survey By: _____

Date: _____

Mine site: _____	Portal Area Temp _____	Human Disturbance? Trace Low Mod High None Trash Tracks
<u>DOMES?</u> No Yes #: _____ (<u>Fissures?</u> No Yes : Many Few Large) Boreholes? No, Few Many <u>WINZE?</u> No Yes: # _____ <u>DRIFTS?</u> No Yes: # _____ <u>RAISES?</u> No Yes : # _____ Gamma Readings: _____ Multi-Levels? Yes No Unk Likely Connects to: _____		
<u>Internal Stability:</u> stable / fair / unstable-spots / Debris falling / timber falling / covered winze / Hazardous!!		<u>Water?</u> Dry / Shallow – Deep Pooled / Flowing Damp / Dripping / Historic Flooding
Ceiling temps: Portal to Face: _____ F _____ Junct Temps: _____ Face / dome temps: _____		
Guano? No Yes : Lots Trace Moderate Guano pattern: Pieces Scattered Clusters Walls Roost Stains? Possible None Assoc. w/guano? _____		Insect parts? No Yes: Lots Trace Moderate Sign obscure? No wet soil pkrat human
Est. mine depth: _____ <50 <100 100-300 >300		<u>Hazards:</u> _____

BATS

Species / # / Temps	Species / # / Temps	Species / # / Temps	Species / # / Temps

Appendix C

Wildlife Monitoring Plan

Overview:

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CC&V recognizes that there is potential for risk to local wildlife associated with current mining operations at the CC&V site. In order to better understand this risk, and to mitigate any potential loss, CC&V proposes the following outline for a Wildlife Monitoring Plan as an appendix to the approved Wildlife Management Plan. Common species known to be at potential risk and have been observed on the property include:

- Black bear
- Elk
- Mule Deer
- Little brown bat and Townshend Big eared bat
- Numerous small birds and raptors (red tailed and Cooper's hawk, Golden eagle)
- Mountain lion
- Bobcat
- Red fox
- Coyote
- Moose

Purpose:

This plan is intended to identify species and locations of existing wildlife populations. Additionally, this plan will determine the potential wildlife risks and exposures associated with high walls, chemical storage, and processing areas.

Obligations of the Plan:

- **Monthly S&ER Inspection:** Personnel from the S&ER Department will conduct monthly inspections per Figure 1 in Appendix F of the permit boundary, identifying areas traveled frequently by wildlife and will complete the following:
 - **Record locations of sightings or tracks:** A monthly log will be kept of all sightings and interactions and recorded in a database. In addition, each area in Process, Mining Operations, and Mine Maintenance will record each sighting and location to S&ER on shift area inspections. This is further discussed in Section 3.1 of the Wildlife Protection Plan.
 - **In terrain particularly steep or difficult to access in adverse conditions:** CC&V will use game cameras. Areas of difficult access are primarily the interface of the Valley Leach Facilities and the natural environment.
 - **Conduct necropsies on all wildlife mortalities onsite:** CC&V will continue to notify CPW of any wildlife mortalities onsite, as is required by the Wildlife Management Plan. Additionally, small animals or birds that are found deceased on property, or adjacent to the permit boundary, will be sent for autopsy. CC&V will notify CPW immediately in the event any large ungulate is found deceased and arrangements will be made for CPW to perform an autopsy.
 - **CC&V will work with Industrial Hygienists** and other professionals to better understand toxic exposure limits to animals seen onsite. Thresholds will be established for each species.
 - **Bat monitoring:** In the summer months, bat monitoring around the Process Areas where open tanks are located will be monitored both visually and ultra-

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sonically. Bat activity is generally constrained to the period of late May to September.

- **Habitat Loss and Alteration:** CC&V will monitor and map major habitat alterations during this period and note any movement of wildlife concurrent with these operations.
- **Waste Management:** Any wildlife interactions with solid waste will be noted. Employee waste management training programs and waste management strategies will be reviewed and updated to prevent further negative wildlife interactions.

Schedule - One year Monitoring Term

The monitoring period will begin in January 2018 and continue for a full year. After one year of data collection, CC&V will review findings in conjunction with CPW and identify areas of high risk and determine where mitigation is required and what actions should be taken moving forward.

Appendix D

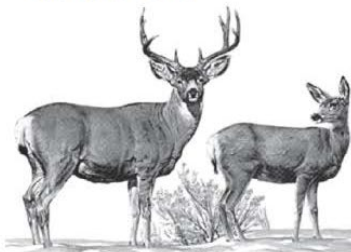
Newmont CC&V Wildlife Monitoring Log											
Date											
	Mule Deer	Elk	Red Fox	Black Bear	Coyote	Mountain Lion	Raptor	Bobcat	Bats	other	Comments
Battle Mountain											
Ajax/Squaw Mtn											
Bateman Stockpile											
Arequa Gulch											
Squaw Gulch											
Gold Bond											
Mrs Beard's											
Heritage Center											
Hoosier Pass											
Joe Dandy (Raven Hill)											
American Eagles											
Altman Backfill											
VLF 1											
VLF 2											
WHEX Pit Area											
Main Cresson Pit											
South Cresson Pit											
Waste Areas											
ADR 1											
ADR 2											
High Grade Mill											
Other											

Appendix E

Wildlife Identification Chart

ATTENTION! It is quite common to find both mule deer and white-tailed deer in the same areas, especially on the Eastern Plains. Since both types of deer have the same general body shape and size, hunters can look for a few key differences to make a positive identification. **The primary telltale characteristic a hunter should look for is the tail.**

MULE DEER



TRAITS

- » **TAIL:** rope-like tail with black tip
- » **ANTLERS:** fork and then fork again, usually very evenly, on older males
- » **EARS:** large in proportion to head on both bucks and does
- » **GAIT:** stiff-legged bounce, tail held down
- » **RANGE:** statewide; in mountain shrubs, foothills, communities

WHITE-TAILED DEER

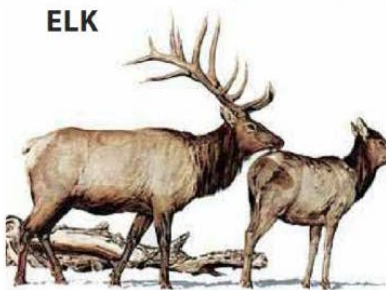


TRAITS

- » **TAIL:** broad and brown with white fringe; all white when tail is up
- » **ANTLERS:** consist of one main beam with three to five tines pointing upward
- » **EARS:** smaller in proportion to head
- » **GAIT:** move with a graceful lope, flag-like tail often held up
- » **RANGE:** common on Eastern Plains; in stream-side woodland areas; cropland along rivers

ATTENTION! Moose can be found in the same habitat as elk in Colorado. Elk hunters must know the difference between the two species to avoid accidentally killing a moose.

ELK



TRAITS

- » **BODY:** reddish, lighter brown, darker legs
- » **NECK:** chestnut brown
- » **SNOUT:** slender
- » **RUMP:** pale yellow
- » **BULLS:** antlers aren't palmated and have obvious brow tines coming off main beam

MOOSE



TRAITS

- » **BODY:** dark, black-brown with white-gray legs
- » **NECK:** large bell (beard) on throat
- » **SNOUT:** overhanging, bulbous nose
- » **RUMP:** pale yellow
- » **BULLS:** palmated antlers with tines



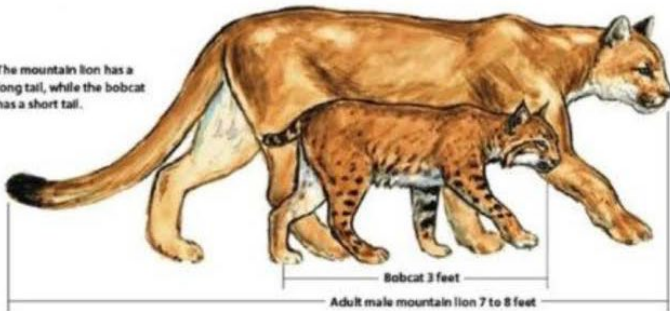
BLACK BEAR



TRAITS

- » **COAT:** Adults have long, thick hair; yearlings may have thin, bleached-looking hair
- » **EARS:** Small ears and a large head usually indicates a large bear
- » **FACE:** Narrow face and long noses are a trait of young bears that are not yet adults

The mountain lion has a long tail, while the bobcat has a short tail.



Coyotes (middle) are larger than red foxes (front) and smaller than wolves (back).

Appendix F

