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1 item(s) selected | Device Command | Remote Support

Status	Last Seen	Device Name
Unenrolled	-	jun_Android_3
Unenrolled	-	jun_Android_1
Unenrolled	-	center_gil_Android_3
Unenrolled	-	seong_Android_4
Enrolled	2d	kdh_JOS_1
Unenrolled	-	km_update_lee_And
Unenrolled	-	kjhPo05_Android_1
Enrolled	3d	dio_Android_2

### Device Command - [dio\_Android\_2]

<b>Frequently</b>	Push Notification
<b>Device</b>	Unenroll Device
	Update License
<b>Application</b>	Update Knox Manage
	Update User Information
<b>Knox Manage</b>	Lock Screen of Knox Manage Agent
<b>Device Info.</b>	Unlock Knox Manage Agent
	Delete Account
	Exit Kiosk
	Upgrade License
	Collect Audit Log
	Collect Device Log
	Collect Diagnosis Information
	<b>Collect Bug Report</b>





Bug bounty report example. Bug report epic games. Biggest bug in ontario. Bug report email. Bug report status.

Add to shortcuts Go to the desired page on the site, open the Weather shortcuts menu and click on the "Add to shortcuts" button Page name will display in the "Add this page" window, the name can be changed by highlighting the text and entering the desired name. Click on the "Save" button to add the link to the list Click on the "X" button to close the panel Delete a link Click on the "Organize shortcuts" button Select the link to delete Click on the "Delete" button to remove the link from the list Click on the "Close" button to save the change Move a link up/down the list Click on the "Organize shortcuts" button Click and hold the link and move to new location in the list Click on the "Close" button to save the change Rename a link Click on the "Organize shortcuts" button Select the link to rename Click on the "Rename" button and change the link name Click the enter or tab key Click on the "Close" button to save the change Keyboard navigation Use the Tab key to move to a button or link Use the Enter key to click on buttons or links Organize shortcuts navigation Use the ↑ Up key to select the link above. If none are selected, it will select the first link Use the ↓ Down key to select the link below. If none are selected, it will select the last link Use the Page Up key to move a selection up in the list Use the Page Down key to move a selection down in the list Restore default list Warning: Clicking on the button below will remove all your customized links. Getting devoured by bugs is a rite of passage for your first trip (well, any trip) up to Northeastern Ontario. But if you follow these key tips it'll help keep the misery to a minimum. Just wearing bug spray isn't going to cut it so you'll have the best results if you take a multi-pronged approach. Remember that while bugs are a nuisance, they're a natural part of any outdoor adventure. If First Nations peoples, early trappers, and settlers could deal with the bugs then so can we! (Just be glad you don't have to smear bear grease on your body to keep the bugs away like they did.) Know your bugs Mosquitoes: these tiny pests should be pretty familiar to most travelers. They're active from May to September and like swampy, boggy areas and standing water. You'll see them more at dawn and dusk. Black Flies: these infamous small black flies lay eggs in running water. They start hatching in late April and are at their worst in May and June. They can bite throughout the day. Deer Flies: Active in late May, June and July, mostly during the day. These larger brownish flies that look similar to houseflies have a bite that really stings. They fly silently, too, unlike houseflies or mosquitoes. Horse Flies: Active in late May, June and July. The largest of the group they're gray-ish black with transparent wings. You'll see them throughout the day. Time your trip Seasoned adventurers will plan their trip to Northeastern Ontario to avoid the height of bug season. By travelling in late July, August, and September, you can avoid the worst of black fly, deerfly, and horsefly season. You'll still have to deal with the mosquitoes though, as they are active from May to September! Wear insect repellent Wearing a strong insect repellent is the easiest thing you can do to prevent bug bites (besides staying indoors, of course). Remember to reapply every couple of hours and after you've been in the water. DEET A DEET-based insect repellent is your best defence against bug bites. In fact, DEET-based repellents provide the longest lasting (up to 300 minutes) and most complete protection against mosquitoes, according to a 2002 study published in the New England Journal of Medicine. Keep in mind that Health Canada advises that children under 12 should use repellent with a concentration of 10% DEET or less, applied no more than 3 times a day; children under two should receive no more than one application per day; and no repellent with DEET should be applied to babies under 6 months. It's strong, and it works. Lemon Eucalyptus Oil If you'd rather try a natural repellent there are many alternatives that usually include a blend of essential oils. Look for one with oil of lemon eucalyptus as it's the only plant-based ingredient that's been approved by the Center for Disease Control in the U.S. as an active insect repellent. These generally don't last as long as DEET-based repellents (some less than 20 minutes, according to the previously mentioned study). Picaridin This is a relative newcomer to the insect repellent market. It's a synthetic compound made from black pepper and it gets top marks for repelling mosquitoes and ticks for up to 14 hours, when used in a concentration of at least 20%. Wear a hat, long sleeves, and pants The less skin you have showing the less opportunity bugs will have to bite you. Many people opt for a mosquito head net worn over a hat or a hat/net combo that keeps the bugs away from their face and hair. These hats and nets are available for a few dollars at most outdoor supply stores. Additionally, wear long sleeved shirts and pants tucked into socks to prevent bites on your arms and legs. You may get a bit hot wearing all that gear but that's what the lake is there for! Smoke 'em out There are many safe, flammable products that can help keep the mosquitoes away from your campsite. Mosquito coils are made from a chemical paste and are designed to burn slowly while releasing bug-repelling incense. For another mosquito repelling trick, try tossing a little bundle of sage or rosemary into your campfire, or add a few bundles over hot coals. Finally, try lighting a few citronella candles to ward off the bugs—mosquitoes don't like the citrus scent. Keep bugs outside Check and double check your tent, cabin, clothing, and equipment to ensure it's in good shape. Inspect door and window screens for any spots in need of repair. Make sure your tent is zipped securely at all times. Ensure doors and windows are kept closed. Having a mosquito buzzing around your head in the middle of the night is almost as irritating as getting bitten! Treat your bites Even if you follow all these precautions it's likely you'll still get a bite or two (or five). Be prepared for when that happens. Pack some After Bite lotion, calamine lotion, or anti-itch cream and apply to the bites as soon as you can. In the event you don't have any store-bought anti-itch creams, there are a few DIY solutions that may help. Try applying a cool compress. Mix a little baking soda with water and apply as a paste or try a bit of apple cider vinegar on the bite. All of these home remedies have been known to help with irritating itching. Jennifer McCartney is a New York Times bestselling author. She has written five books including the Canadian novel Afloat; Cocktails for Drinkers; The Joy of Leaving Your Shirt Everywhere; and Poetry from Scratch. Her writing has been broadcast on BBC Radio 4 and appeared in The Atlantic, Vice Magazine, Teen Vogue, Curbed, Globe and Mail, and Publishers Weekly, among other publications. Originally from Hamilton, Ontario, she lives in Brooklyn, New York. "What is the best time of year to visit Algonquin Park?" That's one of the questions most frequently asked by people planning canoe trips. There are two simple answers: 1) it depends, and 2) anytime. The long answer, however, goes into more detail. This page contains an overview of the area's four annual seasons, thoughts on significant events like ice-out and bug season, plus links to weather forecasts for Algonquin Park. When Does The Ice Go Out? Canoe tripping season starts as soon as lakes are free of ice. Typically, large lakes like Opeongo and Cedar are impassable until the end of April. Smaller lakes and rivers may open earlier. A few years ago, our intrepid reporters unearthed a secret document revealing the results of a 33-year study of ice-out dates on Lake Opeongo. Each spring, Opeongo is usually the last lake to open up in Algonquin Park. "Ice-out" refers to the day when boat travel from end to end is unimpeded by ice. Over 33 years of record-keeping, the average ice-out date was April 30, the earliest was April 12, 1981, and the latest, May 15, 1972. A new ice-out record was set in 2012, when Lake Opeongo became ice-free on March 29. With such a wide range of potential dates, you now know why our staff have such difficulty answering that popular question. "When will the ice go out this year?" The best strategy for trip planning is to have a flexible schedule and route plan, keep your eye on the weather forecast, then phone us closer to your trip dates to get a better prediction. Canoe trippers planning an "ice-out" trip should be prepared for highly variable weather, wet (possibly washed out) portages, ice-cold water and, for some of the more remote starting points, rough access roads. Algonquin Park Ice-out Links We post condition reports, pictures and ice-out stories on our blog page. For an informative and up-to-date report on Canoe Lake conditions, visit the Canoe Lake ice-out page. Algonquin Park staff regularly post seasonal updates on access roads and general ice conditions under "News Bulletins" on the Algonquin Park home page. The Friends of Algonquin Park do a really good job of documenting ice-out conditions on their website and Facebook page. Spring Spring is the season for that first canoe trip of the year: black flies, outstanding trout fishing and peak moose viewing. Once the ice is gone, the first two weeks of May can be a perfect time for a canoe trip. Water levels are high (but still very cold, so be sure to wear your PFD), the park is relatively uncrowded, the weather is generally good, spring is in the air, trout fishing is at its peak and, best of all, the black flies are not out yet. Those pesky little critters do not usually emerge until the third week of May and, when they do, look out! Black flies are a notorious biting insect found in the cold, clean water of northern regions, including Algonquin Park. They generally hatch a couple of weeks after ice-out, helped along by warm spring weather, early spring flowers and dropping water levels. The good news is that they don't bite for the first few days, even though they are quite annoying. Several days later, they start looking for their blood meals. The best defenses against black flies are physical barriers (like bug hats and bug jackets), potent repellents (despite controversy about toxicity, DEET is still the most effective) and a good sense of humour. If you don't mind the bugs, late May and early June canoe trips offer warm days, cool nights, reasonable water levels and the chance to have Algonquin Park pretty much to yourself. This is also one of the best times to see moose. With aquatic plants growing and the bugs driving them out of the deep woods, moose tend to favour ponds and stream edges, where they're easily visible from a canoe. Visitors from the U.S. should note that the third weekend in May is a holiday weekend in Canada. Ahh, Summer Holidays! Summer starts with a bang in July, since Canadian and American holiday weekends are back to back in the first week. Black flies are usually gone by mid-June, so the principal insect to deal with is the much more tolerable mosquito, which usually persists until late July. Early July is a good time for smallmouth bass fishing, with the really hot weather not hitting until the middle of the month. (Interestingly, in 1994, we recorded a January low temperature of -40°C and a July high of +41°C - talk about extremes!) The first week of August is probably the busiest one of the season in this area. The first weekend is a holiday for Ontario residents, so many vacations are planned around that time. By this point in the summer, even the mosquitoes have died down, so August is considered a fairly bug-free month. Late-summer weather is very changeable, though; evenings are pleasantly cool and spectacular thunderstorms are not uncommon. Water levels can be low in August, so don't plan trips on small rivers and creeks (e.g. the Nipissing and Tim rivers). Nightlife is great in August, too! This the best month to watch meteor showers, hear wolves howl and marvel at the northern lights. Camping permit reservations are essential during July and August, particularly on holiday weekends. The Glorious Autumn After the Labour Day weekend in early September, the number of park visitors drops dramatically. Anyone with time off in September should be planning an Algonquin Park canoe trip. You'll find spectacular fall colours (usually peaking around the end of the month), no bugs, higher water levels and, if you're lucky, glorious weather. Early October can still offer nice canoeing weather but, later in the month, it could snow. Die-hard canoe trippers will go on trips right up until the lakes freeze in November. Canoe tripping anytime after the middle of October is only recommended for experienced, well-equipped groups. Remember that, as fall progresses, the days get shorter and you have to put a considerable amount of effort into simply staying warm. Fall is probably the best time to enjoy Algonquin Park's fine day hiking and backpacking trails. The weather is ideal for hiking and the fall colours make every step a scenic view. See the Algonquin Park Fall colour report. Follow @Algonquin PF on twitter for current park fall colour capacity reports. The Golden Encore Late in the fall after the maples have shed most of their red, orange and yellow leaves we are treated to the Golden Encore in Algonquin Park when Aspen and Birch trees turn a brilliant golden colour. Winter in Algonquin Autumn is Algonquin Park's most colourful season: once the first bold display of bright leaves has passed, the "golden encore" produced by poplars and tamaracks extends this beautiful time. Then, we move into November's "mud season" and, after that, winter arrives quite quickly. Small lakes are usually frozen by early to mid-December and snow is more frequent. By Christmas, there is usually enough snow to enjoy Algonquin Park's three excellent cross-country ski trail systems. Covered with a blanket of snow, the park is wide open to those on skis or snowshoes. Winter camping is possible at the Mew Lake campground and in the park interior, but permits are still required. The Algonquin Visitor Centre is open on weekends during the winter. Skiing is usually possible through the middle of March. The "in-between" time in late March and April is a good time to head out on the hiking trails and try to spot signs of spring or think about the upcoming canoe season. Algonquin Outfitters locations in Oxtongue Lake, Huntsville, Haliburton and Bracebridge are open year-round. Our Opeongo and Brent bases are only open seasonally and are not accessible in the winter. One event that you'll want to put on your calendar is Algonquin Park's Winter in the Wild Festival. A family-oriented event held annually on the Family Day long weekend in mid-February. You can find more about Algonquin Park's winter activities on our winter map page or by visiting the Friends of Algonquin Park's winter information page. Algonquin Park Weather Weather conditions in Algonquin Park are extremely variable and should never be taken for granted. Rapid weather changes can occur and storms develop very quickly. Algonquin is a place of extreme seasonal variations - temperatures can be as high as +40 C (over 100 F) in the summer and as low as -40 C (-40 F) in the winter. Fortunately, both those extremes are only reached occasionally. The park also covers a huge land mass, larger than many small countries. You'd be surprised by how different the weather can be in different areas. Park visitors in any season should be prepared for all possible conditions (but hope for the best). Check our list of "what to bring on a canoe trip" for suggestions on clothing and other essentials. Advance knowledge of forecasts and general weather patterns can help you plan a safe and successful trip. Many good forecasts are available online. Here are our favourites. Weather Links

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