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- Open to Nova Scotia residents only.
- Entry forms are to be completely filled out in ink or typed.
- The licensee is subject to the laws respecting hunting and fishing in the same manner as with any hunting or fishing license.
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- Incomplete, illegible, or improperly filled out entries will not be accepted, and entrants will not be notified or have fees refunded.
- All entries must be postmarked no later than November 30, 2006. Entries postmarked after November 30 will be included in the next years draw.
- All entry fees are non-refundable do not send cash. Draw date: Dec. 15, 2006

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Make cheques or money orders payable to:           Nova Scotia Federation of Anglers and Hunters, P.O. Box 654, Halifax, N.S. B3J 2T3           Additional applications are available from all district offices of the Dept. of Natural Resources, the NSFAH, and most sporting good locations throughout Nova Scotia.						
5 5	Small Game - not including Migratory E					



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Cover photo: White tailed deer fawn. Courtesy of US Fish & Wildlife Service, National Image Library.

To place your ad in the next issue (Winter, 2006) of Nova Outdoors, please call (902) 468-6112, or call Tony Rodgers of the Nova Scotia Federation of Anglers and Hunters at (902) 477-8898.

## Nova **Outdoors**

Official Publication of the Nova Scotia Federation of Anglers and Hunters



Vol. 15, No. 4 Fall 2006 STATEMENT Nova Scotia Federation of OF PURPOSE

Anglers & Hunters

The Nova Scotia Federation of Anglers and Hunters is interested in all aspects of the out-of-doors and is dedicated to the fostering of sound management and wise use of the renewable resources of the Province. We want to ensure that their economic, recreational and aesthetic values may continue for the benefit of this and all future generations.

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## President's Message

By Darlene Caldwell

Summer is gone. I'm not sure where it went, but I seem to have missed it somehow.



I've been taking a serious look at how busy my life has become. I didn't even go camping this year. I guess I need to practice what I

preach, and make some much needed changes.

Being President of the NSFAH provides me with the opportunity to meet many interesting people from all walks of life. This part of my job is quite pleasurable.

The following is just a bit of an update as to what I've been doing since my last report.

On May 29, 2006, I was fortunate to be able to attend a benefit held by the Nova Scotia Nature Trust at Silver Glen Suites in Antigonish. Actress Kaiulani Lee did an outstanding job portraying Rachel Carson in her one woman play. (Rachel Carson was a scientist, writer, marine biologist, zoologist and a pioneer of the modern environmental movement.)

I was in PEI June 7-11, attending the Canadian Wildlife Federation's annual general meeting. We meet again this Fall in Ottawa. I have also been able to attend various meetings with DNR staff to discuss things that have come up over the summer. I'm very pleased with the outcome of these meetings.

Tony Rodgers, 1st Vice-President Mike Pollard and I, were invited to sit down at the table with our new Minister of Natural Resources. The Honourable Dave Morse. We had an entire hour to get acquainted and go over a number of items of interest to both parties. This was a productive meeting with great possibilities.

This was the second year that I was able to attend the Noel Shore Game Protection Association's annual fund-raiser. Their group sets up a canteen the first day of the infamous "75 Mile-Long Yard Sale". We started at 9 a.m. and were sold out of chickenburgers and hotdogs by 3 p.m. A great turnout!

On August 20, I attended a meeting in Digby with the executives of the Digby East Fish and Game Association. You can tell as soon as you arrive at their hall at Haines Lake, where all of their time and hard-earned money goes. They have an enormous hall, a campground, and all natural forest property. If you're ever in the area, don't miss the opportunity to check this out.

The purpose of my meeting there was to go over some of the preparations for the following, so please mark this special event on your calendar.

The DEFAG Association will be holding a celebration commemorating the completion of 45 years of operation at their Haines Lake location. This event is a joint fund-raiser for DEFAG and the NSFAH. It will be fun-filled and will start at 1 p.m. on Saturday, October 21, 2006, at the Haines Lake location. There will be fund-raisers, a supper followed by a dance with music by a well-known local band. The entire event is only \$15.00 per person. For more information or directions, please contact Kathy at (902) 245-4886 or Betty at (902) 584-3949. Please, come out and show your support. I hope to see you there!

The next "Becoming an Outdoors Woman Program" will be held at the Gaelic College of Celtic Arts and Crafts (St. Ann's, Cape Breton, Nova Scotia), from Friday September 29 to Sunday, October 1, 2006. You can check out the government website for more information.

Last but not least is the NSFAH 2nd annual fund-raiser banquet. This year,

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# Executive Director's Voice

#### By Tony Rodgers

It wasn't that many years ago when I spent quite a bit of time on the phone helping people make contact with government officials that could answer questions to a variety of wildlife and conservation problems.

It seemed to me then, and to the people I was helping, that government had devised a maze of contacts in order to confuse and frustrate people who just wanted simple questions answered. Everything from "This is the wrong department, try federal environment, I think that's their responsibility" to "I'll have to transfer you to Joe So and So", who turned out to be on vacation. When he did get back to you he said you had the wrong guy. Too many of us have to run this gauntlet. So let me tell you a story, although it is embarrassing for me, it shows that sometimes the system does work. I live on the edge of a city park with a wonderful little pond in back that has enough wildlife to keep me entertained on a day to day basis yet still live in Halifax. My property line drops from its edge down to the forest floor, that is a short distance of 30 feet from the edge of the pond. That space is fully treed and very little of the pond is visible during the summer months due to leaf cover.Back in May I noticed that the water level of the pond had become quite high and was starting to encroach toward my property line. Having lived there for over 20 years I knew that this was not normal. I pulled on my rubber boots and headed down to look. I soon discovered at the out flow of the pond, a dam made of dead wood, old

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planking that had been discarded over the neighboring fences, and mud.I immediately thought beaver, until I realized that there wasn't a single piece of beaver wood in the area, and I had never seen any sign of a beaver on the pond. Beaver wood are large and small pieces of hardwood that beaver have fed on and generally litter their dams and homes. However, I soon formed an opinion about the dam when I found copious amounts of surveyors' flagging tape at the site of the dam and a trail of tape leading downstream to a new construction area not far from the park boundary. I believed that the people doing the blasting for the new housing development below me wanted to control the amount of water entering their construction site, and built a debris dam to hold back the stream. After checking it out I came back and removed the dam with pick and shovel which started a huge volume of water flowing down its natural watercourse through the construction site and into a second stream that carried it on to the ocean. The story may well have ended there, except that within a month I noticed that the water was backing up again and causing the same water problem that originally existed. On with the rubber boots and down to the dam location I went. It was no surprise that the dam was back, but this time it was longer and a bit higher than the original one. So I said the heck with it. If they insist on putting this dam back they might as well deal with either the Department of Environment and Labour for Nova Scotia (DEL) or the Department of Fisheries and Oceans (DFO).Would you believe one phone call and I had success? I did not

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get the name of the woman I spoke to at DFO but she was efficient. At first she said she wasn't sure whose area of responsibility it was but she would find out and have someone contact me. I remember asking if I was being lined up for a run around and she assured me no. I had called as an individual citizen with a problem having nothing to do with the Federation. Within a very short time I had a phone call from Norma Bennett, an Inspector Specialist with NS DEL. I explained my situation and what I believed was going on and she asked if I would meet her at the site in an hour to look at the dam. It turned out she was familiar with the construction that was going on and had been monitoring activity around the watercourse. It didn't take us long to get to the dam and examine it. Her observation was that there was no beaver wood at all at the site, and because of the heavy flagging right at the dam, it may have been man-made. She took a couple of pictures of the structure, and knowing that there was little that could be done, as we hadn't seen who built it, we just tore it down again. We cleaned a very large area of the dam and allowed the water to flow. Before we broke into the dam we observed a number of small fish at the dam site.

Norma and I talked about who could have done it, neighborhood kids or possibly other people in the area. But the flagging leading back to the construction site looked very suspicious. We parted knowing that I would contact her again if the dam was reconstructed. When I got back home there was a phone message for me to call a DFO fisheries conservation officer. His name was Kim Seato and he was out of the Dartmouth office. Are you counting that — two responded within

Continued on page 9



## Province Signs National Response Plan For Foreign Animal Disease Outbreak

#### Agriculture

Nova Scotia is better prepared to respond to a foreign animal disease outbreak, such as avian influenza, with the signing of a national response plan said Brooke Taylor, Minister of Agriculture. "We are extremely pleased to have developed a plan with the Canadian Food Inspection Agency that will look at prevention, provide for early detection and deliver a quick response to any foreign animal disease outbreak in Nova Scotia."

Following the outbreak of avian influenza in British Columbia in 2004, significant work was carried out on precautionary control measures to prevent the introduction of the disease. The result is the Foreign Animal Disease Emergency Support (FADES) plan, which was developed through federal, provincial and stakeholder consultations.

Many agricultural producers in Nova Scotia are working on their own emergency response plans that will be linked to the FADES plan. Regular review, up-



dates and exercises have been proposed to ensure that the contents remain pertinent and up to date.

"We are extremely pleased this agreement has been signed, especially since our poultry emergency response plan is complementary to the government one," said Alex Oderkirk, chair of the Nova Scotia poultry emergency response planning committee. "This ensures that both levels of government and industry are communicating and ready with an emergency plan if one is needed."

"Having an effective emergency plan in place prior to a foreign animal disease outbreak is critical to its control and eradication," said Mr. Taylor. "Advance knowledge and understanding of the steps to be carried out to deal with an outbreak will allow for rapid response."

Any foreign animal disease outbreak, even when responded to effectively, could cause major social and economic losses. Depending on the issue, the response plan calls for such actions as quarantine, eradication practices, surveillance testing and repopulation.

In Nova Scotia, the signatories of the FADES plan are the Canadian Food Inspection Agency and the provincial Department of Agriculture.

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### **Ticks Sought For Studies On Lyme Disease**

#### By Natural Resources/Health Promotion and Protection

Nova Scotians are encouraged to send in ticks found on themselves or their pets to be studied for the bacterial infection Lyme disease.

The Department of Natural Resources and the Public Health Agency of Canada have been looking for and studying blacklegged ticks since 2001 and have found established populations in Lunenburg County and Halifax Regional Municipality. The ticks also appear to be established in the Moose Harbour/ Mersey Point area near Liverpool.

Collection and testing of ticks this spring indicates that about 7.5 percent of ticks in Bedford's Admiral's Cove Park and about 30 percent of the ticks in the Lunenburg area carry the bacteria that can cause Lyme disease.

Lyme disease is a preventable, treatable illness that can be transmitted by a blacklegged tick once it has attached itself to the skin for about 24 hours.

Locations to be studied are determined by the number of blacklegged ticks sent in from any area of the province. Areas identified for further study this year include Antigonish County, Mersey Point/Moose Harbour in the Liverpool area, the area surrounding Admiral's Cove Park and an expanded area of Lunenburg County.

#### President's Message...

continued from page 4

we'll be holding the event on September 13, 2006, (Wednesday) at Kokomo's, 120 Susie Lake Crescent, Bayer's Lake, Halifax. Doors open at 6:00 p.m. with dinner served at 7:00 p.m.. Last year's event was a huge success, so I ask that you attend and show your support again this year.

The Federation has a new brochure promoting hunting and angling as a healthy lifestyle, which is currently in circulation throughout the province. A spe-



"If we get a few ticks from an area that we haven't identified yet, we'll consider adding that to the list," said Jeff Ogden, field entomologist with the Department of Natural Resources. "That's why the ticks we get from the public are so important. It takes several days to collect in any one area so it would be impractical to choose locations randomly."

The public is urged to send ticks they find to the Museum of Natural History in Halifax, or drop them off at a local Department of Natural Resources office. The ticks should be placed in an empty pill bottle and labeled in pencil with the date and specific geographic location where the ticks were found. Blacklegged ticks will be sent to the National Microbiology Lab in Winnipeg for testing.

Lyme disease can be identified by a "bull's eye rash", and may be accompanied by fever, fatigue, muscle aches and headaches. Serious symptoms such as facial palsy, heart problems or chronic joint problems may also develop. It is treatable with commonly-used antibiotics. There have been four reported cases of Lyme disease in the province since 2002.

While the risk of becoming infected with Lyme disease is still low, health officials are encouraging Nova Scotians to take precautions. "We don't want people to stop using parks or enjoying the outdoors because of concerns about ticks," said Dr. Robert Strang, medical officer of health for Capital Health. "At the same time, Lyme disease is preventable so it makes sense for people to avoid tick bites."

Precautions should be taken while working or playing outside or hiking in the woods in areas where blacklegged ticks may be found. These precautions include:

- wearing light-coloured clothing, just as pants, long-sleeved shirt, and socks so ticks are more visible; and enclosed shoes;
- pulling socks up over pant legs and tucking in shirts;
- spraying clothing with an insect repellant containing DEET (should not be applied to pets);
- checking clothing and exposed skin for ticks;
- checking pets for ticks before they enter the house;
- keeping grass well cut to minimize suitable habitat for ticks on property.

There are many kinds of ticks found in Nova Scotia. Images of the blacklegged tick, instructions on removing ticks and general information on Lyme disease is available online at www.gov.ns.ca/health/ ocmoh/lyme.htm.

cial thank you to NS Health Promotion and Protection for the funding which makes this project possible. Also, "big hugs and kisses" and thank you to my daughter Ashley Caldwell for doing an outstanding job designing the brochure.

As I mentioned at the beginning, Summer has whizzed by us. It's time to pack away the camping and fishing gear, and bring out our hunting gear and guns in preparation for hunting season. Checking and cleaning our firearms, making sure there's enough firewood at

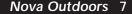


the ol' camp, etc. is a given, but ... how many of you consider what kind of shape you are in physically? Are you in good working order?

Did you know that every year heart attacks take a higher toll on hunters and anglers than careless hunting practices? This is especially true if you are not physically active, smoke or have high blood pressure or high cholesterol. Please care enough to take the time to prepare yourself for the upcoming hunting season. You can start by walking 30 minutes a day at least six weeks prior to the beginning of the season. It's a start.

Take care, and please remember "Safety First". Do not be hasty or careless in your thoughts or actions. Be aware at all times, and have a great hunting season!

Yours in conservation, K. Darlene Caldwell



## A Walk In The Woods

## Geocaching: If you hide it and publicize it, they will come

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Geocaching is one of the hottest new recreational activities to hit North America in a long time. In a time when we are still pouting

about losing the Stanley Cup to another U.S. based team and intently following World Cup soccer, you may be wondering what kind of a sport could be so popular.

Geocaching is both an exciting and physical challenge for all ages using global positioning system (GPS) units. A GPS unit is an electronic device about the size of a large calculator that can do many amazing things such as determining its approximate location - within 2 to 6 metres. These high tech devices can also be used to find or navigate to specified locations using coordinates that may be given in longitude and latitude.

Some GPS units have built in maps that include details such as roads, waterways, topographic lines and community names. They often include electronic compasses and even voice navigation, depending on the complexity of the unit. You may be familiar with the fact that GPS units with voice navigation are available for vehicles and are often found on-board in upscale rental vehicles in larger cities.

The simplified explanation of how GPS units work is that they are receivers for signals emitted by 24 satellites that are constantly orbiting the earth. Generally, the more satellite signals that are received by a GPS unit, the higher the degree of accuracy. A minimum of four satellites are required for acceptable accuracy. The strength of the satellite signals vary depending on factors such as location in the sky, weather, overhead interference, and space events.

Up until May 1, 2000 it was difficult to obtain accuracy using hand-held GPS units. Originally created for military use in the U.S., up to this time a control mechanism called selective availability was utilized to throw off the accuracy of the signals. On May 2, 2000 when the switch was thrown on the selective availability, it instantly improved the accuracy of GPS technology by ten times.

Within days of the announcement, several GPS enthusiasts were testing the accuracy of their units by hiding things in the woods that could be used as navigational targets or way points for others to find. Within weeks, the term - geo - for Earth - and cache - hiding place for temporary storage - was born and thousands of people around the globe were getting hooked.

In September of 2000, a website -Geocaching.com, was developed and has provided the main destination for keen participants. Whether people want general or specific information about geocaching or they want to see what caches may be located in or near their homes, Geocaching.com became the "bible" for the geocaching world.

The basic idea behind geocaching is for individuals and organizations to set up caches around the world and share the locations of these sites on the internet. GPS users can then input the provided coordinates into their device and then navigate by road, water, trail or whatever means necessary to find the caches. Once found, a cache may provide the visitor with a wide variety of rewards. All the visitor is asked to do is sign the logbook and bring an item to leave in the cache for future visitors. The items vary greatly from cheap stickers, pins and other trinkets to more expensive items such as tools, jewelry, and coins. It is up to the imagination of those leaving the items in the cache.

Now is a good time for a cautionary note. As our gym teacher Mrs. MacKenzie told me, "people love this sport and it's growing like crazy." This is true, which is great that so many people are getting physically active and using their heads and bodies to get outdoors to find these mystery caches. We are all familiar with the increasingly evident problem we have with obesity and inactive lifestyles which have



become all too common in our society. However, as is the case with many things, it is possible to have too much of a good thing.

If too many people tramp through a sensitive ecosystem to drive or hike to a cache, it can cause serious, long term damage to the local environment such as erosion and siltation of watercourses. It is common knowledge what can happen if off-highway vehicles travel though wet, muddy or unstable sites. The unfortunate reality is that once a track into an area becomes visible, later visitors often assume they can follow the track as well. Residents and woodland owners do not appreciate uncontrolled access to their property which sometimes leads to problems such as noise, garbage, security and liability issues, and disturbed enjoyment of their own property.

There is a wide variety of GPS units available ranging from \$100 to \$25,000. If you have not yet been exposed to them and enjoy the outdoors, it is safe to say that you will be amazed at what they can do for you. There are many websites and companies available to provide whatever information you want on the topic. Have fun.

Tree trivia: DNR is currently searching for that perfect Christmas tree to give to the city of Boston for their assistance after the Halifax Explosion. The specifications include: Species - balsam fir, white spruce, or red spruce; 14 to 17 metres in height; healthy with good colour; medium to heavy density, symmetrical, and easy to access. If you know of any potential candidates, you can contact your local DNR office.

Don Cameron is a Registered Professional Forester.

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## **West Nile Virus Precautions Recommended**

#### *By Health Promotion and Protection/ Natural Resources*

Nova Scotians are being reminded to take measures to reduce their risk of infection from West Nile Virus, at home and when travelling outside of the province.

"While we haven't seen a lot of West Nile virus activity in Nova Scotia over the past few years, we know that human cases in this province are always a possibility, and that infection does occur throughout North America," said Dr. Maureen Baikie, deputy chief medical officer of health. "Simple measures, such as wearing light-coloured clothing and applying insect repellent containing DEET before going outside, can prevent mosquito bites."

West Nile virus infection is caused by a bite from a mosquito that carries the

#### Executive Director's Voice...

continued from page 5 hours of the original call on my single problem? I explained to Kim what took place between Norma and I and what we would do next. Kim gave me his number and asked that he be kept in the loop because he was also familiar with the construction project going on below my place and had also been watching the watercourse.

Well you guessed it! Up popped the dam for the third time, so I phoned my contact Norma for help. Unfortunately she was on vacation for three weeks, and I sure didn't want to ignore the dam until she came back given the amount of rain we had this spring and summer. I called Kim Seato at DFO fully expecting him to be on vacation as well. However, he was in his office planning a trip to check on clam diggers, and took my call. He remembered my earlier conversation with him and said he was going to come over within the hour if I was going to be there.When he arrived, on went the rubber boots again and down to the dam. After viewing the dam and the flagging tape he said he was going down to the construc-



virus. While most infected people will have no symptoms and the risk of becoming sick from the virus is low, it is possible for the virus to cause serious illness.

Surveillance, information for healthcare professionals and the public, and prevention of mosquito bites and mosquito breeding are key factors in reducing the risk to Nova Scotians.

In addition to a surveillance program called West Nile Virus Watch, the 2006 West Nile Virus Action Plan includes a public information campaign, information for health professionals, provincial diagnostic testing for human illness, cooperative efforts with Canadian Blood Services, and measures for mosquito avoidance and reduction.

The Department of Natural Resources collected and tested dead birds including crows, ravens, blue jays and grey jays - throughout the summer. Nova Scotians are encouraged to report sightings of dead birds to their local Department of Natural Resources office. Staff there will determine if the birds are suitable for testing. The collection and testing of dead birds helps identify areas of the province where infected mosquito populations may exist.

Information on West Nile Virus is available on the Department of Health website at www.gov.ns.ca/health/ ocmoh <http://www.gov.ns.ca/health/ ocmoh> and at local public health offices across the province.

Updates on West Nile virus activity in Nova Scotia will be available on the Department of Health website as required throughout the virus season.

tion site to speak to the foreman. I went with him, and soon after all three of us were standing at the dam. The gentleman from the company, sorry I forget his name, was positive that they were not responsible for the dam saying that having a dam was not beneficial to their project by holding back that water. He had no explanation for the flagging tape and the fact that it followed the stream back to his job site. We thanked him for his time and off he went. I told Kim I would remove the dam again and keep an eye on it. He promised to open a file and do what follow-up was necessary. The next day, on went the rubber boots again and with my well worn shovel I went down to the dam. Again, I removed the woody debris and dug out the mud and moss. Soon the stream out of the pond was flowing again. As I rested for a minute I decided to dig a bit more away to open the dam even more. With two more plunges of the shovel I unearthed a single piece of beaver wood. It was 26 inches long and looked old, but it was definitely wood that had been chewed on by a beaver. I could not believe my eyes. I went back to my house, pulled my canoe out from its rack, and with paddle and life



jacket I went to the pond. It didn't take too long to find the beaver lodge on the east side of the pond. I took a picture. Nothing about the house looked new but I can add that one and one make two. I paddled to the edge of the pond and discovered other wood, but saw no beavers.I waited quietly by the house to listen for mewing from inside but I heard nothing.

My next step was simple, I called Norma and Kim to explain the story. Kim had a laugh and Norma was still on vacation. I've taken a few more trips to the dam site since then and it is still open and the water moving. No beavers have been spotted either. I guess if there is a moral to this story it is that the system does work when the people you make contact with enjoy the work they are doing and want to correct problems in the environment.

I want to congratulate Norma and Kim for doing what they do with gusto and respect for the natural elements. Although this was a natural occurrence in nature, many more are man-made and must be reported. You can report wildlife and conservation crime to Crime Stoppers or 1-800-565-2224.

## Tony Rodgers can be reached at tonyrodgers@eastlink.ca

(Picture of the dam and beaver lodge are on page 19.)

### **Random Casts**

#### **Fishing for Words**

#### By Don MacLean

I recently completed a long term project with the publication of my second book, "A Little Thing I Tied Myself", Stories of Atlantic Canadian Fly Tiers. Like my first book, Discover Nova Scotia Sportfishing, it was published by Nimbus Publishing. The book provides information on Atlantic Canadian fly tiers, past and present, as well as the fly patterns they developed.

Writing a fishing column such as Random Casts is great. I can write on a variety of fishing topics, and the large circulation of Nova Outdoors allows me to reach a wide audience. You can also cover topics on a timely basis if news items important to anglers come up. However, sometimes there are topics you want to write about which are difficult to compress into 500 words. Also, a book has a longer shelf life than a column and hopefully helps ensure that your words will live on.

As any of you who have done it know only too well, writing a book requires a lot of work. At eighty thousand words this book is longer than my first one and was much more difficult to write as it required trips to Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick and throughout Nova Scotia to interview fly tiers. I was fortunate that I didn't have to find a publisher as Nimbus was pleased with my first book and was happy with my proposal for the second one. Usually, finding a publisher is more difficult than writing the book. However, when you sign the contract the clock starts ticking and when the publisher tells you they want 80,000 words by the end of September they mean it.

The work doesn't end when you submit the manuscript. If you want your book to sell you have to do some legwork. This includes attending book signings, doing interviews and so on. While fishing and writing are both solitary occupations, selling your words requires you to get out there and market them.

While there is no shortage of fishing books on the market, probably no other sport has such a large and diverse volume of work written about it than sport fishing, there are not many which deal specifically with fly tying in Atlantic Canada.

In the book I attempted to provide a cross section of fly tiers, both professional and amateur, who have made significant contributions to the craft. While many of the patterns are for salmon, there are also flies for trout, bass, shad and other species. Such well known Nova Scotia tiers as Joe Aucoin and Dan MacIntosh are included as well as present day masters of the craft. With the large number of fly tiers in Atlantic Canada it was difficult deciding who to interview, and there are many fine tiers not included. However, I hope that I have provided a good cross section of the talent that is out there and readers will enjoy the variety of flies and tying styles profiled in the book.

Don MacLean is a Nova Scotia biologist who writes on sportfishing topics. He is the author of Discover Nova Scotia Sportfishing and his new book, A Little Thing I Tied Myself, Stories from Atlantic Canadian Fly Tiers was published in the Spring of 2006.



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### After the Gun Registry

The gun registry is a failure and should be scrapped. But if it is

scrapped, how will we be able to keep guns out of the hands of people who shouldn't have them?

I will argue here that it makes more sense to create a registry of people who should not have firearms, rather than a list of people who should, a "high-risk persons" registry, in other words. Given that our goal is to protect the public, it makes more sense to focus on the group that poses the greater risk. High-risk people are those who have proven themselves to be dangerous or violent. In contrast, gun owners merely have the potential to be dangerous. There are fewer highrisk people than there are guns or gun owners.

There are between 2 and 7 million gun owners and between 12 and 15 million guns in Canada (Mauser, 2006). No one knows the exact number, but these are the best estimates available. In contrast, there are only an estimated 400,000 criminals and other high-risk individuals who should not be allowed to have firearms (Breitkreuz, 2004a).1

First, let us review what we know: the gun registry is expensive and ineffective. At least \$2 billion has been wasted on it so far. It is error-ridden, ineffective, and most importantly, has not had any demonstrable effect on violent crime (Mauser, 2001, 2006). Specifically, the homicide rate has stayed the same since the registry was implemented in 1998 (see figure 1). As well, it is roundly hated, so hundreds of thousands of gun owners have refused to cooperate with it and register their guns.

The more that we learn about the gun registry, the more remarkable it seems that anyone could have ever thought such an unwieldy scheme would work. The gun registry has two parts to it. First, people who wish to own a gun are required to get a licence. Many people who had owned firearms for decades were required to get a licence just to keep them. Second, the firearm itself must be registered. This requires providing the government with a description of the firearm and a serial number. The vast majority of licensed owners (65%) or registered firearms (82%) have not been checked.2 Thus, many errors have entered the system.3 Further, less than one-half of one percent of the guns in Canada are used for illegal purposes each year.4 Few of those misused firearms have ever been registered.

The problem isn't with firearms but with violent people. There is no more reason to fear hunters or target shooters just because they have guns than there is to fear cooks just because they have sharp knives. Unfortunately, there are a lot of readily available ways to kill people, including knives, golf clubs, gasoline, bombs, and various poisons.5

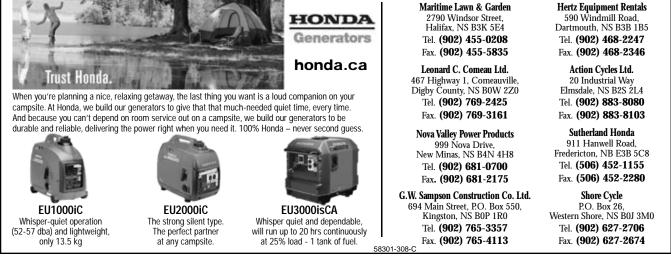
For those with the intent to kill, guns are not even the most lethal option. Bombs are. The largest mass murders in North America have involved improvised bombs.6 Arson is as deadly as it is easy to do. In just one example, a jilted lover used a can of gasoline to kill 87 patrons in a Bronx dance hall in NewYork (Tomasson, 1991).7 If guns were somehow to disappear, violent people would still exist.

## Table 1: An Illustrative List ofPeople Who Should Not HaveGuns in Canada

- Convicted violent criminals, prisoners, and parolees;
- Persons prohibited from owning guns by the courts;
- Persons with an outstanding criminal arrest warrant;
- Persons subject to restraining orders or bail conditions;
- Persons subject to a deportation order;
- Persons with refused or revoked firearm licences or certificates;
- Individuals who have threatened violence as identified in the Firearms Interest Police Database until cleared by a Chief Firearms Officer or the courts.

Table 1 shows the types of people who I believe should not have access to firearms. In principle, the government already keeps track of these people, or it should, because they have been judged to be dangerous to society. None of the people in these high-risk categories are subject to the provisions of the Firearms Act. Unless ordered to do so by the court, they are not required to report changes of *Continued on page 14* 

## With every turn of the key or pull of the cord.



Fall 2006

Nova Outdoors 11

## Fall BOW<sup>®</sup>, Get Outside And Enjoy Nature!

#### By Tara Crandlemere

Becoming an Outdoors-Women (BOW<sup>®</sup>) is a workshop for women 18 years or older who wish to learn outdoor skills - skills usually associated with hunting and fishing, but useful for many outdoor pursuits.

BOW® is active in most states and provinces. It was started in 1991 in response to the recognition that barriers exist, which discourage women from participating in some outdoor activities. All sessions are at an introductory level and equipment is provided. Instructors are specifically chosen for their experience and ability to create a comfortable and fun learning environment.



Canoeing







The popularity of the Becoming an Outdoors-Women<sup>®</sup> workshop continues to grow. Since 1997, we have had more than 450 women participate in one or more workshops. Now we have more than 1000 women in the database. The program's partners are Nova Scotia



Archery

Department of Natural Resources, Nova Scotia Department of Fisheries and Aquaculture, Nova Scotia Health Promotion, Nova Scotia Federation of Anglers and Hunters and Cross Country Ski Nova Scotia.

We had a very successful winter workshop this year and are preparing for the Fall BOW® in Cape Breton. The Fall BOW® workshop will be held at the Gaelic College of Celtic Arts and Crafts in Englishtown, Nova Scotia from September 29 to October 1, 2006. Some of the fall workshop

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classes are: archery/bowhunting, fly fishing, shotgunning, kayaking, wilderness navigation, trout fishing, sailing, long guns, knots, mountain biking, cooking wild edibles, hiking/backpack-



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ing, nature photography, shooting rifles, fly tying, animal signs, beach combing, wilderness survival, etc.



Mackerel

If you are looking for an outdoor adventure, and to learn skills to become more confident and better able to participate in an outdoor environment, sign up for Fall BOW® now. The courses offered are taught at an introductory level and many of the instructors have years of experience and provide a comfortable, exciting learning environment. The program runs from Friday, September 29 beginning in the morning or afternoon depending on the classes you have signed up for, until 1 pm on Sunday, October 1, at the Nova Scotia Gaelic College of Celtic Arts and Crafts in Englishtown, Nova Scotia. The college is situated on a beautiful, wooded peninsula, jutting into St. Ann's Bay. The facility provides a comfortable retreat, complete with a warm meal and crackling fire.

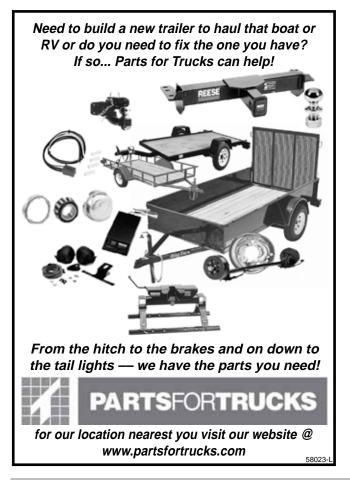


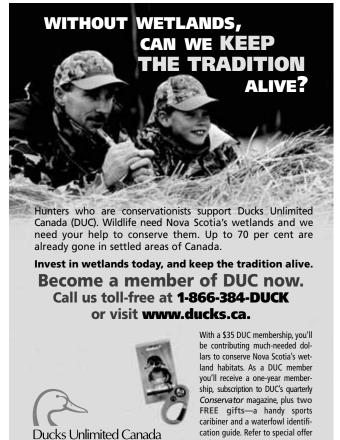
Cost is \$199.00. The fee includes, 4 classes with equipment, all meals and accommodations for the weekend. Some partial scholarships are available.

For more details contact Krista McLarty at (902) 4 2 4 - 8 6 1 4 BOWNS@gov.ns.ca or Heather McKinnon at (902) 424-5481.

Nature

Tara Crandlemere is with the Nova Scotia Department of Fisheries and Aquaculture Inland Fisheries Division.





Fall 2006

DA'S CONSERVATION CO

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code N005.

## **Riding Safely On ATVs And Dirt Bikes**

Used for recreational purposes or as part of daily life in rural areas, ATVs and dirt bikes are growing in popularity in communities right accross the country. To help ensure riders stay safe on the trails, the power sports team at Canadian Tire has the following recommendations:

- ATVs and dirt bikes are intended for off-road use only. Riders should check with all applicable local laws and insurance regulations and ride only when and where permitted.
- Wear sturdy shoes and appropriate clothing, a helmet with visor or goggles,

gloves and knee and elbow pads at all times when riding. For more information on safety products, visit www.canadiantire.ca.

- Children under the age of 12 should not ride motorized products at any time. Adult supervision is recommended for riders who are between 12 and 18 years of age.
- Do not ride in traffic.
- Do not ride at night as riders cannot see where they are going or be seen by others.
- Do not ride while under the influence of alcohol.

- Carefully read the Owner's Manual for further safety information from the manufacturer.
- Refer to www.safety-council.org for safety training courses and further information.
- Before hitting the trail, map out your route and let a friend or family member know the route you intend to ride. Look for trails with firm, even ground, wide paths and short runs.
- Remember to take things slowly when riding an unfamiliar trail.

-News Canada.

#### After The Gun Registry...

*continued from page 11.* address the way all two million federallylicensed firearms owners are.

A registry of high-risk people is consistent with Canadian legal traditions. Courts are the preferred method of determining legal sanctions— not government bureaucrats. Denying firearms to an individual should be based on past behaviour, not the mere potential for causing harm. Instead of requiring individuals to prove they can be trusted, it is more compatible with individual liberty to put the burden of proof onto the authorities to prove any given individual should not be trusted. Criminals, by their actions, have shown that they are not to be trusted.

A list of high-risk individuals is useful. The best predictor of who should be allowed to have a gun is a person's criminal record, or lack of one. No test has yet been developed by anyone— police, psychiatrist, or criminologist— that is better at predicting what an individual will do in the future than that individual's own records. Adults who have not yet committed a crime will probably never do so. Of course predictions based on past behaviour are far from perfect, but they are still better than any other predictor.

Because there are fewer names on the list of high-risk people than on the list of gun owners, the former list should cost less to assemble and to maintain. The criminal justice system already has lists of these people; all that needs to be done is to assemble the separate lists into one master list.

What would we do with a list of highrisk individuals? Not only would such a list help in deciding who should have a firearm, it would also protect the public by making it easier to keep track of dangerous people. For example, no national list now exists that can be used to monitor sex offenders, parolees with violent criminal records, people with court orders against them, or foreign nationals who have been ordered deported as dangerous to the public. As shocking as it may be, communication amongst the RCMP, provincial police forces, and Immigration Canada is woefully inadequate. The government should immediately create the proposed list of high-risk individuals and take steps to encourage both the RCMP and Immigration Canada to use it.

The new government has pledged to end the gun registry, but it cannot realistically do so without substituting for it some other method for keeping guns out of the hands of those who should not have them. The proposed list of high-risk individuals is both rational and cost-effective. Not only will society be safer if we keep track of high-risk individuals rather than guns and gun owners, but such a list will be less costly than the current gun registry.

#### Notes

1. This total was arrived at by adding the following estimates: a) approximately 200,000 convicted criminals who have been or should have been prohibited from owning firearms, b) 40,000 people with restraining orders or bail conditions, c) 30,000 illegal immigrants who have been ordered deported, d) 16,554 people whose firearms licences have been revoked or refused, and e) people for whom 33,742 armed and dangerous alerts have been issued by Canadian police agencies.

An unknown number of these individuals may occur in more than one category, so these estimates include double counting. However, this problem is at least partially offset by other categories of people where estimates are nonexistent, and the necessity of including approximately 20,000 net new violators each year. For more information see the Report to the Solicitor General (RCMP, 2003, figure 5, p. 26).

2. 1.3 million POL (Possession Only Licence) holders have not had criminal record checks out of the total 2 million licensed firearms owners, and 5.8 million of the 7.1 million registered firearms have not been verified (Brietkreuz, 2004b).

3. Due to budget constraints, the government did not verify the information provided by many owners about themselves or the firearm they were registering. One imaginative Canadian even managed to register a soldering gun without the Canadian Firearms Centre knowing that it was not a "firearm" under the Canadian criminal code (Brietkreuz, 2002). If the owner claims his firearm does not have a permanent serial number, and many firearms do not, the government merely issues one in the form of a paper note that must be glued to the gun.

Continued on next page

## Handloading Regulations Are Not Changing

🔌 By Tony Rodgers

Putting pressure on government sometimes works, especially if you know what you are talking about.

If you follow the articles in Nova Outdoors you will remember that the federal Department of Natural Resources within its Explosives Regulations Division were proposing changes to how back powers shooters and reloaders were to be "controlled". Well it looks like the letters and the phone calls to the powers-that-be has worked because on July 28, 2006, the government announced the following:

"Currently, the government will not be proceeding with any new handloading regulations. Handloading, when properly practiced, has been shown to be a safe activity and it has a good safety record. Any potential amendments that are made to the regulations will only be done after a need has been established and extensive consultations have been conducted. "

Government does listen. Not saying that a change in government may have helped.

#### After the Gun Registry...

continued from previous page

4. Guns are involved in an estimated 40,000 crimes in Canada each year (Dauvergne, 2005; Sauvé, 2005).

5. Anyone who thinks that bombs are not readily available has not taken chemistry or examined their surroundings with a murderous eye.

6. The Oklahoma City federal building was destroyed by a bomb fashioned from fertilizer and fuel oil, while those who annihilated the Twin Towers in New York City used airplanes as if they were gasoline bombs.

7. This case shocked the public with how easy it was for anyone to get gasoline. Nothing has changed since this tragedy.

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Gary Mauser, PhD, is Professor in Business Administration, and in the Institute for Canadian Urban Research Studies, at Simon Fraser University. He is author of the 2003 Fraser Institute study, The Failed Experiment: Gun Control and Public Safety in Canada, Australia, England and Wales.

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## Volunteers Contribute To NS Smallmouth Bass Nesting Project

By Jason LeBlanc - Fisheries Biologist

Smallmouth bass in Nova Scotia, and throughout their range, have been documented to show fluctuations in year class strength, attributed primarily to climatic conditions such as cold, late springs, sudden decreases in water temperature, storm events and predation. These environmental conditions also can influence nest success, an important component in the reproductive biology of species that provide parental care for offspring (e.g. many fish, birds, reptiles and amphibians). Reproductive success can therefore influence population dynamics resulting in significant variations in juvenile abundance and ultimately affecting year class strength and recruitment to the fishery.

Water temperature determines the time of year at which nest building and mating occurs. In Nova Scotia, smallmouth bass have been shown to start nest building when water temperatures approach and are maintained at 15 °C but may be earlier in clear water lakes. Sudden drops below this critical initiation temperature can result in a delay in spawning activity and/or nest abandonment. Nests may also be abandoned as a result of storm events, unsuitable habitat, inability of a male to attract a female, predation on eggs, fry or the guarding male or remove of the guarding male by angling. In late May to mid-June males congregate in rocky shoreline areas of the lake, vying for clean gravel areas in which to excavate a nest with their tails. They normally build their nest in association with some form of cover such a log, boulder or dock but often rely solely on depths of up to two meters for cover in the absence of structure. When the nest is complete males will often guard it aggressively against intruders (often other male bass) and attempt to attract a female. Once spawning is completed the male continues to guard his nest, all the while aerating the eggs with a gentle back and

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Smallmouth bass photo by Jason LeBlanc.

forth motion of his tail. The eggs hatch in approximately four to 10 days (depending on water temperature). At this time the larval bass are black, and remain on the bottom of the nest (see photo). A week to 10 days later they swim up out of the nest but remain within a few meters of the nest. About a week after that the larval bass go through metamorphosis after which their body shape changes, their colouring turns light brown, their head enlarges and they become aware of their surroundings. Post metamorphosis larval bass are commonly called bass fry. As the fry mature, they wander further and further from the nest and become harder for the male to protect. The male now makes larger and larger circles trying to protect his brood. Not having eaten now for some time, the male will actively feed on bottom invertebrates and other prey species in the vicinity of the nest while circling the fry. Eventually the job of protecting the fry becomes impossible as they wander further and further from the nest, and the male returns to deeper water for summer feeding.

Continued on page 18

## **Poaching Violation**

Roger Lloyd Burns of Aylesford, Kings County, Nova Scotia pled guilty to section 17(2) of the Maritime Provinces Fishery Regulations (exceeding the Brook Trout limit) at Kentville Provincial Court on Monday, June 26, 2006.

On April 11, 2006 while on patrol, Natural Resources Conservation Officer Josh Hannay, inspected the trout catch of Roger Burns at Skinner Brook in Aylesford, Kings County and discovered 41 brook trout in his creel. The trout, and fishing equipment were seized and charges laid.

Judge MacDonald handed down a fine of \$ 1500.00 in addition to forfeiture of the fishing equipment and a one year suspension of angling privileges in the province of Nova Scotia.

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## United Nations Conference to Review Progress Made in the Implementation of the Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects

#### "The Canadian Lesson"

#### By Tony Bernardo

The following is an address made by Tony Bernardo of the Canadian Institute for Legislative Action (CILA) to the United Nations

Mr. President, I am Tony Bernardo, Executive Director of the Canadian Institute for Legislative Action. I want to thank you and the Conference for making it possible for NGOs to speak today.

Five years ago in this very venue, at the 2001 Small Arms Conference, NGOs were also allowed to make presentations. I was privileged enough to be one of the presenters on that occasion. Mr. President, throughout this Conference's proceeding others have

commented on what has and has not occurred, what has and has not changed.

Mr. President, a great deal has changed in Canada. With the possible exception of Brazil, I do not think any state represented here today has undergone a change in attitude or policy such as Canada has.

Now it should be obvious that I speak as a representative of a Canadian NGO and not the government of Canada. Notwithstanding that fact, I am here today to ensure that due attention is paid to what has occurred.

Mr. President, there have been two watershed events in Canada since the 2001 Conference, and they are directly related. First, Mr. President, Canada had the on-theground experience of attempting to institute an extensive but impractical gun registration system. Many are familiar with the details and I will not cite chapter and verse or inun-

## Government of Canada Invests \$2.8 Million in Community Environmental Projects

The Honourable Rona Ambrose, Minister of the Environment, recently announced funding for 101 environmental projects from the EcoAction Community Funding Program in communities across Canada. In total, over \$2.8 million will be dedicated to local action aimed at reducing pollution, improving air and water quality, and protecting wildlife and natural habitat.

"Canadians are model environmental citizens and want to preserve and protect their environment," said the Honourable Rona Ambrose, Minister of the Environment. "This government wants to ensure Canadians across the country have the opportunity to become directly involved in taking concrete action in their communities, whether it is reintroducing birds to Pacific islands, keeping invasive plants away from Saskatchewan, cleaning beaches in Newfoundland or installing solar panels in Nova Scotia. Through EcoAction, Canadians can make a difference to the benefit of both their community and the environment."

The EcoAction Community Funding Program is an Environment Canada initiative that supports projects that protect, rehabilitate or enhance the natural environment, and builds the capacity of communities and individuals in support of a more sustainable Canada. The 101 projects will assist locally-based, non-profit organizations in initiating actions that result in cleaner air, reductions in greenhouse gas emissions, cleaner water, and the protection of habitat and species at risk at the local community level.

Canadian local organizations are encouraged to become involved in EcoAction projects in their community. The next submission deadline for proposals to the EcoAction program is October 1, 2006. <submitted>For further information, please contact: Ryan Sparrow, Associate Director of Communications Office of the Minister of the Environment (819) 997-1441 Denis Simard, Senior Media Relations Officer Environment Canada(819) 934-8008 or 1-888-908-8008

date you with budgetary horror stories. I'll only say that what was supposed to cost millions of dollars cost billions of dollars - what was supposed to fight crime only made criminals out of law-abiding citizens and what was supposed to be a model for the world turned out to be a painful lesson of how not to do it.

The second watershed event was that the very firearms registration scheme I have just described went on to become a significant political issue in several federal elections. The government that produced the programme is, shall we say, no longer with us. Elections have consequences and policies change. The registration scheme itself is now in the process of being reformed by the current government.

Mr. President, there is an important lesson to be learned here. Regulatory schemes, whether they are national or international, are doomed to failure if their primary impact is upon the law-abiding; hunters, sport shooters and firearms owners. Mr. President, perhaps others will disagree with this assessment, but we believe the Canadian experience cannot be ignored. The UN must focus on illegal international trafficking and not be seduced into impractical new schemes. Unfortunately, Mr. President, the draft report does contain one such scheme. An international effort on marking and tracing of ammunition is beyond the pale of what is either practical or realistic. Indeed, the implementation of importation marks applied to firearms has already been significantly delayed in Canada due to the horrendous costs and technical problems associated with it, costs that shall be born by legitimate industry and ultimately, Canadian sportspersons. Yet, the technical difficulties in applying markings to previously manufactured firearms are mere "child's play" compared to the impact that the marking and tracing of ammunition would have on legitimate industry. On behalf of the millions of people in Canada's recreational firearms community, we implore the United Nations to consider these factors when striving for focus on these critical issues. Finally, I'd like to congratulate a number of countries for the inclusion of language respecting the legitimacy of sport shooting. Such language facilitates the common goals we seek. With that comment, Mr. President, thank you for your indulgence and patience.

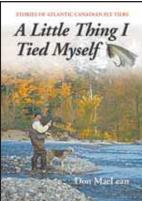
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### **Books of Interest**

#### A Little Thing I Tied Myself Atlantic Canadian Fly Tiers and Their Flies

#### Don MacLean, Author

The craft of deceiving sportfish with flies has fascinated anglers for centuries. Don MacLean has combined his love of sport fishing, fly tying and his fascination with the literature of the sport in this book on Atlantic Canadian Fly Tiers and Their Flies. In this inspirational, and informative book he profiles fly tiers, past and present, from the region and traces the development of fly tying from its origin with British military officers to



present day. Using materials available to them in the fields and forests of Atlantic Canada fly tiers profiled in this book have crafted effective and unique flies for a variety of sportfish

#### Volunteer Contribute To NS... continued from page 16

During the summer of 2005 a nesting project was initiated designed to test methodologies for nest observations and ascertain what role nesting success may have on juvenile abundance. If nesting success influences recruitment in Nova Scotia, it could be used in a predictive capacity to determine anticipated year class strength in future years, site specific management, or direct tournament angling to or away from lakes anticipated to have strong or weak length cohorts in a given year. A total of 200 nests were monitored in three lakes, McCabe Lake, Halifax County, Shortts Lake, Colchester County and Lansdowne Lake, Pictou County. The average percentage of successful nests for the study was 29.5%. McCabe had the highest percentage of successful nests at 35.5 %, followed by Shortts Lake at 25.7% and Lansdowne at 23.6%.

The project was expanded in 2006 to 7 lakes and incorporated data collection by volunteer anglers and smallmouth bass organizations. The lakes chosen tended to have clear water (better visibility), an established bass population, tournaments for subsequent assessment of year classes and suitable access. They included: Shortts Lake, Colchester County (16.7% n=48), Lansdowne Lake, Pictou County (34.9% n=66), West Horseshoe Lake, Shelburne County (60.0% n=30), Minamkeak Lake, Lunenburg County (20.0% n=5), Aylesford Lake, Kings County (35.3% n=17) and Killams Lake, Yarmouth County (16.0% n=25). Big Mushamush Lake, Lunenburg County was also sampled but the results are not available at this time. Only Lansdowne Lake and West Horseshoe Lake had complete counts of total nests, which were 66 and 299 respectively. Preliminary results suggest that the mean percentage of successful nests in Nova Scotia could be around 30% but that there can be variation from year to year within a lake for both success rates and total nest starts.

species from trout and Atlantic salmon to shad and smallmouth bass.

But this book is more than a simple fly tying pattern book. MacLean regales us with tales of Atlantic Canada,s glorious fishing past, including celebrated fly tiers such as Max Rabbitts, Joe Aucoin and Wallace Doak. This book will be enjoyed by fly tiers and anglers and is a must for anyone who pursues sportfish with a fly.

A Little Thing I Tied Myself is published by Nimbus Publishing and sells for \$19.95 plus tax. It is available in bookstores throughout Nova Scotia.

#### About the Author

Don MacLean is a Nova Scotia biologist who works on sportfish management. He writes a weekly newspaper column, Tight Lines, which appears in several Nova Scotia newspapers and his articles on fishing and fly tying have appeared in Eastern Woods and Waters, Nova Outdoors, the Atlantic Salmon Journal, Outdoor Canada and Fly Tyer. He also serves as the East Coast Field Editor for Canadian Fly Fisher magazine. His first book, Discover Nova Scotia Sport Fishing, was published by Nimbus in 2003.

The data will be useful to: (1) establish trends in nesting success and achieve a broader understanding of smallmouth bass spawning regionally, (2) gauge the contribution nesting success makes to year class strength and recruitment to the fishery, (3) expand on a positive working relationship with organized bass angling groups in Nova Scotia and (4) make better decisions regarding the management of Smallmouth Bass in Nova Scotia. The project hopefully will be expanded in 2007 to include Ten Mile Lake, Queens County and Morris Lake, Halifax County.

On behalf of Nova Scotia Fisheries and Aquaculture , Inland Fisheries Division I would like to thank the volunteers who have contributed to this project. For more information about or to contribute to this project please contact Jason LeBlanc at (902) 485-7029 or email leblanje@gov.ns.ca



## **Executive Director's Photos: The Beaver Dam**







Beaver Lodge or house



Single piece of beaver wood



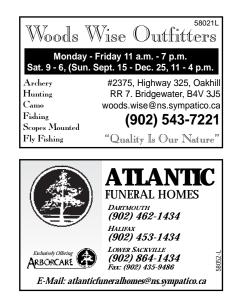
Dam after being open

Riverview Meat Market Hunting & Fishing Supplies Shell Fish - Fresh or Smoked Meats & Fish Don't miss our 23rd Annual Big Game Hunt Contest 5700 Hwy 3. Sobey Sode, proprietor RR#3 Chester Basin, N.S. BOJ 1K0 Ph/Fax: (902) 275-5401





kayak service to all brands. Service calls available. Hunting equiment including, Browning, Ruger, Bowtech and Matthews Archery. WWW.BRASDORRECREATION.COM



Fall 2006

Nova Outdoors 19

## **Donating Venison to Nova Scotia's Food Banks**



Hunger is a fact of life for more than 42,000 Nova Scotians each month. Now, an innovative program offers hunters the opportunity to make a difference for hungry people in our province. Hunters Helping the Hungry is a joint initiative of FEED NOVA SCOTIA and the hunting community, with support from the Nova Scotia Federation of Anglers and Hunters, novascotiahunting.com, Eastern Woods & Waters magazine, and the Nova Scotia Departments of Natural Resources and Agriculture.

The process is easy. Hunters wishing to contribute meat can contact a participating butcher and have a portion of venison ground or made into stew meat and packaged in the pre-labeled bags FEED NOVA SCOTIA will take care of it from there.

There is no minimum amount you can give. For amounts exceeding 15 pounds, a form will be available to sign for transfer of meat ownership (as required by NS law). Hunters must have registered their deer before the donation takes place.

A pledge sheet has been posted on the website: www.novascotiahunting.com—you don't need to sign up to give, but having your name there will help show the good heart of our hunters, and encourage others to participate. Good support of this program by Nova Scotia hunters will make a big nour province

difference for hungry people in our province.

For tips on proper handling of game meat, refer to the Hunter Education Student Manual for the Atlantic Provinces or see http://www.gov.ns.ca/natr/wildlife/ ProcessingBigGame.htm

See the list opposite for participating butchers or have your local butcher contact FEED NOVA SCOTIA at (902) 457-1900 or visit www.feednovascotia.ca.

#### Participating Licenced Meat Cutting Facilities

Agnes Pizza and Grocery Porter's Lake, Hfx. Co. Phone: 827-3463

Alick's Grocery Springhill, Cumb. Co. Phone: 597-2738

Canning Village Meat Market Canning, Kings Co. Phone: 582-3777

Emin's Meat Market Yarmouth, N.S. Phone: 742-2685

Huston's Butcher Shop Tatamagouche, Col. Co Phone: 657-3078

Jerry's Superett Ltd. Amherst, Cumb. Co. Phone: 667-3846

Kel's Deli 171 Wyse Road, Dartmouth Phone: 464-5357

Langille's Meat Market Wallace, Cumb. Co. Phone: 257-2182 Reid's Meats & Kwik-way Melanson, Kings Co. Phone: 542-2108

Richard Hatt and Sons Ltd. Milton, Queens Co. Phone: 354-4857

Riverview Meat Market Chester Basin, Lun.Co. Phone: 275-5401

Sunny Acres Farm & Meat Shop Tatamagouche, Col. Co. Phone: 657-9328

Vacheresses Meats Antigonish, Anti. Co. Phone: 863-3620

Ward's Groceteria Centreville, Kings Co. Phone: 678-2411

Raven Archery Kentville, Nova Scotia Ph: (902) 678-2601 Serving Archers Since 1980



Nova Scotia Federation of Anglers & Hunters







& Kevlar quality canoes Amherst, NS (902) 667-5632 or (902) 667-7882 BUY FACTORY DIRECT AND SAVE

20 Nova Outdoors

Nova Scola Federation of Anglers & Hunters Please allow 4 to 6 weeks for delivery	If you ha	Scotia Federati ve Mostercord Mrs. A Ms. Mi	V/SA* o	order by phone	Hunters ORI         (902) 477-8898.         -		spm SHIP	PED
	MERCHANDISE (Please print clearly)       QUANTITY     CODE       DESCRIPTION     EACH							
FOR MEMBERSHIP       Please add \$4.00 for handling to all merchandise orders       \$4.00         You will receive a:       • NSFAH Membership Card       MEMBERSHIPS       NEW I       RENEWAL I							]	
Nova Outdoors®     NSFAH Recognition Item Auto & Home Insurance Discounts Family includes husband, wife, and all children under 18 years		QUANTITY	DESCRIPTION Individual Membership Contributing Membership Supporting Membership		EACH \$20.00 \$50.00 \$75.00	тот	AL	
of age. Names & ages of all family members must be included on an attached sheet.       Family Membership       \$30.00         CAN YOU HELP? The NSFAH is always looking for volunteers to help with its projects. Work on wildlife or environmental committees or just to stuff and address envelopes. We need all types of workers.       Add \$4.00 for each membership outside Canada HELP LINE FOR NSFAH SAY "YES"								
Just say "YES" on the order form. Thanks.								
PAYMENT METHOD         TOTAL AMOUNT \$         CHEQUE OR MONEY ORDER			NOVA SCOTIA FEDERATION OF ANGLERS AND HUNTERS P.O. Box 654, Halifax, NS B3J 2T3 NSFAH Guarantee All our merchandise is guaranteed to give you 100% satisfaction. If for any reason you are not completely satisfied with your purchase, just return it to us within 30 days of receipt. We will replace or exchange the merchandise, refund your purchase price, or credit your charge card.					
				<b>Phone Orders</b> Credit card holders may order memberships and merchandise and make donations by calling 1-902-477-8898 between 10 am and 3 pm - Monday to Friday. To ensure accuracy and convenience please have your Visa or Mastercard handy as well as your completed order form. Please note that this telephone number is for placing orders only and that we do not accept collect calls.				etween ell as umber is
	EXPIR	I L L L L L L L L L L L L L L L L L L L	signature	<i>Returns and Exchanges</i> If you wish to return or exchange any merchandise: 1-Package item securely. 2-Include the packing slip that accommodated your order, if available. 3-Write a short note explaining why you are returning your purchase and what you wish in exchange. We will make every effort to handle your exchange as quickly as possible. Please remember, however, that it takes time for us to receive your goods, process your request, and ship you package back to you.				

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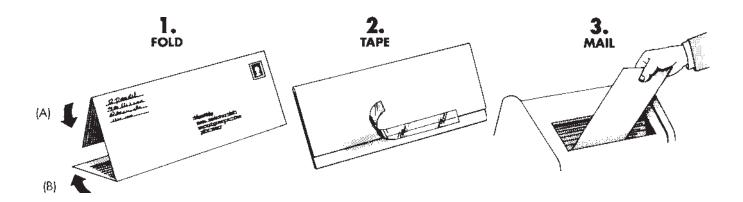


1000002385-B3J2T3-BR01

NOVA SCOTIA FEDERATION OF ANGLERS AND HUNTERS PO BOX 654 STN CENTRAL HALIFAX NS B3J 929

fold here 🕼

#### NO ENVELOPE IS REQUIRED



## **TRIP ITINERARY**

Complete this form prior to an outdoor adventure and leave it with a responsible person. YOUR LIFE MAY DEPEND ON IT! In the event that you do not return from your trip as stated in this itinerary, it will be given to police and search & rescure organizers.					
START:	Day of week	Date	Month	Year	
<b>RETURN</b> :	Day of week	Date	Month	Year	
	5	oeing 🗖 Kayaking 🗆	0	ng 🗅 Fishing 🗅 Hunting 🗅 Other:	
Intended R Intended R Destination Local land	Route In (be specific): Route Out (be specific): n: marks (i.e watershed, et	tc.):			
Vehicle Lic Owner: or Dropped Name: Time: Da	d off at starting point by:	Make/Model: Location of pickup:	Tel. #:	Colour:	
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NAME 1: Address:		Ad	ME 2:	ENT AREA OR DESTINATION:	
NOTIFICATION of POLICE and SEARCH & RESCUE: If I/We are not back from this trip by Date:am / pm NOTIFY THE POLICE! Signature:Date:					

## You'll be seeing us . . .



## ... in many places.

You expect to see conservation officers during hunting season . . .

## But did you know you'll also find us:

- Enforcing the Off-highway Vehicles Act
- Protecting wildlife habitat and beaches
- Investigating wildfires
- Maintaining order in provincial parks
- Enforcing sustainable forest resource use
- Enforcing the Liquor Control Act, as well as legislation pertaining to inland fishing, boating and impaired driving
- Conservation officers are appointed as special constables under the Nova Scotia Police Act

Help Us Help You Manage Nova Scotia's Natural Resources. Report misuse of natural resources.



Natural Resources

1-800-565-2224