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VOLUME 16, NO. 1
WINTER 2006/07

A Walk In The Woods

*NSFAH Annual
Fundraising A Success*

Random Casts

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**OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE NOVA SCOTIA FEDERATION
OF ANGLERS AND HUNTERS**



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Before Fishing**

TRIP ITINERARY

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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 & rescue organizers.

START: Day of week _____ Date _____ Month _____ Year _____

RETURN: Day of week _____ Date _____ Month _____ Year _____

PURPOSE OF TRIP: Day Hike 1/2 Day Hike Overnight Hike Climbing Fishing Hunting
 Skiing Snowmobiling Canoeing Kayaking Mushroom Picking Other: _____

THE TRIP: General Area: _____ Specific Area: _____

Intended Route In (be specific): _____

Intended Route Out (be specific): _____

Destination: _____

Local landmarks (i.e.. watershed, etc.): _____

Map Used (name/number): _____

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Date: _____ **Time:** _____ am / pm **NOTIFY THE POLICE!**

Signature: _____ **Date:** _____

NOVA OUTDOORS

WINTER 2006

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Cover photo: Moose, Courtesy of US Fish & Wildlife Service, National Image Library.

To place your ad in the next issue (Spring, 2007) 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



Nova Scotia Federation of
Anglers & Hunters

Vol. 16, No. 1
Winter 2006/07
**STATEMENT
OF PURPOSE**

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



Nova Scotia Federation of
Anglers & Hunters

our wildlife and their habitat.

It was only five or six years ago that I was hunting in two feet of snow. I remember one year in particular, it was the year I got a nice eight-point buck, and the weather was pitiful. The snow was deep, and we weren't sure if we would be able to get out of the camp. The frigid weather then, is a far cry from what we have today.

Personally, I do not enjoy this warm weather for hunting. My experience is that the deer don't move around as much. Some even believe it affects their time of rut.

I hope that those of you who were blessed with the harvesting of a deer this year remembered our "Hunters For Hunger" program. We should always be willing to share and help those in need.

Our "Becoming An Outdoor Woman" (September 29 to October 1) was another huge success! A few of the new classes offered this year were Tasty Fish, Knots and Sailing.

My daughter Ashley and I attended the "9th Annual Nature Trust Dinner and Silent Auction" on October 14. Justin Trudeau was the special guest speaker. It was at this time that the hunters and trappers of Nova Scotia were recognized for their contribution of \$50,000 towards the procurement of Shelter Cove. (The funding was made available through our \$3.00 Habitat Stamp.) The NSFAH makes up three of the five board members of the Nova Scotia Habitat Conservation Fund Board.

Deer hunting in 20°C weather just doesn't seem right - not natural! Global warming is playing havoc with

A thank you from my Mom and I to the DEFAG for a wonderful time at their forty-fifth anniversary celebration at Haine's Lake on October 21.

I spent October 26-29 in Ottawa attending the Canadian Wildlife Federation Board of Directors fall meeting. Once again, truly great people with a lot of heart and compassion for our Canadian wildlife and habitat.

I got a chance to take my fourteen month-old Weimaraner out for a little bird hunting. I have to tell you, I really loved it! Danny and I have been training her over the past few months, and we are really pleased with her performance. Of course, she's still young and needs more training, but I am really proud of her. She loves it, and boy does it ever show!

It's hard to believe that Christmas is only a short time away! Unfortunately instead of a time for cheer, I find that some people can't help but become frazzled and a little grumpy, especially while out shopping. Perhaps you should remember that the people waiting on you are stressed too. Whatever you are feeling, they are feeling it ten-fold. Remember, count to ten and watch your blood pressure. It's all good in the end.

In closing, my sincerest wish for you and yours is a wonderful Christmas shared with loved ones, and a new year filled with health and happiness.

When you are out in the midst of all of the "Holiday Hub-Bub", why not give a stranger a smile? It may very well be the only sunshine that he/she sees all day.

Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year! ❄️

*Yours in conservation,
K. Darlene Caldwell*



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NOVA SCOTIA
The Honourable Ron Chisholm
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Executive Director's Voice



By Tony Rodgers

Before you read any further reach into your wallet, purse, safety deposit box or wherever you keep your firearms license, the federal Possession Acquisition License (PAL) or if you still have one, Possession Only License (POL) and look at the expiry date. Is it still valid? Is it still legal for you to own or possess a firearm?

If it happened once, it happened fifty times this season that some gun owner, either on the phone or in person, moaned and groaned about having to take the required Canadian Firearms Safety Course. And the Canadian Firearms Centre didn't even have the courtesy to send out a notice to POL holders to remind them to renew their licenses on or before their birthday.

Instead of that, the first letter gun owners received after their birthday (and expiry date) was a "nasty gram", stating there were just so many days to complete the Canadian Firearms Safety Course, or else the police would drop by and pick up their guns! It seems that the fear of

being a "paper criminal" has remained a key factor in the objection to this country's gun control legislation.

Time will tell if this has had a negative impact on the sale of hunting licenses this year; after all, if you can't legally carry a firearm then why buy a license? When the Conservatives were elected in the last federal election, a cry went up from the firearms community. "Finally, we'll get rid of the long gun registry and get back to some normalcy for hunters and other firearm users".

As I've said before, "As a hunter we learn to be patient". If you want a nice buck, or to get rid of the long gun registry, you will just have to be patient and wait. When the Tories said they would get rid of the registry I believed them, and I'm still sure they were sincere in planning that action. But as a minority government, they didn't have the number of seats necessary in the House of Commons to pass legislation on their own. Which meant that they needed the support of the other parties. Looking for assistance from the rest of the House, they found what they needed.

These numbers are not exact, but they are close: The NDP 8, the Liberals 18 and the Bloc 10. Counting on those numbers plus their own, "Bill 21" would pass and the long gun registry would be gone.

Then the unfortunate event at Dawson College happened, leaving fami-

lies of victims shocked and casting a black shadow over Bill 21. The beginning of the end for support, or as I believe, the desire of the Tories to continue their push for the passage of this bill. The Bloc pulled their support entirely and forced a "party line" vote on their members, where everyone votes the same. I don't think we're going to see the return of this bill during this parliament, for if it was introduced today and a vote taken, the margin of error would most likely be one. Meaning that all it would take would be an MP out sick on the day of the vote to have it lost, creating quite a challenge to have a new piece of legislation passed by a minority government. Again.

So what happens next? It could mean that the Tories need to win a majority in the next election before the bill can go to the House. In the meantime, we must continue to urge the government to do what it can to soften the impact on gun owners, letting them remain as firearm owners until the legislation can be changed in the House; simple things like sending out notices, using the ammunition in section 117 of the Act to make tangible changes allowing for firearms safety, and ridding the fear of becoming a "paper criminal".

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Letter To The Editor

Dear Editor:

As a wildlife technician with the Department of Natural Resources, Cumberland West, Parrsboro, I would like to make a few comments on the Chignecto Game Sanctuary article written by Dave Wilson in your summer publication. Particularly on the subject of the mainland moose, in relation to the forest management practices which have been carried out over the years. Less than 5% of the entire area has been cut since 1940, out of a total area of approximately 222,000 ha. Since the 1980s, 75 percent of the wood harvested was either damaged or dying as a result of the spruce budworm outbreak in the 1980s or wind damage.

If the cutting had not taken place this would have created a serious fire hazard, not only to the sanctuary, but to private lands surrounding it. Harvesting does affect the moose but mostly in a positive manner. Cut-overs combined with special management practices and edging effects from residual forests provides the necessary food and cover to sustain the moose. Probably the average size of the past harvesting sites are less than 15 ha. in size, with known moose wintering yards left as is.

Moose will generally leave an area where harvesting is actively occurring for a one to three year period to where there is less activity. However, it is a known fact that when these cut-overs start regenerating after a two to three year time

frame, the moose will return due to the availability of food to them, mainly young maple, balsam fir, birches, willow clumps and other herbaceous plants they feed on.

This has been documented by the biologists, wildlife technicians, and other forestry personnel by aerial surveys and ground observations not only at Chignecto Game Sanctuary, but in other areas of past harvesting operations within Cumberland West where moose are recorded on a regular basis. With the exception of the fall breeding season and the summer months when the moose move to cooler areas of hardwood and wetlands, they are doing quite well for the remainder of the year within these past harvested areas. I would also like to point out that the Kelly River watershed area and the River Hebert watershed area have a special management zone, approximately 400 to 500 ha. in size where no harvesting is planned due to the bio-diversity of these areas.

When the regeneration of these cut-overs reach the stage of 8 to 10 metres in height the moose forage becomes less available and they will eventually leave these areas for more available food, but use the higher and thicker growth for shelter and calving.

Before any planned harvesting takes place at the Chignecto Game Sanctuary, careful consideration of all forests, plants, wildlife and wetlands are fully reviewed by the Crown Lands forester, technicians and regional biologist.

In conclusion, I certainly agree with Mr. Wilson's statement that Chignecto

Game Sanctuary is more than an area for flora and fauna, and an area for people to learn and enjoy, but also to use wisely.

I respect Mr. Wilson's comments and concerns and would be available at his discretion to discuss this subject, or better yet, visit the sanctuary with him. 🐻

Respectfully Yours,
Stan Corbett
T.F.R., C.F.T.
Dept. of Natural Resources
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A Walk in the Woods

Be on the look out for endangered species

"Goals are dreams with a time limit."
—Melodie Stewart



As the number of endangered species increases in any area, it often sadly reflects the huge impact that we humans have on nature.

Here in Nova Scotia we recently officially added 12 wildlife species to the province's endangered species list. This list is created under the provincial Endangered Species Act and includes both forms of wildlife - plants and animals.

There is currently provincial and federal legislation that provides protection for species at risk. Nova Scotia's Endangered Species Act prohibits activities that could disturb or destroy threatened or endangered species. Anyone found guilty of an offense could be subject to a large fine and jail time.

The 12 new additions bring the total to 42 species that have been listed under the Act. They have been categorized based on their prominence. There are five levels, including: endangered, threatened, vulnerable, extirpated and extinct.

Threatened species are defined as species that may become endangered unless sufficient conservation is taken. Previously declared endangered species include: mainland moose, boreal felt lichen, Atlantic whitefish, Canada lynx, American marten, water pennywort, Plymouth Gentian, Blanding's Turtle, Roseate tern, piping plover, harlequin duck, pink coreopsis, thread-leaved sundew, and eastern mountain avens.

The fresh water mussel species - the yellow lamp mussel - has been categorized

as a threatened species. It is known to exist in only two Canadian rivers, including Sydney River. The current population in these two rivers is considered large and relatively stable, but limited to small areas. The small range and distribution of this species makes it very susceptible to pollution and loss or damage to habitat.

The species that are currently classified as threatened include: golden crest, eastern ribbon snake, redroot, tubercled spikerush and peregrine falcon.

Categorized as vulnerable were three plant species: Eastern lilaepsis, Eastern white cedar, and prototype quillwort. Under the Act vulnerable species refers to a species of special concern due to characteristics that make it particularly sensitive to human activities or natural events.

The Eastern lilaepsis is a small perennial herb which reproduces by both seed and vegetative spreading. It is found in Canada in only three locations - three estuaries in Nova Scotia. Although the populations in these few spots are high and stable, there are inevitable threats to the survival of the species including future shoreline development and degradation.

Eastern white cedar is uncommon in Nova Scotia. Currently there are only 32 native stands that have been located, in five counties across the province. The population is small and fragmented, consisting of stands that appear genetically different from each other, and the populations in New Brunswick and PEI where it is more common. Most of the known stands are located on private land with no formal protection in place. The ornamental versions of this species that have been planted on residential properties are not covered by the Act. The prototype quillwort also has a very limited range which is mostly limited to Canada. Due to its very specific habitat requirements, it has been found in only 12 small unconnected lakes, 9 of which are in Nova Scotia. This species requires nutrient-

poor, cold, spring-fed lakes. Many things could negatively affect future populations of this species, including changes in water quality, boating and shoreline development.

Other species that have previously been declared vulnerable include: Bicknell's thrush, New Jersey Rush, Long's Bulrush, wood turtle, and sweet pepperbush.

Extirpated species are those that no longer occur in the wild in Nova Scotia but may be found elsewhere in the wild. The recent additions to this list are Eastern wolf, woodland caribou, and Atlantic walrus.

According to historic evidence, it appears that for unknown reasons, the Eastern wolf was always rare in Nova Scotia. There has been no proof uncovered to show that the wolf bred here in the province but it is thought that it moved here from New Brunswick. Wolves were present from the mid 1700s to the mid 1800s. Before the arrival of Europeans, woodland caribou were plentiful in Nova Scotia. Due to intensive hunting, forest fires and other factors, their population was approaching extirpation in the 1830s. The last known caribou was shot on Cape Breton in 1921. Attempts to re-introduce caribou failed in 1939 and the late 1960s.

The Atlantic walrus was known to have bred on Sable Island. Due to hunting pressure for their oil, they virtually disappeared from Nova Scotia by the late 1800s. It is thought that the walrus was affected by toxic substances accumulated over time in their organs, overharvesting, oil spills and other human disturbances.

Listed as extinct species are sea mink, great auk, Labrador duck, passenger pigeon and eelgrass limpet. Extinct species no longer exist in the province. The sea mink became extinct by the early 1900s before it was officially recognized as a distinct species. Little is known about it except that it lived along rocky ocean coasts and offshore islands. It likely became extinct due to over-harvesting for the fur trade. The Labrador Duck is thought to

Continued on next page



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Nova Scotia ATVing

ATV manufacturers, dealers, rider federations and ATV riders are calling for revisions to the way the Government of Nova Scotia regulates ATVs.

Legislation that came into effect in April 2006 has resulted in confusion and has severely impacted local businesses and employment. Without changes there will be a significant and needless impact on jobs, economic development and tourism. There is little doubt that these issues will continue to fester, unless properly managed.

In order to take a proactive approach to resolving this situation before it becomes more difficult, we are calling on government to:

- Improve communications, particularly by clarifying where ATVs can and can't ride;
- Ensure enforcement officers provide consistency in enforcement focused on educating the public as to changing rules and enforcement;
- Be flexible to the greatest extent possible in developing closed courses, since none currently exist, and those under fourteen years of age have nowhere to ride;
- Work towards keeping K trails and the Annapolis Valley open to ATVing as was the practice. An opportunity exists to incorporate sound environmental and safety management. Changes to the Motor Vehicle Act could accomplish this goal;
- Provide leadership and assurance that by providing written permission to use their property that landowners will not be open to lawsuits as a result;
- To work with industry, dealers, riding federations and the public on training, education and environmental issues in ATVing before implementation.

In addition, we will continue to ask for legislative or regulatory changes in certain areas:

- Landowners are concerned about potential liability when riders are on their land which is needlessly restricting access. The landowner's liability legislation should be changed to create certainty.
- Prohibiting youth under 14 years of age to ride age and size appropriate ATVs on their parents' private property goes too far. Allowing an

enforcement officer to go onto private property to charge parents for nothing more than ATVing on their own land goes against Canadian values and traditions.

- Current adult riders of ATVs should be grandfathered under the current rules. These individuals should not be forced to take training. Training requirements should reflect the infrastructure available to provide training and focus on youth and new drivers.
- Closed Course rules are too complicated. Only those necessary to provide reasonable safety should remain, since our experience thus far shows us that the rules are too cumbersome to allow this area to get off the ground and develop. There are

no closed courses in Nova Scotia, which means that anyone under 14 operating an ATV anywhere in Nova Scotia is doing so illegally.

- A study on tourism and an economic analysis should be conducted and the impact of the legislation and rules should be monitored.

The ATV industry, dealers, rider federations and ATV riding community are prepared to work with government to achieve these attainable solutions at little, if any cost. The cost of not reacting, however, will be devastating to many Nova Scotians. 🌿

Canadian All-Terrain Vehicle Distributors Council - (CATV)

A Walk In The Woods...

continued from previous page

have originated in Labrador. There were very few confirmed records of them living in Nova Scotia. The last living one seen anywhere was in New York in 1878. The reason for it becoming extinct are unknown.

The Passenger Pigeon was once a common sight in Nova Scotia and eastern North America. Breeding in deciduous forests, this species is reported to be of such abundance that they would darken the sky as they congregated during their migration flights. Intensive hunting pressures led to the extinction of this unique bird. They became extirpated in the 1850s and extinct in the early 1900s. The Great Auk was the largest and only flightless member of the Auk family. It nested in large colonies on coastal islands. Each nesting pair produced one egg, laid on bare coastal rock, per year. In Canada, it lived only in New Brunswick, Newfoundland and Nova Scotia. The only evidence in this province was bones found in shell heaps. The birds were hunted extensively for food and feathers. The last Great Auk was killed in Iceland in 1844.

The eelgrass limpet was first described in 1831, and reported to live from Labrador to New York. It is the first maritime invertebrate known to have become extinct, likely because of the slime mould *Labyrinthula*. The decline of this plant negatively impacted other aspects of the marine ecosystem as well, including large reductions in migratory waterfowl and loss of commercial scallop fisheries. 🌿

Don Cameron is a Registered Professional Forester

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Random Casts

Tagging Fish

By Don MacLean

The blue shark had given a short, but spirited fight, and we soon had it next to the boat. The captain lifted it up on the gunwale where we measured its length and inserted a tag next to its dorsal fin before returning it to the water. If caught again, the fish will now provide valuable information to biolo-

gists managing the fishery. The history of tagging fish goes back a long time as scientists use tags to monitor animal movements as well as growth rates.

Atlantic salmon are one species where a lot of information has been gathered by tagging. When fish which had been tagged in North America began showing up in catches from Greenland, another piece of the puzzle on the movement of these fish was completed. Biologists have several types of tags available to them. The most popular tag for

trout and salmon is the carlin tag, a small piece of plastic about a quarter of an inch long, which contains a number and a return address. Another type of tag is the floy, often referred to as a spaghetti tag because it resembles a short length of pasta.

Various dyes have also been used to mark fish. Fin clipping is a long term marking method often used. Since fish have fins for a purpose — the paired fins, the front pectorals and the pelvics in the back are used for swimming, and the single anal fin is used in reproduction; the female inserts it in the redds to check if it is deep enough — these fins are not removed. The fin usually clipped is the adipose fin, the small fin located on the back just before the tail. A paper punch can also be used to make a hole in a fin, but it is a short term mark as they quickly grow over.

Tagging is not limited to trout and salmon. Fisheries managers also use tagging to collect information on commercial species such as cod, haddock, and flounder as well as sharks and tuna. While traditional tagging methods continue to be the main technique used, technology has made some major advances. Tuna tags for example now can be attached to fish which are caught by commercial fishermen and released. These tags remain on the fish for a period of time, up to several months.

While attached to the fish they collect information on movement, how deep it swims as well as the water temperature. Since it is unlikely these fish may be caught again, the tags eventually detach and float to the surface and transmit the information they have collected to a satellite, which in turn sends it to the lab. This type of technology doesn't come cheap, but with a fish and fishery as valuable as tuna, spending several thousand dollars on a tag is a good investment if it improves management of the resource. ♣

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.



Hunters make the Difference

Government studies cannot replace the valuable information hunters provide when they submit report cards and biological samples.

Depending on which animals you are hunting, there are different reporting requirements. Some programs require hunter reporting by law, others ask hunters to contribute voluntarily. Failure to comply with mandatory reporting or specimen submitting requirements may result in enforcement action.

For detailed information about hunter reporting see page 35 of the 2006 Nova Scotia Hunting & Furharvesting Summary of Regulations booklet you received as part of your licence, or on the web visit www.gov.ns.ca/natr/hunt/regulations/

A no-kill report is just as important as reporting a successful hunt.

Remember, effective management of hunted species requires the participation of hunters.

Are You Doing Your Part?



NOVA SCOTIA
Natural Resources

TODAY'S RESOURCES, TOMORROW'S LEGACY

Minister Announces Off-Highway Vehicle Advisory Committee

By Natural Resources/Health Promotion and Protection

Natural Resources Minister David Morse has announced the appointment of an off-highway vehicle ministerial advisory committee, created as part of the province's Off-Highway Vehicle Action Plan.

The committee includes 14 voting members and five ex-officio members. Three vacant positions – to represent the Union of Nova Scotia Municipalities, the Association of Municipal Administrators of Nova Scotia and the off-highway vehicle industry – will be filled soon after the committee meets for the first time.

"I'm extremely thankful that these Nova Scotians are willing to share their time and expertise," Mr. Morse said recently. "These individuals will provide advice and guidance as we look to promote further safety training and trail development. We've set out an ambitious plan, and this committee is key to making it happen."

"We have assembled a group of experts who will provide leadership and knowledge on how we can continue to protect the health and safety of off-highway vehicle riders in Nova Scotia," said Barry Barnet, Minister of Health Promotion and Protection. "I join the Minister of Natural Resources in thanking these individuals for taking the time to support our work in making off-highway vehicle use a safe and fun activity for all Nova Scotians."

The committee members include:

- Laurie Cranton, Margaree Centre, chair
- Glenn Joudrey, Kingston, vice-chair;
- Dave Fraser, Upper Sackville, representing the ATV Association of Nova Scotia;
- Jamie Wolverton, Halifax, representing the Snowmobile Association of Nova Scotia;
- Peter Doucette, Truro, representing the NS Off-Road Riders Association;
- James Vance, Cole Harbour,

representing the Nova Scotia Trails Federation;

- Raymond Plourde, Halifax, representing the Ecology Action Centre;
- Mike Howlett, Truro, representing the Colchester Regional Hospital;
- Paul D'Eon, Stillwater Lake, representing the safety training;
- David Barrett, Lower Sackville, private landowner;
- Angela Chisholm, Hubbards, representing the Tourism Industry Association of NS;
- Robert Connell, Cambridge, representing enforcement officers;
- Roger King, Yarmouth, member-at-large;
- Laura Barkhouse, Lunenburg, member-at-large. ☞

Further information on the committee's mandate is available on the website at www.gov.ns.ca/natr/ohv



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Cold Weather Safety Checklist

As the temperature drops, the risk of illness and injury rises. To protect yourself and loved ones this winter, Sarah Tattersall, cold weather specialist for 3M Canada has these tips:

Dress appropriately

Check weather forecasts before heading out — hypothermia and frostbite can occur quickly, especially among children and seniors. Layering loose fitting, lightweight clothing is the best option. Look for materials with breathable, moisture-resistant Thinsulate insulation for warmth without the bulk.

Fight the Flu

Cold and flu germs are easily spread from the hands. Wash or sanitize your hands after touching public objects like handrails or bank machines and after han-

dling money. A hand sanitizer like 3M's Avagard D helps eliminate germs that cause winter viruses.

Repel the elements

Water repellent products like Scotchgard create a durable water barrier that repels moisture, snow, dirt and stains to help keep your clothing and sports gear drier, cleaner and looking newer longer. Ideal for winter boots, ski wear, back packs and more.

Protect your skin

Cold and dry winter weather can rob your skin of much needed moisture. Products like Nexcare Skin Crack Care are easy to apply and designed to improve the look and feel of dry, itchy and uncomfortable skin.

Be seen

Blowing snow and ice, combined with long, dark days substantially reduce visibility. Innovations like Scotchlite reflective material help you to be seen at dawn, dusk, or night, in all weather conditions. Look for outerwear that incorporates this reflective material for outdoor activities like shoveling or even just walking the dog.

Slow down

This time of year is synonymous with slipping, tripping and falling. Take your time getting to your destination to avoid a spot on the winter injury list. ❄️

News Canada

How To Avoid Problems With Black Bears

By Department of Natural Resources

For those who choose to reside in a rural area, increased interaction with wildlife is bound to occur. Real black bears aren't the cuddly critters portrayed in cartoons. They are large, powerful animals that should be treated with caution and respect.

Black bears are abundant here and can be found in most areas of the province. Normally shy, they avoid human contact, but will venture into settled areas in search of food when natural food sources are scarce. Their quest often results in property damage and unwanted encounters with people. Nearly all problem bear situations are the result of opportunity — the availability of crops, human food or food waste.

Bears are intelligent and curious. They are resourceful and persistent when it comes to locating and acquiring food. When enticed by the smell of something to eat, bears will overturn garbage cans, green carts and bird feeders, break into buildings or vehicles, and damage crops, orchards and beehives. If a bear is successful at obtaining food, it will continue to return, and in the process will become increasingly less afraid of people. Relocation of these 'spoiled' bears is seldom

successful as there are few areas in Nova Scotia where they can be released and not become someone else's problem.

Practicing some preventative steps can reduce the odds of attracting bears around your house and property, your campsite or when traveling in the woods.

At Your Rural Home

Store garbage indoors or in metal bear-proof containers. On collection day, put garbage out as close to pick up time as possible. If you're going to miss collection day, take garbage to the disposal site before you leave. Never put meat, fish, bones or seafood shells in the compost. Turn compost often to prevent odors and hasten decomposition. Apply lime to reduce odour. Keep your green cart in a shady area away from forest cover. Put meat or fish scraps in a plastic container or bag and store in the freezer until collection day. Rinse your cart periodically.

Keep barbecue grills clean and free of grease. The smell of animal fat and barbecue sauce may attract a hungry bear. Store the barbecue indoors if possible. If pets are fed outside, remove spillage and leftovers promptly. Remove bird feeders once their natural food sources are available. If you continue bird feeding, and if



Black bear, Courtesy of US Fish & Wildlife Service, National Image Library

Continued on page 15



Annual Fundraising Banquet Another S

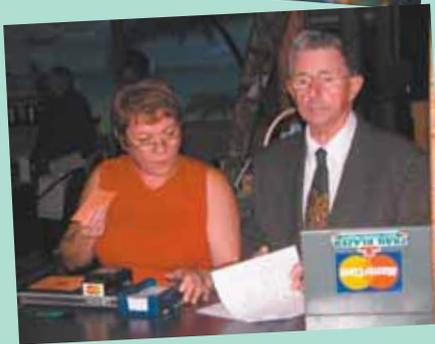
By *Tony Rodgers*

The Federation would like to thank the following companies and individuals for making our first banquet a huge success.

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*Photos courtesy of W.J. Woods,
Lightsmith Photography.*



Half Truths Send The Wrong Message

By Tony Nette

As a government employee I strive to promote true and factual information. That is at times a challenge – not that the facts are hard to find but providing all the relevant details on a subject takes up space and time, and may bog down all but the most keen reader or listener. If the medium is TV or radio, time provided to fully enlighten the audience is often not available. Magazine articles, on the other hand, are rarely limited by time. Although there are space restrictions, it is still important to present all the key factors. Omitting relative and key points is an injustice to the audience and often leads them to form inappropriate opinions, which become further misinterpreted after debating with others.

In the following two examples, I am not saying the authors were deliberately misleading, but perhaps more time should have been dedicated to researching the topic before promoting themselves as an authority on the subject. Alternatively, perhaps these authors are guilty of hearing what they want to hear and consequently conveying only half truths. You be the judge.

1. “Is the Sunday hunting ban defensible in a court of law?” In this article, Jim Gourlay, Editor-in-Chief/Publisher of Eastern Woods & Waters, paints government as the bad guy, by stating, “By restricting hunting and not other activities, governments are sending a not-so-subtle message to hunters and non-hunters alike that there is something wrong with hunting, that it isn’t as legitimate an activity.” (Vol. 22 No. 5 Page 2)

Though Gourlay alludes to Sunday hunting being permitted “... to varying extents ...” in other Canadian jurisdictions listed, he fails to explain the extensive limitations on Sunday hunting in most of these jurisdictions. Generally, the more heavily populated an area, the less likely hunting on Sunday is permitted. And unlike Nova Scotia, many provinces/territories to the west have extensive areas of very low human settlement where competition for space and land use is extremely low.

Another point of interest and relevance is Gourlay’s statement that, “Bans on Sunday hunting treat hunters as second-class citizens.” What Gourlay did not include in that statement is that the Nova Scotia Federation of Anglers & Hunters (formerly the NS Wildlife Federation) has debated the Sunday hunting subject on numerous occasions, and each time has rejected the idea of recommending the adoption of Sunday hunting to government. No doubt many members would like the opportunity, but they have taken into consideration the rest of Nova Scotians and their interest in having one day a week during the fall when they can walk in the woods, and not have to worry about encountering hunting activities. Further, many hunters feel that if they were to push for Sunday hunting, the ensuing public debate may very well result in further loss of opportunity.

Nova Scotia’s restriction on Sunday hunting has been law since 1908. If in the future government receives a request from the Federation of Anglers & Hunters to allow Sunday hunting, we would review the matter, including the experiences of other jurisdictions, before making a decision.

2. Another example of an author presenting a biased view can be found in the same issue of Eastern Woods & Waters (page 5). Here, on the issue of camp leases and ATV access to the Tobetic Wilderness Area, author Blake Milbury states that as a result of a moose study in the Tobetic, Tony Nette (that’s me) “...found that ATVs had no influence in the decline of the (moose) herd.”

That statement may not be untrue but it is definitely misleading. We actually chose the Tobetic as a study area because of its remoteness and that there would be no OHV related disturbance or access that would accommodate poaching. During the three year study we saw no evidence of ATV or snowmobiles use in the study area. Motorized recreational vehicles were simply not a factor in the area during the study period.

I normally wouldn’t respond to partial truths like those outlined in the aforementioned articles. As part of government you do get hardened to the sport of government bashing. However, it is hard at times to sit back and see subject matter twisted or only partially presented for the purpose of promoting the opinion of the author. ☹

Tony Nette is Manager of Wildlife Resources with the Department of Natural Resources Wildlife Division in Kentville, NS.

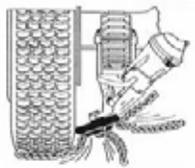
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Tobeatic Management Plan Released

By Department of Environment and Labour

Nova Scotia's Tobeatic Wilderness Area is now further protected by a comprehensive new management plan.

The plan protects the area's natural, cultural, and recreational features for future generations to use, enjoy and study. It lays the groundwork for improved partnerships and stewardship to help protect the outstanding qualities of Tobeatic Wilderness Area.

Tobeatic Wilderness Area is more than 100,000 hectares of land located just west of Kejimikujik National Park in the province's southwestern interior. It includes old growth forests, unique glacial landforms, and undisturbed wetlands. It is home to several species of wildlife, including the endangered Nova Scotia mainland moose and rare coastal plain flora. It is also a significant place to the Mi'kmaw people whose ancestors traveled in the region thousands of years ago.

"We are pleased that the preservation

of this remarkable example of Nova Scotia's natural heritage will be well-guided by this plan, today and into the future," Mark Parent, Minister of Environment and Labour, said recently.

The plan was developed with the cooperation of the Tobeatic Advisory Group and many Nova Scotians who shared their comments during two public consultations. More than 200 people attended six regional workshops. More than 250 written submissions were received.

The 26-member Tobeatic Advisory Group represented municipalities, industry, government, hunting and angling groups, and First Nations.

"I would like to thank the Tobeatic Advisory Group and the many Nova Scotians who shared comments that were useful in shaping the Tobeatic management plan," said Mr. Parent. Tobeatic Wilderness Area is to be managed as a unique place for wilderness recreation, research and study, and protection of nature. To ensure that protection, vehicle access in the area will be further limited.

Vehicle use may be considered only for private land holders, eligible researchers, and lease holders in the retirement program.

Campsite lease holders in the area will have two options available to them. They may participate in the current campsite lease retirement program. The program provides compensation and an opportunity to set up another lease on Crown land elsewhere. Or they may choose to continue to use their existing structures under a new wilderness camp license that will be valid for the lifetime of the license holder. License holders will be required to act as stewards of Tobeatic Wilderness Area. Access to their wilderness camps by vehicle will not be permitted. A new guide for planning wilderness travel in Tobeatic Wilderness Area is now available. It includes written information, photos, and a map. For more information about the guide and the Tobeatic management plan see the website at www.gov.ns.ca/enla 🐾

How To Avoid Problems With Black Bears...

continued from page 11

a bear has been seen in your neighbourhood, put feeders indoors at night and clean up spillage. Pick fruit and berries growing near your home that may attract bears. Even if you don't want the fruit, dispose of it before it attracts a bear's attention.

At Your Camp or Cottage

Make sure garbage containers have a secure bear-proof lid and are emptied frequently. Keep garbage containers away from dense forest cover. When leaving camp take the garbage with you. Keep the kitchen clean and well ventilated to remove cooking odours. Foods with long-lasting odours such as fish and bacon, should be cooked outdoors. Never dump

food waste or cooking fats near the camp. Never leave food that may spoil (meat, bread, fruit etc.) in your camp or cottage when you're not staying there. Periodically inspect windows, doors, and siding for signs of rot which can significantly weaken the structure.

When Hiking and Camping

- Watch for signs of bear activity – tracks, scat, claw marks, hair on tree bark, or overturned rocks and logs.
- Avoid areas bears may frequent – berry patches, rotting animal carcasses and garbage dumps.
- Make noise as you travel through the woods – talk, sing, carry a radio, wear a small bell, or rattle a pebble in an empty tin can.
- Keep dogs leashed. If running loose, they can lead a bear back to you or provoke an attack.
- Pitch tents in a row rather than a circle. That way if a bear wanders into your camp, it will have a clear escape route.
- Store food (and garbage) in your vehicle. Alternately, place in plastic bags and suspend the bags at least 4 metres (13 ft.) high, between trees which are located 100 metres (328 ft.) or more from your camp.
- Cook at least 50 metres (164 ft.) away

from tents. Wash dishes, storage containers and tin cans immediately.

- Do not burn food scraps or garbage in your fire pit. They seldom burn completely and may still be an attraction for bears.
- Clothing worn while cooking should be washed, stored in a vehicle, or placed away from your tent.
- Never store, cook, or consume food in your tent.

If You Encounter A Bear

- Stay calm.
- Try to keep up wind from the bear as you leave the area.
- Speak in a firm authoritative voice and slowly back away. Do not look the bear in the eyes.
- Leave escape routes open for the bear. If the bear begins to follow you, drop something - not food - to distract the bear as you move away.
- Do not make threatening gestures or sudden moves unless you are being attacked.
- Never run or climb a tree. Bears excel at both activities.
- If a bear attacks you, fight back with anything and everything you can, and make a lot of noise. Do not 'play dead'. Use pepper spray if you have it. 🐾



Comments Invited On Forest Sustainability Regulations

By Department of Natural Resources

Nova Scotians are invited to comment on proposed changes to forest sustainability regulations designed to increase the health of private wood lots and provide more silviculture treatment options and flexibility. Silviculture is the art of producing and tending a forest.

The proposed changes will allow more silviculture treatments for uneven-aged stand management and in the hardwood management program. The amendments will also create an intensive plantation category with higher standards and tending requirements.

The proposed changes will allow buyers, who are registered under the Forests Act as owners or operators of wood mills, or as exporters of harvested trees, with wood acquisition plans to carry deficiencies in private and industrial silviculture.

Changes to technical standards will:

- increase flexibility in fill planting by reducing planting requirement to 300 trees per hectare in even and uneven-aged stands;

- allow competition control treatments in hardwood stands;
- create an intensive plantation category with higher standards;
- simplify the technical requirements for the plantation density control treatment;
- create a new flexible standard for the crop tree release category;
- improve standards for selection management that allows a more flexible approach to move towards uneven-aged management for tolerant hardwood and softwood species.

"These changes are intended to improve long-term sustainability and provide increased flexibility for conducting even-aged and uneven-aged silviculture on Nova Scotia's private lands," said Natural Resources Minister David Morse. The regulations are administered by the Department of Natural Resources' forestry division.

All Nova Scotians, including woodlot owners, forestry operators, and registered buyers responsible for implementing wood acquisition plans, are invited to comment. Information about

silviculture treatments can be found at the department's online woodlot owners home study program at <http://www.gov.ns.ca/natr/extension/woodlot/>.

The forest sustainability regulations and a guide to the proposed amendments are available on the department website at <http://www.gov.ns.ca/natr/forestry/fsr> or by calling 1-902-893-5715.

Nova Scotians may send comments in writing to the Department of Natural Resources, Forestry Division, P.O. Box 68, Truro, N.S., B2N 5B8; fax at 1-902-893-6102, or e-mail: forestry@gov.ns.ca.

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A Sharp Knife is Safer

By Kirk McCormick

Keep your Hunting Knives, Bowie Knives and Survival Knives sharp! Sharp Hunting Knives, Bowie Knives and Survival Knives cut through things quicker making your cutting tasks less tiring. Less force is required to make a cut so the knife is less likely to slip and cut you. As we talk about knife sharpening here we are talking about heavy bladed outdoor knives like hunting Knives, Bowie Knives and Survival Knives.

A key point in sharpening hunting knives is to keep the original angle of the blade. You should be able to get an idea of the original angle by looking down the length of the blade, at the cutting edge from the front. The angle will vary based on what the purpose of the knife is for. Generally Hunting knives have a blade angle of 15 to 20 degrees. Heavier blades like those on Bowie Knives and Survival Knives have blade angles up to 30 degrees. Lansky and Timberline make knife sharpening kits that will help you maintain the proper angle as you sharpen.

There are a few choices on how to sharpen the blades on your hunting knives. If the blade is still in good condition and just needs to have the edge touched up you should use a natural stone like an Arkansas stone. You may need to start with a course stone and then finish with a finer grit stone. People find they get a better edge that stays sharper longer by using a natural stone. You can purchase stones that are to be used dry, or stones that need to be lubricated with oil or water.

If your hunting knives need some serious sharpening help, start with a Diamond sharpening stone. These stones tend to work on the blade faster. Then finish sharpening the blades of your hunting knives with a natural stone.

A word of caution. Some people have used a power-driven grinding wheel to sharpen dull hunting knives. This can cause excess heat and take the temper from your blade, making the blade brittle.

There are two basic styles of sharpening the blades on your hunting knives.

The first style of sharpening is using a circular motion. Start by holding the blade away from you at the proper angle. Run the blade in a clockwise motion on the stone until you have sharpened that side of the blade. Turn the blade over and repeat with a counter clockwise motion. An advantage to this method is the simplicity. The disadvantage is you have to be careful not to grind too much off one side of your blade. This will cause the cutting edge to be uneven and crooked.

The second style for sharpening your hunting knives is to use the entire length of the stone and sharpen the entire length of the blade with each stroke. Start with the knife blade edge facing away from you. Place the handle end of the blade on the end of the sharpening stone nearest to you. Push away from you, using the entire length of the stone and draw the entire blade across the stone so the tip of the blade swings off the stone at the far end. Make sure you keep a uniform pressure on the entire blade and hold the

correct angle and maintaining a uniform pressure.

How do you tell if your hunting knives are sharp? Some people want their hunting knives sharp enough to shave with. You can VERY CAREFULLY run your knife along your arm to see if it will cut the hair. Watch how much pressure you put on the knife or you could end up going to the hospital. We do not recommend this method. Another method, and the one I use, is to lightly and gently draw your thumb across (NOT ALONG) the blades of your hunting knives. Your thumb is usually sensitive enough that you can feel the sharp edge of the blade. A lot of people disagree with this method but it has worked for me and I have yet to cut my thumb. A third method that has been used for a long time is to see if the blade cuts paper. We do not recommend this method. Paper is basically wood that has been mashed together in a criss-cross pattern using chemicals and we feel this is hard on the blade. If you want to cut paper, use scissors.

Keep your hunting knives, bowie knives and survival knives sharp all the time. That way they will be ready to do the job you bought them for when the time comes. An added plus of spending the time at home getting a quality edge on your hunting knives is that should you find your blade needs a touch up in the field this can normally be accomplished quickly with a small pocket sharpener. Enjoy your time outdoors, Stay Safe, and always return home. 🍄

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About The Author

Kirk McCormick - I am the director of North American Enterprises, Inc a world wide internet marketing firm. I have hunted most of my life, and have about 20 years of law enforcement experience. For additional information you may reach me at nae@northamericanknives.com

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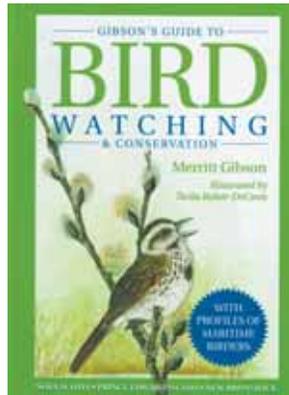
Books of Interest

Gibson's Guide to Bird Watching & Conservation

By Merritt Gibson

This in-depth look at the Maritimes' most common birds cover 31 species described by habitat, nesting habits and more. Readers also get a sense of the birding community and the work being done to preserve and protect our birds. This guide is perfect for anyone interested in birds and their behaviour, for experienced birders and amateurs alike.

ISBN: 1-55109-564-5; soft cover, \$24.95, Nimbus Publishing.

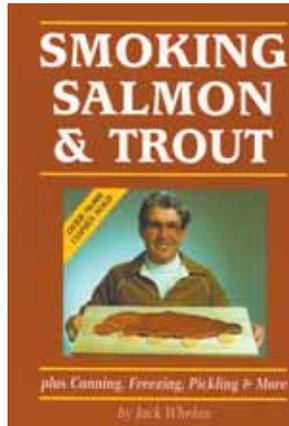


Smoking Salmon & Trout

By Jack Whelan

Everything you need to know from the moment you land a salmon or trout to the moment you serve it to your family or friends. Step-by-step instructions with more than 400 illustrations show you how to clean (fillet), smoke, freeze, can, and marinate or pickle, with more than 80 recipes included. This book is a must have for anyone interested in cold-smoking or preserving their own fish.

ISBN: 1-55017-302-2, soft cover, Harbour Publishing.

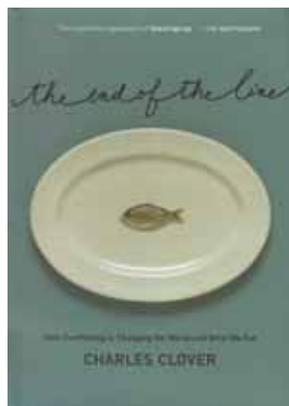


The End of the Line

How overfishing is changing the world and what we eat

By Charles Clover

Packed with nutrients and naturally low in fat, fish is the last animal we can still eat in good conscience. Or can we? In this vivid, eye-opening book, Clover argues that our passion for fish is unsustainable. Seventy-five percent of the world's fish stocks are now fully exploited or over-fished and the most popular varieties risk extinction within the next few decades. Rather than approaching overfishing as a purely environmental issue, Clover takes a closer look at what's inside a can



of tuna, a Filet-o-Fish sandwich from McDonald's, and the menu of a sushi bar, uncovering secrets that may surprise you. Most importantly he explains how consumers and politicians can do their part to ensure that future generations will enjoy fish as much as we do.

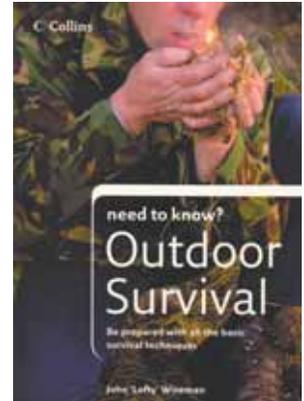
ISBN: 978-1-59558-109-9, hard cover, \$26.95, The New Press.

Need to Know? Outdoor Survival

By John 'Lofty' Wiseman

When surviving outdoors you live off the land for all your basic needs: food, water, warmth and shelter. You may choose to live like this, perhaps during a camping trip, or you may find yourself with no other option - you may be lost or stranded in a remote environment. Survival is as much a mental attitude as a matter of physical endurance and knowledge. This guide covers things like what to take with you, how to navigate and read weather signs, first aid tips, how to signal for rescue, how to find water, how to start a fire if you don't have matches and much more. It is full of information and tips to help you become self-sufficient outdoors and able to deal with difficulties.

ISBN: 0-00721665-3, soft cover, \$19.95, Collins.

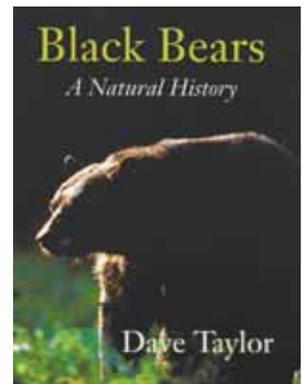


Black Bears A Natural History

By Dave Taylor

Complex and often misunderstood, black bears are a naturally shy, reclusive animal. From the Canadian tundra to the swamps of Florida and from the east coast of the continent to the west, Dave Taylor has studied all of North America's types of bear. Of the three species of bear on this continent, black bears are by far the most numerous and if you encounter a bear, it will most likely be a black bear. Fascinating creatures, this book is filled with facts about every nuance of their existence. The author strives to give readers a greater understanding of this species and its habitat so that curiosity and respect takes the place of fear.

ISBN: 1-55041-849-1, soft cover, \$34.95, Fitzhenry & Whiteside.



Nova Scotia's Salmon Enhancement Program

By Alan McNeill

The fall of 2006 ushered in the return of a familiar species of fish to the Frasers' Mills Hatchery in Antigonish County. Among the ranks of brook trout, sea trout, brown trout, rainbow trout and landlocked salmon swam some impressive-sized fish well known to Nova Scotia's anglers, but which have not been seen at the hatchery for a couple of decades. Four brood tanks containing Atlantic salmon from four different rivers in Nova Scotia sit in the middle of the hatchery with heavy feed bags holding down the covers to prevent these hearty fish from landing on the concrete floor. "Make sure they're well weighted down" says Darryl Murrant, Manager of the Hatchery, referring to the mesh covers on the brood tanks. Murrant knows from experience how these fish can jump. A total of 44 adult salmon and grilse were captured during October from the four rivers which were selected to initiate the Program: River Phillip, West River (Pictou), Mabou River and the St. Francis Harbour River.



Department of Fisheries and Aquaculture staff and volunteers from the Mulgrave and Area Lakes Enhancement Project collect broodstock from St. Francis Harbour River in Guysborough County.



Danny Ripley of the Cumberland County River Enhancement Association, holds up a 20 pound plus female salmon.



Biologist Tara Marshall holds a male salmon from River Phillip.

How these rivers were selected, the number of broodstock targeted, the locations for spawning and raising the fish and the stage they will be stocked out are all part of the plan for a new program for

the Inland Fisheries Division of the Department of Fisheries and Aquaculture. Funding for this program came about in the fall of 2004, when the Department's senior management made a presentation to Cabinet regarding the state of freshwater fishing in Nova Scotia, and in particular, the declining catches and angling participation in the Atlantic salmon fishery. This decline has been recorded throughout Atlantic Canada, and Nova Scotia has been particularly hard hit as evidenced by the declaration of the Inner Bay of Fundy stocks of Atlantic salmon as "endangered" under the Species at Risk Act. Some populations of salmon from rivers on the Northumberland Strait are holding their own, however, many other Nova Scotia rivers are in dire straits.

While sea run Atlantic salmon are managed by the Federal Department of Fisheries and Oceans, the former Provincial Conservative Government under Premier John Hamm, himself an avid angler, decided to take matters into Provincial hands. What developed over the next year was a plan to assist in the enhancement of selected Atlantic salmon populations by negotiating with DFO and our NGO partners, the Nova Scotia Salmon Association and several of its affiliates, as well as other watershed organizations.

The objective of the program was simple: To provide increased angling opportunities to angle Atlantic salmon.

Three conditions for candidate rivers were established 1) there exists (or the program creates the conditions for) an angling fishery, either catch and release or grilse retention, 2) there is a local volunteer group (NSSA affiliate, River Association, watershed stewardship organization etc.) 3) the watershed (river) is small enough to make an impact. With a budget of about \$300,000 for the program, it was recognized it could easily be swallowed up by one major river system with little chance of partitioning the benefits of the program throughout the Province. We also knew that DFO had current or recent programs operating in many of the major river systems in the Province. We wanted to make sure this program complimented rather than duplicated any work being done by the Federal government and its partners.

One River was an easy choice. The Aquatic Development Association for the Margaree has operated the salmon hatchery on the Margaree River since it was divested by the federal government. The Agriculture and Fisheries Minister at the time, Chris d'Entremont announced in 2005 that the province would provide \$50,000 per year for five years to help operate the hatchery which stocks Atlantic salmon in the Margaree River.

To prepare a list of candidate rivers in other parts of the province, we looked

Continued on next page

Nova Scotia's Salmon Enhancement Program...

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at all the Atlantic salmon rivers in each Salmon Fishing Area (the DFO management zones) with the exception of Area 22 which includes the endangered Inner Bay of Fundy stocks. Factors such as the status of the fishery (open, closed, catch and release only), presence of an active volunteer group, and of course the physical attributes of the river such as pH, summer temperatures, presence of competitors, dams or other obstructions, juvenile habitat etc. were considered. Fifteen candidates were presented to the NSSA and DFO for discussion and the list was further whittled down for logistical reasons, some slated for a start date sometime after 2006.

Six Rivers were eventually settled on, including the Mushamush River and the Sackville River in addition to those previously mentioned. Broodstock were not collected from the Mushamush in 2006, as there were salmon parr on hand at the Mersey hatchery which were stocked in the river in October. An additional 12,000 more of these fish will be stocked in the Mushamush as smolt in the spring of 2007. The Sackville River was selected by DFO for an enhancement program, and was a last minute "cut" from the program leaving four rivers from which to collect brood stock in 2006.

The number of male and female brood fish was calculated by first quantifying the rearing habitat we wished to enhance, and then applying the known production capacity for the river when operating at carrying capacity. Once we know the number of fry, parr or smolt we need, we can calculate the number of eggs required. By knowing the average size of females in the population, and the number of eggs per pound of female, we can set a target number of broodstock – male and female to capture. Two tributaries of River Philip had in 2005 been opened to juvenile salmon production for the first time in decades, by the removal of a dam and an impass-



Divers from the Dept. of Fisheries and Aquaculture deploy a seine net to capture salmon broodstock. (Photos courtesy of Alan McNeill)

able water fall. For these streams we hope to "jump start" the salmon population for a few years and then let mother nature take over. Other rivers show potential to produce more salmon, but need some help.

With a plan in hand, and the crew and equipment on standby, we waited for the fall rains to bring the salmon into the rivers. It didn't take long. Using a trap net in St. Francis Harbour River, and seine nets elsewhere, our crew of staff from the hatchery, Pictou office, field offices, and of course hard working volunteers, were able to meet almost all broodstock targets. We came up a couple of fish short in the Mabou River, but will hit that one first next year.

Most of the fish were transported back to Frasers' Mills Hatchery where they were held until ripe, then pair-wise mated with the eggs from each pair in separate trays. Salmon from St. Francis Harbour River were brought to the satellite hatchery operated by Bob MacDonald of the Mulgrave and Area Lakes Enhancement Project, where they were kept before transferring to Frasers

Mills. A total of 130,000 eggs were produced.

The Department would especially like to thank Danny Ripley, Bob MacDonald, Mike Nicholson, Geoff Niche, Bill Cardiff and many others who came out in the rain to help us out. We quickly realized that we could not have done half of the work without their assistance.

In the next issue of Nova Outdoors, Hatchery Manager Darryl Murrant will describe the upgrades made to the facility in the summer of 2006 to accommodate salmon, and provide an update on the program. 🍷

Alan McNeill is the Manager of Sportfish Extension.

Steve Streach
Councillor, District 1

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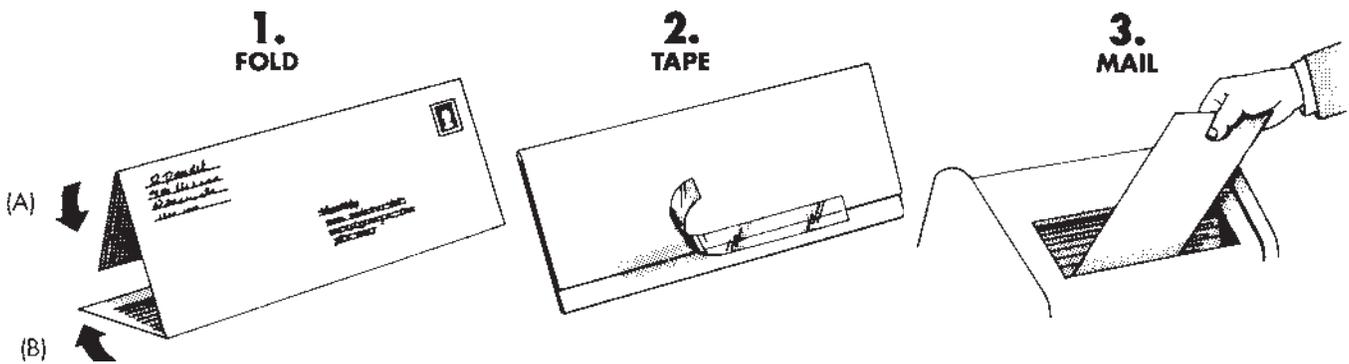


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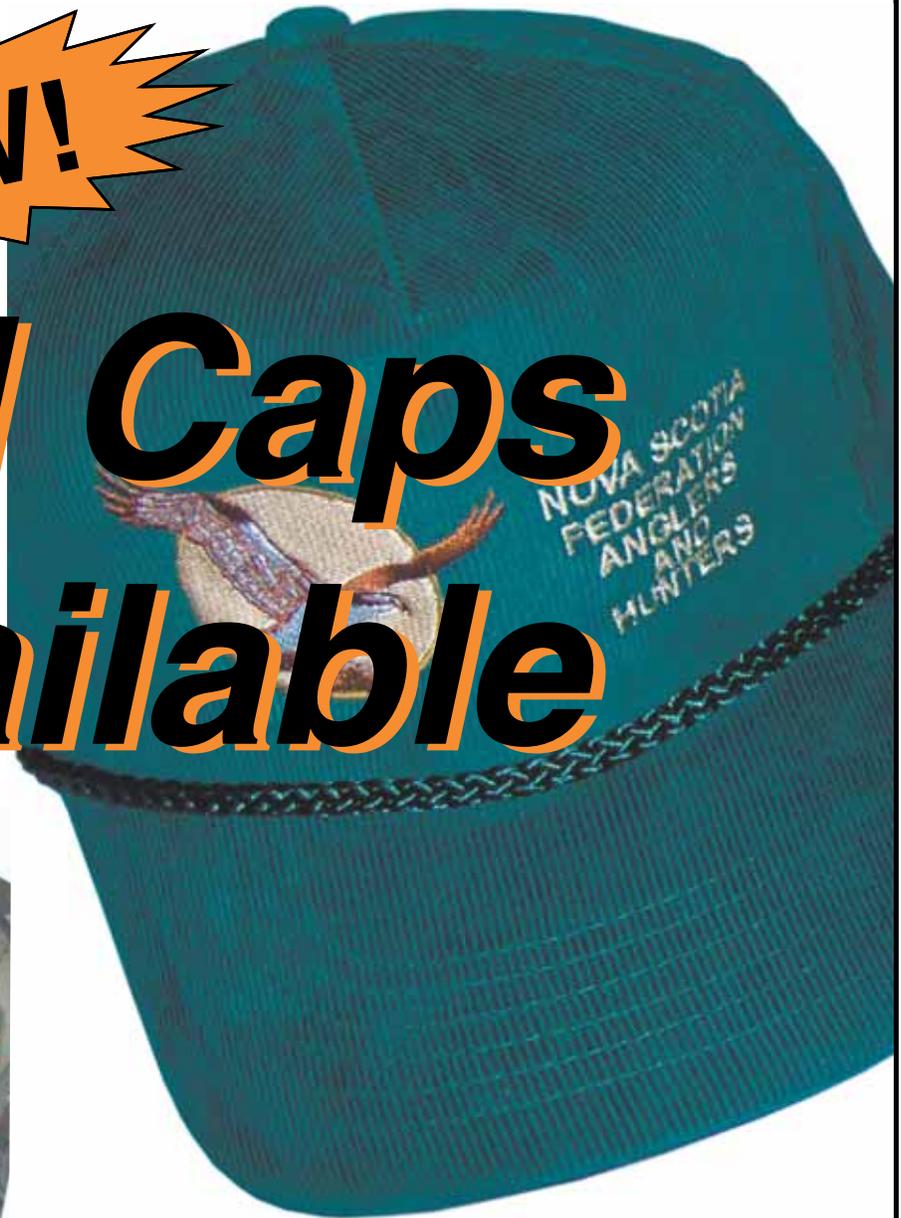
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