

The Maple Syrup

As a commercial fly tier it is always a challenge to balance demand with inventory and predict what flies are going to sell the best. The development of a "new" pattern is even more difficult. In fact many tiers don't bother and relegate new and effective patterns to their own use. There are hundreds of flies out there that remain secret and guarded like Fort Knox. To divulge the recipe of one such pattern might be grounds for ... well, you can just imagine.

I came across a pattern a few years ago while fishing in Baxter State Park, Maine that I had not heard of before. The park warden that introduced the fly to me gave me a bit of a history and suggested I go and meet the originator, who operated a fly shop just outside the park. After a few visits and several telephone conversations, the author of the Maple Syrup Nymph, Alvin Theriault and I have become friends. And contrary to popular opinion, Alvin would like the news of the Maple Syrup to spread. As a fellow commercial tier he believes it will be good for business, and he's probably correct.

I have experimented with this fly over the last two seasons and it is responsible for the largest Nova Scotia trout I caught in the 2002 season, and for several dozen caught in Newfoundland. This pattern has also been known to catch brown trout and landlocked salmon on a regular basis. Officially the Maple Syrup is a nymph pattern, but it can also be fished as a streamer making it all the more versatile.

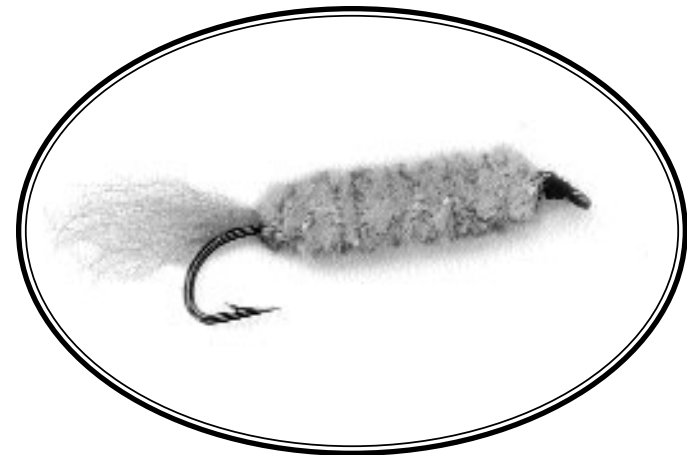
The Maple Syrup Nymph
by Alvin Theriault of Patten, Maine

Hook: Mustad 3665A No. 8 or 10
Thread: Black 6/0
Body: Size 2 Danville Rayon Chenille No. 41 Beige
(Tie the chenille thick for best results)
Tail: Yellow Calf Tail or Calf Body Hair

.... and the lucky TNS raffle winners are:

Don Nauss, Chester / Complete Fenwick fly rod outfit
Etta Parker, Halifax / Patagonia Fishing Vest
Jim Downey, Dartmouth / Camo Hunting Jacket
Ken Whalen, Halifax / Wildlife Print
Steve Hessian, Halifax / Diawa Algonquin 5 wt. Fly Rod
Rod Burns, Windsor / Golf Bag
Greg Giles, Dartmouth / Cortland 444 Fly line
Troy Hynes, Sackville / Fly reel, line & backing
John Clark Halifax / Fly Fishing note card set
Paul Branny, Halifax / Food Voucher

congratulations !!!



The Maple Syrup Nymph
by Alvin Theriault of Patten, Maine

Riffles & Pools

Dedicated to the preservation of Nova Scotia's trout

President's Musings

George Taylor

Recently it was suggested by someone that I cared more about trout fishing than I did about them. Of course I denied that, but I do believe we are all born with passions. Now if your passion is trout fishing then I also believe you are at its mercy. I suggest that we just all try to do our best to fit the rest of our lives around it.

Well the good news for trout this year was the cool water temperatures that held longer into the summer as well as the fall rains that put enough water in the tributaries to allow for spawning activities. Water quality and quantity play such an important roll in the health of the trout fishery. Lets hope it continues in the future.

TNS directors have been busy speaking up for trout at all levels; from programs at schools, discussion with farmers, to meeting with fisheries management staff and the Minister of Fisheries. As we move forward we see an attitude changed here and there and just know that eventually we will succeed. A special thanks to the TNS Directors for all their work, talents and dedication to the projects TNS has undertaken.

The enclosed brochure, *The Future of Trout in Nova Scotia* is a effort on your behalf that I hope you can all be proud of. The information is laid out to be informative. Give it a read and pass your copy along to other anglers. If you would like more copies please let us know. The brochure will be available to the public at next spring's Sport & Recreation Show. It will be given out to fishing license retail outlets in 2003. Inland Fisheries

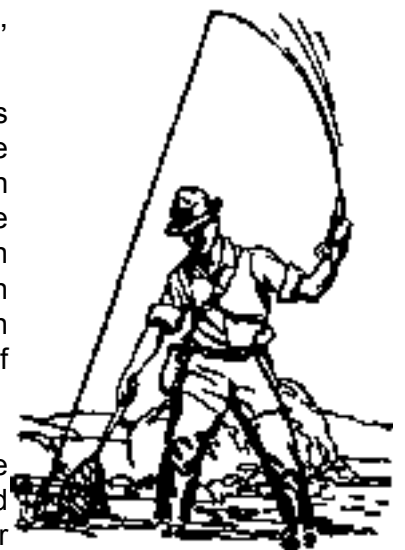
Did you miss the R&P summer edition well,

here's why. (editor)

It wasn't because I was away fishing all the time! Actually the main reason for combining the summer and autumn issues was a much anticipated meeting with the NS Minister of Fisheries.

You may remember the TNS Directors asked everyone to send a letter to the Minister over changes to the regulations governing East Taylor Bay. TNS Directors also sent a letter to the Minister (see page 4 this edition) asking for a meeting. For a variety of reasons the meeting date was moved and moved again until we finally were able to meet in mid September.

This was an important meeting for the future of trout in Nova Scotia. Events are still unfolding, but we can tell you that TNS will soon be participating in the development of a trout plan for the entire province... for details see page 4.



Join Us, become a member of Trout NS

Yes, I want to be a member of Trout Nova Scotia and help insure an improved and sustainable trout fishery in the province for future generations. For more membership information or to send in your membership contact:

Reg Baird, Membership, Trout Nova Scotia, P.O. Box 22, Clementsvalle, N.S. B0S 1G0
T 902-467-3126 F 902-467-0106 e mail: reg.baird@ns.sympatico.ca www.troutnovascotia.ca

Associate (under sixteen): \$ 6.00
Regular Member : \$ 15.00

Name: _____

Family Membership: \$ 20.00

Address: _____

Corporate Membership: \$ 60.00

Postal Code: _____

New Mailing Address for TNS:

P.O. Box 8442 Station A
Halifax N.S. B3K 5M2



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The Executive meets the second full week of each month.

Rifles & Pools is published four times per year. Deadlines for 2002 submissions are: February 2, April 6, June 1, September 28.

The Editor reserves the right to edit for length and clarity.

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Chain Pickerel continue to spread

First appearing in three Digby County lakes in 1945. The Chain Pickerel has been illegally introduced to 78 known locations in the province. Once they are introduced to a lake, they grow rapidly for the first couple of years living extensively on local trout and perch populations.

Earlier this year, Provincial fisheries biologists confirmed that chain pickerel have been introduced in Egg and Kinsac lakes, Halifax County; Path Lake, Queens County; and Scotts Lake, Yarmouth County.

Shortts Lake, near Truro, was the most easterly fresh water lake to hold the fish until their discovery in Black Lake, Pictou County, in 1998. Shortts no longer has trout fishing. Black Lake, a headwater lake for the East River New Glasgow used to be a good speckled trout lake that had a diversity of fish species. That is until the pickerel showed up. Since then trout have not been seen in Black Lake. Along with the trout, perch and minnows have also disappeared.

Inland Fisheries staff used electroseining gear in 1998 and estimated the number of pickerel in Black Lake to be about 1,100. They removed about 450 fish that year, some weighing as much as 1.25 kilos.

Anglers recieved news of another disaster in the summer of 2002 when it was discovered that chain pickerel are now in Lake William one of a series of lakes making up the Shubenacadie system. "The Shubie" has been an important angling watershed that stretches from Halifax Harbour to Minas Basin on the Bay of Fundy. Anglers have valued the system for its small mouth bass, striped bass, land locked salmon, trout, shad, gaspereau and smelt.

In Nova Scotia it is illegal to move live fish from one lake to another or to use goldfish, perch, pickerel, smallmouth bass or brown bullhead as bait. There is no bag limit on pickerel and anglers are encouraged to catch and kill as many as they can.

Trout Nova Scotia

TNS is the leading advocate for the trout fishery in Nova Scotia. Our volunteers work with government and other organizations towards program and policy development that positively impacts trout, trout habitat and sustainable trout fishing practices. Our purpose is to ensure an improved and sustainable trout fishery in the province of Nova Scotia for future generations.



Photo © James Steeves

Questions & Answers with Reg Baird

- Q.** At what water temperature do brook trout most actively feed?
A. In a study on brook trout conducted in 1957, N.S. Baldwin found that when food was readily available, at 55f or 13c brook trout would consume as much as 50% of their body weight and gain as much as 16% of their body weight in a week. The fish in the study were fed a diet of minnows only.
- Q.** Does temperature change affect feeding?
A. It most certainly does. In the study just mentioned the trout were kept for four week periods at temperatures of 5c, 9c, 13c, 17c and 21c. When introduced to each new temperature change, the trout went off their feed for a period of from three to six days.
- Q.** How much will a brook trout grow in a year?
A. It depends on water quality and availability of food. In one brook that I have been studying in Kejimikujik National Park an average brook trout grows 14 cm and gains 70 grams in it's first year, grows 5.7 cm and gains 60 grams between its first and second year, grows 4.9 cm and gains 107 grams between its second and third year, grows 4.1 cm and gains 127 grams between its third and fourth year and grows 4.4 cm and gains 191 grams between its fourth and fifth years. Should it live, it will grow 2.0 cm and gain 105 grams between its fifth and sixth years.
- Q.** How do trout respond to different fly types presented at different temperatures?
(Editor's note: Reg's trout research didn't permit him time to reply this question, but he did give an interesting reply.)
A. I didn't have time for the question of temperature and fly type. The temperature today (late September) was 54f and the fish wanted the fly on the surface and they would only come once. Without going into great detail 55f on the descending scale is not as productive as 55f on the ascending scale.



TROUT DID YOU KNOW? with Gary Corbett

In the last issue we looked at the external features of a trout and discussed their functions. In this issue we will explore what's inside a trout. The next time you retain a trout you might find it interesting to have a look using the following description. Remember to keep the fish very cold as the soft tissues break down very quickly when it is warm.

Carefully cut the fish open using a sharp knife (cut from the anus to the bottom of the jaw, taking care not to cut into the organs). Now, lay it on it's side and carefully cut upwards on each end to produce a flap that can be pulled up to view the internal organs. You may have to then cut away the transparent membrane which encloses the organs. Use something to probe with and look for the swim bladder which is a thin sack located in the upper body cavity below the backbone. Fish can inflate or deflate the swim bladder to affect their buoyancy; if they wish to stay on the bottom they force all air out of the bladder. If you have ever seen a trout burp this is what it is doing, burping air out of the bladder! If they want to suspend themselves at a particular depth, they will inflate the bladder just enough to accomplish that.

The next most interesting organs are the reproductive organs found under the intestines. The male sperm sac or gonad will be flaccid white while the female egg sacs or ovaries will be more orange; eggs may or may not be present and visible. The dark almost black strip under and along the backbone is, believe it or not - the kidney and runs the whole length of the body cavity. The kidney regulates fluid volume, mineral composition and acidity in the body. This is a particularly important organ in trout. If the fish goes to sea it must regulate the amount of salt in the body through excretion.

The digestive track can be investigated by starting at the mouth and following it along to the anus. The first part of the stomach is the cardiac stomach where digestion begins. Next you will see a sac with finger-like projections called the pyloric caeca. These increase the overall internal area of the stomach allowing for improved absorption of nutrients and also are involved in salt and water balance. Following this are the intestines where more nutrients are extracted.

Fish also have a spleen which can be seen by lifting the stomach. It is reddish and found at the end of the cardiac stomach. Its functions to filter out infectious organisms and recycle red blood cells. The liver is found in front of the stomach and is important in the digestion of fat. Fish also have a gall bladder which is a darker tissue on the liver itself.

Now for the prime organ - the heart which is almost in the mouth. Move the liver and you will find it. The heart and liver are close to the gills to produce the best blood pressure possible while the liver filters the blood and the blood absorbs oxygen from the gills. Fish hearts are only 2 chambered while our hearts and the hearts of all mammals are 4 chambered. Blood is collected from throughout the body in the small atrium and then pushed into the ventricle. From the ventricle blood goes to the gills for fresh oxygen. While you are in there - cut away the backbone and also look at the muscle arrangements.

Now you are done and now you know. Time to fry up that fish!

TAiLS from the waters

by Claude Cochrane

FLY FISHING FROZEN WATERS

I smiled as I passed Little Turtle Lake on my way to Junky Lake Deadwaters. Turtle was where I first experienced fly fishing frozen waters. Back then, I had heard of trout taking fly under the ice but was unfamiliar with the procedure, so I was prepared to "wing it" as the expression goes.

Realizing I must have a tool to cut through the ice I settled on an axe rather than a saw and encased all but the last "bit of bit" in rubber, this of course to soften the sound of my chopping. This was the only addition to the standard equipment I carried in my pack. Reaching the long narrow deadwaters I found the ice to be thicker than anticipated. I really had my work cut out for me (cutting the ice, that is).

I placed my fly line and some backing about 125 feet down the centre of the deadwater, then scratched a mark along the line to keep my cutting on course. Finally, five hours later, a trench 16 inches deep, averaging 7 inches wide was completed. When cutting the trench I made the section wider in front of my casting station and gave the walls a gentle 5:1 slope for easy landing of any fish caught. I was now ready to test the waters. The 7 inch trench 120 feet away looked like a black line on the silver ice surface. My not wanting to spook a fish was the reason I chose that distance as my target area.

Not having cast since September my accuracy was not so good. Casts number one and 2 landed on the cut edge. My next cast settled nicely in the trench at about 120 feet well into my backing. As I slowly retrieved my fly the feeling was wrong. I walked down to the fly and saw that the trench had skimmed over, leaving my fly high and dry. I skimmed away the thin ice and hurried to make a second cast. Same thing, the trench had again skimmed over. I opened my pack and removed my portable heater, with it pointed toward the target area, I soon had open water. My next cast nicely trenched. I gave it one tiny twitch when a fish "smashed it". My reel screamed as my backing disappeared. Tightening the drag I managed to turn the fish. As it raced back and forth the outer covering on my line was ripped to shreds on the rough edges of the trench. Ribbon-like strips filled the air as the massive fish continued to battle.

Finally the fish was in front of me, the taut line during the battle had broken open the remainder of the trench. A hugh swirl sent showers of shell ice over the entire area. I eased my prize up the gentle slope, made a couple of quick measurments, removed my fly and slipped the fish back in the water none the worse for wear. I probably will never fly fish frozen waters again due to the tremendous amount of work involved. Having said that, knowing that 7 to 8 pound trout existing in our waters may be cause for some re-thinking.

For those of you that plan to try this method, the three main requirements are: number one, pay strict attention to all existing regulations, numbers two and three, a strong back and a weak mind.

On my way back home, past Little Turtle Lake, I again smiled.

HOOK

Help Outfit Our Kids

Project Hook Launched

A new TNS initiative was successfully launched last Spring at the Chester Middle School when several TNS Directors and members put on a program for students and teachers. "Project Hook" focuses on school age children with the purpose of teaching environmental stewardship, outdoor ethics and nature appreciation through a range of presentations and hands on activities such as casting courses, fly tying demonstrations, wildlife carving, classroom fish rearing & release, and watershed guided walks.

If you would like to help out with the next presentation please contact project organizer Tom Lee or Claude Cochrane at: (Tom) 902.475.3502 tcllee5@yahoo.com

TNS bits 'n bites

~TNS has been asked to provide input during ongoing treaty negotiation process between federal & provincial governments and the Mi'kmaq of Nova Scotia.

~TNS is monitoring waste disposal site development proposals for a site adjacent to the Schubencadie River System.

~TNS "Future of Trout in Nova Scotia" brochure completed and ready for distribution.

~TNS participates on Acid Rain Mitigation Committee of NS Salmon Association. As of September 02, the West River Sheet Harbour was selected as a pilot project for liming for acid rain mitigation.

~ TNS prepares for input to new trout management plan.

Cornwallis River Wins Nomination

In the news again, the Cornwallis River in Nova Scotia's Annapolis Valley gained national attention following TNS President George Taylor's recommendation that the river be nominated as one of Canada's Top Ten Most Endangered Rivers. Sadly the Cornwallis won a berth on Earthwild International's first annual list. Earthwild is a conservation society based in British Columbia.

Taylor's dogged interest in the Cornwallis reaches back a lot of years to a time when he enjoyed the river's wonderful brown & brook trout fishery that has since declined. The state of the Cornwallis is dismal, a public health disaster waiting to happen. On many occasions, high fecal coliform counts have prevented use of river water for crop irrigation, livestock watering and recreation. Many communities use the river for sewage treatment discharge. Also there are more than 260 farms located in the Cornwallis watershed contributing contamination from livestock manure, chemical run-off and habitat destruction through soil erosion and sedimentation.

The demands for the river's water are on the increase especially during the dry summers of recent years. Indicative of the Provincial Government's grasp of the situation, officials at one point allocated 113% of the river's water flow for agricultural use. Water is a critical resource that we cannot make more of.

By bringing national attention to the situation Taylor hoped to change the do nothing attitude of the Province and local authorities. A number of community groups that serve as watch dogs for the river welcome the attention. They have been working with the farming community on ways to repair the damage. Support from the Province is still lacking. We all hope that it will not take another Walkerton in our backyard to change the situation.

www.troutnovascotia.ca

A T V ' S here to stay, but will common sense prevail ?

After nearly 500 complaints from the public, the RCMP and the NS Department of Natural Resources have finally started a program that targets ATV users who do not obey the law. A team of eight RCMP officers plan random sweeps with a zero tolerance, no exceptions policy to enforce transportation and environmental protection regulations.

Complaints have included destruction of private and Crown property, illegal use of roads and beaches, operating without a helmet, improper lighting, unregistered vehicles, underage users, and destruction of the environment.

Politics, Fish & the Future

For more than two years residents of Northwest, Southwest & Tilly Coves, St. Margaret's Bay fought establishment of a finfish farm on the grounds that it would pollute the water and directly impact traditional fisheries. In the end, Aquafish Technology was granted a license to operate a seven acre finfish farm. (See Spring 02 R&P page 2) NS Supreme Court, Assoc.Chief Justice Michael MacDonald heard the case and concluded "there is nothing ... to suggest that the Minister (Fage) acted unreasonably in making his, albeit highly controversial decision." The judge also dismissed a request to tighten and extend the conditions imposed on the license.

When local residents appealed the decision, the judge recognized that the NS government was using its policy to "promote this fledgling industry even in the face of intense community opposition." He also said that the government was not acting in bad faith as the residents had argued. The Minister for Aquaculture, Ernie Fage, had been advised by his staff to approve the fish farm to make a political point. Memos to the minister from his staff include the following: "A positive response will curtail momentum of those who simply don't want aquaculture in their yard; issuing this site will increase investor confidence in the Nova Scotian aquaculture industry (since) access to new sites has been identified as the #1 impediment to future growth of the industry; the department has been pressuring the (federal) Dept. of Fisheries & Oceans to be fair to aquaculture in Nova Scotia and allow it to develop. Approving this site in the face of strong local opposition will demonstrate to the federal government that we talk the talk and walk the walk".

Opponents to the license felt that the environmental screening process never measured the real environmental impact and that it was a political decision from the start. They felt that without evaluating the environmental evidence, the court has supported the right of government to make this a political decision. It took over \$20,000 to fight the case. The community did a lot of fund raising and were encouraged by the numbers of people and companies that stepped forward to meet their need. The small surplus of raised funds (\$141.51) will now go towards water testing of the site and surrounding areas in order that future comparisons may be made. In their closing remarks, representatives of the communities want people to ask their politicians for a moratorium on finfish aquaculture for an indefinite period in order that a truly independent environmental evaluation and study on coastal communities affected by fish farms be conducted. They also wish to thank everyone who helped to support the court challenge.

Exerted from information provided by:
Phil Lamont & Peter Cobbold,
Co-Chairs, The Committee to Stop Application 1169

LETTERS , to share *Exerts from letters to NS Minister of Fisheries*

June 14, 2002.

Re: Regulation Changes 2002 East Taylor Bay

Dear Minister Fage,

After the positive steps taken by your Department in 2001 to establish a few Special Trout Management areas in Nova Scotia. It is with great disappointment that I must write this letter to you now.

TNS Directors and members worked long hours hand in hand with the staff of Inland fisheries to establish the Special Trout Management areas in Nova Scotia. It was rewarding and exciting for those of us interested in the stewardship of this important resource to finally see positive steps taken that would lay the ground work for a sustainable wild trout fishery in Nova Scotia.

The importance of the Special Trout Management Areas cannot be understated. We have received numerous letters from the trout fishing community throughout Nova Scotia and across Canada expressing disbelief in your decision to rescind the regulations on East Taylor Bay. Based on this response, we hope you will reconsider your decision.

The purpose of my letter is to request a meeting with you and two other representatives from the Trout Nova Scotia Board of Directors as soon as possible. We want to discuss with you the state of the trout fishery in this province with a focus on the future and what needs to be done to ensure a healthy wild brook trout fishery in Nova Scotia.

As Minister responsible for the future of the trout fishery we know you will have a keen interest in our discussions.

Signed, TNS President

Access to Timber lands

Trout Nova Scotia (TNS) has received several inquiries regarding road access to private lands that are currently gated. Both Taylor Lumber and Barrett Lumber have policies that permit access through a key system to their roads.

TNS has approached Bowater Forest Products Division to see if they would consider a similar arrangement. Jon Poter, General Manger has replied and will meet with the TNS Directors in the coming months.

All these companies have had problems with people dumping waste materials on their lands or damaging and stealing equipment when gates were opened for public access. In one case solar panels used to operate government water level monitors were stolen and the remote station trashed.

September 20, 2002.

Re: Sept 18 Meeting,
East Taylor Bay & Trout Management Plan

Dear Minister Fage,

Thank you for meeting with the Directors from Trout Nova Scotia and for the discussion concerning the future management of our province's trout resource. ...

We were pleased to hear that the scientific study Inland Fisheries Biologists conducted this past spring and summer on the East Taylor Bay watershed has confirmed what many of us thought in 2000 when Trout Nova Scotia recommended the area be protected as a Special Trout Management Area (STMA). As before, you have the continued support of TNS in regards to the STMA program.

Your commitment to complete a Trout Management Plan gives us hope for the resource.

During our meeting we requested Inland Fisheries Division develop a Trout Management Plan for Nova Scotia. A plan with an integrated approach and phased in implementation that provides for public education about the resource. We appreciate being given copies of the fourth draft of the NS Recreational Fishery Management Plan produced by Inland Fisheries Division in March 1997. Subsequent to our meeting

with you, we have reviewed this draft and feel that much more is needed to assure a bright future for trout. It is so very important that we all work together to lay out a management plan which ensures the few remaining special trout areas are treated with care and respect.

Your commitment to complete a Trout Management Plan gives us hope for the resource. We understand that Inland Fisheries will have a final draft trout plan ready for release and discussion at the Spring 2003 RFAC meetings around the province. A schedule of public consultation will follow in 2003 with the final plan being implemented in the spring of 2004.

We are most eager to have a good Trout Management Plan that all Nova Scotian anglers can be proud of. The Directors of Trout Nova Scotia look forward to working with your Department towards this goal.

Signed,
TNS President

Lake O'Law Brook Habitat Restoration Update by David Fram

The Project

Trout Nova Scotia and the Margaree Salmon Association have formed a partnership to increase trout and salmon stocks in Lake O'Law Brook through habitat restoration. The brook is a valuable spawning stream and nursery for the Margaree River, but its capacity is diminished due primarily to loss of habitat. Initial water quality assessments of the brook indicate that this site has tremendous potential for improvement and long term productivity.

In the Brook section from Heart of Hart's downstream to the Swimming Hole, fourteen sites requiring restoration have been identified by DFO Inland Waterway's biologist, Charles MacInnis. Considerable erosion has occurred along the banks of the brook where there are insufficient trees and shrubs. The brook is becoming wider and slower with a loss of deep pools and spawning gravels. Redd counts in one section of the brook have dropped from eleven redds to three indicating a reduction in spawning activity. DFO and the Province of Nova Scotia coordinated some electro - seining to determine trout and juvenile salmon counts in two areas destined for restoration and other areas not included in the restoration plan. This will help evaluate the restoration work. Preliminary feedback indicates a good number of salmon fry, few parr and a few juvenile trout in the proposed restoration areas.

Funding

Adopt a Stream has thus far provided the lion's share of funding with support from Trout Nova Scotia and the Margaree Salmon Association. Ten individuals have also provided funding and donations from American friends have also been received bringing the total funding to date to just under \$5000. Additional funding will be required to complete the planned work.

Progress

Permission to undertake the restoration work was granted by all land owners and permits to complete the work were issued by NS Dept of the Environment. "In stream" work began August 25th and four of the "in stream" structures are in place. Some rock fill work is required which is expected to be completed by volunteers. Three diverters are in place. Thirty - four meters of tree revetment with a bottom row of pinned logs and rock back fill is near completion.

Volunteers

Several volunteers have already donated work effort, product or services. Arrangements are in place with Mary MacNeil project co- ordinator for Heritage River HRDC Youth Services Program for eight youth volunteers to work on the project two days a week starting in September. Several trees and shrubs have been donated and scheduled for planting as the last component of work on sites requiring bank stabilization.

Project Team

Project Co-ordinators:
George Taylor Trout Nova Scotia & Dave Fram Margaree Salmon Association
Project Supervisor: Charles MacInnis
In Stream Work Supervisor: Scott Cook

You Can Help

The fourteen sites in the brook are only the beginning. The project is expected to continue for several years and work will continue as long as there is financial and volunteer support. Every dollar will help trout and salmon in Lake O'Law Brook. Donations over \$10 are eligible for a tax receipt. If you can help with a donation or volunteer time contact:

Trout Nova Scotia attn. George Taylor
or Dave Fram
P.O. Box 92 NE Margaree, NS B0E 2H0
tel 902 248-2241 tel 902 566-1109
E davidfram@islandtelcom.com

Please make donations payable to: "Lake O'Law Brook Restoration Fund"

Inquiries & feedback are welcomed.

