

Enforcement

Excerpt from new DFO Policy report. Enforcement

1. The Department prefers to prevent damage to habitat and avoid losses to the fisheries resource, rather than to take court action against offenders after the fact. However, when voluntary compliance fails to produce the desired objective, and the Fisheries Act is contravened and the habitats supporting fisheries resources are altered, destroyed or degraded, enforcement officers of the Department will carry out enforcement action.
2. Except in emergency situations where immediate, on-the-spot enforcement action is required, enforcement officers will, in the interest of fair treatment, make every reasonable effort to consult with the person or persons involved including other regulatory agencies, before enforcement action is taken, in order to obtain as much information as possible about alleged incidents.
3. The Governor-in-Council may make formal orders under Section 37(2) to modify, restrict or close works or undertakings. Before recommending such action, however, the Minister of Fisheries and Oceans shall offer to consult with the Minister of the Environment, for cases involving deleterious substances, and offer to consult with other federal departments and provincial or territorial governments that may be affected.
4. In critical situations where a violation is observed, and the offending party refuses to discontinue the action causing the violation, the equipment used in the commission of the offense may be seized, pursuant to Section 51 of the Act.
5. Officials of the Department will investigate fish kills, frequently in collaboration with officials of Environment agencies, and, where possible, ensure that action is taken to initiate mitigate measures and to eliminate the source of the problem. Alleged violators of the Act will be prosecuted when the evidence warrants.
6. Pursuant to the Memorandum of Understanding between Fisheries and Oceans and Environment Canada on the pollution control provisions of the Act, regional working agreements between the two Departments provide for coordinated enforcement of Section 36(3) violations.
7. In the event that discharges of deleterious substances are detected that present an immediate threat to fisheries, and no other government agency has initiated action, officials of Fisheries and Oceans will intervene directly by contacting the proponent and immediately advising appropriate regulatory agencies on required actions. Where necessary, the prohibition powers of Sections 36 and 79(2) will be used to stop the discharge as quickly as possible and to arrange for clean-up, if feasible. The Department will proceed with legal charges if the evidence warrants.
8. In situations where the Department becomes aware of a violation or potential violation that presents irreparable harm to fisheries resources, a court injunction may be requested under Section 41(4) to halt the work or undertaking.
9. Private citizens may initiate prosecutions under the habitat provisions of the Act. The Department will examine the circumstances surrounding each litigation and make recommendations to the Department of Justice concerning the public interest and the technical relevance of the case to the habitat provisions of the Act.
10. In cases where the courts have ruled a defendant guilty and where the damage to fish habitat can be corrected or remedied, officials of the Department or the Crown prosecutor may speak to sentence, urging the court to order restorative action.

Sport & RV Show, March 14 to 17



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Riffles & Pools



Dedicated to the preservation of Nova Scotia's trout

President's Musings

George Taylor

Most people record the coming of a new year with the change of the calendar. You know, Happy New Year! Blow some horns, raise a glass, grab a kissbla bla bla. Its hard to believe, that so many of us got enjoyment out of watching our TV and being entertained by all those fools freezing to death in the city parade square. As anglers, is that when we really get the feeling of a new year? I don't think so. I for one could take or leave the New Years count down.

There must be some that would agree with me when I say the true feeling of a new year really starts with that first spring fishing trip. What a great a feeling. Talking it up, organizing all the food, checking the rods and reels, and packing too much gear just like last year. It doesn't matter if you fish from a canoe, a motor boat, or from shore, whether you use bait, hardware, or fly, the feeling of that first spring trip is the same.

Yes it's a good feeling. Just picture the foam where the river dumps in or close your eyes and steal a vision of that school of beautiful Speckled Trout boiling to your chum of mayflies. O Baby, I for one just can't wait.

So my message to you is two-fold... first, please enjoy the "feeling" and as you make that very first cast say "Happy New Year". The second thing, take a minute, take a good look in the mirror and ask yourself, what have I done for those **beautiful Trout** today, this week, this year?

Tight Lines

GT



AGM Notice

March 28, 2002. Bedford Legion, 7PM

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 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: membership@troutnovascotia.ca www.troutnovascotia.ca

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The Executive meets Wednesdays
of the first full week each month.

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The Editor reserves the right to edit
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Wildlife Habitat Canada Stewardship Meeting

Jan 19, 2002 Truro NS

The following is a brief synopsis of the meeting by Bob Bancroft

Resource Stewardship was defined as a land ethic whereby people care for land, water and air as parts of the natural system. A Steward is committed to sustaining and enhancing the land, water and air for generations to come.

Wildlife Habitat Canada (WHC) told us that it has received government money to build stewardship, and it needs to take stock and direction which is why they are holding a series of meetings across Canada. The goal is to formulate a stewardship program dealing with conflicts / policies over the next ten years.

The group was divided into three breakout sessions based on their interests: 1) Forests, 2) Marine-River-Salmon & Parks & Protected Species were lumped, and 3) Fish/Hunt/Trap.

The fundamental questions raised in these sessions and in the general session were:

- 1) What do NGO's need to be more effective?
- 2) How do we move from random acts of stewardship to a coordinated, integrated system?
- 3) What should a stewardship support system look like?
- 4) What areas need the most attention?
- 5) Where are the biggest gaps?
- 6) How can we get landowners to be more aware and act?

One of their objectives was to compile a list of recommendations on how to best create a supportive environment for stewardship. They want to build NGO capacity to do this. So there is a system design aspect to their quest. The question of an existing organization who might take this on was raised. WHC and Canadian Wildlife Federation may be candidates.

Finally, the breakout groups went through a problem and solution exercise to identify constraints to stewardship efforts. We had to each fill out our versions and report to the group. More than half of my Fish/Hunt/Trap group were government employees, not NGO's.

For the record, the three obstacles I raised on our behalf were:

- 1) A lack of education with respect to outdoor education.
- 2) Conflicting land use policies on the same ground by different departments.
- 3) Funding to develop landowner stewardship master plans.

A synopsis of the day is being put together by the organizers.

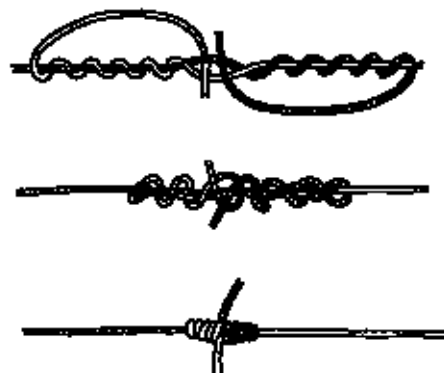


Photo © James Steeves

Questions & Answers with Reg Baird

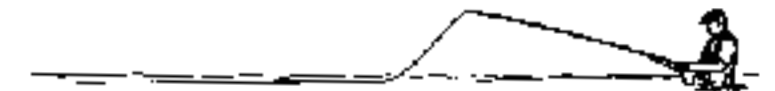
Q. What is your opinion of Armor All as a protectant for fly lines?

A. Personally I have never used Armor All but I know fisherman who have. However, because it is a petroleum based product, line manufacturers do not recommend Armor All for today's hi-tech fly lines. They suggest using only an approved manufacturers fly line cleaner and protectant. I did an article on fly lines back in the 1980s and quoted a well known Canadian distributor who said that 90% of the fly lines returned for warranty came from Atlantic Canada and 95% of the problems could be traced to a chemical. In most cases this chemical was

deet, the main ingredient in most insect repellents. Seldom, if ever, was the problem a manufacturers defect. John Newton of Normark (Cortland's Canadian Distributor) told me on the day I wrote this column that insect repellent and gas and oil residue are still the main offenders. With the most accepted application of fly dope being to pour a generous amount in a cupped hand, rub the hands together and then apply to face and neck, it is very hard to avoid contact with lines and leaders. This contact is all it takes to damage a fly line and just changing a fly with a small amount of repellent left on your fingers, will ruin a leader. In my fly fishing classes I used to tie a piece of monofilament between two chairs, put a few drops of deet along its length and let those in attendance watch the chemical reaction. This reaction can be seen with the naked eye but is more impressive when viewed through a 3X magnifying glass. It is like watching peroxide boil on a cut only the bubbles are the color of the monofilament. The fisherman who gasses up the boat, spills some on his hands as well as in the bottom of the boat, will be in the market for a new fly line in short order. Getting back to our question! Although Armor All is not as harmful as deet or gasoline, its continued use on today's fly lines will definitely shorten the life of the line.

Q. What is the life expectancy of a fly line?

A. Manufacturers say, if properly cared for, you can expect to get 400 fishing hours from a fly line.



Roadless areas provide last refuge for native trout.

A scientific computer mapping analysis released by the Western Native Trout Campaign demonstrates that native trout species in the western United States are strongly correlated with the region's remaining roadless areas. Despite their ecological importance, at least 2.8 million acres of inventoried roadless areas on U.S. Forest Service lands have been lost to road construction over the last 20 years. Millions more have been lost on BLM lands and in smaller, un-inventoried roadless tracts. Another 34.3 million acres of inventoried roadless areas on public lands are vulnerable to road construction under existing regulations. The report is the most comprehensive examination to date of the status of eight native trout species and their association with roadless areas. These species range throughout the Rocky Mountains - West from Oregon to Arizona, Nevada to Montana. The report has two primary findings:

1. Stronger populations of native trout are now found in a only a tiny fraction of their historic ranges. The report found that stronger populations of seven of the eight species analyzed now occupy less than 6% of their historic range and three species now occupy less than 1% of their historic range. ("Stronger" populations refers to those areas where native trout are most abundant or most genetically pure.) Two species outside of the analysis, the Alvord cutthroat and yellowfin cutthroat, are already extinct. Roads and associated activities are a major cause of habitat degradation that has triggered these declines.
2. Most stronger remaining native trout populations are found in roadless areas with the stronger populations of some species almost exclusively limited to roadless areas.

The Western Native Trout Campaign is a coalition of conservation and angling organizations dedicated to conducting scientific studies and public education about native trout and their habitats. Members include the Center for Biological Diversity (Tucson, AZ), Pacific Rivers Council (Eugene, OR), and Biodiversity Associates (Laramie, WY). Jon Rhodes, Aquatic Scientist with the Center for Biological Diversity says, "Our report shows that roadless area protection is vital, if people are to see or catch native trout in the future." and "This report explodes the myth that native trout flourish in watersheds degraded by roads." Kieran Suckling, Executive Director of the Center for Biological Diversity says, "Native trout and wilderness are nearly synonymous, you can't have one without the other. It is imperative that we not build more roads into America's last remaining wild places, too many trout populations are already extinct."

The report concludes that protecting existing roadless habitat from harmful practices like roads, logging and grazing is far more effective biologically and economically, than attempts to restore habitat after it has been damaged.

Complete report and maps are available at: www.westerntrout.org

TAiLS from the waters

EELS YES..... TROUT NEVER !

by **Claude Cochrane**

If one fishes long enough situations will arise that defy reasonable explanation. I'm remembering a small body of water that I named, Missed Lake (it's not shown on any map). This lake holds some exceptional trout. Fish between 16 and 20 inches were not uncommon. What was always baffling to me was the manner in which these fish arrived at the lake, given it's geographical location.

Missed lake is almost 3 miles from any road, nestled between two heavily wooded knolls that reach to the tangled jungle which covers its' boggy shoreline. I found it many years ago, long before the arrival of ATV's and such. The water is inaccessible except for one sunken tree trunk reaching out underwater; its branches having long since disappeared making this tricky footpath almost invisible.

No water flows in or out of this lake, not even a trickle. Underground springs keep the lake at near constant level. The lake bottom is such that successful spawning of trout is not a possibility but food is not a problem, the place is alive with minnows. The nearest body of water is one half mile away at a lower elevation. Few have ever seen Missed Lake, and for sure, no one in their right mind would carry stock to it, or even walk to it. I know of no one else that has ever fished it. Yet, the question remains, where do the trout come from?

As a trapper, I was prospecting for fur when I first discovered the lake. It was early May around two in the afternoon. From my vantage point above and near the back of the lake, I heard a loud splash. Looking to the lake, I saw a rapidly expanding circle of water. Beaver I thought; Great. Then, not fifty feet from shore, a monster trout rolled. I couldn't believe what I was seeing. Then several more rises, maybe a dozen during the next half hour. Since that day, the fish I have caught in that tiny body of water, well, If I told anyone they simply would not believe it.

Two years ago the question was finally answered. It was during the first week of November. I was leaving the lake shore at dusk to make camp in a tight bunch of cat spruce located half way downhill near a swamp. I cut some heavy boughs to make a reflective back-stop for my fire, cut some wood, boiled the kettle, and crawled into my down filled bag.

It wasn't suppose to rain - but it did - rain like you would not believe (brilliant lightning as well). I jumped up to get some plastic from my pack to cover myself and my breakfast firewood when the next flash of light showed silver flashes moving among the moss covered rocks and the decayed fallen trees. Then the rain stopped as quickly as it had started, but the electrical storm continued, showing more silver flashes. I grabbed my 6 volt and shone it towards the flashes in the grass..... Trout, big trout, were working their way through the wet grass and over the damp moss. Going, you guessed it, up towards Missed Lake.

The fish were using their tails for propulsion. The tail would arch against a rock or something solid and as it quickly straightened, they were driven forward. Their progress was truly amazing. I have often noticed eels moving overland, their greasy body coating lubricating their route, but have never known trout to travel in this fashion.

Some of those trout were close to sixteen inches long. Entering the lake at this size, it is no wonder they became such giants once they started feeding on the waiting minnows.

If you'd asked me before observing this phenomena if I thought that eels and trout sometimes travel overland, undoubtedly, my reply would have been

eels yes, trout never !!!



Check us out:
www.troutnovascotia.ca
or send us an email:
troutns@hotmail.com



Where do old flies go to die?

by **Bob Boudreau**

I have a problem. I am going through my annual ritual of "culling the flies." Like most fly fishers who tie their own flies, I have fly boxes, cans, plastic containers, film containers, hats, pockets, patches etc. full of old flies. Most of these flies have already caught fish and are still in great shape. As a matter of fact, some would suggest they are better able to catch fish after having been slightly disheveled in a fish's mouth. Other flies are new patterns that were created and never tried or tried once and, if not successful, were put aside due to the inevitable confidence shrink factor.

Each year I tie hundreds of new flies in old and more likely new and never seen pattern variations and those are the ones that get my adrenaline going when I tie them on the end of my line and many of my older flies are relegated to the end of the row in my fly box and ultimately to the film container in my fishing desk after traveling with me many miles and swimming many currents. I have hundreds if not thousands of these flies that will likely never be used. Hence my question. Where do old flies go to die?

It seems a shame that there is not some place where these flies might attain their formal dignity in a fly box or proudly displayed on the brim of the hat of some young, enthusiastic new fishers. I am interested to know what you do with your "retired" or "leave of absence" flies.

TROUT DID YOU KNOW ? with Gary Corbett

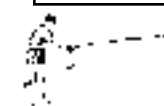


This time of year a lot of anglers look out the window from their fly tying bench and daydream about where and what they might fish once the ice leaves our lakes and streams for another year. A common question at this time of year is: "What other species of trout do we have in Nova Scotia and where might I go to fish them?"

Well, it is interesting to note that our native Brook Trout is common to abundant wherever conditions are suitable. They require clean and cool well oxygenated water with good pH levels and abundant food. Nova Scotia has good Brook Trout fishing in all counties if you know where to find them. Look for conditions as described above - waters which are free of bass and pickerel and look for systems which are large enough to provide refuge from high summer temperatures and low water conditions. Some waters of the province have had years of high fishing pressure and now only yield poor catches of small fish. Rather than travel long distances in search of green pastures, I would recommend that one find some quiet less traveled streams closer to home that you can take the time to know well.

If you are setting your sights on the elusive Brown or Rainbow trout; you will have to travel. I direct you to the NS Summary of Fishing Regulations booklet for locations and additional information. Rainbow trout can be fished successfully in Rumsey Lake near Bridgetown, Annapolis County and Sunken Lake near New Minas. Fish during the mayfly hatch by drifting and casting to rising fish. Some of the best angling for sea run Rainbows can be found in streams which flow into the Bras d'Or lakes in Cape Breton.

Brown trout like the slower moving downstream areas of rivers with undercut banks and deep holes. These are found on the Cornwallis River in Annapolis County; the Shubenacadie and Stewiacke Rivers in Colchester County and streams flowing into the Northumberland Strait which include the River Phillip, Wallace and Waughs Rivers. Fish on overcast days or late in the evening when they are active. See the NS Summary of Fishing Regulations booklet for special regulations regarding night fishing for Brown trout.



SPECIAL TROUT MANAGEMENT AREAS IN NOVA SCOTIA

(Excerpt from a draft report by John MacMillan Inland Fisheries Division Nova Scotia Department of Agriculture and Fisheries)

From the angler diary program, we have learned that the average length of trout caught in Halifax County lakes was about 25 cm or 10 inches, and the average size of trout caught in the Cape Breton Highlands was about 20 cm or 8 inches. Scale analysis confirmed that individuals from average trout populations from Halifax and Guysborough counties reach about 24 cm after three years. Highland trout grow to about 23 cm in length after four years. Halifax and Guysborough trout tend to be heavier at a given length compared to Highland trout. Weight at age data also demonstrated a marked difference between areas, with mainland trout approximately three times as heavy at two years and more than twice as heavy at three years compared to Highland trout. The results of the angler diary program also indicated that different population densities (levels of crowding) existed between the regions. Catch rates were one trout per hour in Halifax County and five trout per hour in the Highlands. Low density populations will tend to have faster growth, because there will be more food and space available to be used by individual fish.

Differences in habitat conditions between the areas were probably responsible for the differences in the population densities and growth rates. Mainland Nova Scotia has a greater number of fish species in lakes compared to Cape Breton, and as a result, more competition can reduce the overall number of trout in a lake, thus thinning out the population. Direct predation on juvenile trout by perch, bass, chub, and brown bullhead could favour fast trout growth by reducing the number in a trout population. As well, mainland waters tend to be warmer and more acidic, both factors functioning to reduce the overall number of trout in a river/stream/lake habitat. Warmer conditions in the summer can reduce habitat available and the number of trout that can survive during critical periods. Warmer conditions may also translate into a longer annual growing season or the number of days in the Spring, Summer, and Fall when water temperatures are between 10oC to 18oC. The trout that survived the warm water low flow summer conditions would be able to take advantage of the good growing conditions that exist in the Fall and following Spring. Differences in productivity (amount of food) could also result in differences in growing conditions.

Growth of trout in Halifax and Guysborough counties indicates that small trout have a greater potential to reach a larger size faster than in some other areas, if they are given the opportunity to grow. Minimum size limits (slot limits), combined with gear restrictions and reduced bag limits, are the most common methods used in other regions to increase the number of older, larger individuals in the population. Length limits have been put in place to protect smaller trout and allow them to grow to a larger size before being susceptible to exploitation. Gear restrictions (lure or fly only, no bait) were used to increase the survival of released fish. New bag limits were introduced to reduce the number of trout harvested, and to allow for more trout to mature and reproduce. A recent study on lakes in Maine demonstrated that new regulations were very successful by increasing the number of large trout caught and reducing the time required to catch large fish (report available from the Inland Fisheries Division upon request). Two lakes, East Taylor Bay and Harrison's Lake, have been selected as sites for special regulations, which include minimum size limits, reduced bag limits, and gear restrictions. Catch and release with angling gear regulations have been used in Kejimikujik National Park, and results of a recent survey indicated that the number of large brook trout caught have increased. Catch and release regulations for Wooden's River were put in place to improve sport fishing, and to align the angling regulations with the Health Canada advisory regarding Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs) contamination and fish consumption in that system. The Inland Fisheries Division and Trout Nova Scotia have been involved in a fish collection in Wooden's River to assess the current status of contamination by PCBs, and to collect biological data on that trout population. Fishery closures or sanctuaries have also been used to protect trout in lakes of Kejimikujik National Park and in Trout Brook a tributary of Lake Ainslie, one of the largest lakes in Nova Scotia. Closures are put in place to allow fish populations to rebuild or to protect fish populations during times when they are susceptible to angling.



LETTERS , to share

Grandson Kevin goes fishing.....

Kevin has cerebral palsy, a physical disability requiring him to need a wheel chair when outdoors. Despite this, he graduated from university with honours and a medal for being top in his class (computer science). Kevin now works in Ottawa for a major "hi-tech" firm.

Two years ago between graduation and starting work, my son Peter and I decided to take Kevin fishing in the Lake Paul area of Kings County. We sat Kevin on a shortened plastic chair in the middle of the boat. He had his own spinning rod and a reel that his father had fixed up with an oversized crank handle.

It was a warm afternoon, with no breeze. We trolled our lures behind the boat but nothing was happening. Peter and I had the same thought, just let one fish be caught and let it be for Kevin. Then all of a sudden, it happened. A good firm strike on Kevin's line. He reeled the fish to the boat and Peter and I netted it for him... a lovely fourteen inch trout. The joy and excitement for Kevin was the climax of the day. Peter and I still enjoy recalling that afternoon.

Grant Worthylake, Kentville NS



Drawings by Sophie Prayl-Brown

My name is Sophie, I'm 14 years old and I've been fishing in our lake for about 9 years now. While fishing, I've found a variety of species of fish. There are Rainbow trout, American eel, Brown trout, Atlantic salmon, Red sucker, Brown bullhead, Brook trout and many more. My lake is called Halfway Lake and is found at the head of one of the Sackville River watersheds.

The last day I went fishing in September, to my surprise I caught a bass. This is the first bass to my knowledge that has been caught in the lake. I have been told that bass are not native to our lakes in Nova Scotia and can easily change the food chain in an aquatic ecosystem. What can I do to save the native species of fish in my lake? Is it possible that the government could designate my lake "Bass free" and allow anglers to fish in it all year round?

I look forward to your response, sincerely
Sophie Prayl-Brown

Proposed federal ban on ROAD SALT

Something that should be addressed is HRM's and the province's hesitation and solicitation of the proposed federal ban on road salt. Not once in recent articles has any provincial parliament member or official even considered the ramifications on the leaching and poisoning of our fresh water systems or water tables from the use of road salt. Nor do they address the fact that salt leaching has a detrimental effect on Brook Trout, Sea Run Brook Trout or Salmon Smolt populations or any other wildlife that happens to use/be in a salt poisoned body of water.

Mark Quade



I enjoyed the last copy of Riffles and Pools

so much that I felt that I must reply, with a little information on our efforts to keep fish available for future generations. We are following a lot of the activities listed in your 2002 program.

We had a productive year in the Annapolis Valley. Under the direction of Sean McQueed of D.F.O., and with the assistance of Nova Scotia Power Co. and many contractors and volunteers, we started habitat reconstruction by installing nine rock sills on the Nictaux River. We are planning our third annual fly tying course and in the Spring will be hosting the 11th annual Shad Festival.

Last year we had 3 young men (under the age of 14) take the fly tying course, with one of these people now a full member - working at the fish ladder, taking part in the Shad Fest, participating in our canoe trips and fly casting course with a rod that is twice as long as he is. He will be 10 in February.

The members have also accepted Nova Scotia River Watch as part of our program. We continue to support ASF and NSSA. There are 5 members proudly displaying the TROUT NOVA SCOTIA patch. We were also pleased to be able to assist Reg Baird with the spring catch and release program.

I had the pleasure to work with a wise man many years ago in Boston, Mass. He was a member of the Federation of Mass. Sportsmen Clubs and a juvenile court judge. In his many years on the bench, he had over 10,000 young people come before him. He was very interested in the hobbies of these juveniles. He told me, "Teach a young person to fish and enjoy the outdoors and he will not end up, before me."

Till the sports show, yours truly,

Roland K. Smith
VP, Annapolis Fly Fishing Association
Visit our website: www.annapolisflyfishing.com

LETTERS , to share continued. . . .

Today I was the recipient of a copy of "Riffles and Pools," presented to me by one of your directors Lyle Goldberg. Lyle had made the pilgrimage to Riverview New Brunswick for several items and happened to pick my place to drop in for a visit. He also presented me with a Trout Nova Scotia cap, which I immediately put on and wore with pride. On a snowy day it all served to restore some of the enthusiasm I have for the Brook trout.

As evening came I took time to read Riffles and Pools, on the effort you lads were putting into my old trout rivers, streams and lakes in Nova Scotia. I cut my teeth on those waters and the brookies which grew in them, and it is good to see there is still a great interest in them by concerned citizens.

I moved away to New Brunswick in 1958, but return frequently to fish the waters of my youth, visit family or just sit by the side of the water, contemplating times past.

I had always hoped, when I retired, to move back and try to restore some of the places disturbed by civilization. However, my wife of 41 years would sooner stay in her home province New Brunswick.

The purpose of this note is to let you all know how pleased I am with TNS, and wish you the best of luck on your efforts. I will be forwarding you a cheque for my membership in Monday's mail.

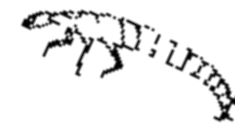
Bryant Freeman,
Eskape Anglers,
Riverview, N.B.

Editor's note:

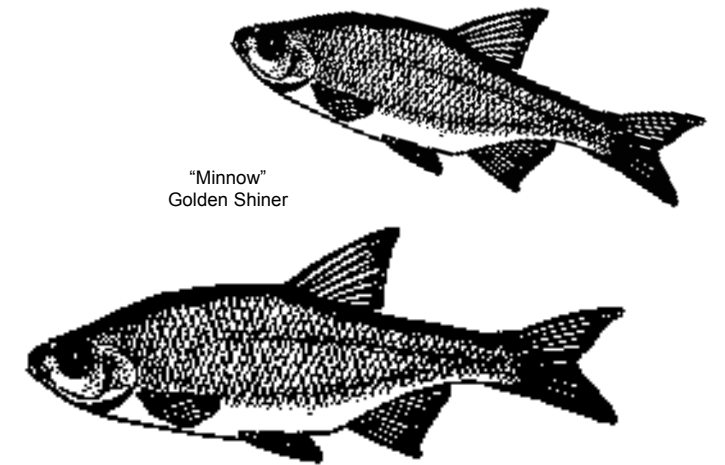
Bryant Freeman was honoured in 2001 by ASF and its NB Council for his lifetime commitment to Atlantic salmon. He is a strong advocate for live release angling as a means of conserving and managing the species. A well-known fly tyer, he is one of the industry's most knowledgeable people on contemporary and classic tying. He is the editor and art director of the New Brunswick Council ASF newsletter, "The Barbless Butterfly."



Dragonfly nymph



Caddis nymph & case



"Minnow"
Golden Shiner

Wildlife Habitat and Watercourses Protection Regulations

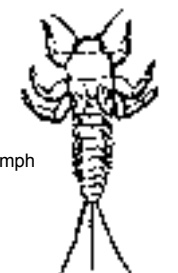
approved November 15, became law on January 14, 2002.
(excerpt from a letter to TNS Director Lyle Goldberg)

An explanatory brochure is now available through all NSDNR offices throughout the Province. As well, the department has hosted ten field demonstrations across Nova Scotia to explain the requirements of the regulations to industry, landowners, and interested public; the field demonstration sites are posted and will remain accessible to interested persons wanting to see how the Regulations are applied on the ground (see our web site for location details, web address below). We anticipate holding additional field demonstrations in the Spring and will be advertising these as dates are established.

These regulations have been in development for the last decade. During this time there has been much discussion, debate and consultation regarding what laws would adequately protect wildlife habitat and watercourses while being fair to the various stake holders, such as woodland owners. What has evolved after several years of consultation culminated in the development of the Regulations.

More information about the Regulations, including the location of demonstration sites, the text of the Regulations and an explanatory slide show, is available on our web site at www.gov.ns.ca/natr/forestry/strategy.

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