



The Atlantic Salmon Conservation Foundation
ANNUAL REPORT 2011



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Annual Report 2011

Smart, Sustainable Conservation!

Introduction

The Atlantic Salmon Conservation Foundation is a non-profit, charitable organization dedicated to improving and strengthening the conservation of wild Atlantic salmon and its habitat in Atlantic Canada and Quebec.

The Foundation is a volunteer-based organization that opened its doors in February 2007. The Board of Directors of the Foundation are volunteers, along with all of the volunteer experts on its advisory committee who have come together to ensure the wise use of the trust fund for the conservation purposes for which it is intended.

The Foundation has the dual mandate of prudently investing the trust funds to generate income while preserving capital, and ensuring that the organization is well managed so it can provide funding to eligible salmon conservation initiatives in Atlantic Canada and Quebec, in perpetuity.

The most significant feature of the Foundation model is the inclusion of volunteer experts drawn from conservation groups, Aboriginal organizations and federal and provincial governments in all of its advisory processes. The Board of Directors of the Foundation actively relies on advice and recommendations forthcoming from the six technical-advisory committees to guide the work of the Foundation. It is a model of partnership and inclusiveness that is unique in the conservation world.

This annual report reflects the Foundation's fifth year of operation. In 2011 the Foundation began to build on the successful operational structure it put in place over the first four years, and started to explore development activities that would augment its ability to support and extend salmon conservation initiatives. The year also witnessed completion of the Foundation's fourth round of salmon conservation funding proposals and the launch of a call for proposals for 2012.

Background

The Atlantic Salmon Conservation Foundation (the Foundation) was formed by a group of volunteers who incorporated a non-profit organization in 2005 to prepare a proposal to the Minister of Fisheries and Oceans to accept responsibility for the Atlantic Salmon Endowment Fund (ASEF) Program. The ASEF was created by the Government of Canada as a permanent source of funding to help conserve, restore and protect wild Atlantic salmon and their habitat in Atlantic Canada and in Quebec.

The ASEF reflected the calls of conservation organizations, Aboriginal groups and government officials for a permanent source of funding to help watershed and community organi-

zations working on a range of wild Atlantic salmon habitat, enhancement, monitoring and conservation initiatives.

In accordance with the mandate conferred by the ASEF, The Atlantic Salmon Conservation Foundation created an organization that would:

1. Be managed at arms-length from DFO by an incorporated organization;
2. Be a charitable organization;
3. Invest appropriated funds and hold them in trust;
4. Draw on contributions from other public and private sources.
5. Deliver the program from interest raised on the principal amount.
6. Facilitate partnership with the provinces, Aboriginal groups and community volunteer organizations.

These are the key, basic characteristics that helped shape our organization as it assumed responsibility for the ASEF trust. The Foundation operates in the large and complex geographic, political and stock status environment of Atlantic Canada and Québec. In order to address these complexities the Foundation has implemented its federal mandate to become what has proven to be a very successful approach to business founded in large measure upon an inclusive, expert volunteer-based structure. It's structure and accompanying processes are unique in many ways but especially in ensuring all processes are transparent, accountable, and open to broad and meaningful involvement.



Measuring juvenile salmon. Photo: ASCF

Annual Report 2011

Smart, Sustainable Conservation!

Technical Advisory Committees

The Foundation has implemented a voluntary technical-advisory committee structure as a strategic direction that promotes inclusiveness and partnership, while assuring excellent advice in being responsive to the unique salmon conservation imperatives among the five provinces. There are six advisory committees comprised of a Central Advisory Committee and five Provincial Advisory Committees. All nominations to these committees are volunteers proposed by stakeholder groups and governments. The advisory committees have proven to be a very successful way to assure volunteer inclusivity and transparency in the granting process.

The Central Advisory Committee is a committee of technical experts with the mandate to assist the Board of Directors design effective tools and processes, adopt conservation goals and to help monitor Foundation progress and performance. This committee also reviews and recommends inter-provincial project grants.

The five Provincial Advisory Committees are responsible for identifying the salmon conservation priorities unique to each province; reviewing proposals for conservation funding and making recommendations on which projects should be approved for funding. They also participate actively in monitoring approved projects to help ensure they are progressing as intended. These committees meet twice annually to carry-out their responsibilities.

The Granting Process

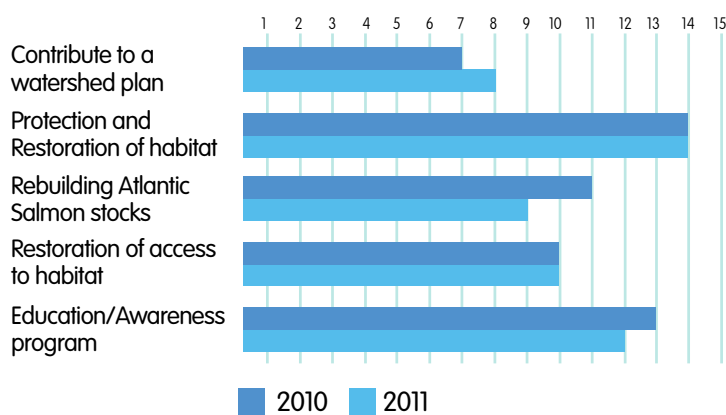
The Foundation is interested in funding innovative projects that will have a high probability of success with measurable results for on-the-ground conservation of wild Atlantic salmon and its habitat.

The Foundation considers eligible projects related to the following categories:

- Development of salmon and salmon habitat conservation plans for a watershed or sub-watershed (watershed planning)
- Conservation, rebuilding and restoration of wild Atlantic salmon and salmon habitat
- Restoring access of wild Atlantic salmon to salmon habitat
- Public education and awareness of the importance of conservation of wild Atlantic salmon and its habitat.

Emphasis is placed on improved conservation planning and management at the watershed level, as an ecological and geographic unit, as a way to promote most effective use of, and accountability for project funds.

Number of completed projects 2010/2011



For the foreseeable future the Foundation intends to offer one annual round of calls for funding proposals received between April and December. Proposals for funding are reviewed by the advisory committees in the period February –March. Each advisory committee follows standard proposal assessment and scoring procedures designed by the Central Advisory Committee. Recommended proposals are considered by the Board in April to enable all final approvals to be given before the opening of the conservation field season.

Foundation Mission Statement and Goals

The mission statement of the Foundation is “To promote enhanced community partnerships in the conservation of wild Atlantic salmon and its habitat in Atlantic Canada and Quebec”.

Four goals flow from this statement:

- To be **an effective source of funding for community volunteer organizations** in conserving, restoring and protecting wild Atlantic salmon and its habitat.
- To **enhance cooperation and partnership** among governments, Aboriginal organizations, community volunteer groups and others in the interests of conserving, restoring and protecting wild Atlantic salmon and its habitat.
- To **promote and improve conservation planning and management at the watershed level** as the basis for ensuring effective use of and accountability for funds made available for wild Atlantic salmon conservation initiatives.
- To **improve public awareness, education and research** respecting the conservation of wild Atlantic salmon and salmon habitat.

Message from the Chairman

Meeting the challenges!

As we stand on the edge of our sixth year of existence, it's good to look back on our many successes while looking forward to addressing the challenges that lay before us. We are, very much, both smart and sustainable as a force in realizing our goals of improving conservation of Canadian wild Atlantic salmon populations.

We are smart because we have assembled many, highly expert volunteers around us that help to ensure we do the right thing, where and when it's needed. The volunteers that populate the Board of Directors and our advisory committees are an impressive assembly of expertise dedicated to salmon conservation. Numbering more than 60 in all, they help our talented staff draft and implement our plans and policies, help decide which project proposals should be funded and help us make sure we are getting excellent conservation results from those projects.

We are also sustainable, because these same smart people also help us commit our conservation funds where we can get the best bang for the buck. They have helped us design and implement a long-term financial plan that guarantees our trust fund will continue to prosper and grow while ensuring funds will be available in perpetuity, as the Government has requested. We have taken all the steps to make certain we remain a permanent and effective model of promoting and achieving salmon conservation.

This Foundation firmly believes in facilitating conservation action. Every day, our staff strives to help community groups make things happen. They constantly pursue better ways of doing things, always on the lookout for new partners and like-minded organizations to facilitate our collective success. As a result, we have a strong and growing body of partners and supporters in five provinces, and beyond.

Challenges remain, chiefly in the form of weakened money markets. The relatively poor performance of the world's economy in 2011 caused concern, but has not significantly

"Patience, persistence and perspiration make an unbeatable combination for success."

- Napoleon Hill

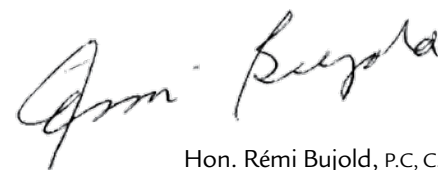


Honourable Rémi Bujold, P.C., C.M.

Chairman of the Board of Directors and President

affected our full financial recovery, and we adhere to the long-term financial plan that underpins attainment of our goals. Our trust fund performance remains above average, quite good considering market conditions, and we continue to look forward to gradually increasing the amount available to community groups each year from the current \$300,000 per year.

I am very appreciative of the continuous, dedicated efforts of our volunteers, and our staff. Together, they make us smart and sustainable in attaining the goals we have set for your Foundation!



Hon. Rémi Bujold, P.C., C.M.
Chairman of the Board of Directors and President



Smart, sustainable conservation Photos: ASCF

Executive Director's Report

Embarking on some new directions!



"We are meeting our challenges and embarking on some new directions."

Stephen Chase
Executive Director ASCF

This annual report sums up our achievements for the fifth year of operation of The Atlantic Salmon Conservation Foundation. Five years! How time flies as we work together to improve wild Atlantic salmon conservation!

Your Foundation is definitely making a difference in strengthening salmon conservation. We know this because we have been able to measure our progress toward attainment of our goals. We work closely with our funding recipients to state project outcomes, identify performance measures and monitor attainment of conservation results. This helps us remain smart in ensuring the funding we make available to community groups is used to best conservation advantage.

2011 saw implementation of funding agreements from our fourth call for proposals and completion of our fifth round that will unfold in 2012. At year end, we had provided funding to 27 more projects, bringing the total number of funded projects to 91 since inception. The Foundation's \$1,150,000 total commitment to conservation projects has facilitated over \$3.5 million in total project value. This is a pretty significant achievement, especially in difficult economic times.

We have been able to achieve the success we have experienced to date because we have an inclusive and transparent organization with excellent accountability and good performance reporting capacity.



Little Trout River, PEI. Photo: ASCF

Our greatest assets are the many volunteer supporters: members, directors, advisory committee members and contributors that freely offer their time and expertise to the Foundation. This makes us a strong and sustainable organization that will be able to help our partners make conservation gains in perpetuity.

The future looks very bright for the Atlantic Salmon Conservation Foundation. We are meeting our challenges and embarking on some new directions. For example, we developed new funding partnerships with the PEI Liquor Control Commission and The Abel Reel Co., and committed 100 percent of those new funds directly to community groups engaged in salmon conservation projects. We are gaining a clear sense of identity and a broadening base of support.

All in all, it's pretty exciting and very rewarding to play a part in the Foundation's progress

Stephen Chase
Executive Director ASCF

Foundation Objectives 2011

Smart, Sustainable Conservation!

Objective 1: To implement a prudent investment and financial strategy to restore the ASEF to its adjusted value and create a reserve fund.

2011 Actions: The Foundation's investment portfolio continues to carefully follow its very prudent long-term investment and financial management strategy. This strategy fulfills the requirements of the Funding Agreement with the Government while meeting the expectations of the salmon conservation community. Recovery from the 2008 decline in market value was slowed in 2011 because of market uncertainty over the European debt crisis and other world events.

The long-term plan is reviewed at least twice annually by the Board of Directors. Its purpose is to restore the market value of the fund to match the funds adjusted book value by 2019 while continuing to ensure a reasonable annual distribution of project funding among the provinces. The Foundation forecasts a zero deficit on the principal of the trust, as compared to adjusted book value, and capacity to offer a minimum \$1 million per year in ASEF Program funding by 2019.

As at 31 December 2011 the market value of the fund reported \$29,114,864 as compared to the projected \$30,237,677 demonstrating a moderate shortfall from the year-end projection of the long-term financial strategy.

Objective 2: To introduce a funding allocation model that is reflective of and responsive to the various conservation needs and priorities of each province.

2011 Actions: In accordance with the long-term financial plan, in 2011 \$300,000 was made available for grants to conservation projects. This consisted of the base allocation of \$50,000 for each province plus \$50,000 for interprovincial projects.

The Foundation follows a funding allocation model based on the advice of the expert Central Advisory Committee designed to best respond to the respective conservation needs of each province. The funding formula provides for a base allocation to each province that can be supplemented according to a funding distribution formula that reflects individual provincial conservation variables.

Each year, provincial conservation priorities are reviewed by each advisory committee to help ensure funding is directed where desired results may be obtained.

Objective 3: To introduce a results-based management approach to the funding of Foundation projects.

2011 Actions: The Foundation continues to conduct its business in accordance with its comprehensive Audit and Evaluation Strategy. All projects report their performance in a uniform manner designed to populate a database developed by the Central Advisory Committee. The standard project reports and database are designed to reflect the performance measures in the Funding Agreement. This will assist the Foundation in being a results-based management.

During 2011 additional refinements were made to project report forms through feedback from grant recipients and advisory committees to ensure that necessary data was reported but also to simplify required reporting.

By year end 77 projects had been completed and provided final reports out of a total of 91 projects approved during the four rounds of grants (2008 to 2011).

Objective 4: To strengthen Foundation relationships and communications with current and potential stakeholders and beneficiaries, the public, and potential supporters.

2011 Actions: Throughout 2011 the Foundation observed its communications plan, which is designed to establish a distinct profile; build public understanding of the salmon conservation needs, and build public support for salmon conservation.

During the year the Foundation issued periodic press releases and posted items on its website, as well as regular email messages to its constituents and interested stakeholders. The Annual Report and the Business Plan are both designed to promote understanding of and support for the Foundation, and are frequently shared with external groups.

Throughout 2011 the Foundation provided regular updates to Facebook and Twitter to keep followers informed of developments.



Salmon tagging Photo: ASCF

2011 Project Profiles

Returning Newfoundland and Labrador's Rattling Brook to salmon greatness

During the 1940's and early 50's, Rattling Brook was one of the premier fishing streams in Newfoundland and Labrador. Fishermen came from across Canada, the US and Europe to angle one of the large salmon for which the brook was known worldwide.

In the late 50's, a hydro development project was completed on the brook and, as happened too frequently with productive salmon watercourses in that era, no effective mechanism was included to allow for salmon passage above the power station. For more than 50 years, Rattling Brook—a once great salmon river—became a virtual wasteland for anglers.

Thanks to foresight though, all was not lost. For a few years after the hydro installation, the returning fish which could no longer access Rattling Brook were captured at the mouth of the tailrace and used to restock Great Rattling Brook and other streams along the mighty Exploits River. Today, this river and its tributaries see annual returns of fish in the 35,000 to 45,000 range.

Hope of restoring Rattling Brook never waned and in 1999, the town of Norris Arm established an Economic Development Committee to explore the possibility of a salmon restoration project. For the next seven years, the group worked with Newfoundland Power (NP), operator of the power plant, the Department of Fisheries and Oceans (DFO) and various other government and conservation groups to determine the pros and cons. They projected an estimated \$3 million annually in economic benefits for the town and surrounding area. However, analysis showed there would be some structural challenges, and cost would be a significant factor. But with no real “showstopper” to prohibit the project, the committee and DFO began the process of determining how to make it happen

Over the next three years, NP and DFO brokered an agreement that they shared with the committee in 2010. NP would install the necessary fish passage structures so that salmon could once again return to their rightful spawning grounds within the Rattling Brook watershed.

“The years we invested in research and building a good relationship with Newfoundland Power ultimately paid off,” recalls Allan Paddock, Chair of the Norris Arm and area committee. “NP has budgeted \$5 million for the restoration project, with a commitment to have the necessary structures and processes in place by 2012-2013.” The committee was asked to come up with the funds to actually restore the salmon—a cost estimated at \$324,000.

The committee then turned to the Atlantic Salmon Conservation Foundation for funding assistance and received a grant of \$35,000 a year for three years, totalling \$105,000, towards the five-year restocking program for Rattling Brook. Starting in 2011, some 400 salmon would be transferred each year into the



Rattling Brook Photo: ASCF

watershed, an area of about 384 square kilometres. The Science Branch of the Department of Fisheries and Oceans determined that to enhance the chances of early success, the fish to be relocated should be taken from Great Rattling Brook where the original stock was transferred when the power plant was built. DFO sees the potential for annual runs of between 4,400 and 6,400 salmon when the restoration project is complete.

“Paddock says “we look forward to the day when the Rattling Brook watershed will again teem with salmon and the swish of angler rods will again be heard on the river.”



Norris Arm Photo: ASCF

2011 Project Profiles

Québec project aims to save salmon smolts by educating anglers

Since 1979, the Corporation du bassin de la Jacques-Cartier (CBJC) has been doing everything it could to bring salmon—and salmon fishing—back to the river. The organization has worked closely with the Quebec government and private-sector partners, operating an incubation center. Meanwhile, power installation owners along the river were ensuring that fish passages were working properly and helping with transportation of the breeding fish to the best breeding areas in the upper Jacques-Cartier River.

The problem was that some of the precious smolts—those new, small salmon—were being pulled from the water by anglers who were supposed to be fishing trout. The most popular

time of year for trout fishing coincides with the downstream migration of the salmon smolts, from mid-May to late June. During this period, smolts leave the spawning grounds of the National Park of Jacques-Cartier, heading for the ocean. Considering that the catch quota for trout is 15 fish in possession, the potential loss of salmon smolts taken mistakenly could be significant, having a negative impact on the efforts to restock and bring salmon back to the river.

The CBJC believed that an education project for anglers could help to stop the loss of migrating salmon smolts. With a \$6,000 grant from the Atlantic Salmon Conservation Foundation, they developed the “Catch and Release Smolt Project”. First, they produced a plastic wallet-size card that clearly illustrates the differences between a trout and a salmon smolt. Then the CBJC representative went to the river to talk directly with anglers, giving the card to them and demonstrating how to properly and safely release a salmon smolt back into the water when caught mistakenly. This action is critical to the survival of the smolt so it can continue on its journey to the ocean. The card slips into a vinyl cover that includes a spot for the angler’s fishing license.

“Every smolt saved is good for the river,” says Antoine Bourke, biologist and Executive Director of the CBJC. “A lot of anglers who were not from this region didn’t know it was a salmon river, and they didn’t know how to recognize the salmon from the trout. We wanted to give them a convenient, useful information card that they could carry with them on the river.”

The pocket card also includes the phone number for the Quebec Natural Resources enforcement branch, and anglers are encouraged to call if they need information or to report salmon being taken illegally from the river.

To support the angler education project in the long term, CBJC will erect signs along the river in 2012. The signs will have the same graphic illustrations and information as the hand-out cards.

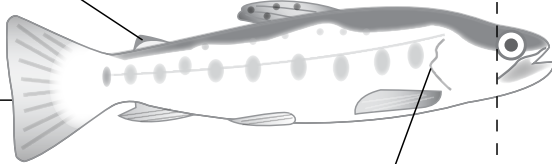
TRUITELLE

Tache pâle sur nageoire adipeuse

Bouche =
l'arrière de l'oeil

Queue droite

Absence de points noirs sur l'opercule



Salmon vs. Trout visual ID cards

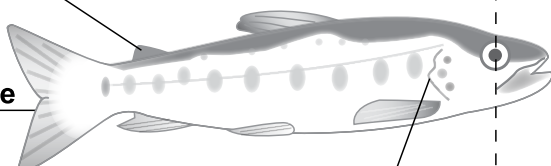
SAUMONEAU

Absence de tache sur nageoire adipeuse

Bouche =
milieu de l'oeil

Queue fourchue

Points noirs sur l'opercule



2011 Project Profiles

New Brunswick reviving the social, cultural and spiritual relationship with Eel River

It will take years to undo the cultural and ecological impact of a dam that was installed in 1963 on Eel River, just above the Eel River Bar First Nation in northeastern New Brunswick. The dam was installed to provide water for industry in the nearby area of Dalhousie, but it resulted in marked changes to the character of the river and its associated ecological community. It limited the passage of fish upstream and caused deterioration of natural resources within the Eel River watershed.

“In the First Nation community, the dam had a human impact, changing a way of life that was rooted in the Eel River—its resources and its surroundings. Removal of the dam in 2010 has spurred hope that the river can once again become a positive, steadying influence on the area,” says Wenona LaBillois, Fishery Coordinator Assistant with Eel River Bar First Nation.

A Steering Committee of stakeholders oversaw the work of decommissioning the dam. Then with an eye to the future, an Aquatic Sub-Committee (ASC) was set up to seek support and funding for a recovery project that would include improving clam population and habitat upstream and downstream of the former Eel River dam. Members of the Eel River Bar First Nations were hired, and a recovery team was developed. The Atlantic Salmon Conservation Foundation provided \$10,000 for the recovery project.

The recovery team gained valuable field skills, thanks to the support of other stakeholders. “Our team went through training from the University of New Brunswick for electrofishing, then we went out with the Department of Natural Resources to survey some sites with them until the team was comfortable on its own,” says LaBillois. “The Charlo Fish Hatchery provided train-



Removing woody debris and inactive beaver dam.

ing on how to operate a counting fence and recognize salmon redds. Watershed Technologies also helped with training and expert advice.”

After training, the recovery team was able to complete a number of tasks, including: a data baseline on soft shell clams; an obstruction survey; a habitat survey; and a redd count survey. A counting fence also was successfully installed last year, and 80 salmon were counted between September and November.

“Our goal is to survey all of the tributaries within Eel River,” says LaBillois. “The entire watershed is 300,000 square metres of which 236,714 had been surveyed by the end of 2011. We hope to complete this in 2012.”

When it came to the human side of the recovery project, LaBillois says the sub-committee reserved \$2,000 of the ASCF grant to hold a large workshop in March, 2012. The event would provide information to the community and stakeholders about the recovery projects and ultimately lead to the development of a community-based conservation committee.

“For the First Nation community, a lot of the teachings and way of life were linked to the river,” says LaBillois. “It wasn’t just a resource; it was a connection. The hope is that the workshop will revive that awareness of traditional values and respect for the river and its resources—the social, cultural and spiritual relationship we once had with the watershed.”

The river’s restoration is expected to take at least a decade.



Eel River Bar First Nation work crew.

2011 Project Profiles

Nova Scotia group makes history with successful restoration project

The Clean Annapolis River Project (CARP) was formed in 1990 as a non-profit, environmental organization, driven by the vision of an ecologically healthy Annapolis River watershed. In 2011, the group made history. After years of planning, CARP successfully lead the first-ever removal of a major dam by a community group in Nova Scotia.

“The Province, Department of Fisheries and Oceans and funders were very pleased with the results,” says Monik Richard, CARP’s Executive Director. “We had been careful and thorough in our planning, and the dam removal went off without a hitch.”

The dam had been built in the 1940’s on the Moose River, almost two kilometres upstream from where the river enters the Annapolis Basin. Originally intended to secure the water supply for a then-nearby Canadian Forces base, the area was further developed by the local Legion and community as a public swimming facility. In more recent years, care of the area had been abandoned and the dam was deteriorating to the point that it was a barrier to fish migration.

There was no clear legal ownership of the dam, so CARP took the initiative in 2008 to head the dam removal project, including restoration of the fish habitat.

Recognizing the community’s attachment to the former swimming hole, CARP held three public meetings in 2009 during the feasibility study phase. “When people learned that the dam was a problem, they agreed it was important to restore passage for the Atlantic salmon. They were supportive,” says Richard.

The group received a \$10,000 grant from the Atlantic Salmon Conservation Foundation for rental of heavy equipment for the dam removal, staff to manage the job, and restoration work on the banks. CARP worked closely with government departments and received additional financial and technical support through partnerships with other like-minded organizations—the Gulf of Maine Council on the Marine Environment, in particular. The priceless support of volunteers for fish species assessments and restoration work came from several directions, including anglers, girl guides and students from the Nova Scotia Community College.

Richard believes good, consistent communication is a vital part of any project. “We had lots of people driving by, asking what was going on and watching the work,” she recalls. “When we started posting daily photos on our website and Facebook, we got a boost in on-line traffic, and the project made the front page of the local newspaper. We also presented the project at the Bay of Fundy EcoSystem Partnership conference in Saint John. We always acknowledge our funders and supporters; without them, we couldn’t do this great work.”

CARP will monitor water quality and any changes to the watercourse over the next few years. Richard points out that the project was starting from a couple of historical pluses. Moose River was known to support a healthy run of Atlantic salmon prior to construction of the dam, and salmon continued to be present below the dam in recent fish surveys. Also, the natural limestone that buffers the river has protected it from the effects of acid rain, unlike so many Nova Scotia rivers that have been severely impacted. Moose River has recorded healthy pH values as high as 7.48.

With all of the public and partner interest, Richard says CARP wants to celebrate the project. An official ceremony and ribbon cutting will be held at the site sometime in late summer, 2012, and an interpretive panel with photos will tell the story of this good work.



Removal of dam on Moose River.

2011 Project Profiles

Prince Edward Island's red soil a challenge for habitat restoration

Once the Central Queens Branch of the PEI Wildlife Federation (CQWF) decided to expand its salmon habitat restoration efforts, there was no shortage of enthusiasm and support. The ambitious West River Enhancement Project takes in the whole of the West River watershed, about 25,320 ha with roughly 216 km of stream.



Brush matting. Photo: ASCF

Two key elements have threatened the survival of Atlantic salmon in the watercourses of PEI. The first is sediment—the soft, red sandstone that gives the island its striking red soil erodes easily, particularly where row-crop farming and clay roads occur. The second was the 1950-60's installation of highway culverts that limited or prevented fish from reaching spawning grounds.

“Culvert design has been improved in recent years to enable fish passage, but many of the old culverts continue to be a problem,” says Megan Harris, Conservation Biologist with the CQWF and Coordinator for the West River Watershed. “At the same time, the lack of effective soil conservation strategies in agriculture and road-building, until quite recently, has produced a historic load of in-stream sediment. The sediment, at times a metre deep, has smothered fish spawning and nursery grounds.”

The West River watershed problems were decades in the making, and the CQWF are under no illusions that there is a quick fix. “This is a long-term, 20- to 30-year project that will require sustained effort by the communities, landowners, volunteers and conservation organizations,” says Harris.

The Atlantic Salmon Conservation Foundation provided an \$18,000 grant for 2011-2012, and measureable progress was made on initial goals. “We completed three major fish

passage projects, restoring access for salmon and other finfish to areas in the watershed that had been blocked for decades,” says Harris. The access restoration work involved creating rock riffles below the roadway to increase the water height downstream, providing better access through the culverts.

“Rock riffle projects on PEI can be expensive,” says Harris. “Island rock is sandstone that erodes quickly, so we have to import granite rock from the mainland. The cost in rock for two projects was about \$10,000. We were fortunate the provincial Department of Transportation and Infrastructure Renewal covered those material costs for us.”

In-stream habitat restoration work included the flushing of sediment to expose buried gravel by removing excess alder growth and speeding the water. Mobilized sediment was intercepted with sediment traps and brush matting. Work in 2011 also included: a walking survey of the watershed to determine sources of sediment entering surface waters; development of a “priorities” list of locations for more sediment basins; and completion of the mapping of critical salmon habitats.

“We did electro-fishing and redd surveys in the fall and now have a map of redd locations” says Harris. “It is evident that certain areas in the watershed are very important to spawning Atlantic salmon and the CQWF will develop plans to protect these critical habitats.”

The project's over-arching goal is to expand and implement the Watershed Management Plan to include the new West River territories. The long-range vision is a more cohesive effort by all communities within the watershed to restore and protect its habitats and develop recreation opportunities for residents and visitors alike.



Cleaning the silt trap. Photo: ASCF

2011 Project Profiles

Inter-provincial high-tech imaging from the air produces 3-D mapping of watershed

Some 15-thousand aerial photos of the Restigouche River system were taken in 2011. That may sound like a lot, but it's just the beginning of a huge data collection project that will make the world-renowned salmon system one of the most documented on the continent.

"Until now, the photos being used to set up conservation levels and management targets have dated back to the 1970's," explains David LeBlanc, Executive Director of the Restigouche Watershed Management Council. "Today's imaging technology is so advanced that the data and resulting analysis from this project will have a major influence on conservation and management of the watershed for years to come."

The imaging is part of a study that is interprovincial in scope, Quebec and New Brunswick, covering the entire Restigouche River watershed and its tributaries. The main sub-basins are the Matapedia and Patapedia in Quebec and the Kedgwick, Little Main Restigouche and Upsalquitch Rivers in neighboring New Brunswick.

There were actually two separate, but complementary, imaging projects in 2011, with the Atlantic Salmon Conservation Foundation contributing \$20,000. Both projects required aerial surveying. In the first, LIDAR (light detection and

ranging) laser technology was used to map the Five Fingers sub-watershed, an area of 150 km². The equipment takes one laser shot every square metre, and the data is used to prepare a precise 3-D mapping, GIS analysis of the ground with details on contour lines at 15 cm precision, dips, surface drainage and other characteristics. The objective was to evaluate surface runoff in the sub-watershed which was showing the greatest problem of soil erosion for the Restigouche River system. The results of the survey identified sources of sediment harmful to fish habitat and will lead to a plan to improve farm soil quality, road infrastructure maintenance and wood yard activity.

The second, larger project uses two camera technologies in an aerial helicopter survey. One camera captures thermal imaging and the other, a precise photogrammetric imaging of 2cm² pixels. In 2011, the photography was completed along more than 400 km of streams and rivers in the boundary waters and Quebec portions of the Restigouche River watershed. It is expected to take two more years to cover all of the 1,500 km of rivers identified as salmon habitat in the watershed.

"This imagery will improve the management of rivers at different levels," says LeBlanc. "First, it will identify cold-water refuges needed for salmon in the event of rising temperatures to ensure their protection and reduce stress during confinement. Second, it will enable the updating of the characterization of salmon habitat—information that is needed to establish thresholds of conservation and in the annual evaluation of the success of spawning runs in each of the tributaries."

Once all the helicopter photography is completed in 2012, LeBlanc says there will be more than 15,000 images in total to be analyzed. The whole process, from the helicopter photography to completed data, will take up to three years in total. "This is a major project that will generate a huge amount of valuable information for evaluating the habitat in precise detail. The data will be useful for many years to come in guiding restoration, conservation and management."

All of the materials—images, analysis and final data—will have a broad audience of interest beyond the Restigouche Watershed Management Council. LeBlanc says the group is looking at developing partnerships with universities.



David LeBlanc, Restigouche Watershed Management Council

Grants & Status

2011 Project Grants

Interprovincial

Project Number: IN-2011-01

Project Recipient: Atlantic Salmon Federation

Project Title: **Smolt tracking project.**

Approved Grant Amount: **\$5,000**

Funding provided to date: \$2,500

Eligible Cost Categories:

- Conservation, rebuilding and restoration of wild Atlantic salmon stocks and populations

Summary:

Atlantic Salmon Federation researchers completed another successful tracking campaign during 2011. Survivals in 2011 from fresh water release points to the head of tide were similar for rivers draining into Miramichi Bay and Baie des Chaleurs to those that have been observed in previous years. The exception was for smolt exiting the Rivière St. Jean, where head of tide survival took a plunge from 86% in 2010 to 56% in 2011. The survival rate of these smolt was likely higher than our estimates because receiver tag detection efficiency was compromised in the head of tide area due to unusually high water levels and sediment loads during the smolt migration period.

Project Number: IN-2011-02

Project Recipient: Restigouche Watershed Management Council

Project Title: **Characterization of salmon habitat and watershed thermal refuges in the Restigouche River.**

Approved Grant Amount: **\$20,000**

Funding provided to date: \$10,000

Eligible Cost Categories:

- Development of salmon and salmon habitat conservation plans for a watershed of sub-watershed
- Conservation, rebuilding and restoration of wild Atlantic salmon habitat
- Restoring access of wild Atlantic salmon to salmon habitat

Summary:

Inventories were conducted during the period from August 4 to 12 on the Restigouche River (main stem) and its tributaries. A total of about 15 000 pictures were taken and INRS is currently processing images to identify the thermal refuges and facilitate geographic referencing. An agreement with the Ministry of Natural Resources of Quebec is currently negotiating for them complete the geo referencing and makes photo-interpretation leading to the characterization of habitats.

See the interview with David Leblanc on the project (in French Only). The interview starts at 8min 45sec.

<http://www.radio-canada.ca/audio-video/pop.shtml?urlMedia=http://www.radio-canada.ca/MediaNet/2011/CBAFT/LeTelejournalAtlantique201108131700.aspx>

New Brunswick

Project Number: NB-2011-01

Project Recipient: Canadian Rivers Institute, University of New Brunswick (Wilbur)

Project Title: **Investigating and identifying thermal refugia for Atlantic salmon and brook trout in New Brunswick rivers using thermal infra-red technology.**

Approved Grant Amount: **\$5,000**

Funding provided to date:

Eligible Cost Categories:

- Development of salmon and salmon habitat conservation plans for a watershed or sub-watershed
- Conservation, rebuilding and restoration of wild Atlantic salmon habitat
- Public education and awareness of the importance of conservation of wild Atlantic salmon and its habitat

Summary:

Further field work was not conducted during the summer of 2011 as weather conditions were generally cooler than 2010 and water temperatures did not exceed the threshold of Atlantic salmon and brook trout. Further analysis was completed from our 2010 data and presented at several conferences and meetings.

Project Number: NB-2011-02

Project Recipient: Eel River Bar First Nation

Project Title: **Eel River Recovery Project**

Approved Grant Amount: **\$10,000**

Funding provided to date: \$7,500

Eligible Cost Categories:

- Development of salmon and salmon habitat conservation plans for a watershed of sub-watershed
- Conservation, rebuilding and restoration of wild Atlantic salmon habitat
- Conservation, rebuilding and restoration of wild Atlantic salmon stocks and populations
- Restoring access of wild Atlantic salmon to salmon habitat
- Public education and awareness of the importance of conservation of wild Atlantic salmon and its habitat.

Summary:

The watershed of Eel River was assessed for freshwater habitat and Atlantic salmon densities. Multiple habitat variables were collected. A total of 375 Atlantic salmon were captured by electrofisher at the six sites. The average juvenile Atlantic salmon densities were 24.0 per 100m² for fry, 6.8 per 100m² for small parr and 4.8 per 100m² for large parr. 40 Grilse were counted at a counting fence along with 42 small salmon counted from Sept 2 to Nov 2nd. Redd surveys were conducted and 51 redds were counted.

Grants & Status

2011 Project Grants

Project Number: NB-2011-03

Project Recipient: Fort Folly First Nation

Project Title: **Release and Monitoring of Live Gene Bank Inner Bay of Fundy Atlantic Salmon in the Petitcodiac River**

Approved Grant Amount: **\$5,000**

Funding provided to date: \$5,000

Eligible Cost Categories:

- Development of salmon and salmon habitat conservation plans for a watershed or sub watershed
- Conservation, rebuilding and restoration of wild Atlantic salmon stocks and populations

Summary:

A total of 21 sites were identified with DFO on the Pollett River for salmon fry release. GPS co-ordinates and photographs were recorded at all 21 release sites and a GIS maps was created. Over 5 days between May 17th and May 27th two trucks fitted with aeration tanks transported the fry from the DFO Mactaquac Biodiversity Facility with a portion of the fry each release day.

Project Number: NB-2011-04

Project Recipient: Miramichi Salmon Association

Project Title: **Smolt Production Study on the Northwest Miramichi**

Approved Grant Amount: **\$7,000**

Funding provided to date: \$7,000

Eligible Cost Categories:

- Conservation, rebuilding and restoration of wild Atlantic salmon stocks and populations

Summary:

The objectives of this project were to assess smolt production on the Northwest Miramichi system, and its three major tributaries; the Big Sevogle River, the Northwest Miramichi tributary and the Little Southwest Miramichi.

Smolt production on the Northwest Miramichi in 2011 was estimated at 765,000 smolts (4.6 smolts per 100m²) assuming a 10% mortality of tagged smolts due to handling and predation. This exceeding the target of 3.0 smolts per 100m² for the Miramichi River. The smolt estimate for the Sevogle River in 2011 was 56,800 which worked out to be 2.0 smolts per 100m². The smolt estimate for the Northwest River in 2011 was 38,000, which worked out to be 1.0 smolts per 100m². The smolt estimate for the Little Southwest River in 2011 was 70,000, which worked out to be 1.8 smolts per 100m². Therefore according to our smolt estimates none of the major tributaries of the Northwest Miramichi met the target of 3.0 smolts per 100m².

Project Number: NB-2011-05

Project Recipient: Nepisiguit Salmon Association

Project Title: **Nepisiguit Salmon Assessment & Enhancement**

Approved Grant Amount: **\$5,000**

Funding provided to date: \$3,750

Eligible Cost Categories:

- Development of salmon and salmon habitat conservation plans for a watershed of sub-watershed
- Conservation, rebuilding and restoration of wild Atlantic salmon stocks and populations

Summary:

The Nepisiguit Salmon Association operated streamside incubation boxes, 208,000 eyed salmon eggs, 196,376 fry, 94.4% survival. Also, electroseining surveys carried out on all streams, with a few sites on main Nepisiguit unable to be processed due to high water levels. A total of 35 sites over 9 streams were electroseined, average density of fry was 20.9/100m² and parr 13.9/100m². Temperature and pH monitoring were conducted on all streams from June-Oct. Also predator, stream and environmental surveys were also carried out. Determination of total returns, angling statistics and spawning escapement along with a spawning survey was carried out from below Nepisiguit Falls in November.

Project Number: NB-2011-06

Project Recipient: Petitcodiac Watershed Monitoring Group (PWMG)

Project Title: **Restoration of the Inner bay of Fundy Atlantic Salmon population in the Petitcodiac River**

Approved Grant Amount: **\$5,000**

Funding provided to date: \$3,750

Eligible Cost Categories:

- Development of salmon and salmon habitat conservation plans for a watershed of sub-watershed
- Conservation, rebuilding and restoration of wild Atlantic salmon habitat
- Conservation, rebuilding and restoration of wild Atlantic salmon stocks and populations
- Restoring access of wild Atlantic salmon to salmon habitat
- Public education and awareness of the importance of conservation of wild Atlantic salmon and its habitat.

Summary:

The Petitcodiac Watershed Alliance is working on the restoration of the iBoF Atlantic salmon population in the Petitcodiac river and its tributaries. The objectives of the project include:

Grants & Status

2011 Project Grants

1. The release of close to 500,000 unfed fry into a tributary of the Petitcodiac River in 2011 accomplished on May 26th, 2011.
2. The monitoring of fish passage in the Petitcodiac River from April to November in 2011.
3. Development of a watershed management plan that will be used to guide our conservation efforts and measure our progress.

Project Number: NB-2011-07

Project Recipient: Restigouche River Watershed Management Council
Project Title: **Acquisition of LIDAR (Light Detection and Ranging) imaging for the Five Fingers watershed to locate sources of erosion and sediment input and promote restoration**

Approved Grant Amount: **\$8,000**

Funding provided to date: \$6,000

Eligible Cost Categories:

- Development of salmon and salmon habitat conservation plans for a watershed of sub-watershed
- Conservation, rebuilding and restoration of wild Atlantic salmon habitat
- Public education and awareness of the importance of conservation of wild Atlantic salmon and its habitat.

Summary:

The aerial surveys necessary to carry out the survey was performed during the summer months of June and July. Leading Edge Geomatics Ltd provided a 1 point per meter for the region of St Quentin.

The data was processed by the Eastern Canada Soil and Water Conservation Center in the framework of the "Planning Environmental Management" funded by the New Brunswick Ministry of Agriculture, Aquaculture and Fisheries. The processed information allowed us to generate maps that facilitate the understanding of drainage in agricultural fields and storage areas and industries will present scenarios of field work for producers to reduce erosion of soils.

Project Number: NB-2011-08

Project Recipient: Sentinelles Petitcodiac Riverkeepers
Project Title: **Pre-removal monitoring of the Humphreys Brook Dam**

Approved Grant Amount: **\$5,000**

Funding provided to date: \$3,750

Eligible Cost Categories:

- Development of salmon and salmon habitat conservation plans for a watershed of sub-watershed

- Conservation, rebuilding and restoration of wild Atlantic salmon habitat
- Restoring access of wild Atlantic salmon to salmon habitat
- Public education and awareness of the importance of conservation of wild Atlantic salmon and its habitat.

Summary:

A protocol for ecological monitoring of the dam decommissioning has been established and validated by DFO and will be incorporated in the Recovery and Stewardship Plan for the Petitcodiac Watershed.

Water quality data has been acquired and riparian plant community identified as baseline data for comparison in the dam post-removal analysis. Macroinvertebrate and e-coli sampling as well as electrofishing were completed and are presently being analysed.

Upstream habitat has been assessed and a number of restoration initiatives are being proposed; snow removal management with landowners, sedimentation control from new housing development, bank stabilization, riparian plant restoration and debris removal on some severely affected sections of the stream to restore natural flow of the stream.

Newfoundland & Labrador

Project Number: NL-2011-01

Project Recipient: Environmental Resources Management Association (ERMA)

Project Title: **Exploits River Tributaries Restoration (2011) involving primarily the removal of obstructions caused by the remains of old wooden dams, instream log jams, beaver dams and other barriers to salmonid migration.**

Approved Grant Amount: **\$15,000**

Funding provided to date: \$15,000

Eligible Cost Categories:

- Conservation, rebuilding and restoration of wild Atlantic salmon habitat

Summary:

Dam removal benefits salmonids by: (1) removing obstructions to upstream and downstream migration; (2) restoring natural riverine habitat; (3) eliminating siltation of spawning and feeding habitat above the dam.

Six sites were completed for obstruction removal. They include Junction Brook, Caribou Pond Brook 1 and 2, Noel Paul Tributary, Miguel Lake and Pameoc Brook. It is estimated that 200 kilometres of stream were now accessible to fish movement and 20 tonnes of debris removed.

Grants & Status

2011 Project Grants

Project Number: NL-2011-02

Project Recipient: Norris Arm and Area Economic Development Committee

Project Title: **Rattling Brook Restoration project involving the restocking of adult salmon into Great Rattling Brook as part of a multi-year comprehensive restoration program.**

Approved Grant Amount: **\$35,000**

Funding provided to date: \$28,152

Eligible Cost Categories:

- Conservation, rebuilding and restoration of wild Atlantic salmon habitat
- Conservation, rebuilding and restoration of wild Atlantic salmon stocks and populations
- Restoring access of wild Atlantic salmon to salmon habitat
- Public education and awareness of the importance of conservation of wild Atlantic salmon and its habitat.

Summary:

Installation of the trap in Rattling Brook was delayed from June to August due to high water. On August 8th the trap was in place, and the transfer of fish was completed on the 12th.

DFO identified two sites for release of the fish by helicopter, 105 fish were released in Dowd Pond and 295 were released in Frozen Ocean.

10 radio tags were implanted in salmon, 4 were transferred to Dowd pond and the remainder to Frozen Ocean.

Project Number: NL-2011-03

Project Recipient: NunatuKavut Community Council

Project Title: **Salmon Trap Feasibility Study**

Approved Grant Amount: **\$5,000 and \$5,000 from Interprovincial committee**

Funding provided to date: \$7,500

Eligible Cost Categories:

- Conservation, rebuilding and restoration of wild Atlantic salmon habitat
- Conservation, rebuilding and restoration of wild Atlantic salmon stocks and populations
- Restoring access of wild Atlantic salmon to salmon habitat

Summary:

Preliminary results from the trap is that the catch rates have been low despite monitored rivers nearby (sand hill river) having record breaking returns, and catch rates experienced by members in the net fishery in the area. To date our fishers have caught 44 salmon using the trap, and none had to be released due to being a MSW fish.

Since September the majority of fish were caught in late July and only 2 MSW fish were caught and released with minimal harm.

Nova Scotia

Project Number: NS-2011-01

Project Recipient: Bluenose Coastal Action Foundation

Project Title: **Mushamush River Habitat Restoration Project – Part II The proposed restoration project is part of a long term restoration plan for the lower Mushamush River developed in 2001 as a result of the removal of a NSPI dam in the fall of 2000.**

Approved Grant Amount: **\$10,000**

Funding provided to date: \$10,000

Eligible Cost Categories:

- Conservation, rebuilding and restoration of wild Atlantic salmon habitat
- Restoring access of wild Atlantic salmon to salmon habitat
- Public education and awareness of the importance of conservation of wild Atlantic salmon and its habitat.

Summary:

This project was a continuation of work that began several years ago in an attempt to recreate the natural meander pattern of the river. This section had been greatly altered over the years by man-made straightening and channelization to aid in the transportation of logs during the spring runoff. The construction of 3 new deflectors progressed well during the summer months. The deflectors proved successful in addressing the required outcomes of project, specifically narrowing the channel width; forming a deeper channel with cooler, faster flowing water; providing cover; and creating a natural meander stream pattern.

Project Number: NS-2011-02

Project Recipient: Clean Annapolis River Project

Project Title: **Clementsport Dam Removal and Restoration to provide access to salmon habitat.**

Approved Grant Amount: **\$10,000**

Funding provided to date : \$10,000

Eligible Cost Categories:

- Conservation, rebuilding and restoration of wild Atlantic salmon habitat
- Restoring access of wild Atlantic salmon to salmon habitat
- Public education and awareness of the importance of conservation of wild Atlantic salmon and its habitat.

Summary:

In September 2011, the Clementsport Dam, the derelict fish ladder and the concrete abutment were completely removed by Hurlburt Construction of Yarmouth. This allowed migratory fish access to 19.1km of river and tributary habitat above the dam site.

Fine grain sediments upstream of the dam were removed and erosion control measures were made along 55 meters of the

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Clementsport Road. Also 120 native willows and 45 white spruce were planted. Three riffles were constructed along with three deflector weirs installed in the former impoundment area.

Post-construction monitoring at the site has commenced, with the collection of water quality and benthic invertebrate samples. Regular photo point monitoring is also being undertaken. Post-construction monitoring will continue to July 2013.

Project Number: NS-2011-03

Project Recipient: Habitat Unlimited

Project Title: **Beaver Meadow Restoration Project, a project to continue restoration efforts by expanding the restoration of the Beaver Meadow region of the Beaver River and its tributaries (Hartshorn and Cameron's Brook).**

Approved Grant Amount: **\$10,000**

Funding provided to date: \$10,000

Eligible Cost Categories:

- Conservation, rebuilding and restoration of wild Atlantic salmon habitat
- Restoring access of wild Atlantic salmon to salmon habitat
- Public education and awareness of the importance of conservation of wild Atlantic salmon and its habitat.

Summary:

It was the intent of the proposed project to continue our restoration efforts by expanding the restoration of the Beaver Meadow region of the Beaver River and its tributaries.

The major results of this project included

- Installation of 4 digger logs, 2 multi-tier 10ft bank cribs, and 1 cover device (30ft x 5ft). These structures helped to restore 294m of stream and 2058m² of habitat. The crew also hand rocked ~20ft of bank that was eroding.
- Removal of 4 of the debris jams and approximately a dozen beaver dams.
- Planting of ~200 red maple seedlings in two rows with ~1m spacing along 100m of shoreline of the Beaver River restoring ~200m² of riparian zone habitat.
- The education of ~40 students from St. Francis Xavier University Department of Aquatic Resources.
- The employment of 4 students.

Project Number: NS-2011-04

Project Recipient: Inverness South Anglers Committee (Mabou & District Community Development Association)

Project Title: **Shea's Brook Restoration: Develop a Salmon (and salmonid) plan for restoration, enhancement and community outreach.**

Approved Grant Amount: **\$5,000**

Funding provided to date: \$5,000

Eligible Cost Categories:

- Development of salmon and salmon habitat conservation plans for a watershed of sub-watershed
- Conservation, rebuilding and restoration of wild Atlantic salmon habitat
- Conservation, rebuilding and restoration of wild Atlantic salmon stocks and populations
- Restoring access of wild Atlantic salmon to salmon habitat
- Public education and awareness of the importance of conservation of wild Atlantic salmon and its habitat.

Summary:

Our 2011 planned activities included 4 main components. They were 1) establishing a 5 year plan and inventory, which was deferred until 2012 when two candidates for the task are available 2) North East Mabou - the clearing and flushing of streams to prepare them for structures in 2012 and 2013, several debris jams were removed in preparation 3) installation of structures in Shea's Brook, which included 3 new structures in Shea's Brook and 4 new structures in MacQuarries Brook and 4) brood stock retrieval set for 2012.

We also try to communicate with the public the activities of our group in an article published in the Inverness ORAN. Our crew operated 17 weeks this season with the work terminating September 30, 2011.

Project Number: NS-2011-05

Project Recipient: Pictou County Rivers Association

Project Title: **Bank stabilization in West River Pictou County: Project to protect the river from siltation from river bank erosion, to try to maintain the river channel and to reduce the loss of farmland.**

Approved Grant Amount: **\$4,000**

Funding provided to date: \$4,000

Eligible Cost Categories:

- Conservation, rebuilding and restoration of wild Atlantic salmon habitat

Summary:

A 35 meter section of river bank along a salmon pool was stabilized with 150 tonnes of large rock to protect it from further erosion. The stabilization was completed on August 25th, 2011 and the Pictou County Rivers Association will continue to monitor the river bank and rock work to assess the performance of the rock fill. This project was done with the participation of the local farmer and part of the farmland was also protected from further loss of land and flooding. The landowner also levelled and seeded the site after the rock placement. Thirteen trees and shrubs were planted along the restored area.

Grants & Status

2011 Project Grants

Project Number: NS-2011-06

Project Recipient: Sackville Rivers Association

Project Title: **Sackville River Watershed Culvert Survey and Restoration Plan: Project is to catalogue, classify and prioritize all of the culverts on the watershed.**

Approved Grant Amount: **\$4,800**

Funding provided to date: \$2,400

Eligible Cost Categories:

- Development of salmon and salmon habitat conservation plans for a watershed of sub-watershed

Summary:

The survey is proceeding well, but behind schedule. There have been a total of 20 sites assessed to date. At the end of surveying a report assessing each culvert and prioritized restoration plan will be completed.

The background research and methodology has all been completed and tested.

Project Number: NS-2011-07

Project Recipient : Unama'ki Institute of Natural Resources

Project Title: **Salmon enhancement and monitoring program in Unama'ki Rivers through smolt monitoring, brood stock collection and aquaticbiomonitoring program.**

Approved Grant Amount: **\$4,200**

Funding provided to date: \$3,150

Eligible Cost Categories:

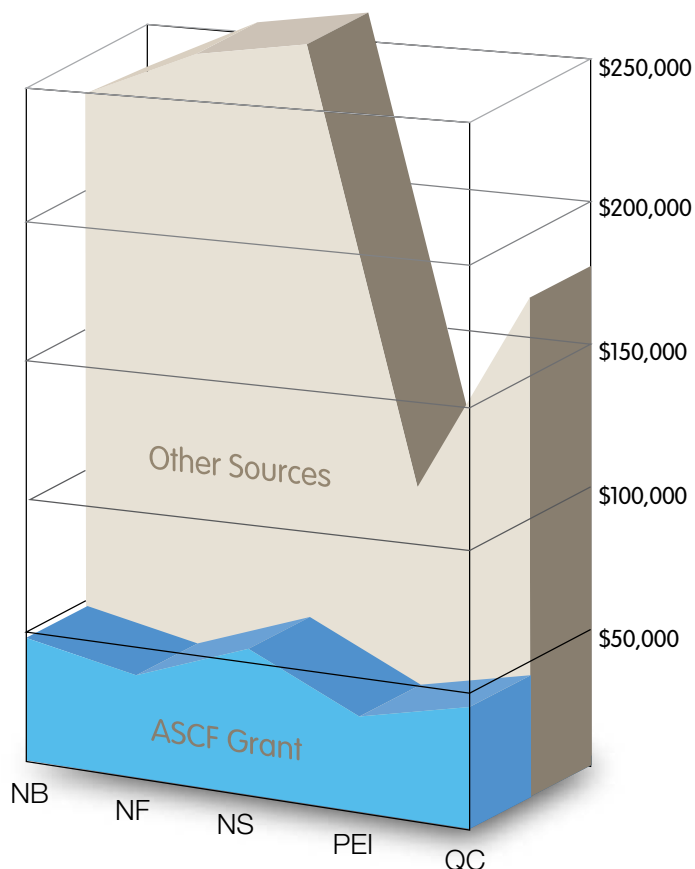
- Conservation, rebuilding and restoration of wild Atlantic salmon stocks and populations

Summary:

A rotary screw trap was installed in the Middle River, Nova Scotia between May 11 and June 10, 2011. Atlantic salmon were caudal fin-clipped and returned to the river. Approximately 240 Atlantic salmon were captured resulting in 9 mortalities during the anaesthetic treatment and training staff. Temperature taken at this time fell between 6 and 14 °C.

Natural Resource Officers, Wagmetcook Fishery Guardians and Cape Breton University students all participated in collecting physical and biological data and putting the smolt wheel in the water.

Approved Project Funding Sources



Prince Edward Island

Project Number: PEI-2011-01

Project Recipient: Central Queens Branch of the PEI Wildlife Federation

Project Title: **West (Elliot) River Enhancement Project, second year two of habitat development in the West River by sediment control and mitigation, installing digger logs, redd mapping, fish passage strategy, training people.**

Approved Grant Amount: **\$18,000**

Funding provided to date: \$13,500

Eligible Cost Categories:

- Development of salmon and salmon habitat conservation plans for a watershed of sub-watershed
- Conservation, rebuilding and restoration of wild Atlantic salmon habitat
- Conservation, rebuilding and restoration of wild Atlantic salmon stocks and populations
- Restoring access of wild Atlantic salmon to salmon habitat
- Public education and awareness of the importance of conservation of wild Atlantic salmon and its habitat.

Summary:

There are three main objectives CQBW have chosen to complete this summer. 1) to open access for Atlantic salmon on three culverts, 2) to reduce sediment and restore natural stream hydraulics and 3) A technology transfer.

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1. PEI Department of Transportation and Infrastructure Renewal has completed repairs to a badly dammed culvert. Two rock riffles were also constructed below the two culverts. These riffles altered stream gradients sufficiently to compensate for two perched culverts, allowing all size classes of fish to navigate upstream.
2. Since the beginning of June the field crew has cleared alder and removed excess woody debris from 1.7km of stream in Brookvale branch. They have planted 500 native trees in 25 new patch cuts in an alder-choked riparian zone. They have built 15 brush mats covering 1000ft of stream bank. They have installed 42 split or whole logs in a 1.2 km section of stream. In total 2500-3000 cubic yards of sediment have been removed from two existing sediment traps with the assistance of a Hymac, with plans to install 1 new sediment basin.
3. Two water technology students from Holland College and three students alongside paid staff learned about the tools of stream enhancement.

Project Number: PEI-2011-02

Project Recipient: Morell River Management Co-Operative
Project Title: **Salmon habitat restoration and fish passage improvement in watersheds entering St. Peters Bay.**

Approved Grant Amount: **\$8,000**

Funding provided to date: \$8,000

Eligible Cost Categories:

- Conservation, rebuilding and restoration of wild Atlantic salmon habitat
- Conservation, rebuilding and restoration of wild Atlantic salmon stocks and populations
- Restoring access of wild Atlantic salmon to salmon habitat
- Public education and awareness of the importance of conservation of wild Atlantic salmon and its habitat.

Summary:

This summer we identified a problematic beaver dam located approximately in the center part of the system. We prepared the system for the release of the sediment. In doing so, we have installed brush mats along a 1km section immediately downstream of the dam – and plan to install more next summer. We also completed all the necessary paper work in preparation of installing a sediment trap downstream from the dam.

Other smaller projects were completed including breaking new trails to access more isolated sections of the river. Developing relations with local land owners and working with them to develop new project ideas based on what is important to them. On one section of Bristol Creek where fish did not have

significant cover, a few cover logs were installed. These are on a trial basis and will be monitored. If successful, next year we will install more once the dam has been removed.

Project Number: PEI-2011-03

Project Recipient: Richmond Bay Watershed Association, Inc.

Project Title: **Atlantic salmon habitat restoration in Central Prince County, PEI.**

Approved Grant Amount: **\$5,000**

Funding provided to date: \$3,750

Eligible Cost Categories:

- Conservation, rebuilding and restoration of wild Atlantic salmon habitat
- Restoring access of wild Atlantic salmon to salmon habitat
- Public education and awareness of the importance of conservation of wild Atlantic salmon and its habitat.

Summary:

The main purpose of this project was to restore damaged/degraded salmon habitat on the Trout River watershed in Tyne Valley, PEI and the Little Trout River Watershed in Richmond, PEI.

To sustain and enhance the habitat for wild Atlantic salmon for these rivers, the current problems in-stream were addressed through excavating two in-stream sediment traps, removing eight in-stream headwater obstructions, installing 4,710 square feet of brush mat, constructing and installing two in-stream deflector structures, and anchoring sixty five cover logs and large woody debris throughout two kilometres of stream.

Biodiversity of riparian zones were improved by planting 1,000 native tree species in open beaver meadows. Beaver management was also carried out on sixteen kilometres of river and a total of fifteen beavers were removed during the fall trapping season.

Project Number: PEI-2011-04

Project Recipient: Souris and Area Branch of the PEI Wildlife Federation

Project Title: **Third year support for enhancement project on the upper reaches of 4 rivers, beaver dam removal, digger logs installed etc.**

Approved Grant Amount: **\$19,000**

Funding provided to date : \$9,500

Eligible Cost Categories :

- Development of salmon and salmon habitat conservation plans for a watershed of sub-watershed
- Conservation, rebuilding and restoration of wild Atlantic salmon habitat

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- Conservation, rebuilding and restoration of wild Atlantic salmon stocks and populations
- Restoring access of wild Atlantic salmon to salmon habitat
- Public education and awareness of the importance of conservation of wild Atlantic salmon and its habitat.

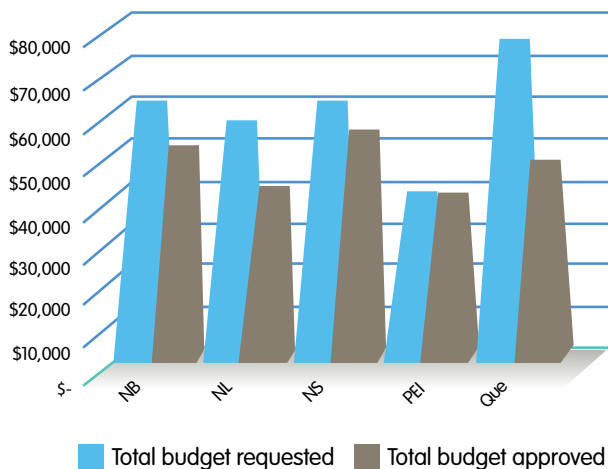
Summary:

The Souris & Area Branch of the PEI Wildlife Federation (SAB) utilized this project to follow the recommendations set out by Daryl Guignon in his report entitled, "A Conservation Strategy for Atlantic Salmon on PEI."

SAB spent three years doing stream enhancement work on 4 rivers which included such initiatives as the removal of abandoned beaver dams and other natural blockages, brush matting, installation of digger logs, maintenance of gabions and excavating of silt traps.

SAB has recorded fantastic returns of Atlantic salmon in the third year of this project. Our salmon redd count has increased in these four rivers from 177-400% in the fall of 2011.

Grants Compared to Amounts Requested



Québec

Project Number : QC-2011-01

Project Recipient : Corporation du bassin de la Jacques-Cartier

Project Title : **Remise à l'eau des saumoneaux.**

Approved Grant Montant : **6 000 \$**

Funding provided to date : 6 000 \$

Eligible Cost Categories :

- Conservation, rebuilding and restoration of wild Atlantic salmon stocks and populations

- Public education and awareness of the importance of conservation of wild Atlantic salmon and its habitat.

Summary:

Out of three fishing festivals in the area, put on by Hunting and fishing Associations; the Donnacona, Pont-Rouge and Catshalac, only two were attended as the third was postponed to a date that could not be attended. 91 fishermen were encountered on the banks of the River Jacques-Cartier during the fishing festivals and responded to the questionnaire. 184 fishermen were interviewed and given information about catch and release and the difference between trout and salmon. Out of the fishermen interviewed during the fishing festivals 49% came from outside of the watershed. Also 65% could not tell the difference between juvenile salmon and trout.

Project Number : QC-2011-03

Project Recipient : Société de gestion des rivières de Gaspé Inc.

Project Title : **Mise en place et suivi de mesures afin d'assurer le libre passage du saumon atlantique en migration dans un secteur obstrué pas un important embâcle de bois sur la rivière St-Jean.**

Approved Grant Amount : **19 000\$**

Funding provided to date : 19 000\$

Eligible Cost Categories :

- Conservation, rebuilding and restoration of wild Atlantic salmon habitat
- Conservation, rebuilding and restoration of wild Atlantic salmon stocks and populations
- Restoring access of wild Atlantic salmon to salmon habitat

Summary:

Accomplished activities are as follows:

- Photography and assessment of the state of the ice jam has continued through the flood of spring 2011.
- Preparation of a response plan for the free passage of salmon between the estuary and the river.
- Hiring a team responsible for the release of dead wood in migration routes established in the plan.
- Installation of barriers to upstream migration in three channels of the estuary leading to areas of major ice jams.
- Regular maintenance of facilities in the estuary.
- Dismantling of barriers to upstream migration in the estuary of the River St. John.
- The amount of mortality linked to fungal infection in the River St-Jean in 2011 was 0% compared to 20% in 2009 and 30% in 2010.

Grants & Status

2009 to 2010 Project Grants

Note: This statement reflects only those projects that remain open or are not yet complete. All other projects approved in 2009 and 2010 are complete. All 2008 projects are complete.

2009

Project Number: QC-2009-01 (Quebec)

Enhancement of Katchapahun, located 140 Kms from the mouth of the Moisie River

Recipient: Moisie River Protection Association

Approved Grant Amount: **\$13,500**

Funding provided to date: \$6,750

Eligible Cost Categories:

- Restoring access of wild Atlantic salmon to salmon habitat.

Progress achieved to October, 2009. Installed a lift system and repaired some of the walls in the Katchapahun fish-way of Moisie River. Because of high water levels in both 2010 and 2011, some walls were left unrepaired. When water levels are lower, repairs will continue. The deadline has been extended to November 30th 2012.

2010

Project Number: NL-2010-02 (Newfoundland & Labrador)

Little River Atlantic Salmon Enhancement Habitat Colony Study

Recipient: Miawpukek First Nation

Approved Grant Amount: **\$12,300**

Funding provided to date: \$6,150

Eligible Cost Categories:

- Conservation and restoring of Atlantic salmon habitat
- Conservation and restoring of Atlantic salmon populations
- Public education and awareness of the importance of conservation of wild Atlantic salmon and its habitat

As a result of hurricane Igor in 2010 the water level rose in Little River, the holding pen was unable to keep the Atlantic salmon from leaving. All fish to be tagged were lost. Because the tags and equipment have already been purchased the project will be postponed until 2012 with tagging taking place in 2011 and a Final report rendered in 2012.

Project Number: QC-2010-01 (Quebec)

Organisme de bassin versant Matapédia-Restigouche

Project Title: Assessment of the presence of the invasive algae *Didymosphenia geminata* on the selection of habitat and growth of juvenile Atlantic salmon in the Restigouche watershed.

Approved Grant Amount: **5,000\$** was approved in 2010 over 2 years.

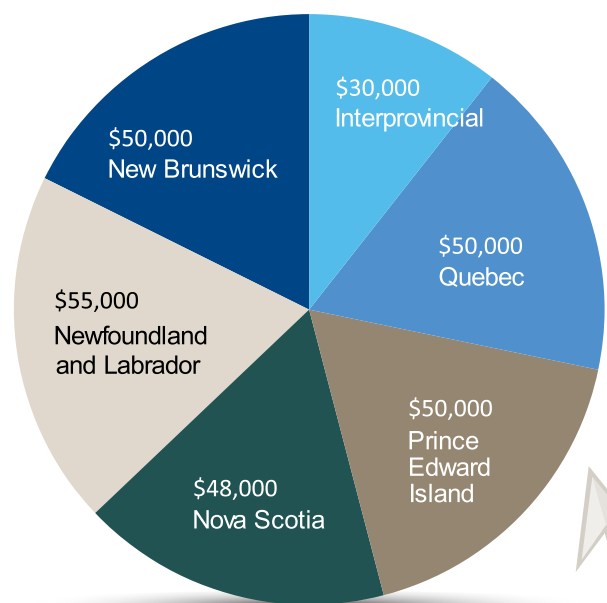
Funding provided to date: \$30,000

Eligible Cost Categories:

- Conservation and restoring of Atlantic salmon habitat
- Conservation and restoring of Atlantic salmon populations

The field work on habitat selection was started in May 2010. All devices for the use of technology PIT-Tags has been installed on the Milnikek and marking work began in July 2011. However, due to a flood and a phenomenal hydrological response marked the beginning of August, the research has been temporarily suspended. Given the weather conditions beyond our control, all the objectives could not be achieved by 2011. Thus, we want to resume the work in 2012 to obtain a data set allowing a rigorous analysis of the problem of didymo and its impact on juvenile Atlantic salmon. In summary, we confirmed the effectiveness of using PIT-tag technology for habitat selection and we have developed all the protocols necessary to complete the project next year.

Foundation Grants Approved for 2011



Summary of Project Audits

Summary of Project Audits and Evaluations

In 2011 random audits of 21 projects were conducted. The audit process follows a structured method of assessing whether the project is being carried-out in accordance with the funding agreement entered into between the Foundation and the recipient, including site visits and an examination of minutes of meetings and accounting records. This supplements the assessment of performance completed by staff through review of the draft funding agreement, interim and final reports received from recipients.

In 2011 the following recipient groups were audited for performance:

New Brunswick:

- Eel River Bar
- Restigouche Watershed Management Council
- Fort Folly First Nation
- Petitcodiac Watershed Monitoring Group
- Sentinelles Petitcodiac Riverkeepers

Prince Edward Island:

- Central Queens Branch of the PEI Wildlife
- Morell River Management Co-Operative
- Richmond Bay Watershed Association
- Souris & Area Branch of the PEI Wildlife Federation

Nova Scotia:

- Pictou County Rivers Association
- Habitat Unlimited Antigonish
- Cumberland County River Enhancement Association
- Sackville Rivers Association
- Bluenose Coastal Action Foundation
- Inverness South Anglers Association
- Unama'ki Institute of Natural Resources
- Clean Annapolis River Project

Quebec:

- Comité de restauration de la rivière Etchemin
- Société de gestion des rivières de Gaspé Inc. Corporation du bassin de la Jacques-Cartier
- Association de protection de la rivière Moisie
- Organisme de Bassin versant Matapédia - Restigouche



Installing deflector structure Photo: ASCF

Reports & Statements

Auditors' Report

MacMillan Lawrence & Lawrence *Chartered Accountants*

Independent Auditors' Report

To the Directors of The Atlantic Salmon Conservation Foundation

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of The Atlantic Salmon Conservation Foundation, which comprise the statement of financial position as at December 31, 2011, and the statements of operations, changes in net assets and cash flows for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards. Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of The Atlantic Salmon Conservation Foundation as at December 31, 2011, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles.

Other Matter

The comparative figures for December 31, 2010 were reported on by another firm of chartered accountants, who issued an unqualified audit opinion.

Fredericton, NB
March 30, 2012

MacMillan Lawrence & Lawrence
Chartered Accountants

152 Main Street ~ Fredericton, New Brunswick ~ E3A 1C8 ~ Telephone (506) 458-9390 ~ Fax (506) 453-7860

Reports & Statements

Statement of Financial Position

December 31, 2011 and 2010

	General Fund	Endowment Fund	Total 2011	General Fund	Endowment Fund	Total 2010
Assets						
Current						
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ -	\$ 9,147	\$ 9,147	\$ -	\$ 31,790	\$ 31,790
Receivables	28,367	-	28,367	13,885	-	13,885
Inventory	1,424	-	1,424	-	-	-
Prepays	852	-	852	852	-	852
Due from Endowment Fund	131,036	-	131,036	90,362	-	90,362
	161,679	9,147	170,826	105,099	31,790	136,889
Investments, stated at market value (Notes 3 & 4 Page 26)	-	29,114,863	29,114,863	-	30,086,290	30,086,290
	\$ 161,679	\$ 29,124,010	\$ 29,285,689	\$ 105,099	\$ 30,118,080	\$ 30,223,179

Liabilities

Current						
Payables and accruals	\$ 147,290	\$ 34,224	\$ 181,514	\$ 103,856	\$ 57,297	\$ 161,153
Deferred contributions	14,389	-	14,389	1,243	-	1,243
Due to General Fund	-	131,036	131,036	-	90,362	90,362
	161,679	165,260	326,939	105,099	147,659	252,758

Fund balances

Government of Canada contribution	-	30,000,000	30,000,000	-	30,000,000	30,000,000
Net Assets	-	(1,041,250)	(1,041,250)	-	(29,579)	(29,579)
	-	28,958,750	28,958,750	-	29,970,421	29,970,421
	\$ 161,679	\$ 29,124,010	\$ 29,285,689	\$ 105,099	\$ 30,118,080	\$ 30,223,179

Robert S. Brisson Director

See accompanying notes to financial statements

MacMillan Lawrence & Lawrence
Chartered Accountants

J Maynard Director

Reports & Statements

Statement of Operations & Changes in Fund Balances

Year Ended December 31, 2011 and 2010

	General Fund	Endowment Fund	Total 2011	General Fund	Endowment Fund	Total 2010
Revenue						
Investment returns						
Dividends	\$ -	\$ 847,738	\$ 847,738	\$ -	\$ 967,583	\$ 967,583
Realized (loss) gain on investments (net)	-	541,848	541,848	-	202,135	202,135
Unrealized loss on investments	-	(1,670,103)	(1,670,103)	-	1,613,470	1,613,470
	-	(280,517)	(280,517)	-	2,783,188	2,783,188
Donations and other revenue	9,575	-	9,575	5,673	-	5,673
	9,575	(280,517)	(270,942)	5,673	2,783,188	2,788,861
Expenses						
Investment management	-	153,923	153,923	-	143,863	143,863
Grants						
Inter-provincial	25,000	-	25,000	65,000	-	65,000
New Brunswick	54,850	-	54,850	50,000	-	50,000
Newfoundland and Labrador	60,000	-	60,000	42,600	-	42,600
Nova Scotia	48,000	-	48,000	65,200	-	65,200
Prince Edward Island	50,000	-	50,000	50,000	-	50,000
Quebec	50,000	-	50,000	75,000	-	75,000
Salaries and benefits	177,167	-	177,167	168,788	-	168,788
Meetings and travel	40,090	-	40,090	54,922	-	54,922
Professional fees	18,502	-	18,502	25,727	-	25,727
General office administrative overhead	35,427	-	35,427	34,641	-	34,641
Public relations and communications	27,770	-	27,770	24,688	-	24,688
	586,806	153,923	740,729	656,566	143,863	800,429
Excess of (expenses over revenue) revenue over expenses	\$ (577,231)	\$ (434,440)	\$ (1,011,671)	\$ (650,893)	\$ 2,639,325	\$ 1,988,432
Net assets, beginning of year	\$ -	\$ (29,579)	\$ (29,579)	\$ -	\$ (2,018,011)	\$ (2,018,011)
Excess of (expenses over revenue) revenue over expenses	(577,231)	(434,440)	(1,011,671)	(650,893)	2,639,325	1,988,432
Interfund transfers	577,231	(577,231)	-	650,893	(650,893)	-
Net assets, end of year	\$ -	\$ (1,041,250)	\$ (1,041,250)	\$ -	\$ (29,579)	\$ (29,579)

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

Reports & Statements

Statement of Cash Flows

Year Ended December 31, 2011 and 2010

	General Fund	Endowment Fund	Total 2011	General Fund	Endowment Fund	Total 2010
Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents						
Operating						
Excess of (expenses over revenue) revenue over expenses	\$ (577,231)	\$ (434,440)	\$ (1,011,671)	\$ (650,893)	\$ 2,639,325	\$ 1,988,432
Changes in						
Receivables	(14,482)	-	(14,482)	16,711	-	16,711
Inventory	(1,424)	-	(1,424)	-	-	-
Prepays	-	-	-	2,424	-	2,424
Due to/from interfund	(40,674)	40,674	-	(44,755)	44,755	-
Payables and accruals	43,434	(23,073)	20,361	25,620	2,849	28,469
Deferred contributions	13,146	-	13,146	-	-	-
	<u>(577,231)</u>	<u>(416,839)</u>	<u>(994,070)</u>	<u>(650,893)</u>	<u>2,686,929</u>	<u>2,036,036</u>
Financing						
Interfund transfers	<u>577,231</u>	<u>(577,231)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>650,893</u>	<u>(650,893)</u>	<u>-</u>
Investing						
Net change in investments (p. 21)	<u>-</u>	<u>971,427</u>	<u>971,427</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(2,005,555)</u>	<u>(2,005,555)</u>
(Decrease) increase in cash and cash equivalents	-	(22,643)	(22,643)	-	30,481	30,481
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year	<u>-</u>	<u>31,790</u>	<u>31,790</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,309</u>	<u>1,309</u>
Cash and cash equivalents, end of year	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 9,147</u>	<u>\$ 9,147</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 31,790</u>	<u>\$ 31,790</u>

See accompanying notes to the financial statements.

Reports & Statements

Notes to the Financial Statements December 31, 2011

1. Nature of operations

The Atlantic Salmon Conservation Foundation was established for the purpose of assisting community groups in the restoration and improved conservation of the Atlantic salmon resource in Atlantic Canada and Quebec. Funding for the operation of the Foundation comes from a one-time conditional grant of \$30 million from the Federal Department of Fisheries and Oceans.

The Foundation is a registered charity under the Income Tax Act. Operations of the Foundation began in February 2007.

2. Significant accounting policies

Fund accounting

The Foundation follows the fund basis of accounting which provides for a separate self balancing group of accounts to enable separate accountability for assets that are to be used for certain designated purposes.

Revenues and expenses and fund balance relating to general activities are reported in the General Fund. The use of General Funds is at the discretion of the Board.

Endowment contributions and fund balances are reported in the Endowment Fund. Endowment Funds are those where the donor has stipulated that the contributed funds remain intact and the capital remain unspent.

The disbursement of annual income from the Endowment Fund is restricted to projects meeting certain criteria as set out under funding agreement between the Government of Canada and The Atlantic Salmon Conservation Foundation.

Revenue recognition

Revenue and expenses are recorded using the accrual basis of accounting.

The Foundation follows the deferral method of accounting for contributions. Restricted contributions are recognized as revenue in the year in which the related expenses are incurred.

Unrestricted contributions are recognized as revenue when received or receivable if the amount to be received can be reasonably estimated and collection is reasonably assured.

Expense recognition

Expenses are recognized on an accrual basis as costs are incurred. Administration expenditures are not subject to reallocation procedures to projects and activities.

Investments

The Foundation's funds are invested with and managed by two separate investment management firms, using balanced

pooled investment funds. Investments are classified as held-for-trading and are recorded at fair value using quoted market prices. Dividend income and realized gains and losses are included in investment income and recognized in the period earned. Unrealized gains and losses are included in investment income and recognized in the period in which they arise.

Inventory

Inventory is measured at the lower of cost and estimated net realizable value.

Contributed services

The Foundation is dependent on the work of many volunteers to fulfil its mission. Due to the difficulty in determining their value, donated services are not recorded in these financial statements.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand and balances with banks.

Use of estimates

In preparing the Foundation's financial statements, management is required to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and reported amounts of revenue and expenses during the period. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

3. Future accounting standards

The CICA has issued Part III of the CICA Handbook: Accounting Standards for Not-for-Profit Organizations which is effective for annual financial statements relating to fiscal beginning on or after January 1, 2012 with earlier application permitted. The Foundation is in the process of reviewing these new standards to determine what impact they will have on the future reporting periods.

4. Investments

	2011	2010
Investments, stated at market value, consist of the following:		
Beutel Goodman Balanced Fund	\$ 15,125,201	\$ 15,409,654
Connor, Clark & Lunn SRA Balanced Fund	13,989,662	14,676,636
	\$ 29,114,863	\$ 30,086,290

Reports & Statements

Notes to the Financial Statements December 31, 2011

5. Financial instruments

The Foundation's financial instruments consist of cash and cash equivalents, investments, receivables, payables and accruals.

As outlined in Note 2, investments have been designated as held-for-trading and are recorded at fair value based on quoted market values.

The fair value of the Foundation's cash and cash equivalents, receivables, payables and accruals approximate their market value due to the relatively short period to maturity of the instruments.

It is management's opinion that the Foundation is not subject to significant amounts of currency or credit risk arising from these instruments.

The Foundation's exposure to interest rate risk is limited to the portion of its investment that are subject to market price fluctuations based on changes in interest rates. The Foundation's interest earning investments are subject to fixed rates.

The Foundation did not enter into any derivative financial arrangements for hedging or speculative purposes. All of the Foundation's investments are managed by independent, external investment managers.

6. Capital management

Management considers capital to be net assets. The Foundation's objective when managing capital is to maintain financial strength to sustain long term delivery of its core services.

Schedule of Investments

December 31, 2011

	2011	2010
Investments, stated at market value, beginning of period	\$ 30,086,290	\$ 28,080,735
Investment management fees	(153,923)	(143,863)
Operation expenses	(536,987)	(633,770)
Dividends	847,738	967,583
Realized gain on investments (net)	541,848	202,135
Unrealized (loss) gain on investments	(1,670,103)	1,613,470
Investments, stated at market value, end of period	\$ 29,114,863	\$ 30,086,290

MacMillan Lawrence & Lawrence report ends here.

Statement of remuneration: For the 2011 Fiscal Year total remuneration paid to one Foundation employee whose remuneration exceeds \$100,000 per year was \$129,697.66 consisting of the following: Salary =\$101,766.08, fees =\$0; travel expenses =\$15,144.82; CPP =\$0; EI =\$786.76), allowances \$0; and, benefits =\$12,000)

ASCF Volunteers & Personnel

Officers, Directors & Board Committees

Officers:

Honourable Rémi Bujold, P.C., C.M. · *Chairman and President* · Québec QC
Robert Bishop, C.A. · *Vice-Chairman & Vice-President* · St. John's, NL
Paul D. Michael, Q.C. · *Secretary* · Stratford PEI
Joan Marie Aylward · *Treasurer* · St. John's, NL

Directors:

James Lawley · Halifax, NS
John LeBoutillier · Montréal, QC
Denis Losier · Moncton, NB
Katharine Mott · Stewiacke, NS
Chief David Peter Paul · Pabineau First Nation, NB

L-R: Joan Marie Aylward;
Robert Bishop; Denis Losier;
Rémi Bujold; Jim Lawley;
Katharine Mott; John
LeBoutillier; Paul Michael.
Missing from photo: Chief
David Peter-Paul.



Board Committees:

Investment:

J. LeBoutillier
D. Losier
R. Bishop (Chair)

Audit & Finance:

J.M. Aylward (Chair)
R. Bishop
R. Bujold

Policy & Program:

P. Michael (Chair)
D. Losier
K. Mott

Development Committee

D. Losier
R. Bujold
J. Lawley
D. Peter-Paul
E. Brewer

Staff:

Stephen Chase, Executive Director
Rosalyn Smedley, Conservation Program Coordinator

ASCF Volunteers

Advisory Committees

1. Central Advisory Committee

Stephen Chase (staff); Francois Caron; Dave Reddin; Dr. Larry Felt (Chair); John Bagnall; Peter Cronin; Jeff Basque; Dr. Jeff Hutchings (missing from photo)

2. New Brunswick Advisory Committee

Tom Callaghan; Tom Benjamin; Trevor Floyd; Kathryn Collett; Fernand Savoie; Roz Smedley (staff) & Stephen Chase (staff)

3. Nova Scotia Advisory Committee

Shane O'Neill; Carl Purcell, Al McNeill; Kris Hunter, Jim Gourlay, Charlie MacInnes, Scott Cook (Chair), Kerry Prosper

4. Newfoundland & Labrador Advisory Committee

Dave Reddin; Tom Bursey; Fred Parsons; Dr. Don Downer; Ross Hinks; Keith Piercey and Bob Bishop (our VP)

5. Prince Edward Island Advisory Committee

Stephen Chase (staff); Lea Murphy; Delly Keen; Walter McEwen (Chair); Steve Cheverie; Al Ledgerwood; Rosie MacFarlane; Randy Angus & Dale Cameron

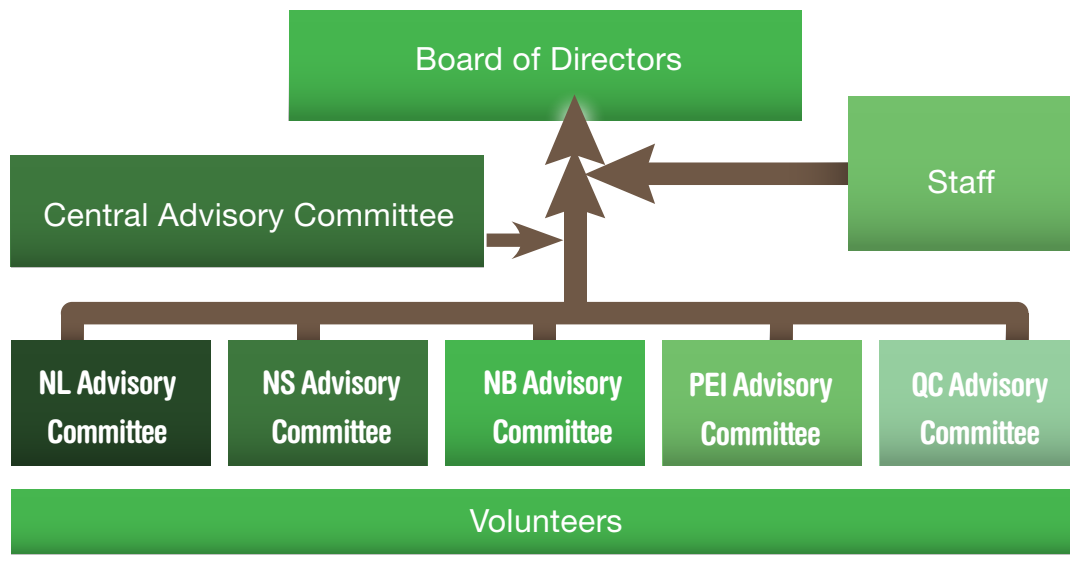
6. Comité consultatif provincial du Québec

Center: George Arseneault (Chair); Claude Théberge; Michel Damphousse; René Lafond; Patrick Plante; Stan Georges.
Absent: Jean-Marie (Jack) Picard & Normand Bergeron



ASCF Personnel

ASCF Structural Model



Conservation Partners

The 2011 List of Our Conservation Partners

AMEC Earth and Environmental
Association chasse et pêche Catshalac
Association chasse et pêche de Pont-Rouge
Atlantic Salmon Federation
Bluenose Coastal Action Foundation
Canada Summer Employment
Cape Breton University
Cascapedia Society
Central Queens Branch of the Wildlife Fund
Central Queens Wildlife Federation
Centre de conservation de l'eau et des Sols de l'Est du Canada
Centre Interuniversitaire de la Recherche sur le Saumon Atlantique
CEPI Salmon task team
Champlain Elementary School
Charlo Hatchery
City of Moncton
Club chasse et pêche de Donnacona
Comité de gestion et d'exploitation de la faune de la CBJC
Comité scientifique de la CBJC

Conseil de Gestion du Bassin Versant de la Rivière Restigouche
Corporation de Gestion des rivières Matapédia et Patapédia
Corporation du bassin de la Jacques-Cartier
Department of Fisheries and Oceans
Department of Natural Resources
Dieppe Fly Tying Club
Eastern Kings Community Council
Eel River Bar First Nation
Emloy PEI
Environment Canada Science Horizons
Environment Canada's Atlantic Ecosystem Initiative
Environmental Resources Management Association
Environmental Trust Fund
Eskasoni Fish and Wildlife Commission
Fédération québécoise pour le saumon atlantique
Fondation des rivières du Grand Gaspé
Fondation pour le saumon du grand Gaspé
Fonds du Fiducie de la Faune du Nouveau-Brunswick
Fonds et Fiducie pour l'environnement
Gesgapegiag First Nations

Conservation Partners

The 2011 List of Our Conservation Partners

Gespe'gewag Mi'gmaq Resources Council
Greening Spaces Program
Groupe Savoie
Gulf of Maine Council
Habitat Unlimited
HRSDC Canada Summer Jobs
Institut National de la Recherche Scientifique
Inverness South Anglers Association
J.D. Irving Limited
Listiguj First Nations
Mabou & District Community Development Association
Membertou Natural Resource Officers
Mi'kmaq Confederacy
Ministère Agriculture et aquaculture de Nouveau Brunswick
Ministère de ressources naturelles et de la faune
Miramichi River Environmental Assessment Committee
Miramichi Salmon Association
Moncton Fish & Game Club
Morell & Area Development Corporation
Morell River Management Coop Board of Directors
Municipality of Annapolis County
Municipality of the District of Lunenburg
Native Council of PEI
Natural Sciences and Engineering Research Council
Nature Adventure Inc
Nepisiguit Salmon Association
New Brunswick Department of Natural Resources
New Brunswick Department of Supply and Services
New Brunswick Fisheries and Oceans
New Brunswick Power
New Brunswick Salmon Council
New Brunswick Wildlife Federation
New Brunswick Wildlife Trust Fund
Newfoundland Power
Norris Arm and Area Economic Development Committee
Nova Scotia Adopt-a-Stream
Nova Scotia Community College
Nova Scotia Environment
Nova Scotia Transportation and Infrastructure Renewal

NS Youth Conservation Corps
Ocean Tracking Network
Organisme de bassin versant Matapédia-Restigouche
Parks Canada
PEI Department of Agriculture and Forestry
PEI Department of Environment , Energy & Forestry
PEI Department of Environment, Labour and Justice
PEI Department of Transportation and Infrastructure
Renewal
PEI Salmon Council
PEI Trapper's Association
Petitcodiac Riverkeeper
Petitcodiac Sportsmans Club
Petitcodiac Watershed Alliance
RBC Blue Water Program
Ressources du milieu forestier-Gaspésie
Restigouche River Watershed Management Council
Restigouche Watershed Council
Sackville Rivers Association
Sage Environmental Program
Salmonid Council of Newfoundland and Labrador
Service Canada
Skills PEI
Société de gestion des rivières Gaspé
Souris & Area Branch of the Wildlife Federation
Souris Regional High School
St. FX Aquatic Resources
Town of Bridgewater
Town of Lunenburg
Town of Mahone Bay
Town of Souris
Tri-Province Enterprise
University of New Brunswick
US National Atmospheric and Oceanic Administration
Ville de St-Quentin
Wagmatcook Fishery Guardians
Watershed Management Fund
Watershed Management Student Program
Xstrata Zinc