



The Atlantic Salmon Conservation Foundation  
**ANNUAL REPORT 2010**





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## Focusing Our Efforts

### 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 third year of operation. 2009 continued some organizational development activities initiated in the first two years of operation beginning in 2007. The year also witnessed completion of the Foundation's second round of salmon conservation funding proposals and the launch of a call for proposals for 2010.

### 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 organizations working on a range of wild Atlantic salmon habitat, enhancement, monitoring and conservation initiatives. This new initiative was intended to mimic in many ways the Pacific Salmon Endowment Fund (PSEF), implemented in 2001 for conservation of Pacific salmon populations.

In other words the organization created as a result of the Atlantic Salmon Endowment Fund would:

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

There are, however, key differences between the Foundation that emerged to take responsibility for the trust and the PSEF model. The ASCF operates in the large and complex geographic, political and stock status environment of Atlantic Canada and Québec, as compared to one province. To address these complexities the Foundation has created an inclusive, expert advisory committee structure that is unique in terms of opening all processes to broad and meaningful involvement.





## Focusing Our Efforts

### 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 assure 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.

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.

For the foreseeable future the Foundation intends to offer one annual round of calls for funding proposals held in November-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”.



## OUR MISSION STATEMENT AND GOALS

*To promote enhanced community partnerships in the conservation of 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 CHAIR

*“Nothing is particularly hard if you divide it into small jobs.”*

- HENRY FORD



HONOURABLE RÉMI BUJOLD, P.C., C.M.  
Chairman of the Board of Directors

There is growing public awareness of the many challenges facing our wild Atlantic salmon populations as it pursues its freshwater and marine lifecycle. The pollution, poaching, predation and passage issues in the freshwater environment pose significant obstacles to its survival. In the marine environment more challenges, including global warming, are harming the survival of this marvellous fish as it migrates to waters off western Greenland and back to its native river. Incredibly, many salmon repeat the freshwater/marine cycle time after time. This marvel provides the source of our inspiration.

Our Foundation has adapted to meet its own set of challenges head-on. We are making excellent progress in helping community groups to address the freshwater issues facing wild salmon populations. Now in our fourth year, we have funded a wide range of conservation projects that will contribute to attainment of positive results. This is a long-term venture, but the need to pursue a step by step, systematic and long-term approach to conservation underpins the direction of our Foundation. We are here to assist wild Atlantic salmon conservation in perpetuity!

That's why we stress the importance of attaining up-front understanding of the salmon conservation issues affecting individual watersheds, then directing project funding at those issues. Our belief is that across Quebec and Atlantic Canada, group by group, stream by stream, and issue by issue, measurable progress in salmon conservation becomes do-able.

In many ways this is how we addressed the task of setting our investment portfolio back on track through a long-term financial management plan. Through careful management and positive market returns by year-end the Foundation was well ahead of the 2010 projected value of our trust fund. This puts us on a faster track to realize our goal of ensuring that at least one million dollars a year will be available for wild Atlantic salmon conservation projects by 2019. Between now and then we shall gradually increase the amount available to community groups each year from the current \$300,000 per year.

As always, I am very appreciative of the dedication contribution and tireless efforts of our volunteers and growing body of supporters. This, and recognition of the hard work of our small and dedicated staff, helps make possible the attainment of the goals we have set for the Foundation!

Honourable Rémi Bujold  
Chairman



*“A good year on all fronts.”*



STEPHEN CHASE  
Executive Director

2010 marks the fourth year of operation of The Atlantic Salmon Conservation Foundation and it was a good year on all fronts.

More and more community groups and organizations are coming forward with proposals in support of conservation of wild Atlantic salmon. On top of this, our investment portfolio is performing very well and has rebounded significantly, placing us in a better position to contribute more funds to conservation for the future. And perhaps best of all, salmon returns to many of our rivers in 2010 were encouraging. All in all, it's very positive news.

In 2010 we held our third call for proposals and received 54 requests for funding, the largest submission of funding proposals to-date, with a total value of \$1,042,000. This compares with our first call for proposals in 2008 when we received 48 proposals valued at \$1,059,000. There is a steady and on-going demand that vastly outstrips our ability to provide funding support. But it is also indicative of strong community involvement and preparedness to help save Canadian salmon populations. We plan to grow to better meet the funding challenges.

The Foundation continues to work hard to strengthen our processes, motivating partnerships and encouraging good projects. As a result, we have a very strong organization, with excellent accountability and good performance reporting capacity. This helps greatly in positioning us to not only make conservation gains, but also in protecting the investments of funding and significant efforts of our volunteers.

Most rewarding is the fact that our many volunteer supporters: members, directors, advisory committee members, and contributors are steadfast in their commitment to making a difference in salmon conservation. This confidence in our organization is important and necessary as we work toward strengthening wild Atlantic salmon populations in Quebec and Atlantic Canada.

Many good things come from small beginnings. And, step by step, many good results are achieved by focusing small contributions on clear goals. That's how we approach our work, and that's how we will continue our salmon conservation efforts.



STEPHEN CHASE with the  
Honourable GAIL SHEA  
Minister of Fisheries and Oceans  
Government of Canada

Stephen Chase  
Executive Director



## STATEMENT OF 2010 OBJECTIVES:

*A prudent, strategic reserve. Reflective, responsive allocations.*

### OBJECTIVE #1:

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

**2010 Actions:** To meet the challenges posed by the recent economic downturn, in 2009 the Foundation approved a very prudent long-term investment and financial management strategy that both fulfills the requirements of the Funding Agreement with the Government while meeting the expectations of the salmon conservation community.

The plan is designed 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 2010 the market value of the fund reported \$30,086,289 as compared to the projected \$29,212,423 demonstrating a moderate excess over the year-end projection of the long-term financial strategy.

In addition, the financial plan is enabling the Foundation to gradually increase the amounts available for conservation grants while observing reasonable program operating and investment management costs. Subject to the improvements in the trust fund, in 2015 grants are planned to start increasing to the targeted \$1 million by 2019.

### OBJECTIVE #2:

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

**2010 Actions:** Prior to the initial allocation of funds to grants the Foundation adopted a funding allocation model based on the advice of the expert Central Advisory Committee to best respond to the respective conservation needs of each province. The funding allocation provides for a base allocation to each province that can be supplemented according to a funding distribution formula that reflects individual provincial conservation variables.

In addition, the respective provincial conservation priorities are reviewed with each advisory committee once annually to help ensure funding is directed where desired results may be obtained.

In conformity with the long-term financial plan, in 2010 \$300,000 was made available for grants, consisting of the base allocation of \$50,000 for each province plus \$50,000 for interprovincial projects. This allocation was up from the \$250,000 made available in 2009.







## STATEMENT OF 2010 OBJECTIVES:

### *Results-based funding.*

### *Strengthen ties.*

#### **OBJECTIVE #3:**

To introduce a results-based management approach to funding Foundation projects.

**2010 Actions:** The Foundation conducts 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 organization.

During 2010 several 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 40 projects had provided final reports out of a total of 64 projects representing 2008, 2009 and 2010. Of the 64 projects, six were terminated for various reasons and by agreement with the recipient.

#### **OBJECTIVE #4:**

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

**2010 Actions:** Throughout 2010 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 relies on periodic press releases and its website to meet basic communications needs, as well as regular email messages to its constituents and interested stakeholders. The Annual Report and the Business Plan have both been designed to promote understanding of and support for the Foundation, and are frequently shared with external groups.

In second half 2010, the Foundation made major design and structural improvements to its website. Social media are featured through the website and regularly updated to keep followers informed. As a basis of future action, the new website also has provision for forums through which experience may be shared and expert advice can be provided.





## Clearing a 40 year obstruction to migration in the St.-Jean.

### IT'S A LOG JAM OF MAJOR PROPORTIONS!

Formed over a period of more than 40 years, it now completely obstructs the estuary at the mouth of the St-Jean River in the Gaspé. It is very large, and getting larger, and has been a concern for conservationists for some time. And now it appears to be affecting the health and safety of the wild Atlantic salmon that have lived and reproduced in the river for many generations.

"In 2009 we detected an illness in the salmon," says Jean Roy of la Société de gestion des rivières de Gaspé Inc. "About 20 per cent of the population was affected and some 150 salmon died."

Believing that the illness is the result of stress caused by the log jam, the group initiated a project entitled: "Determining the impact of a river obstruction on the Atlantic salmon run, fitness and spawning, in the estuary of St-Jean River."

"This is a large, \$300,000 project that entails three studies," Roy reports. The first, which received \$35,000 in ASCF funding for work done in the summer of 2010, involved the use of telemetry to observe the behaviour and migration routes of salmon as they moved through the estuary and the log jam. The second, conducted by researchers at l'Université du Québec à Rimouski (UQAR), examined the source of the wood that is causing the log jam with an eye to predicting the amount of deadwood that could be expected in the future. The third is a complete analysis of the log jam as it currently exists – its size and structure, the speed at which it has grown, its projected impact in the future – and the development of proposed interventions that would solve the problem. An engineering firm has been contracted to tackle that challenge and will complete its work in the Spring of 2011.

Work on the ASCF-funded study began in June, 2010 and involved the capturing salmon in various sections of the river and the estuary, examining them for illness and injuries, and tagging and releasing 40 of them into the estuary. Using telemetry, the salmon's migratory patterns were followed throughout the summer. Of the 40, 17 died, nine of them in the log jam. The researchers found disease in a number of the salmon that had managed to traverse the obstruction, as well, which has led them to conclude that the log jam has a significant impact on the health and survival of salmon migrating into and out of the Saint-Jean river. Remediation in the form of providing salmon a means of free passage between the river and the estuary was recommended.

"We know that the log jam has to be dealt with in some way," says Jean Roy. "A decision on just how this can be done depends on a combination of two things: the UQAR recommendations regarding how to stop the growth of the log jam, and the engineering firm's findings about the structure of the obstruction. With this information we will be able to determine how best to provide salmon in the Saint-Jean with a clear migratory route to and from the sea. "Then the next phase of this extensive conservation program will begin."





## *Sleuthing of salmon's demise could lead to habitat protection.*

### **A MYSTERY TO BE SOLVED!**

**One of the big mysteries about wild Atlantic salmon is what happens to them when they leave their natal rivers and head out into the open ocean. And since so few of them return to their freshwater birthplaces to reproduce, it's a mystery salmon researchers would really like to solve.**

"This is an even greater concern than it was only 20 years ago, when six or seven percent of adult salmon returned," says Eddie Halfyard, a PhD candidate in biology at Dalhousie University. "Now only two or three percent come back. That's a significant decline."

Halfyard is the lead researcher of the Nova Scotia Salmon Association's project to evaluate riverine, estuarine and coastal habitat use, migration and survival of outmigrating Atlantic salmon smolts. The project received \$28,000 in funding from ASCF in 2010 to complete its study.

"The goal of the project is to find out what's happening to the fish," says Halfyard. "Basically when, where and how they die." To achieve this, researchers surgically implanted acoustic tags in 140 smolt from four Nova Scotia Southern Upland rivers: the LaHave River, the Gold River near Chester, the West River near Sheet Harbour and the St. Mary's River. "These rivers were selected because of the strong interest and commitment of community groups in these areas, the abundance of salmon in them relative to other nearby Southern Upland rivers and their representative geographic spread."

Once the fish were tagged the researchers used acoustic telemetry receivers to monitor their migration patterns and determine what kind of habitat they headed for. "The receivers are part of the much larger Ocean Tracking Network that is monitoring all sorts of marine life, from birds to fish to mammals," Halfyard explains.

The data could also give researchers a good idea of where and how the smolts met with their demise. For example, if the signal from a tag is lost, it's likely the fish was eaten by a bird. If the fish suddenly starts swimming significantly faster, it was likely consumed by a larger predatory fish, like a cod or a striped bass. Fish that stop moving, or drift very slowly, likely died due to other causes, such as acid rain or other pollution.

"Another factor that may not show up in our monitoring is overfishing," says Halfyard. "There are actually 64 different hypotheses about what is causing the drastic decline in salmon marine survival."

Once the location and timing of smolt mortality is identified, the hope is that the causes can be determined and potential solutions found. "As recently as November 2010, COSEWIC [the Committee on the Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada] designated Atlantic salmon in the Southern Upland area as 'Endangered,'" Halfyard reports. "Our data will fill knowledge gaps critical to their conservation."

That's something organizations like the LaHave River Salmon Association, the Bluenose Coastal Action Foundation, the St. Mary's River Association and the Eastern Shore Wildlife Association want to see, which is why they have been "absolutely tremendous" in supporting the researchers with everything from funding, to hands-on assistance, to lodging. As Halfyard says, "We're all pulling together for the sake of these absolutely amazing fish." And that's what ASCF is all about!





## Summer heat sends salmon seeking cool refuge, but where?

### DEEP, COOL, FLOWING WATERS WITH CAMOUFLAGE WANTED

While we humans look forward to the days when the river warms up and we can enjoy a pleasant dip, the balmy water we revel in can be devastating to coldwater fish like wild Atlantic salmon. So in the dog days of summer, salmon aren't basking in shallow waters in the heat of the sun; they're searching for deep, cool refuges instead.

Learning more about such refuges was the goal of one of New Brunswick's ASCF-funded projects for 2010.

"Where these refugia are and how they are created and used by Atlantic salmon and brook trout is poorly understood," says Nathan Wilbur, a graduate researcher with the Canadian Rivers Institute.

This information is vital for people who work on the protection of river ecosystems, so Wilbur and his associates spent most of the summer of 2010 finding and studying temperature refuges in the Cains River. Using thermal imagery, they identified about 90 in a 55 km segment of the waterway.

"These refugia can be shallow, deep, narrow, long, cool to very cold, full of boulders, sandy bottom, fast flowing, slow flowing, etc.," he says. "The ideal ones would be deep enough to protect fish from predators, cold enough (less than 20°C), with enough flow to supply oxygen, and with some cover (rocks, alders) for increased camouflage."



The location of springs and seeps that form cool refuges depends on the area's geology, the riverbed structure, and the structure of the banks and adjacent hillslopes.

"For example, cold water could be entering the river through a fracture in bedrock or diffusing through gravel into the river," Wilbur explains. "These are considerably harder to locate and predict than the refugia created by tributaries. That's where thermal imagery really helped."

Working with professional remote sensing consultants (Watershed Sciences Inc.), the researchers flew over the river in a helicopter mounted with an infrared camera, shooting an image every second. The images were then pieced together based on their GPS coordinates to create a continuous thermal mosaic.

Armed with this mosaic, the researchers will build models to predict where the refuges occur in the Cains River. They will then test these models in other rivers.

"The plan is to share these models with corporations and organizations so they can predict and protect the necessary features in rivers they are involved with," Wilbur explains. "This will help them make the best decisions regarding thermal refugia. We expect these decisions to come in the form of conservation, protection, restoration and enhancement of these habitats."

Some of those who would use the models include J.D. Irving Limited, New Brunswick's Departments of Natural Resources and Department of the Environment, the Miramichi Salmon Association (MSA) and the Miramichi River Environmental Assessment Committee (MREAC).

For Wilbur and his team (supervisors Dr. Allen Curry, UNB Biology and Forestry & Environmental Management and Dr. Kerry MacQuarrie, UNB Civil Engineering, along with some graduate and undergraduate students), results that ensure a better future for wild Atlantic salmon will not only be gratifying, but will showcase the wise investment made by ASCF and the many other government and corporate sponsors of the project.



## *Sustainability through dialogue and learning from the land.*

### TEACHING FUTURE GENERATIONS

When considering ways to ensure the sustainability of salmon stocks in the Baie de Chaleur-Restigouche area, the Gespe'gwaq Mi'Gmaq Resource Council (GMRC) harkened to the traditions of dialogue and learning from the land. With a \$24,000 grant from ASCF, the Council developed a program to teach 12 Grade 7 and 8 students from the Alaqsitew Gitpu School in Listuguj, Quebec about salmon management practices, both those born of native tradition and those developed by current science.

"The goal of the one-month program was to instill within the future generation a sense of responsibility towards salmon and its environment," says Victoria Metallic, Environment Manager at GMRC. "The Council felt this could best be achieved by developing a culturally grounded curriculum that integrated both indigenous and western knowledge."

The program had to include certain important components. First, the instructors should be Aboriginal so that they could be sensitive to the needs and realities of Aboriginal people and could serve as role models for the students. As luck would have it, Marsha Vicaire, a native of Listuguj who was completing her PhD in Educational Psychology at McGill University, was available to coordinate and lead the program. With members of GMRC, she developed a curriculum that even included a critical evaluation of Western science from Aboriginal perspectives.

"Our hope was that the students would personally identify with the course content and see how they could apply it to the real world," Metallic explains.

The students first learned the application of traditional knowledge by accompanying an Aboriginal fisher on the Restigouche River. The fisher showed them how to "read" the environment by observing wind direction and elevation to predict precipitation, examining water color variations to determine depth and the presence of channels, and predicting salmon migration routes and runs based on the time of year, water temperature and depth, etc.

They then visited the Atlantic Salmon Federation's Interpretive Centre, where they learned about the history of recreational salmon fishing, and also about natural and human threats to salmon and their habitat.

As a special year-end retreat, staff took the youth on a one-day canoe trip along the Kedgwick River, where they observed salmon in its natural habitat. They also learned the difference between riffles and pools, and saw the many other species that share habitat with salmon, including trout, eels and eagles, not to mention the many anglers fishing the waters. The trip ended with a tour of the Larry's Gulch lodge, where the students learned the history of the relationship between the Listuguj and the anglers who flock there.

"They learned a lot about salmon, most significantly how to determine gender and state of maturity, and how important it is to allow spawners to reach their spawning grounds so that the population can be sustained," says Victoria Metallic. "Another underlying benefit of this project was to have the youth reconnect with the land. They seemed invigorated and excited, and appeared to better appreciate the importance of treating the environment respectfully, because they saw how beautiful the rivers and the fish are."

The students also learned the art of the oral tradition that is so much a part of First Nations culture. Their final evaluation for the project will be based on a public presentation at which they'll pass on the stories they've been told and, with any luck, create and impart a few new ones of their own!





## *An ironic twist: Heavy equipment experts fix Nature's mistake.*

### **SOMETIMES YOU CAN'T LET NATURE JUST "DO ITS THING."**

**When a large tree fell across Deadwater Brook in Newfoundland, people had to intervene. After all, the brook is an important spawning, rearing and production area for the Humber River system's salmon stock**

"The tree was lodged so that debris built up against it into a massive pile," says Keith Piercey, an advisor and sometimes project manager to the Salmonid Preservation Association of Newfoundland and Labrador (SPAWN). The blockage had been growing for about five years when, in the Fall of 2009, a group of 10 volunteers from the Department of Fisheries and Oceans (DFO), the Atlantic Salmon Federation (ASF) and SPAWN went to the site and opened a small channel on one side.

"What we did was small compared to the size of the blockage," recounts Piercey. "We knew there and then that large machinery would be required to do the job properly."

Fortunately, the Atlantic Salmon Conservation Foundation (ASCF) was able to fund the endeavour, making SPAWN's project one of five in Newfoundland and Labrador (NL) that were successful in the Foundation's 2010 competition. And there's no question that SPAWN's \$12,300 share of the \$50,000 allotment for NL for was well spent, especially considering the challenges involved with the project.

First, all the necessary Federal and Provincial permits had to be acquired, says Piercey. Then simply accessing the area was difficult, so that experienced loggers had to be hired to build a road adequate to handle the heavy equipment being brought in. Finding the right people with the right equipment to do the job was also a challenge, and, above all, there was the concern that the work be done with minimal environmental impact.

"As it turned out, the excavator driver was like a ballerina in handling the equipment," says Piercey. "He removed large trees and logs from the South side of the obstruction, placed them on the North side to make a 'bridge' to travel on and crossed to the South side without entering the water. He then cleared out the South area, crossed back to the North bank, disassembled his 'bridge' and completed the job.



"It was an amazing piece of work, especially considering where he was and the implications of any disturbance." The results are pretty amazing, too.

"All age classes of salmon are present in Deadwater Brook," Piercey reports, "and this year we saw more fish than ever before in the brood stock removal area above where the obstruction had been. This included some very large salmon (in the 35 lb range) that couldn't possibly have gotten beyond the blockage before.

"This project also illustrated how important it is to have workers and equipment operators with appropriate expertise," Piercey adds. "Such expertise doesn't come cheap, but we now know that with cooperation from government, organizations and volunteers, and with funding such as that from ASCF, it is possible to make a difference."





## New Brunswick

**PROJECT NUMBER: NB-2009-01**  
**MAGUADAVIC RIVER SALMON RECOVERY PROGRAM**

*Atlantic Salmon Federation-Magaguadavic River*

Approved Grant Amount: \$10,000.00  
Funding provided to date: \$10,000.00

**Eligible Cost Categories:**

- Development of 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

Onsite inspection was done in September 2009. Half of the funds went towards maintaining the live gene bank fish at the bank program at the DFO Mactaquac Biodiversity facility and the Cooke Aquaculture Incorporated Thomaston Corner Hatchery. The second half of the funds went towards genetic analysis. A total of 272,000 unfed fry were released into the Magaguadavic watershed in May 2010 and an additional 57,000 feeding fry were released in mid June 2010.

DNA analysis from 50 returning adult salmon determined that 34% fish originated from unfed fry stockings, 20% originated from fall parr stockings, 10% from wild (non stocked fish) and 35% fish were unknowns. Unknowns are either strays from other rivers or escapees from salmon aquaculture. Plans for summer 2010 include 280 fish pit tagged and fin clips taken for future pedigree analysis.



**PROJECT NUMBER: NB-2009-02**  
**MIRAMICHI LAKE SMALLMOUTH BASS MONITORING AND CONTAINMENT**

*Miramichi Watershed Management Committee*

Approved Grant Amount: \$25,000.00  
Funding provided to date: \$25,000.00

**Eligible Cost Categories:**

- Conservation, rebuilding and restoration of wild Atlantic salmon and salmon habitat

DFO has found that the smallmouth bass poses a moderate risk in the Southwest Miramichi River and a high risk in the lake Environment. This past year they installed two barriers and a rotary screw trap to contain bass to the lake and monitor for any that made it through these barriers. Also completed was an electrofishing survey of Lake Brook to assess distribution of bass and remove any caught from the brook. Use of fyke nets and gill netting to capture and remove bass from the lake was also completed. In total 64 smallmouth bass have been found in Miramichi lake in 2009 ranging in age from 0 to 4.

**PROJECT NUMBER: NB-2009-03**  
**NEPISIGUIT SALMON ASSESSMENT & ENHANCEMENT.**

*Nepisiguit Salmon Association*

Approved Grant Amount: \$8,000.00  
Funding provided to date: \$8,000.00

**Eligible Cost Categories:**

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

Progress achieved to June 2009, 39,604 fry from 40,000 eggs processed at the incubation box site at the NB Power hydro facility were released into the Nepisiguit River. On August 15, 2009, 75% of all electroseining sites were completed. pH monitoring, environmental, predator and angling surveys completed. Calculations to determine spawning escapement and total returns completed and onsite site visit was conducted in Oct. 10, 2009.



## New Brunswick

**PROJECT NUMBER: NB-2009-04**

**ACCES A L'HABITAT ET ELIMINATION DE LA SEDIMENTATION-  
RIVIERE UPSALQUITCH**

*Conseil de gestion du bassin versant Riviere Restigouche*

**Approved Grant Amount: \$4,000.00**  
**Funding provided to date: \$4,000.00**

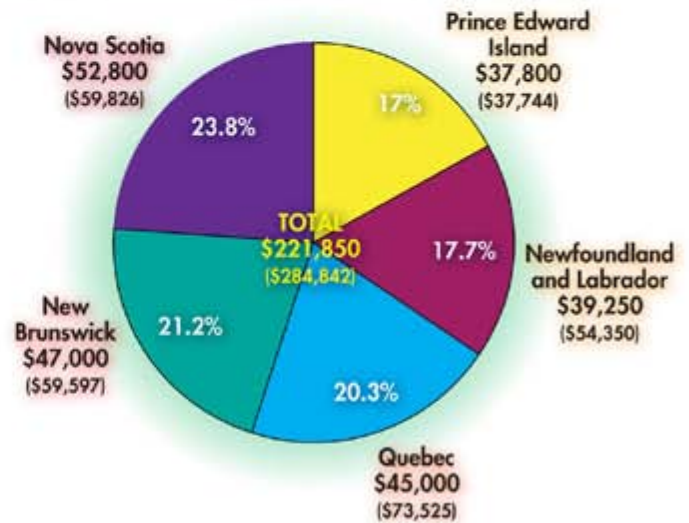
**Eligible Cost Categories:**

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

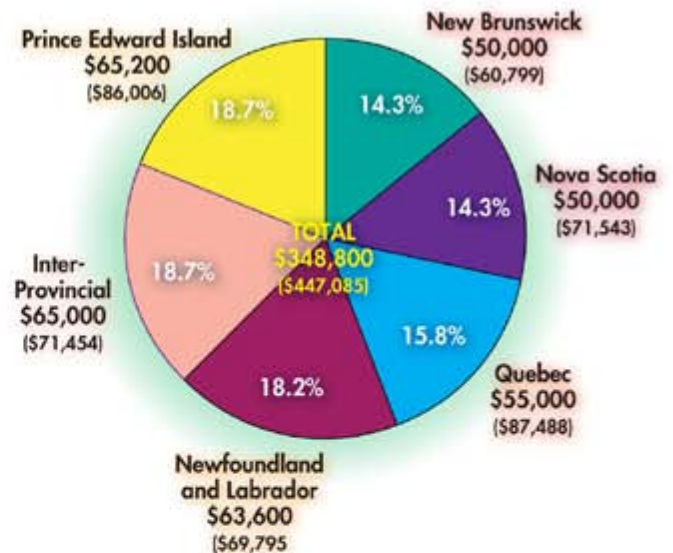
Based on preliminary information obtained in developing the management plan, we started with the intervention priorities in the watershed. Beaver dams: making a feasibility plan to breach dams during the fall migration of atlantic salmon. This included location of priority sites, mapping and access, and the methodology including the equipment needed, the available resources, verification of permits required and other examples in New Brunswick. Habitat fragmentation Culverts: Characterisation of sites that cause habitat fragmentation and estimating the costs, the necessary permits, resource persons and equipment requirements.

Sedimentation: Monitoring and assistance for the rehabilitation of the industry contribution of sediment in the stream Popelogan. The work consisted of checking with industry the possible approaches to eliminating the runoff from a forest road to the stream. Unfortunately, other priorities have been made by the industry, but the recommendations for a site was discussed and performed.

### 2009 Granted (and Requested) by Province



### 2010 Granted (and Requested) by Province







## Newfoundland and Labrador

**PROJECT NUMBER: NL-2009-01**  
**CONNIE RIVER RECREATION FISHERY FISH HABITAT AND MORTALITY STUDY**

*Miawpukek First Nation*

Approved Grant Amount: \$16,250.00  
Funding provided to date: \$13,000.00

**Eligible Cost Categories:**

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

Progress achieved to October 7, 2009. Have tagged 62 Atlantic salmon in the Connie River with radio transmitters. Have manually tracked fish and used GPS to record location and habitat. Also 4 data logging stations installed downloaded monthly will detect salmon movement all year. The final report awaits data from other partners before being complete.

**PROJECT NUMBER: NL-2009-02**  
**FISH FRIENDS, NEWFOUNDLAND AND LABRADOR**

*Salmonid Council of Newfoundland & Labrador*

Approved Grant Amount: \$3,000.00  
Funding provided to date: \$3,000.00

**Eligible Cost Categories:**

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

Purchased three new incubator chillers that were installed in Newfoundland schools in support of the Fish Friends program. Chillers are expected to last 10 years insuring that approximately 75 children a year will be able to participate in the Fish Friends program and learn about salmon conservation.

**PROJECT NUMBER: NL-2009-03**  
**INUIT OBSERVATIONS OF LAND AND SEA: KAVISILIK**

*Torngat Joint Fisheries Board*

Approved Grant Amount: \$20,000.00  
Funding provided to date: \$20,000.00

**Eligible Cost Categories:**

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

The Torngat Wildlife, Plants and Fisheries Secretariat retained a consultant to undertake the tasks related to this project. In accordance with the Secretariat, the consultant conducted more than thirty in-house interviews with Labrador Inuit elders, resource users and others to document their knowledge, values and use related to Atlantic salmon and Arctic charr resources in Nunatsiavut.

The consultant provided the Secretariat with a series of raw DVD's containing all the interviews, as well as still shots of the people and landscapes in Nunatsiavut. This archival footage will be used to create a final educational DVD on Atlantic salmon and Arctic charr within Nunatsiavut. Total running time of 35 DVD's is 20:06:38.





## Nova Scotia

### PROJECT NUMBER: NS-2009-01 FISH HABITAT RESTORATION – ANTIGONISH COUNTY

#### *Habitat Unlimited*

Approved Grant Amount: \$6,300.00  
Funding provided to date: \$6,300.00

#### Eligible Cost Categories:

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

The first objective involved installing a total of 30 instream structures, was achieved, a total of 3375m of Hartshorn stream was restored and 175m in Brierly Brook. The second objective of restoring riparian zones over exceeded the goal and planted 250 trees instead of 50. A total length of 215m of riparian zone was planted. The third objective was completed in October and involved the education of approximately 25 St. Francis Xavier University students. Their class was involved with learning about stream ecology and participating in restoration activities.

### PROJECT NUMBER: NS-2009-02 LAHAVE WATER RESCUE PROJECT

#### *LaHave River Salmon Association*

Approved Grant Amount: \$9,000.00  
Funding provided to date: \$9,000.00

#### Eligible Cost Categories:

- Development of salmon and habitat conservation plans for watersheds or sub-watersheds (watershed planning)
- Public education and awareness of the importance of conservation of wild Atlantic salmon and its habitat

These project activities were completed in 2009-10:

- Bi-weekly water quality monitoring carried out as stated in project deliverables
- Limited Riparian Health Assessments carried out on North Branch of the LaHave River and on farmer's properties where riparian restoration efforts took place. These assessments will continue in 2010
- Establishment of protected riparian areas on beef cattle farms. These areas were created by restricting cattle access and providing alternate watering sources.

- Presentations given to local groups about the LaHave River Project.
- Activity booklets to engage youth to consider watershed protection being developed. Graphic designer has created two characters to assist with the education program.
- Distribution of "Watershed Wisdom" brochures at workshops, to schools, marinas, and interested parties.

### PROJECT NUMBER: NS-2009-03 SHEA'S BROOK RESTORATION PROJECT

#### *Mabou District Community Development Association*

Approved Grant Amount: \$6,000.00  
Funding provided to date: \$6,000.00

#### Eligible Cost Categories:

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

A Restoration project was completed by installing 15 structures (of 30 planned over two years) that included digger logs, deflectors, and tree revetments. As well, 100 trees were planted to re-establish riparian vegetation. In July, summer technicians completed 25 stream habitat assessments which will be used to measure the impact of the restoration work. A newsletter was released outlining the restoration and the importance of safeguarding salmon habitat. It will reach 600 households in the watershed, and is posted on the website.

### PROJECT NUMBER: NS-2009-04 WEST RIVER SHEET HARBOUR ACID RAIN MITIGATION PROJECT

#### *Nova Scotia Salmon Association*

Approved Grant Amount: \$15,000.00  
Funding provided to date: \$15,000.00

#### Eligible Cost Categories:

- Conservation, rebuilding and restoration of wild Atlantic salmon and salmon habitat

From June to October 2009 the project purchased 218.82 tonnes of calcitic lime for use at the West River Dosing plant. About 30km of the stream was enhanced for salmon.



## Nova Scotia

### PROJECT NUMBER: NS-2009-05 SACKVILLE RIVER WATERSHED STUDY

*Sackville Rivers Association*

Approved Grant Amount: \$9,000.00  
Funding provided to date: \$9,000.00

Eligible Cost Categories:

- Development of salmon and salmon habitat conservation plans for a watershed or sub-watershed (watershed planning)

They hired one technician and one project coordinator that conducted a watershed study on the Sackville River. Data collected includes quality of salmonid habitat and the potential for enhancement/restoration work. A final Watershed report was compiled and completed in December 2009.

### PROJECT NUMBER: NS-2009-06 CULVERTS AS BARRIERS TO ATLANTIC SALMON MIGRATION; IDENTIFICATION, PRIORITIZATION AND RESTORATION TO INACCESSIBLE AREAS IN THE ST. MARY'S RIVER

*St. Mary's River Association*

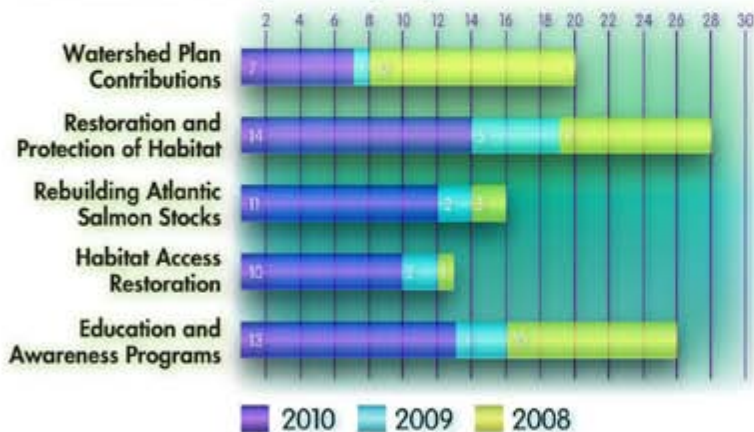
Approved Grant Amount: \$7,500.00  
Funding provided to date: \$7,500.00

Eligible Cost Categories:

- Development of salmon and salmon habitat conservation plans for a watershed or sub-watershed (watershed planning)
- Restoring access of wild Atlantic salmon to salmon habitat

All field work for quality of habitat was completed however; the map outlining habitat loss is yet to be done. A development plan for restoration for culvert remediation will be completed in a draft report in March 1 2010.

### Number of completed projects 2010/2009/2008



### Habitat restored or protected

2010 66,332 m<sup>2</sup>

2009 19,278 m<sup>2</sup>

2008 9268 m<sup>2</sup>





## Prince Edward Island

**PROJECT NUMBER: PEI-2009-01**  
**SUPPORT FOR "FISH FRIENDS" ELEMENTARY**  
**CLASSROOM PROGRAM**

*PEI council of the Atlantic salmon federation*

Approved Grant Amount: \$1,000.00  
Funding provided to date: \$0.00

**Eligible Cost Categories:**

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

Project Cancelled

**PROJECT NUMBER: PEI-2009-02**  
**SOURIS & AREA WILDLIFE BRANCH SALMON**  
**RESTORATION PROJECT**

*Souris & Area Branch of the PEI Wildlife Federation*

Approved Grant Amount: \$24,200.00  
Funding provided to date: \$24,200.00

**Eligible Cost Categories:**

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

Progress achieved to September 2009, enhancement continues on 5 watersheds (North Lake, Cross River, Priest Pond, Naufrage, Souris) and includes beaver and beaver dam removal, planting riparian trees, and installation of digger logs. Also in the Souris watershed, 4000+ smolts were introduced, conducted electro-seining and conducted classroom presentations about anadromous fish species at Eastern Kings Consolidated School.

**PROJECT NUMBER: PEI-2009-03**  
**ATLANTIC SALMON CONSERVATION PROJECT IN TROUT RIVER**

*Trout Unlimited Prince County Chapter*

Approved Grant Amount: \$10,603.40  
Funding provided to date: \$10,603.40

**Eligible Cost 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

Objectives were all obtain, bridge crossing restored, riparian habitat replanted to reduce runoff and a beaver management plan has been submitted to the Fish and Wildlife Division. Four volunteers were trained on this project and one landowner educated about the stream.





## Quebec

**PROJECT NUMBER: QC-2009-01  
ENHANCEMENT OF KATCHAPAHUN, LOCATED 140 KMS FROM  
THE MOUTH OF THE MOISIE RIVER**

*Moisie River Protection Association*

**Approved Grant Amount: \$13,500.00**  
**Funding provided to date: \$6,750.00**

**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, some walls were left unrepaired. When water levels are lower, repairs will continue. The deadline has been extended to November 30th 2011.



**PROJECT NUMBER: QC-2009-02  
AWARENESS OF THE PRESENCE OF ATLANTIC SALMON IN  
THE ETHEMIN RIVER**

*Comité de restauration de la rivière Etchemin*

**Approved Grant Amount: \$6,500.00**  
**Funding provided to date: \$3,250.00**

**Eligible Cost Categories:**

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

The director is back from her maternity leave and she was informed of the status of the project activities. She edited some texts that will appear on the signs. The project is extended to the end of June, 2011. The signs will be installed when we release the salmon with the school children.

**PROJECT NUMBER: QC-2009-03  
CHARACTERIZATION OF ATLANTIC SALMON REPRODUCTION  
HABITATS IN ESCOUMINS RIVER FOR MANAGEMENT OF THE  
SPECIES AND RESTORATION OF THESE HABITATS**

*Conseil de bassin de la rivière des Escoumins*

**Approved Grant Amount: \$10,000.00**  
**Funding provided to date: \$10,000.00**

**Eligible Cost Categories:**

- Development of salmon habitat conservation plans for a watershed or sub-watershed (watershed planning)
- Public education and awareness of the importance of conservation of wild Atlantic salmon and its habitat

The project went as planned and the objectives were met, in some cases they were exceeded. The project was a good match for other activities on the river and maximum synergy was developed between these projects. The results were a more complete project and a better overview of the river and the salmon population.

In some cases (juvenile counting and Web site), we would have needed more time to come up with a complete project but this data will be integrated to the PDE as well as this study. The research, the studies and the statistics will help decision making for the management of salmon and its habitat.



## Quebec

**PROJECT NUMBER: QC-2009-04**  
**ASSESSMENT OF THE INVASIVE ALGAE *DIDYMOSPHENIA GEMINATA* ON THE SELECTION OF HABITAT AND JUVENILE SALMON GROWTH IN THE MATAPEDIA WATERSHED**

*Conseil de bassin versant de la Rivière Matapédia*

Approved Grant Amount: \$15,000.00  
Funding provided to date: \$15,000.00

**Eligible Cost Categories:**

- Development of salmon habitat conservation plans for a watershed or sub-watershed (watershed planning)
- Public education and awareness of the importance of conservation of wild Atlantic salmon and its habitat

Since December 2009, some results analysis was completed. However, there will be a need for further analysis and more staff. All results will be completed by the fall of 2010. In addition, since it is an ongoing research project, the master's thesis will be submitted in 2010. The methodology described in the funding proposal was implemented to meet the first research objectives. In 2009, during the first phase of the project, a quantity of data on juvenile salmon density, benthos and marine insect larvae were collected on site where the algal recovery varied. This data is being analyzed. However, the pre and post retention sampling strategy, requiring initially the selection of permanent sites did not lead to a wide sample of didymo recovery. However, several knowledge sharing sessions were held with the scientific community and the local partners and various users of the river.





## New Brunswick

**PROJECT NUMBER: NB-2010-01**  
**THERMAL REFUGE FOR ATLANTIC SALMON USING INFRA-RED TECHNOLOGY**

*University of New Brunswick / Canadian Rivers Institute*

**Approved Grant Amount: \$8,000.00**  
**Funding provided to date: \$4,000.00**

**Eligible Cost Categories:**

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

Two seasons of thermal infra-red imagery surveys have been successfully completed and have been used to create a continuous thermal mosaic of approximately 50 km of the Cains River. The imagery is accurate to  $\pm 0.5$  °C, precise to 0.1°C. With this map 28 coldwater sites were surveyed, by snorkelling 30 m sections of the river from bank to bank to determine fish location and size. Measurements of depth, velocity, temperature and substrate have allowed to map fish location in relation to the thermal habitat created by tributaries and springs. Several sites were also surveyed where there was no cold-water occurrence. In total, 1591 data points of temperature, fish distribution and their habitat characteristics have been collected. With this data, analyses will show what physical features are preferred by different size classes of fish. Information for 600+ fish was collected across the 28 sites and will be the basis for the models.

Two sites were monitored with temperature loggers at surface and bottom across 3 transects with 4 stations per transect. A 3D modeling program will illustrate how surface and bottom temperature vary throughout the summer. This will help to assess whether there is a significant stratification occurring in the water column whereby thermal habitat are potentially being 'hidden' from the infrared camera. Surface and bottom temperatures were also recorded at each measurement station across the 28 surveyed sites.

**PROJECT NUMBER: NB-2010-02**  
**ERADICATION OF SMALLMOUTH BASS FROM MIRAMICHI LAKE**

*Recipient: Miramichi Watershed Management Committee*

**Approved Grant Amount: \$34,000.00**  
**Funding provided to date: \$34,000.00**

**Eligible Cost Categories:**

- Protection and restoration of salmon habitat

Efforts to contain and deplete Smallmouth Bass (SMB) in Miramichi Lake in 2010 removed a total of 2,584 SMB from the lake of which most were YOY SMB resulting from spawning in 2010. As in 2009, the abundance of older SMB (age 1 and older) as indicated by total catch per unit effort was low.

The barrier was installed on the outlet on April 27, 2010 and remained in place until November 12th when it was removed to prevent damage to the structure from ice. There were no washouts of the barrier during this period and a total of 5 SMB were captured below the barrier in weekly sampling.

The first year of the 3 year program to contain, deplete, and eradicate SMB in Miramichi Lake was 2010. Containment was achieved and the barrier operated successfully throughout the season. The following modifications are proposed for subsequent years:

- Prominent bilingual signage to indicate the purpose for the barrier is required. During moose season a party of hunters damaged the barrier to increase flow in the outlet stream.
- Upstream and downstream traps would decrease the amount of time required for barrier maintenance.

Depletion and eradication efforts had a good start with 2,584 total SMB removed from the Lake. It is important to note that these removals included 4 older fish (2 males and 2 females) that were all or part of the illegal introduction which occurred sometime prior to 2005.



## New Brunswick

**PROJECT NUMBER: NB-2010-03  
NEPISIGUIT SALMON ASSESSMENT & ENHANCEMENT**

*Nepisiguit Salmon Association*

**Approved Grant Amount: \$8,000.00**  
**Funding provided to date: \$8,000.00**

**Eligible Cost Categories:**

- Development of an Atlantic salmon and salmon habitat watershed plan
- Rebuilding of stocks and restoration of salmon populations
- Education and awareness on the importance of salmon conservation

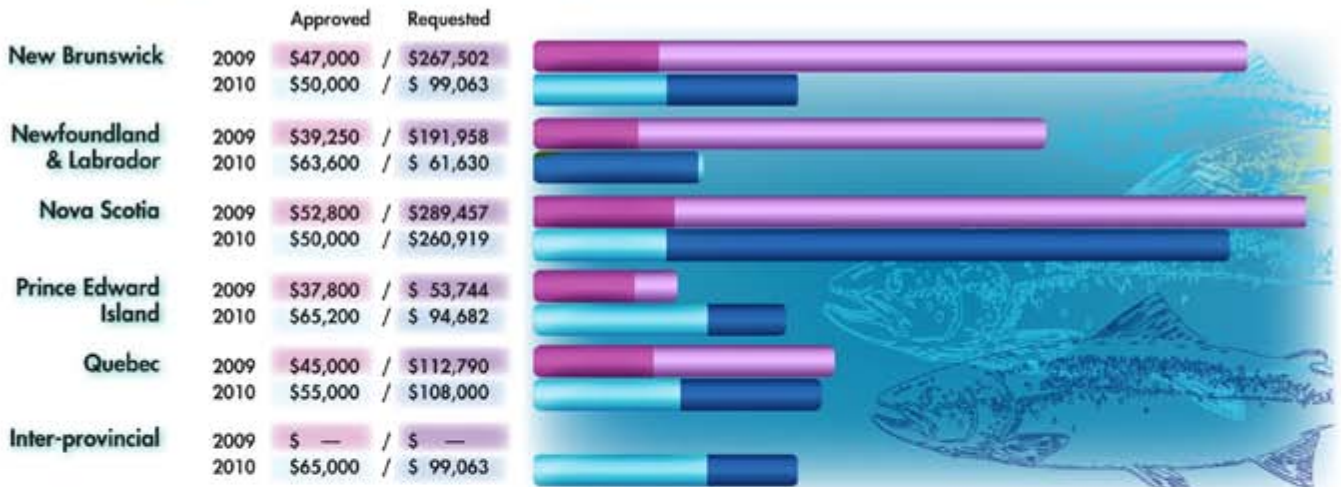
The Nepisiguit Falls Incubation Box site processed 300,900 eyed eggs, with 96% successful hatch, with 291,000 fry stocked to Nepisiguit River. All electroseining sites

have been completed. Ph surveys, predator surveys and environmental cleanup was carried out in June and July.

Changes to initial proposal include a reduction of three regular work weeks for Project Manager and crew leader due to the reduced budget. No initiation of water classification for lower Nepisiguit was carried out due to reduced budget.

A site visit was conducted on August 18, with a visit to the counting fence located on Pabineau First Nation. Next time a visit should be planned for earlier in the summer, or day to observe work on the River or help at the counting fence.

### Grants Approved and Requested by Province 2009 & 2010







## Newfoundland and Labrador

**PROJECT NUMBER: NL-2010-01**  
**EXPLOITS RIVER TRIBUTARIES RESTORATION**

*Environment Resources Management Association*

**Approved Grant Amount: \$14,500.00**  
**Funding provided to date: \$14,500.00**

**Eligible Cost Categories:**

- Protection and restoration of salmon habitat
- Restoration of access to critical salmon habitat

There were eight streams targeted for obstruction removal including deteriorated dams, fishways and drowned pulpwood. The eight streams were Nugents Pond, Shoulder Blade Lake, Ansteys Steady, No Name Brook, MaryAnn Brook, Trappers Brook, Lake Ambrose and Caledonia Brook. These partial collapsed dams were creating obstruction to migrating fish under different water flows. In some cases the deteriorated structure was completely removed while in other cases components of the structure including retaining walls would be left intact to ensure structure integrity and prevent any potential collapsing the stream bank and related erosion issues. Drowned pulpwood was also removed and placed above the high water mark.

**PROJECT NUMBER: NL-2010-02**  
**LITTLE RIVER ATLANTIC SALMON ENHANCEMENT HABITAT COLONY STUDY**

*Miawpukek First Nation*

**Approved Grant Amount: \$12,300.00**  
**Funding provided to date: \$6,150.00**

**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 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 next year.

**PROJECT NUMBER: NL-2010-03**  
**SALMON POPULATION ASSESSMENT**

*Renews River Conservation Association*

**Approved Grant Amount: \$21,000.00**  
**Funding provided to date: \$0.00**

The Project was cancelled prior to first payment. The budget was underestimated due to the expensive rental of a didson sonar unit.

**PROJECT NUMBER: NL-2010-04**  
**HOOK AND RELEASE TECHNIQUES-DELIVERY**

*Salmonid Council of Newfoundland and Labrador*

**Approved Grant Amount: \$3,500.00**  
**Funding provided to date: \$1,750.00**

Correspondence about the progress report was sent to Don Hutchens on Dec. 16, 2010 and Jan. 18, 2011.

**PROJECT NUMBER: NL-2010-05**  
**CLEARING SALMON MIGRATION ROUTE**

*Salmon Preservation Association (SPAWN)*

**Approved Grant Amount: \$12,300.00**  
**Funding provided to date: \$12,300.00**

The project arranged for a contractor to remove a huge debris blockage from Deadwater Brook on the Upper Humber, which is a prime spawning are for Atlantic salmon. An access road was widened and Alder bed cleared to allow heavy equipment access to the site. Once there, the excavator used logs from the blockage to build a ramp to the south side of the area. He then travelled over the ramp cleared the south side, depositing the debris away from the river bank. He returned to the North bank where he cleared the debris. This fully opened access to the upper river, approximately, 4km area for migrating salmon. Ten volunteers participated for 350 hours clearing debris.

In October brood stock was collected as before from Deadwater Brook for the Hughes Brook hatchery. They observed the most salmon ever seen there and many large ones that would easily be 20 - 25 lb range. They estimate 200 or more in the pool and had filled the quota for the hatchery in less than an hour.



## Nova Scotia

**PROJECT NUMBER: NS-2010-01**  
**LITTLE RIVER WATERSHED RESTORATION PROJECT**

*Cumberland County River Enhancement*

Approved Grant Amount: \$15,000.00  
Funding provided to date: \$7,500.00

**Eligible Cost Category:**

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

Received signed agreement on October 5, 2010. Work will be completed in 2011.

**PROJECT NUMBER: NS-2010-02**  
**LOWER BRIERLY BROOK HABITAT RESTORATION PROJECT**

*Habitat Unlimited*

Approved Grant Amount: \$7,000.00  
Funding provided to date: \$7,000.00

**Eligible Cost Categories:**

- Protection and restoration of salmon habitat
- Restoration of access to critical salmon habitat
- Education and awareness on the importance of salmon conservation

The restoration crew has installed 11 out of the proposed 8 in-stream structures for a total of 3700m<sup>2</sup> in-stream restored habitat. The crew has installed 5 digger logs (2 with deflectors), 5 deflector, and 1 cover device measuring 53ft long by 4ft wide.

A total of 163 trees out of the proposed 100 trees have been planted along a section of 230m<sup>2</sup> of riparian zone.

Also undertaken was the removal of 4 beaver dams (2 downstream and 2 upstream from the site) that were obstructing fish passage.

A total of 30 St. FX University Aquatic Resources students were educated about restoration projects and stream ecology. Student volunteers from St. FXU were responsible for working on structures under the guidance of the DFO consultants, a ST.FXU ecologist and a representative from Habitat Unlimited.

**PROJECT NUMBER: NS-2010-03**  
**SHEA'S BROOK RESTORATION PROJECT PHASE 2**

*Mabou and District Community*

Approved Grant Amount: \$3,000.00  
Funding provided to date: \$3,000.00

**Eligible cost category:**

- Restoration of salmon habitat

Have installed 4 digger logs, removed some log jams and other debris, form Shea's Brook. Temperature monitoring was conducted and there were numerous parr sightings.





## Nova Scotia

**PROJECT NUMBER: NS-2010-04**  
**WEST RIVER SHEET HARBOUR ACID RAIN MITIGATION PROJECT**

*Nova Scotia Salmon Association*

**Approved Grant Amount: \$10,000.00**  
**Funding provided to date: \$10,000.00**

**Eligible Cost Categories:**

- **Protection and restoration salmon habitat**
- **Rebuilding of stocks and restoration of salmon populations**

The focus of the project is the main stem of the West River system. The liming is being conducted using a single doser, operated year-around. The project is mitigating the high acidity effects on about 1/4 of the West River system's habitat that was once utilized by salmon. The treated habitat offers the potential to produce about 10,000 wild smolts and is sufficiently large to provide a natural refuge for a wild salmon population. Brook trout production is also expected to be significantly enhanced.

The project will be supported by an extensive monitoring program to track changes in water chemistry, fish species composition and abundance, and invertebrate community structure. The project will also receive support from and provide assistance to other efforts to determine the effectiveness of different mitigation methods. In addition to monitoring, regular reporting and communications activities will occur during the life of this project.

The NSSA is responsible for the delivery of the project which is being managed by an individual who reports directly to the NSSA's Board of Directors. The NSSA is the owner of the Doser and responsible for its operation and liabilities. Scientific and technical advice is being provided by the NSSA's ARMC. Volunteers from the Eastern Shore Wildlife Association (ESWA), the local affiliate group of the NSSA, operate the Doser. The doser went into operation on September 21, 2005 and we have seen an increase in pH values in the river system.

Water chemistry in the West River has improved since the doser started operating with pH values rising from approx. 4.5 above the doser to 5.6 at the river mouth, well within the safe limit for salmon, and in fact is 10 times less acidic than before treatment.

As well, researchers have noted a marked increase in trout growth rates and migrating salmon smolts. This is very encouraging news for the success of this project. As

well, a number smolts were moved to a DFO Biodiversity facility to ensure the genetic survival of these fish for any future stocking program, if required.

**PROJECT NUMBER: NS-2010-05**  
**FISH FRIENDS AND RIVER RANGERS YOUTH EDUCATION PROGRAM**

*Sackville River Association*

**Approved Grant Amount: \$5,000.00**  
**Funding provided to date: \$2,500.00**

**Eligible Cost Categories:**

- **Education and awareness of Atlantic salmon and habitat**

The project is currently underway and will be finished at the end of the school year.

**PROJECT NUMBER: NS-2010-06**  
**CONSOLIDATION OF ATLANTIC SALMON DATA AND STEWARDSHIP OF SALMON IN CAPE BRETON**

*Unama'ki Institute of Natural Resources*

**Approved Grant Amount: \$10,000.00**  
**Funding provided to date: \$7,500.00**

**Eligible Cost Categories:**

- **Education and awareness of Atlantic salmon and habitat**

Initial progress focused on background research in order to lay the framework for proper collection of data related to Atlantic salmon in Cape Breton Island, Nova Scotia. Data collection has begun with the majority being sourced from the Department of Fisheries and Oceans.

Progress beyond this reporting period will include further establishing relationships with field experts, organizations of interest and stakeholders. Data will be organized into an online metatable of which the end goal is to have an easily accessible database to serve as a vehicle in locating all important information on Atlantic salmon in Cape Breton Island.



## Prince Edward Island

**PROJECT NUMBER: PEI-2010-01**  
**HABITAT DEVELOPMENT FOR ATLANTIC SALMON ON THE WEST RIVER**

*Central Queens Branch of PEI Wildlife Federation*

Approved Grant Amount: \$20,000.00  
Funding provided to date: \$15,000.00

**Eligible cost categories:**

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

In mid May, prior to the June 15 in stream date, trails were cut, along with clearing of tree planting sections. This work took place upsteam of the proposed Brookvale bypass sediment pond, located on the not branch of the Brookvale tributary. Filling sandbags, clearing alders and making the site ready was also done up to June 15. The bypass was approved and dug the end of June and is working well at collecting silt and sand particles flushing downstream, from the restoration work in July and August.

300+ native shrub and tree species have been planted in 10M blocks as the streams are cleared of obstacles and over a 3 year period will line the riparian zone with new growth and wildlife habitat.

2km above the bypass has been completely cleared of obstacles and alders to the Ross Rd. Alder growth has been the main challenge in this stretch, along with deadfall, some estimated to been in place for 50+ years.

Central Queens Branch of the PEI Wildlife Federation and the Department of Transportation are also improving fish passage issues at 3 road crossings.

**PROJECT NUMBER: PEI-2010-02**  
**ATLANTIC SALMON HABITAT RESTORATION IN ST. PETERS BAY RIVERS AND ST. PETERS LAKE RIVERS**

*Morell River Management Co-operative*

Approved Grant Amount: \$14,171.00  
Funding provided to date: \$14,171.00

**Eligible Cost Categories:**

- Development of an Atlantic salmon and salmon habitat watershed plan
- Protection and restoration of salmon habitat
- Restoration of access to critical salmon habitat
- Education and awareness on the importance of salmon conservation

Habitat restoration of Bristol Creek began in early June, and included location and removal of 6 beaver dams, identified and cleaned out 3 large freshwater streams. GPS units were used to map dams, springs and assessed in segments instream habitat conditions. Removing blockages in the Midgell River were also conducted.

**PROJECT NUMBER: PEI-2010-04**  
**TROUT RIVER ATLANTIC SALMON ENHANCEMENT PROJECT**

*Trout Unlimited Prince County Chapter*

Approved Grant Amount: \$6,829.00  
Funding provided to date: \$6,829.00

**Eligible Cost Categories:**

- Protection and restoration of salmon habitat
- Restoration of access to critical salmon habitat
- Education and awareness on the importance of salmon conservation

Debris removal and brush mat installation on the main and O'Leary forks of the North Branch of Trout River approximately 5.5km. Notching of beaver dams between Leard's Pond and the Kennedy Road on the Kennedy Creek section of Trout River. Unexpected opportunities for tree planting and public tours allowed the group to increase the scope of the project while staying within the budget forecasted.



## Prince Edward Island

**PROJECT NUMBER: PEI-2010-03**  
**EASTERN KINGS SALMON RESTORATION PROJECT**

*Souris and Area Wildlife Federation*

Approved Grant Amount: \$24,200.00  
 Funding provided to date: \$24,200.00

Eligible Cost Categories:

- Conservation, rebuilding and restoring 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

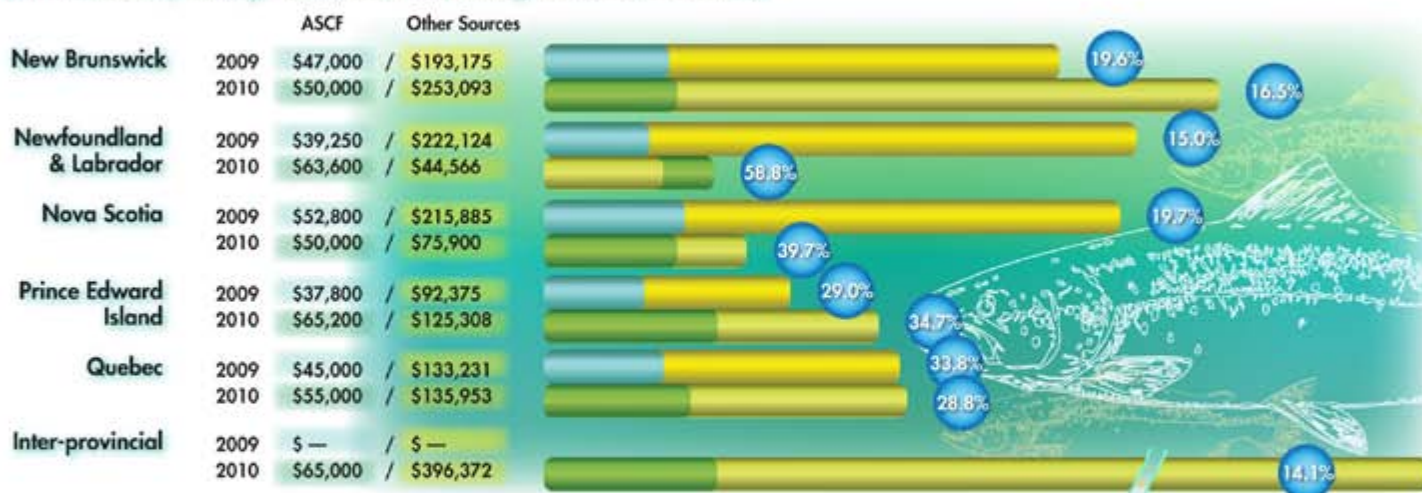
Salmon habitat conservation took place in 5 watersheds in the Souris Area. Table PE.1 below summarizes the work done in each stream to help restore, enhance or rebuild salmon habitat. Other work done included conducting classroom presentation of anadromous fish species of our area to Souris Regional Highs School with a follow up field trip to Souris River.

Also ASCF signs were erected at each site where field work was conducted.

Table PE.1

Watershed name	Maintained stream (km)	Enhanced stream (km)	Beavers removed (#)	Beaver dams removed (#)	Salmon redds count (#)	New trails cut (#)
North Lake	13.5	1	5	2	205	0
Cross River	9	2.4	11	3	113	2
Priest Pond	8.8	6.8	14	5	11	3
Naufrage	13.5	0	7	5	33	2
Souris	18.5	0	6	2	0	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>63.3</b>	<b>10.2</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>362</b>	<b>8</b>

### Approved Project Funding Sources 2009 & 2010 (Includes recipient, government and non-government sources)





## Quebec

### PROJECT NUMBER: QC-2010-01

#### ÉVALUATION DE L'IMPACT DE L'ALGUE ENVAHISSANTE DIDIMO

*Organisme de bassin versant Matapédia Restigouche*

Approved Grant Amount: \$20,000.00  
Funding provided to date: \$15,000.00

#### Eligible cost categories:

- Development of an Atlantic salmon and salmon habitat watershed plan
- Education and awareness on the importance of salmon conservation

The sampling effort was completed in the summer of 2010 and preliminary analysis of the data is underway. With the data collected from all activities, 4 scientific articles are currently in production. The otoliths retained from some juveniles will be read to see if the presence of didymo affects the rate of daily growth of juvenile salmon.

Also undertaken was the creation of a public network to collect data on patterns of presence of didymo. A bilingual pocket guide was developed for participants along the watershed and 22 organizations participated. More than 300 observations were made between May and September 2010 in 12 different waterways.

There is currently a collaboration and transfer of scientific data at the New Brunswick Aquatic Invasive Species Registry.



### PROJECT NUMBER: QC-2010-02

#### DÉTERMINATION DE L'IMPACT DE LA PRÉSENCE D'UN EMBÂCLE DANS L'ESTUAIRE DE LA RIVIÈRE ST-JEAN.

*Société de gestion des rivières de Gaspé Inc.*

Approved Grant Amount: \$35,000.00  
Funding provided to date: \$35,000.00

#### Eligible cost categories :

- Restoration of access to salmon habitat

#### Description of the jam area on the St-Jean estuary:

A new breach was formed in 2009 to about 100m upstream of the jam central. This gap was partially blocked in 2010 over a distance of 10m. To facilitate the ascent of Atlantic salmon on the St-Jean, the manager of the Gaspé rivers conducted by the dismantling of the jam mechanical equipment on the new 10m gap June 16, 2010.

#### Salmon River

Dated July 23, 2010, 25 out of 40 salmon caught and released in the estuary have passed through the section of the jam to end up in rivers.

#### Salmon in the estuary

Following their release, several salmon remained in the estuary of the St-Jean. On 23 July, 2 salmon were still in the estuary. These fish are active. They were spotted by several of our VR2 receivers.

#### Salmon at sea

Following their release, some salmon appear to have left the estuary towards the sea. Dated July 23, 12 salmon were outside the St. John. Information from fishermen indicate that 3 salmon on the 12 would be remounted on the York River and a salmon on the river would be Dartmouth. It is therefore possible that 8 salmon at sea is a few salmon in the river have now spent time at sea before beginning their ascent.

#### Mortality

Of the 40 salmon, 8 are dead.



## Interprovincial

### PROJECT NUMBER: IN-2010-01 SMOLT TRACKING AN ASSESSMENT

#### *Atlantic Salmon Federation*

Approved Grant Amount: \$13,000.00  
Funding provided to date: \$9,750.00

#### Eligible Cost Categories:

- Development of salmon and salmon habitat conservation plans for a watershed
- Conservation and restoration of wild Atlantic salmon stocks and populations
- Public education and awareness of the importance of conservation of Atlantic salmon and its habitat

Fish collection traps primarily smolt wheels were deployed during the smolt run in Riviere St-Jean, Miramichi River, Restigouche River, and Grand Cascapedia River. Receivers lines were successful deployed at the head of tide and estuary zones. We captured and tagged 250 smolts in 2010. In addition 50 kelts were tagged and released in Miramichi River. The Final report will be available at the end of January 2011.

### PROJECT NUMBER: IN-2010-02 ENGAGING YOUTH IN SALMON ENHANCEMENT ACTIVITIES

#### *Gespe'gewaq Mi'gmaq Resource Council*

Approved Grant Amount: \$24,000.00  
Funding provided to date: \$18,000.00

#### Eligible Cost Categories:

- Education and awareness on the importance of salmon conservation

The goal of this project was to invest in young people's skills and capabilities to act as powerful advocates of responsible resource management by building a foundation for our youth with which they will strengthen their identities and values regarding salmon conservation and management. Furthermore GMRC wanted to provide opportunities to reflect Aboriginal traditions and perspectives to educate new generations and to support understandings between the non-Aboriginal and Aboriginal populations. GMRC felt the best way to achieve these goals was to actively engage the youth in learning about the importance of salmon, its habitat, and the various organization and individuals who are committed to protecting and enhancing their precious resource, and to further use these activities as a basis for developing an academic curriculum.

The activities that took place over a 6 week period during the summer are summarized below.

**1. Recruitment:** GMRC was invited to take part in the opening BBQ of the youth camp. The following day, GMRC received 24 students who indicated their interested in the project.

**2. Youth Dialogue Session:** The initial phase of this project included an information session for all participants of the project. The information included discussions as well as small group work activities.

**3. River outings:** The aim of this activity was to observe Listuguj's current salmon management practices. It was hoped that through this experience, there would be a transfer of ecological and traditional knowledge with the participants, as well as, to stay connected with our environment, our history and the salmon.

**4. Conservation Organization Visits:** Two fieldtrips were organized during the summer. The objective was to provide the students an opportunity of viewing the salmon and salmon conversation practices from multiple perspectives.

**5. Community Member and Elder visits:** Elders and community members were approached to share their knowledge of salmon and salmon fishing.

**6. Dialogue Session:** Local community members who were identified as having local knowledge of salmon and salmon fishing practices were invited to attend. There were 3 elders, 2 resources users, 4 GMRC staff and 3 students of the project who participated in the discussion.

**7. Kedgwick River Run, salmon lodge tour:** A one day canoe outing was schedule on the Kedgwick River where salmon spawn. The students concluded the canoe outing with a tour of the Larry's Gulch Lodge where they learned of the history of the recreational fishery on the Restigouche River, its economic and cultural significance to the region, and its current catch and release conservation measures.

**8. Meeting with Alaqsite'w Gitpu School:** A meeting was held with AGS to discuss strategies on how the curriculum could be incorporated into the current AGS curriculum.



## Interprovincial

**PROJECT NUMBER: IN-2010-03**  
**EVALUATING HABITAT USE AND MIGRATION OF SMOLTS**

*Nova Scotia Salmon Association*

**Approved Grant Amount: \$28,000.00**  
**Funding provided in 2010: \$28,000.00**

**Eligible Cost Categories:**

- **Rebuilding of stocks and restoration of salmon populations**

The aim of the project was to examine the out-migrating of salmon smolts through the rivers, estuaries and coast of Nova Scotia. In particular, our interest was in determining where, when and why salmon smolts die during this crucial phase. Our project consisted of using acoustic telemetry to monitor 140 wild salmon smolts from 4 rivers of Nova Scotia's Southern Upland. We successfully monitored smolts in the LaHave River, The Gold River, the West River (Sheet Harbour) and the St. Mary's River. In addition to monitored the smolts as they moved along the coast by forming a partnership with the Ocean Tracking Network who has installed additional moored receiver units.

Some of the parameters we investigated included the timing and location of smolt mortality, their migration pathways, and their habitat selection. We also examined the potential impact of estuarine predators and predator surveys were conducted on the Gold, West and St. Mary's Rivers.

In total, we tagged 35 wild salmon smolts in year of the four rivers, totalling 140 wild salmon smolts. Additionally, we deployed and recovered 62 acoustic receivers and 10 temp/light data loggers.

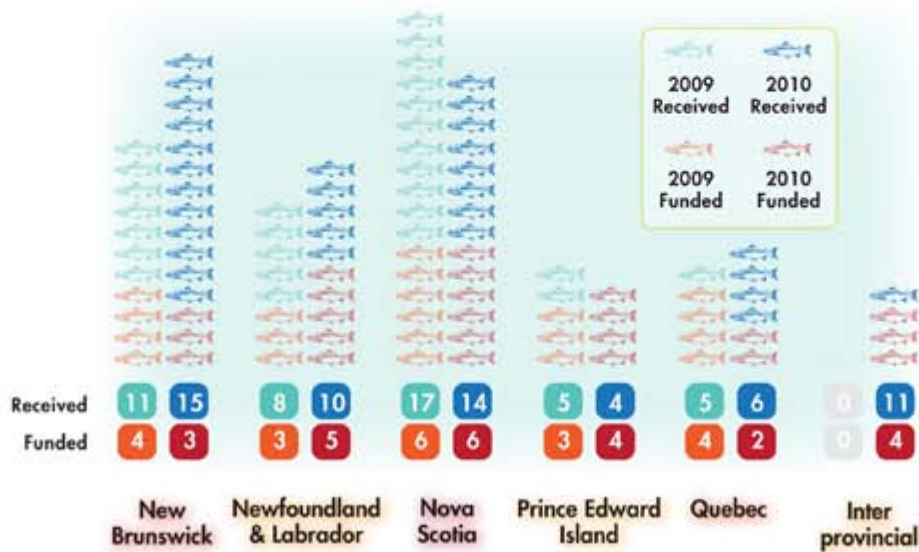
In general, most smolts died at or near the Head of Tide, where the river first enters the ocean. Furthermore, most smolts that died were in salt water for only a short period of time (1-7) days before dying. This is in contrast to those that survived who spent on average 15-30 days in the estuaries.





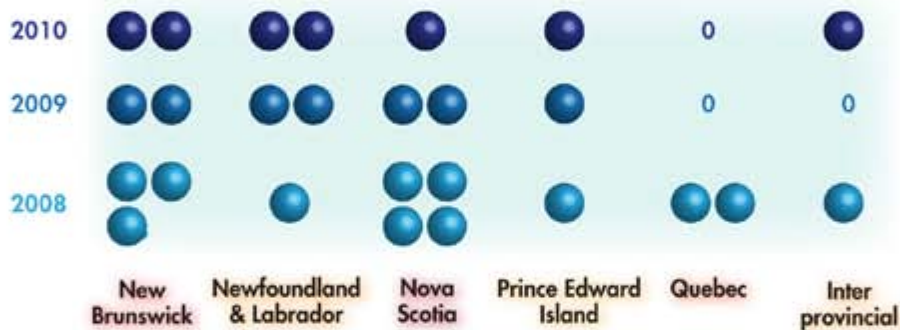


### Number of Projects Received and Funded



### Numbers of Partners involved in Funded Projects

### Number of Watershed Plans Developed





# 2010 FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

**Report to the Board of Directors**  
**Communication of Audit Strategy and Results**  
**For the year ended December 31, 2010**  
**Appendix A: Adjusting Statements**

**Financial Statements**  
**Statement of Operations and Changes in Fund Balances**  
**Statement of Financial Position**  
**Statement of Cash Flows**  
**Notes to the Financial Statements**  
**Schedule of Investments**





Grant Thornton

## Auditors' report

Grant Thornton LLP  
4th Floor  
570 Queen Street, PO Box 1054  
Fredericton, NB  
E3B 5C2  
T (506) 458-8200  
F (506) 453-7029  
www.GrantThornton.ca

### 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, 2010, and the statement of operations, statement of changes in net assets, and statement of 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 judgement, 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, by 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, 2010, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles

Fredericton, NB  
March 12, 2011

*Grant Thornton LLP*

Chartered Accountants



# 2010 FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

## The Atlantic Salmon Conservation Foundation Statement of Operations and Changes in Fund Balances Year Ended December 31, 2010 and 2009

	General Fund	Endowment Fund	Total 2010	General Fund	Endowment Fund	Total 2009
<b>Revenue</b>						
Investment returns						
Dividends	\$ -	\$ 967,583	\$ 967,583	\$ -	\$ 827,430	\$ 827,430
Realized gain (loss) on investments (net)	-	202,135	202,135	-	(128,168)	(128,168)
Unrealized gain on investments	-	1,613,470	1,613,470	-	3,624,344	3,624,344
	-	2,783,188	2,783,188	-	4,323,606	4,323,606
Donations and other revenue	5,673	-	5,673	-	-	-
	5,673	2,783,188	2,788,861	-	4,323,606	4,323,606
<b>Expenses</b>						
Investment management	-	143,863	143,863	-	139,429	139,429
Grants						
Inter-provincial	65,000	-	65,000	-	-	-
New Brunswick	50,000	-	50,000	47,000	-	47,000
Newfoundland and Labrador	42,600	-	42,600	33,250	-	33,250
Nova Scotia	65,200	-	65,200	51,200	-	51,200
Prince Edward Island	50,000	-	50,000	34,800	-	34,800
Quebec	75,000	-	75,000	45,000	-	45,000
Salaries and benefits	168,788	-	168,788	134,973	-	134,973
Meetings and travel	54,922	-	54,922	50,031	-	50,031
Professional fees	25,727	-	25,727	36,713	-	36,713
General office administrative overhead	34,641	-	34,641	31,583	-	31,583
Public relations and communications	24,688	-	24,688	33,952	-	33,952
	656,566	143,863	800,429	498,502	139,429	637,931
Excess of (expenses over revenue) revenue over expenses	\$ (650,893)	\$ 2,639,325	\$ 1,988,432	\$ (498,502)	\$ 4,184,177	\$ 3,685,675
<b>Fund balance, beginning of year</b>	\$ -	\$ (2,018,011)	\$ (2,018,011)	\$ -	\$ (5,703,686)	\$ (5,703,686)
Excess of (expenses over revenue) revenue over expenses	(650,893)	2,639,325	1,988,432	(498,502)	4,184,177	3,685,675
Interfund transfers	650,893	(650,893)	-	498,502	(498,502)	-
<b>Fund balance, end of year</b>	\$ -	\$ (29,579)	\$ (29,579)	\$ -	\$ (2,018,011)	\$ (2,018,011)

See accompanying notes to the financial statements.



# 2010 FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

## The Atlantic Salmon Conservation Foundation Statement of Financial Position

December 31, 2010 and 2009

	General Fund	Endowment Fund	Total 2010	General Fund	Endowment Fund	Total 2009
<b>Assets</b>						
<b>Current</b>						
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ -	\$ 31,790	\$ 31,790	\$ -	\$ 1,309	\$ 1,309
Receivables	13,885	-	13,885	30,596	-	30,596
Prepays	852	-	852	3,276	-	3,276
Due from Endowment Fund	90,362	-	90,362	45,607	-	45,607
	105,099	31,790	136,889	79,479	1,309	80,788
Investments, stated at market value (Notes 4, 5 & Page 8)	-	30,086,290	30,086,290	-	28,080,735	28,080,735
	<u>\$ 105,099</u>	<u>\$ 30,118,080</u>	<u>\$ 30,223,179</u>	<u>\$ 79,479</u>	<u>\$ 28,082,044</u>	<u>\$28,161,523</u>
<b>Liabilities</b>						
<b>Current</b>						
Payables and accruals	\$ 103,856	\$ 57,297	\$ 161,153	\$ 78,236	\$ 54,448	\$ 132,684
Deferred contributions	1,243	-	1,243	1,243	-	1,243
Due to General Fund	-	90,362	90,362	-	45,607	45,607
	105,099	147,659	252,758	79,479	100,055	179,534
<b>Fund balances</b>						
Government of Canada contribution	-	30,000,000	30,000,000	-	30,000,000	30,000,000
Fund balances	-	(29,579)	(29,579)	-	(2,018,011)	(2,018,011)
	-	29,970,421	29,970,421	-	27,981,989	27,981,989
	<u>\$ 105,099</u>	<u>\$ 30,118,080</u>	<u>\$ 30,223,179</u>	<u>\$ 79,479</u>	<u>\$ 28,082,044</u>	<u>\$28,161,523</u>

ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD

Robert Bishop Director

James Wood Director

See accompanying notes to the financial statements.



# 2010 FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

## The Atlantic Salmon Conservation Foundation Statement of Cash Flows Year Ended December 31, 2010 and 2009

	General Fund	Endowment Fund	Total 2010	General Fund	Endowment Fund	Total 2009
Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents						
<b>Operating</b>						
Excess of (expenses over revenue) revenue over expenses	\$ (650,893)	\$ 2,639,325	\$ 1,988,432	\$ (498,502)	\$ 4,184,177	\$ 3,685,675
Changes in						
Receivables	16,711	-	16,711	(10,246)	-	(10,246)
Prepays	2,424	-	2,424	8,564	-	8,564
Due to/from interfund	(44,755)	44,755	-	47,291	(47,291)	-
Payables and accruals	25,620	2,849	28,469	(45,609)	25,153	(20,456)
	(650,893)	2,686,929	2,036,036	(498,502)	4,162,039	3,663,537
<b>Financing</b>						
Interfund transfers	650,893	(650,893)	-	498,502	(498,502)	-
<b>Investing</b>						
Net change in investments (Page 8)	-	(2,005,555)	(2,005,555)	-	(3,677,897)	(3,677,897)
Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	-	30,481	30,481	-	(14,360)	(14,360)
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year	-	1,309	1,309	-	15,669	15,669
Cash and cash equivalents, end of year	\$ -	\$ 31,790	\$ 31,790	\$ -	\$ 1,309	\$ 1,309

See accompanying notes to the financial statements.



The Atlantic Salmon Conservation Foundation  
**Notes to the Financial Statements**  
 December 31, 2010

**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.

**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 years 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 future reporting periods.

**4. Investments**

Investments, stated at market value, consist of the following:

	2010	2009
Beutel Goodman Balanced Fund	\$ 15,409,654	\$ 14,440,819
Scheer, Rowlett & Associates Balanced Fund	14,676,636	13,639,916
	<u>\$ 30,086,290</u>	<u>\$ 28,080,735</u>



The Atlantic Salmon Conservation Foundation  
**Notes to the Financial Statements**  
 December 31, 2010

**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 investments 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 has elected to use the exemption provided by the CICA permitting not for profit organizations not to apply sections 3862 and 3863 of the CICA handbook. 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 fund balances. The Foundation's objective when managing capital is to maintain financial strength to sustain long term delivery of its core services.

The Atlantic Salmon Conservation Foundation  
**Schedule of Investments**  
 Year Ended December 31, 2010 and 2009

**Schedule of Remuneration**

	2010	2009	
Investments, stated at market value, beginning of period	\$ 28,080,735	\$ 24,402,838	For the 2010 Fiscal Year, total remuneration paid to one Foundation employee whose remuneration exceeds \$100,000 per year was \$137,985.71, consisting of the following:
Investment management fees	(143,863)	(139,429)	
Operation expenses	(633,770)	(506,280)	
Dividends	967,583	827,430	
Realized gain (loss) on investments (net)	202,135	(128,168)	
Unrealized gain on investments	1,613,470	3,624,344	
Investments, stated at market value, end of period	\$ 30,086,290	\$ 28,080,735	Salary \$ 103,102.74
			Fees 0.00
			Travel Expenses 19,673.51
			CPP 2163.15
			EI 1046.31
			Allowances 0.00
			Benefits 12,000.00





# ASCF BOARD OF DIRECTORS

## DIRECTORS

**Robert Bishop, C.A.**  
St. John's, NL

**James Lawley**  
Halifax, NS

**John LeBoutillier**  
Montréal, QC

**Denis Losier**  
Moncton, NB

**Katharine Mott**  
Stewiacke, NS

**Chief David Peter Paul**  
Pabineau First Nation, NB

## BOARD COMMITTEES

**Investment Committee:**  
J. LeBoutillier  
D. Losier  
R. Bishop (Chair)

**Audit & Finance Committee:**  
J. M. Aylward (Chair)  
R. Bishop  
R. Bujold

**Policy & Program Committee:**  
P. Michael (Chair)  
D. Losier  
K. Mott

**Development Committee**  
D. Losier  
J. Lawley  
D. Peter-Paul  
E. Brewer

## OFFICERS

**Honourable Rémi Bujold, P.C., C.M.**  
**Chairman**  
Québec, QC

**Paul D. Michael, Q.C.**  
**Secretary**  
Stratford, PEI

**Joan Marie Aylward**  
**Treasurer**  
St. John's, NL

## STAFF

**Stephen Chase**  
Executive Director

**Rosalyn Smedley**  
Conservation Program Coordinator



**STAFF** Above, left to right: Stephen Chase, Celine Doucet-Roussel (volunteer), Rosalyn Smedley

**BOARD OF DIRECTORS** Adjacent, left to right: Joan Marie Aylward, Robert Bishop, Denis Losier, Hon. Rémi Bujold, Jim Lawley, Katharine Mott, John LeBoutillier, Paul Michael.  
Not Present: Chief David Peter-Paul.



# 2010 ASCF ADVISORY COMMITTEES

## CENTRAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE

John Bagnall  
 Peter Cronin  
 Dr. Larry Felt (Chair)  
 Stan Georges  
 Dr. Jeff Hutchings  
 David Reddin  
 Mark Sark



## NEWFOUNDLAND & LABRADOR PROVINCIAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Thomas E. Burse  
 Dr. Donald Downer  
 Chief Calvin Francis  
 Ross Hinks  
 Fred Parsons (Chair)  
 Robert Perry  
 Keith Piercey  
 David Reddin



## PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND PROVINCIAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Walter McEwen (Chair)  
 Dale Cameron  
 Steve Cheverie  
 Jordan Crane  
 Leaming Murphy (Vice-Chair)  
 Rosanne MacFarlane  
 Jennifer Roma



## NEW BRUNSWICK PROVINCIAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Tom Benjamin  
 Robert Chiasson (Chair)  
 Kathryn Collet  
 E. Anita Hamilton  
 Terry A. Melanson  
 David Oxley  
 Fred Wheaton



## NOVA SCOTIA PROVINCIAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Scott Cook (Chair)  
 Alan McNeill  
 Charles MacInnes  
 Shane F. O'Neil  
 Kerry Prosper  
 Carl Purcell  
 Danny Ripley  
 Chuck Thompson



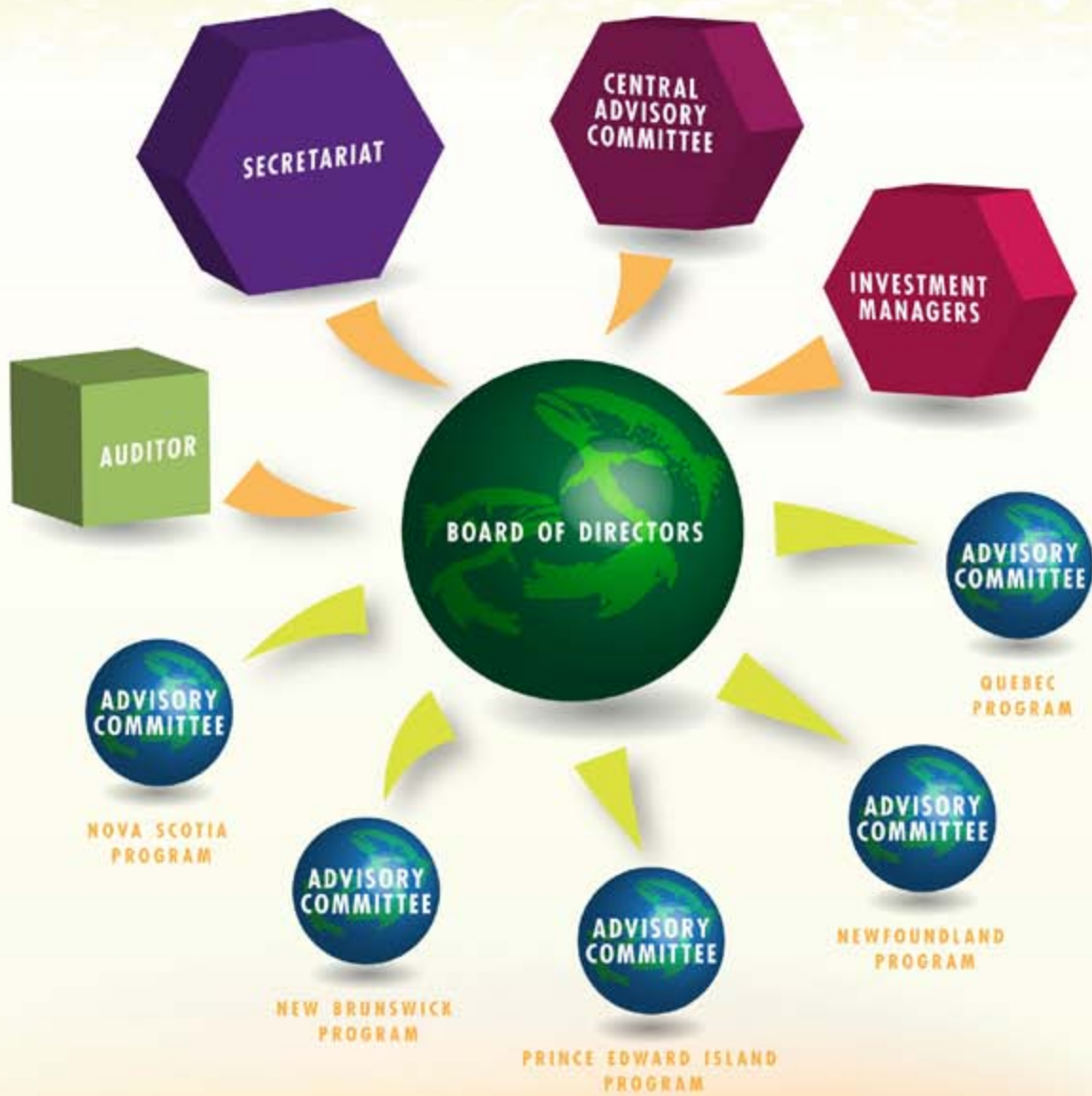
## COMITÉ CONSULTATIF PROVINCIAL DU QUÉBEC

George Arsenault (Président)  
 Normand Bergeron  
 Yvon Coté  
 Michel Dampousse  
 Stan Georges  
 René Lafond  
 Jean-Marie (Jack) Picard  
 Claude Thérberge





# ASCF ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE





## CONSERVATION PARTNERS

ADI Limited  
Adopt a Stream  
Annapolis Anglers Association  
Association de protection de la Riviere Moisie  
Atlantic Salmon Federation  
Bay St. George South Area Development Association  
Bluenose Coastal Action Foundation  
Canadian Rivers Institute  
Cape Breton Anglers Association  
Cappahayden - Irish Loop Development Association  
Charlo Salmonid Enhancement Center  
Colchester Regional Development Agency  
Comite de restauration de la riviere Etchemin  
Community -Based Environmental Monitoring Network  
Community Council of Renewes  
Conseil de bassin de la riviere des Escoumins  
Conseil de bassin versant de la riviere Matapedia  
Conseil de gestion de la sedimentation Riviere Upsalquitch  
Conseil de gestion du bassin versant de la riviere Restigouche  
Conseil de la Premiere Nation des Innus d'Essipit  
Cooke Aquaculture Incorporated  
Corporation de gestion de la riviere a saumons de Escoumins  
Corporation de gestion des rivieres Matapedia et Patapedia  
Dalhousie University  
Department of Aquaculture and Agriculture  
Department of Fisheries and Oceans  
Department of Natural Resources  
Direction de l'amenagement de la faune de la Cote-Nord,  
East Coast Aquatics Ltd.  
Eastern Shore Wildlife Association  
Ecoboy  
Eel River Bar First Nation  
Employment Development Agency  
Environment Canada  
Environment Canada EcoAction Program  
Environment Resource Management Association  
Estuarine Research Centre, Acadia University  
Faune Quebec  
Fisheries and Oceans Canada  
Fondation de l'Universite du Quebec  
Fort Folly First Nation

Freshwater Alexander Bay Ecosystem Corporation  
Fundy National Park  
Greening Spaces  
Gulf of Maine Council  
Habitat Unlimited  
Hammond River Conservation Fund  
Human Resouces Development Canada  
Indian Bay Ecosystem Corporation  
Indigenous Land Management Institution  
Institut National de Recherche Scientifique  
IP Canada Ltd.  
Jacques Whitford  
JD Irving Ltd.  
Kennebecasis Watershed Restoration Committee  
LaHave River Salmon Association  
Listuguj First Nation  
Loucks Oceanology  
Mabou and District Community Development Association  
Mactaquac Parks Canada Agency  
Magaguadavic River Salmon Association  
Margaree Salmon Association  
Maritimes Northeast Pipeline  
Memorial University of Newfoundland  
Miawpukek First Nation  
Mi'Kamaq Alsumk Mowimsikik Koqoey Association  
Ministere des Ressources Naturelle de la Faune  
Miramichi Salmon Association  
Morell Management Coop  
Municipality des Escoumins  
Municipality of Colchester County  
Municipality of the County of Annapolis  
Municipality of the District of Lunenburg  
Nepisiguit Salmon Association  
Nepisiguit Watershed Management Committee  
New Brunswick Department of Natural Resources  
New Brunswick Museum  
New Brunswick Power  
New Brunswick Wildlife Trust Fund  
Newfoundland and Labrador Outfitters Association  
NewPage Port Hawkesbury  
Norris Arm and Area Economic Development Committee





## CONSERVATION PARTNERS *continued*



North Shore Area Community Health Board  
North Shore Community Development Association  
North West River Atlantic Salmon Conservation Working Group  
Nova Scotia Agricultural College  
Nova Scotia Department of Agriculture  
Nova Scotia Department of Fisheries and Aquaculture  
Nova Scotia Environment and Labour  
Nova Scotia Power  
Nova Scotia salmon Association  
Nova Scotia Youth Conservation Corps  
Nunatsiavut Government  
O'Leary Trout Unlimited  
Pabineau First Nation  
Paq'tnkek First Nation  
Parks Canada: Kouchibouguac National Park  
PEI Council of the Atlantic Salmon Federation  
PEI Wildlife Federation  
Petitcodiac Watershed Alliance  
Restigouche River Watershed Management Council, Inc  
Sackville Rivers Association  
Salmonid Association of Eastern Newfoundland  
Salmonid Council Newfoundland and Labrador  
Salmonid Preservation Association of the Waters of Newfoundland  
Shell Environment Fund  
Souris & Area Branch of the PEI Wildlife Federation  
South Shore Naturalists  
St. Francis Xavier University  
St. Mary's River Association  
St. Mary's University  
Tatamagouche Water Utility  
The Federation of Newfoundland Indians  
Town of Bridgewater  
Town of Mahone Bay  
Trout Nova Scotia  
Trout Unlimited Prince County Chapter  
Unama'ki First Nations  
University of New Brunswick  
Village of Memramcook  
Walter and Duncan Gordon Foundation  
Xstrata Mining



# THE ATLANTIC SALMON CONSERVATION FOUNDATION

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