

In With the Tide

The Bay of Fundy Discovery Centre Association Newsletter



Our Fundy-Our Future

In this Issue:

Join the Club	1-2
Get Planting	2
Creature of the Cove	3
Another Salmon Farm?	4
Dear Canadian Salmon	4-6
Yarmouth says, "NO"	7-8
Taste the Season	8
Please Support BITC	9
A Story in Photos	10
Sustainable Marine	11
Méli-mélo	12
Join Us!	13



Boiling takes too long, I'll drink this sap straight!

Join the Club?

By Jeff White

Apparently, the days of people joining clubs are over and past, so perhaps I am a bit old-fashioned, keeping up membership in at least four groups focused upon nature, and a couple other groups that don't have official members. For most interests a person may have, finding like-minded folks can be done, even in Digby County. Learning from the environment and working together on projects with others is possible in rural Nova Scotia. Where the internet service allows, so much more is possible in these recent years, with more online meetings and seminars than we have ever seen before.

Let me use myself as an example of an amateur naturalist and outdoor enthusiast who has found ways to 'join the club.' I go all the way back to 1993, when I spent a summer working in Annapolis Royal. I connected with the Annapolis Field Naturalists, who introduced me to some rare plants on

Beaman's Mountain, here at the base of Digby Neck. Sadly, that group had folded by the time I made my home here in Digby in 2014. A few friends and I have talked about forming some sort of 'naturalists club' around here, but we've not got that off the ground, yet.

It was also about thirty years ago I joined the Nova Scotia Bird Society. I have been a 'beginning birder' ever since. This is a 'hobby' that I have enjoyed most when out birding with others. There is so much to learn from others whose experience, knowledge, eyes and ears are more expert than my own. Birders have always come to Digby Neck and Islands - a real hot spot for migrating birds, especially.

When I did land here, eight years ago, I soon found the Fundy Erratics hiking group, which is one local group based right in our county. Their monthly hikes have been an invaluable introduction to many wonderful places to visit and spend time in the great

outdoors. Plus, there is the opportunity to meet other folks also seeking hikes, for all manner of reasons. You meet the birders, the botanists, the geologist, the athletes, the local historians, the environmentalists, social butterflies, and others, when you hike with a group like this one.



Many such clubs are part of larger networks, such as Hike Nova Scotia. We got to host the annual Hike Summit a few years ago right here, and we

will surely do that again. We people with specialized interests will travel to explore an area together. So; it is with another group I joined, the Nova Scotia Wild Flora Society. Even though a club like this has its regular monthly meetings in Halifax, I can be a member at a distance, and join in on special field trips, many of which are in southwest Nova Scotia. There are a few NSWFS members who make an annual pilgrimage down Digby Neck each March, just to see and photograph the plentiful Skunk Cabbage in bloom!



Obviously, a number of 'my' clubs are about nature, and they fall under the umbrella organization, Nature Nova Scotia. Some 'clubs' are quite official, with membership, business meetings, bank accounts, and so forth. Others are quite informal and loosely organized. Each method can work. I'm a member of the Clements Garden Club that operates in the usual, traditional way. I am also connected to Lichens NS which is an unorganized network of people with a website. When there is a need or interest, a new entity can arise. So, if you feel alone in your interest along the Fundy shore, seek a group you can join, or find some friends to create a new thing. The Bay of Fundy Discovery Centre Association can be a good place to begin!

- <https://www.nsbirdsociety.ca/>
- <https://www.hikenovascotia.ca/>
- <http://nswildflora.ca/>
- <https://naturens.ca/>
- <https://www.lichensns.com/>

It's Seed Planting Time: Think Environmentally Friendly Pots

By Anna-Marie MacKenzie Kelly

Yes, the snow is almost gone, the birds are singing their songs of Spring and it is time to think about beautiful and nourishing things to put into our gardens.



For those of us living in SW Nova Scotia and receive the Clare Shopper in our mail every two weeks, making these little pots is a breeze. Once opened up and the staples are removed, I cut the pages lengthwise into three equal strips 9 x 40 cm (3 1/2"x16"). I use the handy Pot Maker (Lee Valley) that was gifted to me many years ago to roll the pots but recently, a neighbour used a tomato paste can and was pleased with the results. Of course, one can use strips of

newspaper but there is a lot more measuring involved. One Clare Shopper fills one tray. Once the seedlings are ready to transplant, the whole pot goes into the ground with the pot composting into the garden.



Creature of the Cove: Snow Goose (*Chen caerulescens*)

By Roger Outhouse

During the month of January 2022 Freeport, Nova Scotia has been a temporary home for three adult Snow Geese. Over the years these beautiful creatures have passed by on the way from their summer homes in the eastern Canadian high arctic tundra and Baffin Island region where they reside most of the year living, feeding and raising their families. They locate near the coast or inland wet meadows. Traditionally they fly to the wintering grounds in the mid-Atlantic coastal states from New Jersey to South Carolina. Here, they reside in bays, marshes, and agricultural fields until they migrate north in April where they enter the breeding season (June–September). Migrating flocks of birds can number in the thousands as they make the 4,000 km annual return migration. I can recall helping supervise a group of Islands Consolidated and Digby Regional High students on a spring bus tour to Quebec City. While passing by miles of fields along Quebec's Trans-Canada Highway we could see masses of Snow Geese as far as the eye could see.

This bird is a distinguished member of the goose family. Speed in the air averages about 55km/h but they can do 75 km/h. While migrating they can fly 1,000 km non-stop! They are great swimmers and although they do not dive to feed; they have been known to dive below the surface and swim short distances when threatened. Most geese are awkward when walking but the Snow Goose can outrun most predators when they lose their old flight feathers during the moulting season. When the last young gosling is no more than a day old,

they are known to walk up to 30 km from the nesting grounds to reach the feeding grounds. A male and female are lifelong mates but if one should die; they choose another partner.

Not only are they exceptional on land, in the water and in the sky but they are famous for the noise they make which resembles a very loud barking dog. They have a life span between six and “sweet sixteen years” but one tagged bird registered to be almost twenty-seven years!



Mating couples have different roles to play with the female selecting the nesting site, building the nest and incubating the eggs while the male stands guard. Once the 4 to 5 eggs are hatched the proud parents will stand guard over the young while they march to the grazing area where they all feed on plant leaves, sedges, and muddy roots. Even after the new hatchlings start to fly parents usually stay protective of their offspring for over a year. Care and safety are important as enemies include arctic foxes, wolves, gulls, Gyrfalcons, jaegers (gull like birds), and ravens. Strangely enough these geese prefer to nest near Snowy Owls nests because these large hunting owls will not tolerate these same threatening enemies being around and so the geese get extra protection. You might call it a match made in heaven.

I very seldom report that the population growth of an animal is too successful for its own good; but this appears to be the fate of the Snow Goose. One hundred years ago these birds numbered about 3,000. by 1998 800,000 and currently standing at 700,000. Originally human interventions including protected status, hunting bans were responsible for rising numbers. Governments then created protected areas and parklands along migration routes and breeding grounds leading to massive increases in numbers. Last but not least agricultural practices in the migration and wintering grounds have hiked available food supplies. This has resulted in huge numbers of geese arriving on the northern overcrowded breeding grounds which lead to degradation of habitat producing food shortages. Worse still there are other species of wildlife living in these same habitats who struggle as the destruction of the habitat continues. Only longer hunting seasons and increasing harvest quotas for the Snow Geese have reduced the upward trend in recent years. Only with continued study and monitoring can we try to help preserve their arctic home in eastern Canada.



Canadian Salmon Ltd. In St. Mary's Bay

By Gwen Wilson for St. Mary's Bay Protectors

A Public Meeting was recently held at the DNVFD Hall to discuss the latest attempt to establish large scale open-net pen finfish farming in the Bay. The company has now submitted its application to proceed with the development of four sites, beginning with one near Tiverton. The other sites are located near Mink Cove, Little River and Central Grove. Each site will have up to 12 x 130m pens at a depth of 15m, each containing up to 80,000 fish. Continued opposition to this kind of development was expressed by those who attended the meeting. Our Lobster grounds and the jobs they provide to our communities are at risk!!



Proposed Locations

More information can be found at <https://novascotia.ca/fish/aquaculture/public-information/>, under **Adjudicative Applications**

in Progress once the application has been posted for public view. You can view the Canadian Salmon presentation online session here:

<https://www.nsaquacultureproject.ca/meetings>

To join St. Mary's Bay Protectors send an email to protecttourbay@gmail.com. or contact Gwen Wilson. No Fish Farm signs are available for a donation, contact Casie Melanson at: 902-247-0297

You can also help by expressing your opposition to:

Martin Karlsen, Canadian Salmon Ltd. info@nsaquacultureproject.ca

Hon. Jill Balser, MLA 902-308-1992, 138 Highway 303, Digby, hello@digbyannapolis.ca

Hon. Steve Craig, Min. Fisheries/Aquaculture, WTCC, Suite 607, 1800 Argyle St, Halifax, 902-424-8953, MINDFA@novascotia.ca,

Hon. Premier Tim Houston, 7th Floor, One Government Place, 1799 Granville St., Halifax, 902-424-6600 PREMIER@novascotia.ca

Hon. Tim Halman, Min.Environment/Climate Change, Barrington Tower, 1894 Barrington St, Suite 1800, Halifax 902-424-

3736, minister.Environment@novascotia.ca

Hon. Chris D'Entremont, MP, 368 Main St., Suite 223, Yarmouth, 902-742-6808, Toll Free 1-866-280-5302

Chris.dEntremont@parl.gc.ca

Hon. Joyce Murray, Min. Fisheries, Oceans, Canadian Coastguard, House of Commons, Ottawa, 1-866-280-5302

Response to the Virtual Media Presentation by Canadian Salmon Ltd.

By Roger Outhouse

BSc, BEd, MEd – Retired Science Teacher of 31 years and a lifetime resident of Long Island.

The introduction to the "Project" gives the impression of a small family business based in Norway wanting to partner with Nova Scotian interests and start slowly with one site holding twelve open pens before shifting (running) into a medium sized aquaculture enterprise. The four projected sites are capable of housing 3,480,000 fish. There are no projected limits to

how many expansions or new sites might be down the road. The current sites deemed as sites of interest by Canadian Salmon Ltd. are all being submitted for provincial government approval. The virtual presentation to community appears to be more of a good will gesture to communities affected rather than a serious discussion with important stakeholders. It appears that the

only considerations for approval lie with Nova Scotia approval if current regulations are met by the company. Science appears often in this presentation but all life in and around the pelagic and benthic zones needs data to be thoroughly collected and evaluated. That includes the commercial and non-commercial species. The latest science being used by many levels

of governments to place concrete values on any environmental habitat before any changes are made to the ecosystem. A prime example is that wetlands and bogs were always easy to exploit for housing and other business developments but after calculating the benefits such as clean water, less pollution greater biodiversity, and carbon sequestering the greater value easily favors habitat protection. The company makes a very strong case for how it is important to concentrate on the health of their salmon. Why then would we take up valuable footprints for salmon cages before evaluating the health and wealth of marine life. We all are stakeholders in this regard.

Following are considerations to consider:

1. The federal minister of fisheries most recently stated that the Department of Fisheries and Oceans will be focusing on keeping more fish stocks and vegetation growing in our marine waters to foster larger stocks and sustainable fisheries in our future. Lobster and scallop harvesting in the areas are very successful and represent the life blood of our communities. Despite the virtual presentation, the sediment from the spaces occupied under these cages is negatively impacted and so are the creatures living there. While aquaculture applications select areas important for their interests there is a similar reason as to why these areas are paramount to inshore species which in turn are

vital in the ocean food chains.

2. Marine turbines have already started making plans to operate commercial turbines in Grand Passage. Are there any considerations by government or Canadian Salmon Ltd as to how much space we are giving up for the fish pens? Perhaps tidal power might be more desirable as it contributes to a reduction of our carbon footprint.
3. Fish lice are natural in the marine environment but are referred to as pests to be exterminated in the realm of salmon farming. However, they may in fact provide a necessary role in a healthy ocean. The lice are actually crustaceans (relatives of lobster, crabs, shrimp and barnacles). Sea lice are actually one type of many copepods and they, and all types of copepods make up the largest biomass on the planet. Copepods are a major source of protein of zooplankton for our ocean fish and even whales. I would urge anyone to search online for the Alaska Fish and Wildlife News Aug issue 2008. Read the article Sea Lice by Amy Carroll.
4. Crowded cages make easy targets for infestations. The presentation shows a

whole lot of wonderful not so new techniques for combatting these cage difficulties. These “nipped in the bud” solutions mention detection by newly designed artificial intelligence monitoring. State of the art treatments that could be used are hydrolizers, applications of warm water, or cold water or fresh water. Chemical pesticides are also mentioned as “some use”. If the chemicals used are mean death to sea lice it also eliminates other crustaceans in nearby habitat or zooplankton. Even lumpfish or wrasse are promoted as control species to help prevent lice problems. How many current salmon pen companies in Nova Scotia have these tactical procedures mentioned in place today? Canadian Salmon Ltd. does not state what procedure will be used in their Saint Mary’s Bay pens. I am aware that what companies may provide and what they are required to do are very different. Current agreements and regulations are state of the art in open pen salmon farming and yet the past challenges still remain today. The newest and most strict plans and operations of coal mining have not protected our planet in combating global

<p>warming and the ravages of climate change.</p> <p>5. While we look to science and technology for many solutions it is worthwhile to consider that planning for our future means that we deserve to respect mother nature and all the ecosystems which are at the heart of our human survival. The presentation proclaims that the oceans are failing to provide enough of the world's healthy seafood. It further predicts that unless we endorse fin fish salmon into our ocean realm, the world's growing population will miss out on the opportunity to feed on healthy and nutritious seafood for the world. I suggest that if we were using our science and technology to remove pollution, stop overfishing, and changing our behaviours which put undue pressure on marine habitats, we would have a better chance to create more natural production. Fin fish stocks such as Haddock, Halibut, Striped Bass, and Blue Fin Tuna are showing dramatic increases after they were in disaster mode a couple of decades ago.</p> <p>6. The summary of new horizons for aquaculture seems to focus on ocean intrusions and attempts at land containment</p>	<p>operations shunned as unsuccessful, heavy on greenhouse gas emissions, and taking up valuable land space. At the same time, they tout the true value of using land-based hatcheries which can grow fry in a pristine controlled environment producing high quality results at a larger size meaning less time in the ocean cages. In addition, there are notes of the reduced chances of sea lice and other diseases that occur in open-pen cages. It appears the greatest rational reason for open-pen operators to discredit land-based operations and discourage potential investors is generated by huge profits. It is true that land operations are less profitable than ocean cages and they are smaller in numbers. On the other hand they avoid the need for pesticides; do not compete for marine habitat, discharge no wastes into the ocean, and have no salmon escaping into the marine environment. A few years back a very large advertisement appeared in the Chronicle Herald which laid out all the reasons why open-pen farming was superior to the land-based operations. I spoke to</p>	<p>people connected with aquaculture about why would one form of aquaculture take such a negative advertisement to discredit those willing to work at establishing land-based operations and they seemed as puzzled as I was. I remember reading two small articles appearing in the Chronicle Herald a number of years back. The first was issued stating that aquaculture investors saw returns on investment in the range of about 53%. Shortly after a retort article appeared that came from the aquaculture industry stating the correct return was in the 57% range.</p> <p>7. The last point to consider is that many species rely on Saint Mary's Bay as a nursery ground and are prime fishing areas. Any intervention needs to seek community approval instead of just getting the nod from government. It seems apparent that this and other open-pen proponents only have to have the folks in the legislature on side; nothing else really matters. It is also apparent that the salmon cage industry is self-regulating for the most part and has no finite plan to stay small. Rather it envisions vast intrusions into the marine realm for larger growth and bigger profits.</p>
--	---	--

Flow-Through Salmon Farm Quashed

By Anna Malin

The Municipality of the District of Yarmouth (MODY) recently demonstrated that its Strategic Plan, Municipal Planning Strategy and Land-Use By-Law (LUB) are not just “words on the page”. They denied an application to change the Municipality’s policies and bylaws to permit a flow-through salmon farm on Chebogue Point. The proposed operation was to pump large amounts of water from the ocean and sterilize the water (by killing all plankton, fish eggs, etc.) before using the water in fish tanks to raise salmon to marketable size. The water would then be returned to the ocean containing residual food, fish feces and possibly other substances such as pharmaceuticals. By denying the request for changes, MODY Councilors followed their policies and by-laws implemented some 10 years ago, which emphasize the importance of preserving and enhancing the good quality of the District’s environment.

What are the details? MODY’s current policies and Land-Use By-Law permit “land-based closed-containment” aquaculture operations. “Closed containment” is defined as “a facility for the cultivation of fish or shellfish which utilizes closed containment systems to contain all inputs and outputs.” To get approval to use the land for the fish farm, the proponent asked MODY Council to amend its policies and bylaws to remove the words “closed containment” so that it would be relieved of the restriction to “contain all its inputs and outputs”.

When presented with the application, MODY’s Council and its Planning Advisory Committee (PAC) were clearly at a loss. They

had never been confronted by this sort of proposal. To try to understand the implications of the proposal, the PAC held “learning sessions” over several months and heard from government, industry and university researchers who presented information about various aspects of aquaculture. (These sessions have all been recorded and can be found on the Municipality of the District of Yarmouth’s YouTube site as can the Council’s meetings.)



Demonstration outside the Municipal Building 14 July 2021

Residents and members of the fishing community vigorously opposed the application. Those opposed to the project included the Cold Water Lobster Association, individual lobster fishers, lobster buyers, wormers, clambers, and residents of Chebogue Point and beyond. They held a demonstration, signed petitions, wrote letters to their counsellors, affixed stickers on their bumpers and posted signs saying, “No Salmon Farm”, and created a FB page devoted to the cause.



There was great concern that the proposed aquaculture operation would change the condition of the ocean water in the vicinity of Chebogue Point and thereby harm the fishing industry which is the mainstay of the Yarmouth economy and the economy of Southwest Nova Scotia. Rather curiously, the community did not hear any arguments in FAVOUR of the salmon farm.

In the end, the Planning Advisory Committee did not make a recommendation to Council and, without a recommendation from the PAC, Council voted not to amend its Policies and by-laws and dismissed application for changes.



Drone shot over the location where the salmon farm would have been built. Big Pond is the ‘lake’ area formed by the barachois. It is brackish and contains many eels. The area south of Big Pond is a saltwater bog. Boreal had plans to in-fill the bog which TREPA fought against.

Where does this leave everyone? Currently the MODY policies and Land Use Bylaw are undergoing a 10-year review (being assisted by Uplands Planning Consultants). What to do about land-based aquaculture will certainly form part of this review. It may be that more detailed language would permit, for example, differentiating between finfish, shellfish and seaweed aquaculture operations or permit Recirculating Aquaculture Systems (RAS) which discharge no effluent into the sea.

Sustainable Blue located in Centre Burlington, NS is an excellent example of a RAS facility.

Residents of MODY have at least two streams of thought about what direction MODY should take in the future:

- One stream of thought suggests that, given the poor record of all levels of government in enforcing their regulations, there should be ZERO land-based aquaculture permitted in MODY because, despite regulations to the contrary, effluent WILL be

released to the sea, to the detriment of Yarmouth's flourishing fishing industry.

- Another stream of thought suggests that land-based aquaculture should be considered in the overall context of an Economic Development Plan. The starting point might be a review of the MODY land base and considering whether there are lands within MODY which are suitable for, say, a RAS aquaculture operation. Or are there other ways in which MODY businesses and

residents could participate in aquaculture for example, by providing supporting products and services.

The underlying question is, of course, how can we diversify our economy and at the same time preserve the good quality of the environment. Or, put more simply, how do we live our lives in an ecologically sensible manner?

Anna Mallin
anna.mallin@gmail.com
Chebogue Point
2022-02-21

The Tastiest Season Has Begun

Poem by Jonathan Riley
Photos by Anna-Marie MacKenzie Kelly

A Few Golden Jars

Huddled in parkas
Boiling sap on a bonfire
Billowing steam

Adults chat
Shifting boots in the snow
Kids play with hatchets

Hot dogs and marshmallows
The winds into everything
Scattering napkins



Mittens and toques
Red cheeks and runny noses
"Glad I wore long johns"

Skim off the foam
Split kindling and logs
Empty the buckets

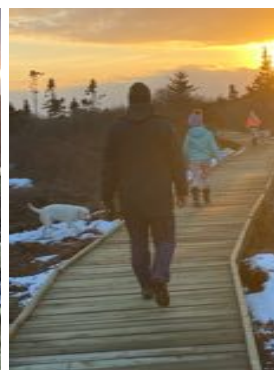
Slowly it darkens
The sap and the sky
Poke at the fire

A few golden jars
For pouring on pancakes
Is hardly the point

-13 March 2022

197 Water Street,
The Big Meadow Bog Trailhead
Westport NS, B0V 1H0

March 2022



Lillie & Marilyn
Thimot sitting on
the bench at the
viewing platform.

Michael Thimot
with girls ahead.

Photos by Jessica
Titus

Dear

In 2021, the Brier Island Trails Committee (the Committee) raised \$15,000.00 through the sale of boardwalk metres and with the financial support of Environment and Climate Change Canada, we were able to complete Phase Two of The Big Meadow Bog Trail. This year, the Committee is starting a three-year funding campaign to construct Phase Three, approximately 250 metres of The Big Meadow Bog Trail. Your financial support will help complete Phase Three and add to the 600-metre-long wheelchair accessible boardwalk by 2024.

Our fundraising campaign starts Thursday, 10 March 2022 and ends Thursday, 31 March 2022. **During these three weeks**, the Committee will sell metres of boardwalk at \$250.00 per metre.

When you contribute, your business or name will be listed on a donor sign as a Platinum, Gold, Silver, Bronze, or Friend donor. We can list "In Memory of..." if you wish.

Payment for a boardwalk metre is easy!

To donate and **receive a tax receipt**, place your donation through the NS Trails Federation Website <http://nstrails.com/donate-now/>

In the pulldown menu on the NS Trails Federation website donation page, select Brier Island Trails Committee and complete the form. You will receive a tax receipt from Canada Helps. The Committee will receive your donation less 10%, which is shared with Canada Helps and NS Trails.

To donate and **not receive** a tax receipt, please send an e-transfer to Brian Bowerman, Treasurer, at: brierbigmeadowbogtrail@gmail.com

Please be part of this three-year fundraiser. Your donation will help build a unique local trail that offers recreational enjoyment for all, provides outreach and education about the Eastern Mountain Aves, and highlights Brier Island as an ecotourism destination. We look forward to seeing you on the Trail!

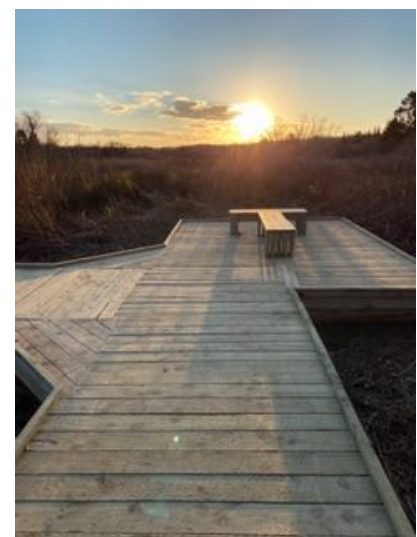
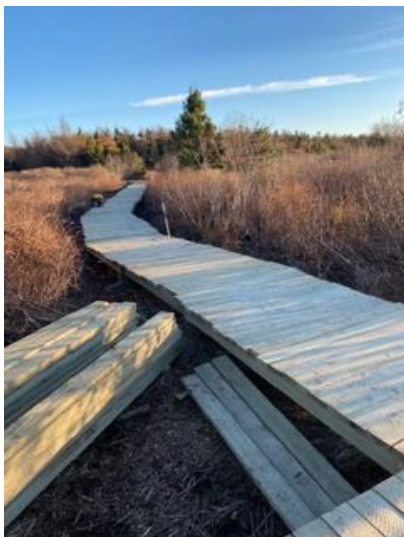
Brier Island Trails Committee is a non-profit organization with Nova Scotia Registry of Joint Stock Companies. Visit us at www.brierislandtrails.ca or visit our Facebook site, Brier Island Trails Committee. For more information, please contact Steven Lombard at 902-839-2023 or slombard@dbkenneyfisheries.com or Jacqueline Journeyay at 902-247-3227 or jdjourneyay@gmail.com

Yours truly,

Steven Lombard
BITC President
Westport NS

Exciting Progress at Big Meadow Bog

Submitted by Brier Island Trails Committee (BITC)





COMMUNITY UPDATE

PLANNED ACTIVITIES

January 2022

Subsea cable lay & installation

Grid connection

PLAT-I 6.40 commissioning

Operation Sub-See monitoring system testing

**Please note that all work is weather dependent*

www.sustainablemarine.com

Following some delays in the fall the Sustainable Marine team is back in Grand Passage working on connecting our platform to the grid. You have likely seen some of the preparation activities at the Freeport substation as the shore-side cable energization approaches.

The “Tidal Pioneer” visible on the water this past week has been central to this work. The multi-use vessel is proving its capacity to navigate and manage in one of the most active marine environments in the world and our team is weathering the brisk January cold.



Once the cable lay is complete we will connect it to the PLAT-I 6.40 currently on its moorings in the passage.

We are optimistic after this process is complete we will become the first to put floating instream tidal energy into the Canadian power grid. In turn Nova Scotia will become the first to use this unique renewable energy! We will continue to keep everyone updated as the project develops and as we test our new our new environmental monitoring systems under Operation Sub-See into the spring.

We would like to thank the community and our partners for their continued interest and support as we take a leap forward in the race to net-zero carbon emissions and renewable energy targets while making a some history together.

If you have any questions please email us at info@sustainablemarine.com

Did you know?

Explore Magazine has produced a free electronic booklet highlighting Nova Scotia's 25 best hikes. The booklet lists the length and difficulty of each hike and includes photos. To download your free guide simply search for **Nova Scotia's 25 Best Hikes Guide** and follow the directions to get your booklet.

A Haiku

Photo and poem by Greg Turner

Bay of Fundy Tides
Ebb and flow changing tide pools
A lighthouse stands by



Next Fundy Erratics Hike

Saturday 19 March 2022 at 10:00 am at Gulliver's Cove Trail

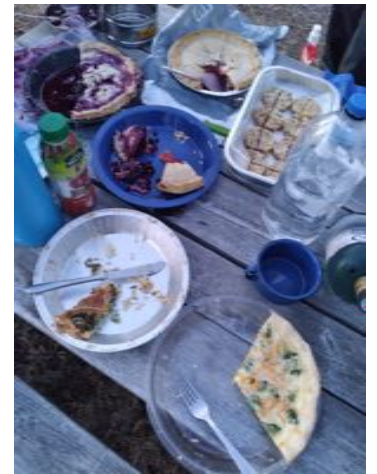
See the Bay of Fundy from a new vantage point- hike to the top of the High Cliffs above Gulliver's Cove and enjoy the stunning views on this challenging 5 km hike.

Pi Day with the Fundy Erratics

Photos by Jeff White & Jonathan Riley



This year's annual Pi Day Hike on 14 March (3.14) was an evening adventure enjoyed at the Van Tassel Lake trail. Hikers enjoyed a variety of pie treats along the way- nothing like pie to urge one to keep hiking!

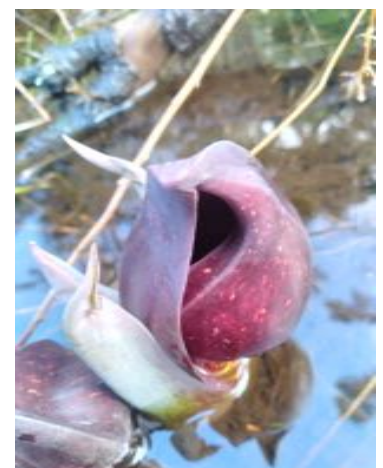


A Different Kind of Skunk: Smelly but lovely to see

Photos by Jeff White



A comparison: the skunk cabbage on the left is at Van Tassel Lake Trail and is just beginning to poke up. The one on the right is enjoying the warm sunshine in Tiddville.





Bay of Fundy Discovery Centre Association Board of Directors for 2021-22

- Anna-Marie MacKenzie Kelly (Chair)
- Peter Morehouse (Vice Chair)
- Roger Outhouse (Secretary/Treasurer)
- Bonnie MacLachlan
- Jeff White
- Melissa Merritt
- Frank Garron
- Amanda Addington
- Hannah Charlton

- We continue to welcome new members. Please consider joining our association and continue to make this a wonderful place to live and visit.
- We want your stories and photos. Please let us know what you are enjoying along our beautiful Bay of Fundy. Please send your stories, photos and dates of upcoming projects to anna-marie.mackenzie-kelly@mail.mcgill.ca

The Bay of Fundy Discovery Centre Association

PO Box 66
Freeport, NS
B0V 1B0

righthouse51@gmail.com



MEMBERSHIP FORM

Name: _____

Mailing Address: _____

Email: _____

Telephone: _____ Date: _____

Please circle the applicable membership category:

- | | | | |
|------------------------|----------|--------------------------|----------|
| Individual Membership: | \$10.00 | Family Membership: | \$25.00 |
| Patron: | \$500.00 | Association/Organization | \$50.00 |
| Business: | \$100.00 | One Time Donation: | \$ _____ |

Please make cheque payable to: The Bay of Fundy Discovery Centre Association and mail to the address above. Or e-transfer to bayoffundycassoc@gmail.com Charitable receipts are issued.