

Natural Landscapes

The Newsletter of the Nova Scotia Nature Trust

Volume 6, Number 2, Autumn 2000

GASPEREAU MOUNTAIN WOODLANDS PRESERVED

BY GEORGE ALLISTON

The Nova Scotia Nature Trust will soon receive a donation from Mrs. Rosaleen McDonald of 20 acres of forest situated on the brow of Gaspereau Mountain, Kings County, about three-quarters of a mile south of the Village of Gaspereau. The view from this property is truly spectacular, with the farmlands of the Gaspereau and Cornwallis Valleys to the east and west, the dykelands of Grand Pre to the north, North Mountain and Cape Blomidon off in the distance, and the expanse of the Minas Basin as a backdrop. The view and the 1,000 feet of road frontage make the property a prime location for residential development. Indeed, Rosaleen's woodland is the only remaining forest frontage along this road, the remainder being agricultural or residential. Rosaleen has chosen to forego the considerable economic benefits that development would bring her in order to protect this forest.

In 1975, Rosaleen, her husband Al, and three of their children moved from Corner Brook, Newfoundland, to Gaspereau Mountain where they built a house on 40 acres of farmland (20 acres field, 20 acres woodlot). A rural setting provided the McDonalds with the space they desired and Rosaleen with the opportunity to indulge in her greatest passion - gardening. (Rosaleen was Nova Scotia Gardener of the Year in 1990). In the early 1980's, after all of their children had left home, Rosaleen and Al sold their original home and built a smaller home in the field immediately adjacent to the woodlot. Al died in 1991; however, Rosaleen has continued to live in their home, tending her ever expanding gardens. She is very involved in promoting responsible organic gardening practices and volunteering her time with community programs centered around her church.



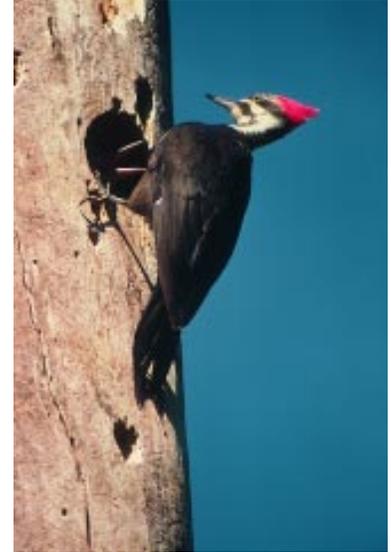
The McDonald property has tree species characteristic of upper slope Acadian forests.

As well as being a passionate gardener, Rosaleen is also a naturalist and much appreciates undisturbed natural areas and the plants and animals they sustain. Long before the Nova Scotia Nature Trust existed, Rosaleen, aware of the disappearance and degradation of the forests in her area, began to look for a means of assuring future protection of her woodland. Her first contact with the Nova Scotia Nature Trust was with Nature Trust Executive Director Bonnie Sutherland when Bonnie was gathering information for her M.Sc. thesis.

The McDonald woodland is approximately 1,000 feet by 900 feet and is bisected by a seasonal stream. Situated on the brow of Gaspereau Mountain, the land slopes gently to the north. Like practically all woodlands in this part of the province that have been settled for more than 300 years, this woodland is not pristine. Conifers are more prevalent in this mixed forest. With time, the early successional species present, such as white spruce, balsam fir, poplar, and paper birch, will gradually die off and allow the more long-lived, shade-tolerant hemlock, red spruce, white pine, red oak, beech and yellow birch to dominate. With time, a climax forest representative of the original forests of this area should become established.

The McDonald property is on the opposite side of the Gaspereau Valley and just over a mile from the 115-acre property donated to the Nova Scotia Nature Trust in 1997 by Dr. Eric Cleveland. These two properties complement each other providing protection to samples of forest from both the north and south slopes of the Gaspereau Valley. To date, these two properties are the only protected areas within the South Mountain Slope Natural Landscape, which stretches from Avonport to Lawrencetown along the north slope of the South Mountain.

The Nova Scotia Nature Trust would like to thank Rosaleen McDonald for her generous donation of land in an area where the pressures of development make land procurement for conservation purposes very difficult.



The handiwork of Pileated Woodpeckers has been spotted on the McDonald property. Pileated woodpeckers are primary cavity excavators, and require trees with a minimum diameter of 18 inches for nesting.

ROBERT F. KENNEDY JR. STRESSES "RESPONSIBILITY" AT THE TRUST'S SOLD OUT FUNDRAISER

BY JULIAN WEST

On October 21st, Robert F. Kennedy Jr. inspired a sold out room of more than 400 people, at the Nova Scotia Nature Trust's third, and most successful annual dinner and silent auction.

Guests enjoyed lively bidding on a host of unique silent auction items. The Trust received several generous donations for the auction, a highlight included two Alice Reed originals of Nature Trust properties. Jost Wineries kindly donated two cases of Jost 1997 Marechal Foch wine. Some of the bottles were signed by politicians courtesy of Peter Stoffer, M.P. who roamed the corridors of power in Ottawa soliciting signatures for the wine labels, including the Prime Minister and other leaders of all the political parties. Other signatures included prominent Canadians such as Stuart McLean, David Suzuki, Robert Stanfield, and Anne Murray. Dusan Kadleck, a well known historical and marine artist, kindly donated a limited edition Giclee "The Grand Ball - Province House 1864". This was signed by the Prime Minister, thanks again to Peter Stoffer, M.P. Robert F. Kennedy participated in the auction, and won the highest bid on a handcrafted willow chair donated by local artist Elaine Porter Allen. The Nature Trust would like to thank the generosity of the many individuals and businesses who donated to the auction. Over \$30,000 was raised from the event, \$10,000 of this from the silent auction.

Kennedy's Message

Kennedy's take home message for the evening was that we have an obligation and responsibility to nature to

maintain our relationship with the environment. Kennedy's major key points of action dealt with allocation of land, stewardship, accountability, and access and democ-



Over 400 from government, business, the research community, environmental organizations, and interested citizens gathered in support of the Nature Trust to hear Mr. Kennedy's keynote address, including Minister of Environment & Labour Hon. Mr. Angus MacIsaac (right) and Minister of Natural Resources Hon. Mr. Ernest Fage (left) pictured here with Robert F. Kennedy Jr.

racy. He touched on various past mistakes and success stories. He believes that "environmental investment" is necessary to carry out these actions.

Allocation of Land

What happens when you pave a watershed? You destroy the natural water processes, the habitat for various species of plants and animals, the scenic values (which Nova Scotia has become so dependent on for its tourism industry), the educational component, and of course the artistic inspiration of the landscape. Overall, we destroy the cultural experience that once existed, and slowly we destroy ourselves and the foundation on which our livelihoods are built. Kennedy focused on the results of decentralizing development and establishing urban boundaries. He feels that sprawl is the largest major threat to natural areas, next to industry.

Stewardship

One point that Kennedy stressed, and one which the Nature Trust focuses a great deal of time and effort, is to realize the power that we have as individuals to make change happen. We can become better stewards of the environment if we first recognize that the en-

vironment enriches us all in some aspect. We can support issues that better our communities. Finally, we can realize that we can bring about change at a small scale, and support organizations like the Nature Trust.

Accountability

Kennedy stressed the need for a "free economy". One which holds individuals accountable for their actions whenever others are affected, including environmental damage.

Access and Democracy

Kennedy stressed that we must create a level playing field before we can call ourselves a community. Two things allow us to call ourselves a community, one shared values, and two, the land. If we don't all have a part in the way that the land is managed, we cannot call ourselves a community.

There are two kinds of access that we use to measure whether our democracy is working and meeting the expectations of the land. One, access to justice, whether we are all able to take action to protect the land. Two, access to public interest. We need to recognize how we allocate land, and how this affects us as a community, be it public or private land. "When we destroy nature, we destroy and impoverish ourselves".

Conclusion

We need environmental investment right now, if we are to maintain our connection with the land. Once nature has been altered, the damage is irreparable. We should not lower our environmental standards today, for a few years of economic prosperity. We must realize that we have special places in Nova Scotia that are worth protecting for the sake of future generations. In his closing remarks Kennedy quoted, "We didn't inherit this land from our ancestors, we borrowed it from our children".

Julian West is an environmental biologist with the Nature Trust.

Thank you to the following who made our Third Annual Dinner and Silent Auction a great success!

Event Sponsors



Event Coordinator: Maggie Moss

Dinner and Silent Auction Committee: Karen Potter, Joanne McCormick, Richard Nickerson, Mary McClaren & Mike Coolen

Event Volunteers: Patricia Holland, Greg & Jennifer Lukeman, Ian MacDougall, Alison Moss, Minga O'Brien, Chad Smith, Tasha Smith, Julian West

Table Sponsors

Abbott Laboratories, Cape Breton Boatyards Ltd., Equisure Trust, Federal Department of Environment, Kimberly-Clark, Maritime & North East Pipelines, Robertson Surette, Seatrak Marine Technologies

The many individuals who sponsored this event! Special thanks to: Innova Corp, Financial Planning Group, Knowledge House, N.S. Department of Environment & Labour, N.S. Department of Natural Resources, Nova Scotia Power, Parks Canada, Halifax Field Naturalists and the Nova Scotia Bird Society, Ian McLaren, David MacKinnon, Pam Matthews, Peter Stoffer, Bob Williams, Steve Anderson, Martin Janowitz

The many donors of the fabulous auction prizes!

THE CHESTER WORKING GROUP

BY TED BRAINARD - THE CHESTER WORKING GROUP

Members of the Nova Scotia Nature Trust who live in the Chester area of Mahone Bay have been energetically trying to find the most efficient method to protect the local islands from development. We have now been meeting every summer for five years to discuss the options. We have found the biggest problem is the tax burden imposed on the donor and Trust if property is given to a Trust for perpetual protection. Canadian residents face an inclusion in income of a portion of the capital gain for the appreciated value of the gift. (Note: U.S. residents may give Canadian land to a U.S. Land Trust and they will be taxed under U.S. law). As well, the Trust faces an annual real estate tax on the property at its developable value. Meanwhile, the sense of urgency increases every year. Two of the islands have undergone major changes already. The changes not only alter the natural landscape, but also interfere with the generational local custom to freely visit the islands.

Our group has spent some time and effort researching property ownership and collecting information on each island. We have discussed the safe keeping of islands with some owners and find most of them are strongly interested in the natural beauty of Mahone Bay and the protection of the flora and fauna on their islands. Several members of our group met with Premier John Hamm and with MLA John Chataway to request their support for Island protection and tax relief. We hope they will back the important work of the Nova Scotia Nature Trust.

We have happily cooperated with naturalists from the Bluenose Atlantic Coastal Action Program in Mahoney Bay. Janelle Kennedy, their coastal islands project manager, has brought experts in ornithology and botany to inventory several of the islands. This is a very important task because it will provide a baseline of the various forms of life on these special places, and it will enormously help in attracting the groups necessary to conserve the islands including landowners, local and Provincial government officials, the Nature Trust and finally donors to help carry out an island protection plan.

Our objectives for the coming year are to build local area participation in the Chester Chapter of the Nova Scotia Nature Trust, expand the educational program for the preservation of the islands, and encourage owners to preserve their wonderful islands. We plan a meeting in Chester to present the findings of this summer's studies on the islands, and to have personal meetings with island owners to discuss a unified effort on Mahone Bay conservation.

The Chester Working Group is: Sifford Pearre, George Mitchell, Martin R. Haase, Sydney Dumaresq, and Elizabeth & Edward Brainard.



Westhaver's Island in Mahone Bay is home to an automated working lighthouse and a tern colony of over 200. Bluenose ACAP monitors this island and recommends boaters stay at least 150m away from the island.

LAND CONSERVATION CAMPAIGN 2000 UPDATE

BY SANDY CREIGHTON

The Nature Trust's most recent undertaking to protect seven outstanding natural areas in perpetuity through legal agreements and land acquisition has captured the interest and support of many Nova Scotians. We are extremely pleased to report that \$135,000 has been raised and another \$8,500 pledged towards the \$182,000 needed for the campaign. We are well on the way to succeeding with this exciting program. Donations to support the campaign have come from individuals, organizations and foundations including the EJLB Foundation, the EcoAction Community Funding Program of Environment Canada, and the Shell Environmental Fund.

This timely and critical campaign aims to protect over 3000 acres. These areas include including unspoiled riparian habitat on an important salmon river, four spectacular coastal islands, sea cliffs and striking highlands of Cape Breton, unique, old Acadian forests, and an area in Hants County by the St. Croix River, one of the few locations where the endangered Ram's-head lady's slipper (*Cypripedium arietinum*) occurs.

Nova Scotia Nature Trust appreciates all contributions to help preserve these natural areas forever. We extend an invitation to others to join us and help to protect this priceless natural legacy.

THANK YOU to the following who have supported this campaign through generous donations and memberships.

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NATURE NOTES: MONARCH BUTTERFLIES & SWAMP-MILKWEED

BY EMMA BOARDMAN



Swamp-milkweed
Asclepias incarnata

The provincially rare Swamp-milkweed flowers in early August along streams and lakeshores. Habitat destruction threatens this species.

Large numbers of Monarch butterflies, with their distinctive orange and black markings, can be seen in many parts of North America, including one of their summer homes, Nova Scotia. It is hard to believe that any creature so plentiful could be in danger of extinction, however threats such as habitat destruction and pollution have given cause for COSEWIC (Committee on the Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada) to designate the delicate Monarch butterfly with a vulnerable status.

Female Monarchs lay their eggs only on milkweed plants, as caterpillars that will emerge from them must feed on it in enormous quantities. The plant provides the nourishment that the caterpillar needs to grow up to 3000 times its original size before entering the pupal stage of development.

Even more importantly, by feeding on the milkweed and its acidic juices which are poisonous to many animals, the Monarch gains the toxicity and foul taste (signaled to potential predators in adult monarchs by bright orange and black wings) needed to make itself undesirable as prey.

Once it has emerged from the pupa, the average summer Monarch lives as an adult for about two to five weeks. At this time they are primarily concerned with mating and laying eggs. Both sexes mate several times during their lives, with the average female laying 700 eggs. Adult Monarchs feed on the sugary nectar of various flowers in order to maintain their bodies and get energy for flight.

Monarchs that emerge in late summer make a long trek from summer grounds in the Northern United States and Canada, to wintering grounds in Mexico and California. They do not mate until the following summer, instead concentrating on preparing for making their long journey. It is not known exactly how Monarchs find the grounds their ancestors wintered on, as the butterflies that make the trek each year are usually the great great grandchildren of the butterflies that lived there the previous year. However, year after year, they make this incredible journey, and at the end of the winter, around mid-March, the winter butterflies begin to mate and head north, laying eggs on the new spring milkweed plants of the southern United States in order to ensure their summer homes will be re-populated.

The summer homes of the Monarch in the Northern United States and Canada face direct habitat destruction through development of new roads, housing development and agricultural expansion, as have its Californian wintering homes. Logging of the Oyamel fir forests in central Mexican mountains has removed roost trees as well as opened up the forest canopy, making the Monarchs more vulnerable to freezing.

Monarchs are also threatened by the destruction of the Milkweed plants they depend upon to reproduce. There are only two species of milkweeds in the province: Common Milkweed, found in light soils scattered throughout the province. This species is introduced and considered a noxious weed. The second species, Swamp-milkweed, is considered rare and found in wetland areas such as lakeshores and riversides. Milkweeds as well as many plants that provide adult Monarchs with nectar are being destroyed by herbicides used by some landowners, gardeners, and farmers. As well, Monarchs themselves are killed directly by these toxins.

Some studies have found that yet another threat to the Monarch butterfly comes from the pollen of genetically modified corn. The pollen can be carried by the wind to other plants, including milkweed, which often grows near cornfields. A bacteria spliced into the corn genes intended to protect the corn also contains crystalline endotoxin which, when ingested by young Monarchs, destroys the protective layer of the caterpillar's gut, allowing pathogens to be released into its body.

Though some steps have been taken by groups in all areas Monarchs roost to preserve the butterfly, it is clear that more needs to be done before the species can be considered safe. Education on the effects of modern agricultural practices and habitat destruction, as well as consideration for the people who depend on logging the Monarch's habitat for income, are some things that need to be considered.

Emma Boardman is a long-time volunteer with the Nature Trust.

NATURE TRUST EXPANDS ITS COASTAL PLAIN PLANT MONITORING PROGRAMME

BY DONALD SAM

Plant lovers were invited to guided walks in early August to glimpse at some of Canada's rarest plants in their prime and glory. The Nova Scotia Nature Trust, NS Wild Flora Society and NS Natural Resources co-organised three guided walks featuring a group of plants known as *Coastal Plain flora*. Several species within the group are on Canada's endangered species list.

The walks, held at Ellenwood Lake Provincial Park and Wilsons Lake, gave the public an opportunity to see some nationally rare plants, learn about sensitive habitats and, for some, learn how to monitor the health of the plants. Pink and yellow blossoms brightened the lakeshores, impressing all visitors and underlining the importance of protecting the fragile habitat supporting these rare plants.

The south western Nova Scotia is the best place in Canada to find many species of this group of plants. The gently sloping cobble lakeshores of many local lakes, such as Wilson's, Bennetts, and Gillfillan and wet areas on Digby Neck provide suitable habitat for the Coastal Plain group of plants. At



Roy Vickery, proudly poses beside his shoreline population of Plymouth Gentian on Gillfillan Lake.

one time, Coastal Plain plants populated many more lakeshores in Nova Scotia's south west. However, activities such as lakeshore development, shoreline clearing, ATV use, and damming have eliminated plants from areas where they once existed. These activities continue to threaten the survival of these distinctive lakeshore flowers.

Turnouts for all three walks were extraordinary, which made the task of *showing without damaging* a challenging one! Participants gingerly picked their way through the delicate vegetation, being careful not to disturb the plant life. Highlights of the walks included Pale green orchid, Plymouth gentian, Pink coreopsis, Water pennywort, Virginia Meadow-beauty, Catbrier, and Joe pyeweed.

Many on the walk commented on the apparent abundance of the so-called 'rare' plants at the sites visited. And, indeed, it is curious that often where rare Coastal Plain plants do occur, they often are numerous. However, when reminded of the fact that these plants only occur in a few locations in all of Canada, participants came to recognise the uniqueness of the lakeshore they were standing on.

The walks also served as a gathering point to train volunteer plant monitors. The NS Nature Trust's *Coastal Plain Stewards* project, now in its second year, has recruited over 30 people as Coastal Plain plant monitors. Monitors survey sites where rare species occur and report on the health of the sites from year to year. In many cases, landowners are actually monitoring plants on their own property! The *Coastal Plain Stewards* project encourages landowners who have rare plants on their property to monitor the status of rare plant populations on their own land. Others can participate in the project by surveying lakes for plants, and, with permission of landowners, monitoring other key sites.

Staff invited new and veteran monitors to a hands on training and distributed a variety of support materials, including maps, photos of plants, and an identification booklet. Monitors learn how to identify plants and complete a site survey of the plants. The data collected by monitors will help scientists track the health of plant populations in the province.



The Digby Neck Coastal Plain Monitors, led by Gini Proulx, keep tabs on the threatened Golden Crest population on Digby Neck

The project, done in partnership with the World Wildlife Fund and the Canadian Wildlife Service, is part of Natural Legacy 2000, a nation-wide initiative to conserve wildlife and habitats on private and public lands. The NS Nature Trust gratefully acknowledges the financial support of the Government of Canada's "Millennium Partnership Program."

Last year, the NS Nature Trust established monitors on Gillfillan, Wilson's, Bennetts, Barrington and Pretty Mary Lakes, and on Digby Neck. This year, it placed additional monitors on some of the above lakes and expanded coverage to Great Pubnico, Fancy, Belliveau, and Salmon lakes. As well, several 'scouts' are surveying lakes beyond the known range of these plants. The NS Nature Trust welcomes new monitors for lakes in the Tuskent River watershed, plus ones beyond.

The Trust is part of the team overseeing the conservation of Coastal Plain flora in Nova Scotia. Other members include Acadia University, NS Museum of Natural History, NS Natural Resources, NS Power, and NS Environment. Information gathered by the *Coastal Plain Stewards* project aids the conservation of the plants and fosters local interest for plant conservation. Those interested in joining the project next year or learning more about Coastal Plain plants should contact the NS Nature Trust.

Donald Sam is the Land Securement & Stewardship Coordinator at the Nature Trust

CARING FOR OUR LAND AND WATER

BY MARGARET MACDONALD

“Caring for our Land and Water: Stewardship and Conservation in Canada” was the title given to the first national Canadian land trust conference on securing and protecting our natural heritage in Canada. Held in Guelph, Ontario on June 3-6, 2000, the conference was a gathering of approximately 400 people from all parts of Canada (and parts of the United States as well) who are interested in caring for the land, and in particular, creating land trusts to assist in so doing.

The Conference Chair, Mr. Stewart Hilts, Director of the Center for Land and Water Stewardship at the University of Guelph, and the Honorable David Anderson, federal Minister of the Environment, were among those who welcomed participants. Following that, participants were then able to select from among various streams of information, including land trusts and community based conservation groups, stewardship policy and programs, legal tools for conservation, working with landowners, and building networks and partnerships. Within each stream were a number of sessions from which to choose. Presenters at each session varied from volunteers, staff of land trusts, government staff, lawyers, consultants, appraisers, accountants and landowners. Information provided during the 130+ sessions included discussion of Revenue Canada rules for compliance by charitable organizations, gifts and estate planning, conservation planning using science, local and traditional knowledge, incentives and disincentives to conserving lands, an update on the process for donating ecologically sensitive lands, building bridges in our multicultural society, and many, many more. In addition, members of the United States’ Land Trust Alliance spoke to the participants respecting the US long time experience in conserving land using land trusts, while members of The Nature Conservancy, the United States counterpart to the Nature Conservancy of Canada, discussed the issues of “cross-border donations”, e.g., a U.S. citizen donating Canadian lands.

The Nova Scotia Nature Trust was represented at the conference by Executive Director, Bonnie Sutherland, President Rob McCleave, Vice President Margaret MacDonald, and conservation project biologist, Minga O'Brien. A number of other Nova Scotians, including contractors, consultants, and members of local land trusts, also attended.

The information gathered by the participants, and the national “networking” which occurred during the conference, will serve the interests of land conservation in Canada for many years to come. Congratulations to those who devoted so much of their time and knowledge to create a very useful and timely forum for this important issue.

Margaret MacDonald is the Vice President of the Nature Trust Board of Directors.

LANDOWNER CONTACT: A PROACTIVE APPROACH

BY MINGA O'BRIEN

Over the last three years, the NS Nature Trust project team has visited with landowners in southwestern Nova Scotia who have rare coastal plain plants on their properties. Staff meet with interested landowners to point out the plants and discuss plant conservation and conservation options available to them. Generally, landowners are pleasantly surprised to discover they have rare plants and are eager to do whatever they can to help. Areas visited this summer include Fancy Lake in Lunenburg County and Great Pubnico and Pearl Lakes in Yarmouth County.



The Nature Trust project team inventories the plants of Fancy Lake

Fancy Lake has the largest known population of Golden Crest in Canada. Thousands of the plants are found in one small area of the lake. When seen in such numbers, the thick white woolly hairs covering the stems and leaves give the appearance of small white clouds hovering over the water. Golden Crest is considered nationally threatened.

Thank you to the project funders of our coastal plain stewards landowner contact program: World Wildlife Fund, Wildlife Habitat Canada, and Shell Environmental Fund.

Thank you to the project funders of our coastal plain stewards landowner contact program: World Wildlife Fund, Wildlife Habitat Canada, and Shell Environmental Fund.



Nature Trust representatives met with landowners on Pearl Lake, Yarmouth County. This lake is home to the nationally threatened Plymouth Gentian, found only on the lakeshores of four lakes in the Tusket River system in all of Canada.

Minga O'Brien is a biologist with the Nova Scotia Nature Trust

ANNOUNCEMENTS

Congratulations to **Donald Sam**, Land Securement & Stewardship Coordinator at the Nature Trust. Donald and Sophie and two daughters have a new baby girl in the family. Shanli Berube-Sam was born on October 6, 2000.

Congratulations to **Bonnie Sutherland**, Nature Trust Executive Director. Bonnie and Sean are proud new parents of Cian Daniel Sutherland Cassidy, born October 13.

The Nature Trust welcomes **Sandy Creighton** to the Nature Trust. Sandy is the Interim Executive Director, filling in for Bonnie while she is on maternity leave. Sandy has 12 years of experience in the management of non-profit groups. Since the late 1970's she has been involved in parks, recreation, and heritage with municipal and provincial governments, non-profit, and private sectors. As well, she served as the Atlantic Regional representative for Volunteer Canada. She hopes to use her experience to bring in new sources of income for the Nature Trust, including corporate partnerships and foundation and grant support.

Christmas came early to the Nature Trust this year when committed volunteer **Mary McLaren** donated her computer to the Nature Trust office. This was greatly needed and will increase the efficiency of our work. Thank you Mary, for your generosity!

Congratulations to the winners of the **Third Annual Scenic Adventure Raffle**. Grand Prize winner **Paul King** of Falmouth won trip for two to Magdalen Islands. Second prize of a day trip for one to Sable Island went to **Diane Tilley** of Halifax. **Gavin Giles** of Halifax, took third prize of a trip for two to Bird Islands. Didn't win? Why not visit our web page to link to the the following donors web sites: **Magdalen Islands Tourism Association, Sable Island Preservation Trust, Puffin Boat Tours, and Cape Breton Resorts**. A big thank you to the donors of the prizes and to the hardworking volunteers who gave up their Saturday mornings to sell raffle tickets - and to all of you who bought and sold tickets - over \$3000 was raised for the Nature Trust!

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Natural Landscapes, the newsletter of the Nova Scotia Nature Trust, is published periodically. It aims to keep members updated on Nature Trust projects, issues in private land conservation, and special events, and to provide a forum for readers to discuss relevant topics.

Natural Landscapes depends on the input of readers for content. All are invited to submit articles, notes, letters, commentaries, or important notices. Please send submissions on IBM compatible 3.5" diskettes or paper to:

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Environment Canada/ Canadian Wildlife Service	Mountain Equipment Co-op
Environment Canada's Ecoaction2000	Shell Environmental Fund
George Cedric Metcalf Charitable Foundation	Wildlife Habitat Canada
Henry P. Kendall Foundation	World Wildlife Fund Canada

JOIN THE NOVA SCOTIA NATURE TRUST

Membership in the Nova Scotia Nature Trust is open to any person or corporation interested in the protection of Nova Scotia's natural beauty and native biological diversity. Members receive the newsletter, *Natural Landscapes*, are entitled to vote at the Annual General Meeting, and may participate in the various committees of the Trust. Members also have the satisfaction of knowing that they are making an important contribution to the protection of Nova Scotia's outstanding natural areas.

Name _____ Organization (if applicable) _____

Street Address _____ City _____ Province _____ Postal Code _____

Phone _____ E-mail _____

Membership:

\$15 Student \$25 Individual \$40 Family \$50 NGO \$100 Supporter / Corporate \$500 Friend of the Nature Trust
 \$1000 Benefactor

I would like to make a donation \$ _____ *The Nature Trust also welcomes gifts of securities, trade lands, memorial gifts and bequests*
 Please send a tax receipt for income tax purposes (Charitable # 889627691RR0001)

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signature _____

I would like to volunteer

I would like to receive information on options for protecting my land

I would like more information on including the Nature Trust in my estate planning

Please make cheque or money order payable to:

Nova Scotia Nature Trust, P.O. Box 2202, Halifax, Nova Scotia B3J 3C4