



Fundy Model Forest

~Partners in Sustainability~

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***The Fundy Model Forest...
...Partners in Sustainability***

“The Fundy Model Forest (FMF) is a partnership of 38 organizations that are promoting sustainable forest management practices in the Acadian Forest region.”

Atlantic Society of Fish and Wildlife Biologists
Canadian Institute of Forestry
Canadian Forest Service
City of Moncton
Conservation Council of New Brunswick
Fisheries and Oceans Canada
Indian and Northern Affairs Canada
Eel Ground First Nation
Elgin Eco Association
Elmhurst Outdoors
Environment Canada
Fawcett Lumber Company
Fundy Environmental Action Group
Fundy National Park
Greater Fundy Ecosystem Research Group
INFOR, Inc.
J.D. Irving, Limited
KC Irving Chair for Sustainable Development
Maritime College of Forest Technology
NB Department of the Environment and Local Government
NB Department of Natural Resources
NB Federation of Naturalists
New Brunswick Federation of Woodlot Owners
NB Premier's Round Table on the Environment & Economy
New Brunswick School District 2
New Brunswick School District 6
Nova Forest Alliance
Petitcodiac Sportsman's Club
Red Bank First Nation
Remsoft Inc.
Southern New Brunswick Wood Cooperative Limited
Sussex and District Chamber of Commerce
Sussex Fish and Game Association
Town of Sussex
Université de Moncton
University of NB, Fredericton - Faculty of Forestry
University of NB - Saint John Campus
Village of Petitcodiac
Washademoak Environmentalists



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**The Southern New Brunswick
Woodlot Owners
Conservation Stewardship Project**

Final Report

**Samantha Hines & John Foley
Project Coordinators**



Table of Contents

Acknowledgments	iii
Introduction	1
Project Objective	2
Project Methodology	4
Project Evaluation	4
Project Achievements	6
Recommendations	16
Supplementary Information	18
▶ Appendix 1. Fundy Model Forest Map	
▶ Appendix 2. Conservation Stewardship Brochure	
▶ Appendix 3. Landowner Stewardship Certificate/Letter Of Interest	
▶ Appendix 4. What's In Your Woodlot?	
▶ Appendix 5. Conservation Guidelines For Ecologically Sensitive Forested Sites On Private Woodlots Within The Fundy Model Forest	
▶ Appendix 6: Landowner Update Letter	
▶ Appendix 7: Conservation Agreements	
▶ Appendix 8: Letters of In-Kind Support	

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Introduction

The Fundy Model Forest program was launched in 1991 by the Canadian Forest Service as a Green Plan initiative. The goal of the program was to establish a network of large-scale working models of sustainable forestry in each of the major forest regions of Canada. The models are intended to reflect the various types of land tenure and major uses of the forest. In order to demonstrate sustainable development in forestry, ten model forests were established across the country, each with a sponsor and a number of partners.

The Fundy Model Forest is a 420,000 hectare working forest located in southeastern New Brunswick between Moncton and Saint John (attached map Appendix 1). The landscape of the area is diverse, containing a mixture of large tracts of forest ranging from spruce-fir bottom lands forested slope, and tolerant hardwood ridge; as well as scenic river valleys, open farmland, lakes, marshes, ponds, bogs and other wetlands. There are presently more than twenty partners involved in the FMF including: research organizations, industry, universities, Fundy National Park, conservation groups, sport fishing and hunting organizations, the town of Sussex, the local school district, and several provincial and federal government agencies.

The FMF program aspires to balance environmental sustainability with the continued use of its lands for social and economic activities. To meet the challenges faced in the development of a balanced forest management plan, it was recognized that twelve major issues needed consideration. Two of these issues were critical natural area management and protection of biological diversity. Protecting biological diversity entails maintaining genetic, species, and community diversity across the forest. The FMF Gap Analysis project was established in order to provide some of the biodiversity information required in the development of a balanced management plan for the FMF. The Gap Analysis project involved identifying critical natural areas, within the boundaries of the FMF, and which represent biological diversity. Conducted over a three year period, the project was designed to find and fill the "gaps" in the nature conservation efforts within the Model Forest. Therefore, a project was developed to identify areas within the FMF which require protection for a variety of reasons including: the presence of rare species, unique species assemblages, diverse assemblage of species, sensitive habitat, or representative remnants of once common, late-successional forest types. Of the sixty sites that were identified, thirty-five are located partially or solely on private lands, twenty-seven are located on crown land and twenty-one are located either partially or solely on Irving freehold.

Some examples of priority sites found on private woodlots are the North River Wet Cedar site, the Waterford Escarpment site, as well as the Big Bluff/Rockville Escarpment site. The North River site consist of an extensive stand of eastern white cedar (Thuja occidentalis) and black spruce (Picea mariana) located along the edges of a large stillwater pond off the North River. The cedar understory contains numerous rare or otherwise significant ground flora species including: showy lady's-slipper (Cypripedium reginae) rare and possibly endangered in New Brunswick, as well as the boreal aster (Aster borealis) which is very rare in New Brunswick. The Waterford Escarpment site includes a variety of habitat types and associated vegetative formations. An old growth tolerant hardwood stand is located on the ridge top with associated ground flora. Also present is an extensive stand of ironwood highly unusual for New Brunswick. The site hosts several uncommon plant species in association with the cliffs, ledges, and escarpments: hairy rock cress (Arabis hirsuta), drummond's rock cress (Arabis drummondii),

bearberry (Arctostaphylos uva-ursi), and great-spurred violet (Viola selkirkii). The Big Bluff site consists of three ecological features: 1) rock escarpment; 2) talus pine/hemlock slope; and 3) alluvial hardwood bottomland. The alluvial bottomland is very significant in that the stand provides the necessary conditions to support two uncommon plant species- Allium tricoccum (wild leek) and Sanguinaria canadensis (bloodroot). The hardwood stand is dominated by mature white ash, sugar maple, ironwood and butternut. These are only three examples of the types of unique sites that have been identified and are in need of protection. All of the identified areas have been mapped and included in the FMF management planning exercise. In order to implement the management plan, a hands-on conservation stewardship program was developed. Implementing a stewardship project requires cooperation between private landowners, community groups, conservation agencies and interested persons.

The primary goal of this project is to secure ecologically significant Gap Analysis sites within the Fundy Model Forest through a combination of private stewardship agreements and/or conservation easements; and the implementation of an educational program directed at providing landowners with the information needed to help them more efficiently identify and manage ecologically significant sites. The project's intent is to also provide SNB technicians with appropriate information for continuing the work in the southern New Brunswick, after the project is completed.

Project Objectives

The goal of the Conservation Stewardship Project is to secure the ecologically significant sites within the FMF, which were identified by the Gap Analysis Project. In order to meet this goal several objectives have been developed.

Objective 1

To secure ecologically significant sites previously identified by the FMF Gap Analysis Project through a combination of stewardship agreements, land acquisitions, and public education. The project is focussed on securing properties within 21 priority sites over a period of three years. Year One focussed on securing seven priority sites, which included 40 landowners, and covered more than 1,500 hectares. Year Two focussed on securing seven additional priority sites which included 52 landowners and over 800 hectares. Year Three, pending funding, will focus on securing properties within seven of the remaining 21 priority sites; and work with landowners not successfully contacted during Year One and Two.

Objective 2

To develop an educational component which fosters public interest in the understanding of the importance of ecologically sensitive areas. This entails developing a landowner education package intended for distribution amongst interested private landowners, cooperate landowners, community groups, conservation agencies and interested persons.

Objective 3

To provide interested landowners with land management options which permit certain existing land use activities, but also maintain existing significant ecological values (Appendix 2).

Objective 4

To develop a landowner recognition program for participating landowners, which will help reinforce the value of their involvement in the Conservation Stewardship Project. Current program initiatives include awarding landowners with a *Landowner Stewardship Certificate* (Appendix 3). Depending on a majority of positive responses an awards evening, intended for spring 1999, will also recognize landowner participation (Appendix 3: Letter of Interest). No financial incentives will be offered to landowners.

Objective 5

To develop and print the one page coloured brochure entitled *What's In Your Woodlot?* (Appendix 4). The brochure will be included in the landowner education package, and distributed to appropriate parties.

Objective 6

To develop and print the conservation management manual entitled *Conservation Guidelines For Ecologically Sensitive Forested Sites On Private Woodlots Within The Fundy Model Forest* (Appendix 5). The manual is intended for use by SNB technicians in developing management plans for ecologically sensitive areas.

Objective 7

To conduct a conservation easement conference intended to provide NGO's, provincial and federal government representatives and other interested parties, with current material regarding Conservation Easement Legislation, legalities, and acquisition procedures in the Province of New Brunswick.

Objective 8

To organize and conduct a series of workshops for SNB technicians in order to help them identify ecologically sensitive sites, and incorporate the management of these sites into their Private Woodlot Management Plans. Also, conduct a series of wild life identification field sessions to existing priority sites.

Objective 9

To develop a stewardship follow-up procedure which involves recontacting landowners who could not be reached during year one and two. As well as, updating landowners on the status of the project (Appendix 6); answering any questions or concerns; monitoring land uses on sites which are secured through a conservation agreement; and obtaining additional conservation agreements.

Objective 10

To ensure continuation of the stewardship work after project completion, by providing the Southern New Brunswick Wood Cooperatives (SNB) technicians with the necessary project background and materials.

Objective 11

To foster a cooperative relationship with the Department of Natural Resources and Energy (Parks and Natural Areas Branch, and Region 4 extensions office), and JD Irving Ltd. (Unique Areas Program). This relationship is required in order to monitor land uses on FMF Gap sites owned or leased by the mentioned parties.

Project Methodology

The following is an outline of the methodology used for the landowner contact portion of the Conservation Stewardship Project.

- a. A letter is sent to all landowners having property parcels fall within the boundaries of the FMF sites. The letter consists of a general description of the FMF and Gap Analysis Program, the objectives of Conservation Stewardship Project, and a brief description of the ecologically sensitive site. Note, several letters were returned due to incomplete or change in address.
- b. Contact landowners by telephone, and if receptive set up a meeting at the owner's convenience.
- c. The objective of the meeting is to further explain the objectives of the Conservation Stewardship Project, determine the owner's level of interest, and discuss the landowner management options outlined in the options brochure. Landowners are also informed of the conservation easement opportunities available through provincial easement legislation. In some cases, multiple visits are necessary in order to solidify securement agreements, and conduct vegetation surveys upon request by the landowner.
- d. Letters are periodically forwarded to landowners updating them on the status of the project.
- e. Educational information on ecologically significant sites are distributed among landowners as part of a landowner education package. Additional educational material orientated towards school children is also available to interested parties i.e. Boy Scouts of Canada.

Project Evaluation

Monitoring Evaluation Plans

Year One

By March 31, 1998 an attempt will be made to secure as many of the property parcels within the seven priority sites; as well as respond to owners within the remaining sites who have shown an interest in protecting their property.

By August 31, 1997

-attempt to contact 25% of landowners and work with 30% of the landowners contacted in order to secure the ecological values of the seven priority sites.

By November 30, 1997

-attempt to contact 50% of landowners and work with 30% of the landowners contacted in order to secure the ecological values of the seven priority sites.

By February 28, 1998

-attempt to contact 75% of landowners and work with 30% of the landowners contacted in order to secure the ecological values of the properties within the seven priority sites.

Year Two

By March 31, 1999, an attempt will be made to secure as many of the property parcels within the next seven sites, as possible.

By May 31, 1998

-attempt to contact the remaining landowners who were not contacted during year one, and work with 30% of these landowners in order to secure the ecological values of the seven sites.

By August 31, 1998

-attempt to contact 30% of remaining landowners and work with 30% of the landowners contacted in order to secure the ecological values of the seven priority sites. Also, to conduct a Conservation Stewardship Workshop for SNB technicians.

By November 30, 1998

-attempt to contact 50% of remaining landowners and work with 30% of the landowners contacted in order to secure the ecological values of the seven sites.

By February 28, 1999

-attempt to contact 75% of landowners and work with 30% of the landowners contacted in order to secure the ecological values of the seven priority sites.

Year Three

By March 31, 2000, an attempt will be made to secure as many of the property parcels within the remaining seven sites, as possible.

By May 31, 1999

-attempt to contact the remaining landowners within the seven sites who were not contacted in year two, and work with 30% of the landowners contacted in order to secure the ecological values of the seven priority sites.

-attempt to contact 15% of landowners and work with 30% of those contacted in order to secure the ecological values of the next seven sites.

-to print and distribute the one page brochure *What's In Your Woodlot?*.

By August 31, 1999

-attempt to contact 30% of the remaining landowners and work with 30% of those successfully contacted in order to secure the ecological values of the next seven sites.

-to conduct the third SNB Conservation Stewardship Workshop.

-to successfully recontact all landowners who participated during the first two years of the project.

-to conduct an awards evening for landowners who participated in the Conservation Stewardship Project.

By November 30, 1999

-attempt to contact 50% of the remaining landowners and work with 30% of those landowners successfully contacted to secure the natural values of properties within the

next seven sites.

-to complete the production of the landowner educational package.

By February 28, 2000

-attempt to contact 75% of the landowners and work with 30% of those landowners successfully contacted to secure the natural values of properties within the next seven sites.

Measures of Success

Quantitative measures of success include: 1) the number of private landowners successfully contacted; and 2) the number of verbal agreements received by interested landowners; and 3) the number of property parcels secured within each site.

The programs success was outlined in a series of quarterly reports distributed to Action 21, and the Environmental Trust Fund, throughout year one and year two of the project. The final report will be distributed to all involved parties.

Project Achievements

Year 1 and 2 Priority Sites

Of the approximately sixty ecologically significant sites identified by Gap Analysis, thirty five of these are located on private woodlots. In Year One (1997-98), seven of the thirty five sites were given higher priority with respect to site securement. This selection was largely based on environmental sensitivity, and the immediate threat to the site. The seven priority sites were rated in the following order. 1) Parlee Brook Valley, 2) North River Wet Cedar Forest, 3) Upper Salt Springs Hardwoods, 4) Havelock Butternut Ridge, 5)Quiddy River, 6) Mount Zachy Jonah and 7) Waterford Escarpment.

Seven sites, intended for securement in Year Two (1998-99), were also given priority status. Criteria for selecting the sites included ecological significance/sensitivity, and immediate threat to the site. The nine priority sites in order of significance include: 1) Morgan Hill Tolerant Hardwood, 2) Parleeville Hardwood Stand, 3) Big Pine Bluff/Rockville Escarpment, 4) Gibson Creek, and Pollett River Gorge, 5) Chamber's Settlement Escarpment, 6) Big Cove, and 7) Hatfield Point Bald Eagle's Nest. A few sites given secondary priority, and for which verbal agreements were received include Urney Ledges Red Oak Stand, and Walton Lake.

Site Status and Descriptions

Year 1 Priority Sites

As previously noted, the main objective for Year One was to secure the seven priority sites previously identified by the Fundy Model Forest Gap Analysis Project. It is important to note that it is often the case that landowners cannot be located, or landowners are contacted and given information but have not yet responded. Therefore, it's unrealistic to assume that one will be able to protect every property parcel for every site.

The following is a brief description of what has been accomplished to date on a site per site basis.

North River Wet Cedar Site

An extensive stand of eastern white cedar and black spruce located along the edges of a large still water pond, off the North River. The cedar understory of the cedar stand contains numerous rare or otherwise significant ground flora species. Due to the high price and subsequent heavy demand for cedar in New Brunswick, this site can be considered highly threatened.

At this site all six landowners (total site) have been contacted and site visits have been conducted. Five of the six have verbally agreed to protect the ecological integrity of the site. This includes seven of the eight properties on site.

Havelock Tolerant Hardwood Forest Site

A rich, tolerant hardwood site on a ridge of pure limestone. The town of Havelock was once known as Butternut Ridge. However, very few butternut trees remain except for some ornamentals. This is likely due to land clearance and use of this species as a cabinet wood. This site represents the last known stand of butternut in the area, and is the most easterly stand of upland butternut in North America. The site also contains the easternmost record of blue cohosh in the province. The recommended management strategy for the site would be full protection, possibly with some active management to encourage butternut establishment and reintroduce ground flora species associated with this habitat type.

All five landowners have been contacted and site visits have been conducted. Four of the landowners have verbally agreed to protect the ecologically significant features on their land. The fifth landowner has not yet decided whether he will participate in the project.

Parlee Brook

The site represents a wide variety of habitat types and vegetation formations. Large portions of the identified core areas are owned by J.D.Irving Ltd and the Oxley family.

The Conservation Stewardship is currently involved with a landowner who owns two significant property parcels. A verbal agreement has been received, and plans to manage the property using the Conservation Stewardship Manual is currently in the works.

The Nature Conservancy of Canada is presently coordinating a land transaction between DNRE and J.D. Irving Ltd. This will ensure that the ecological integrity of a large portion of this site is secured. Information packages have been distributed to the remaining landowners. Two properties have been secured through verbal agreements.

Mount Zachy Jonah

An extensive north and east facing talus slope forest, with associated cliffs and ledges. Several uncommon, rare and very rare understory ground flora species are found on the talus slope and rock faces. The relative size of the identified site, and the number of uncommon and rare species makes this site very significant. Full protection of the site is recommended. The unstable slope substrate would be seriously altered by harvesting; and many of the understory ground flora may be disturbed if the shaded habitat provided by the forest canopy is modified.

At this site three of five landowners have verbally agreed to protect the ecological integrity of the site. All five landowners have been contacted, and are awaiting a response from

the two remaining landowners.

Upper Salt Springs Hardwoods

A ridge-top stand of mature tolerant hardwood with a ground flora understory that hosts the rare plant, wild leek (Allium tricoccum). This site is considered both significant and threatened.

Information has been sent out to all landowners regarding the significance of their properties. Two of the landowners were successfully contacted and have given a verbal commitment to protect the site. This protects two of the eight properties on site.

Waterford Escarpment

A site representing a variety of habitat types and associated vegetative formations including: a) an extensive series of cliffs, ledges, and exposed escarpment b) an extensive fine-grained talus slope covered almost exclusively with ironwood and occurring at the base of the cliffs, and c) tolerant hardwood forest along the ridge top. The site is significant because it represents an old growth tolerant hardwood stand which runs along the ridge top. It also supports an extensive stand of ironwood, highly unusual for New Brunswick; and it hosts several uncommon plant species in association with the cliffs, ledges, and escarpments.

Three of six landowners have agreed to participate in the project. Two of the remaining three have been contacted but have not decided if they would like to participate. A large proportion of the ironwood stand located at the base of the cliffs, as well as the tolerant hardwood stand on the ridge top have been protected. This protects four of the eight properties on the site.

Quiddy River

A twenty- km. long river system that contains a series of waterfalls and high steep cliff faces. Many of the cliffs receive steady seepage from the plateau above and thus host a rich plant assemblage. The wet seepy cliff faces support unusual assemblages of plant species, including the rare Lycopodium selago and very rare Scirpus caespitosus, variety delicatulus. The mature red spruce forests, cliff face floral assemblages, and potential salmon habitat make this site very significant.

The site is owned by J.D.Irving and is currently included in their Unique Areas Program.

Cedar Camp (Bear Cave) Cliffs and Hardwood Forest

The site includes a series of cliffs with a small cave and a moderately sized waterfall, which runs in the spring following heavy rain. Patches of tolerant hardwood are located at the base and sides of the cliffs. Some cliffs are sheltered and moistened by continual groundwater seepage. All the cliffs possess an assemblage of mosses, liverwort and lichens. Species abundance, diversity and species composition on the rock face is dependent on moisture availability. Three plant species found on the north facing side of the slope are considered either rare or very rare in New Brunswick. The tolerant hardwood forest is dominated by sugar maple, beech, and white ash. It hosts a diverse, but common, ground flora assemblage, including spring ephemerals such as red trillium, and spring beauty. The provincially uncommon Braun's Holly

fern occurs in the tolerant hardwood forest at the base of the cliffs.

The site has three landowners and is made up of three properties. One of these landowners has secured his property by donating it to The Nature Conservancy of Canada.

Year 2 Priority Sites

As previously noted, the main objective for Year Two was to secure the next seven priority sites. The landowner contact process is still ongoing in order to secure as many property parcels as possible.

The following is a brief description of what has been accomplished to date on a site per site basis.

Gibson Creek and Pollett River Gorge

A high, narrow valley that contains a variety of forest assemblages. Stands of mature hemlock occur along the Elgin River gorge and the lower reaches of Gibson Creek. Large numbers of white pine are found along the ridge top of the south-facing slope, with spruce and fir on the valley side below. The upper reaches of the valley bottom, and sections of the south facing slopes, contain tolerant hardwood. The tolerant hardwood understory has a diverse ground flora. Stream-side rock ledges are inhabited by numerous fern, moss and liverwort species.

Selective harvesting, on a small and large scale has occurred throughout the site. In some circumstances, removal of mature stands has resulted in slope erosion, and possess a high risk to the Gibson Creek ecosystem. Of the twelve landowners, nine have been contacted, and three of the nine have signed written verbal agreements (one landowner has given a verbal agreement). These agreements secure six of the twelve property parcels. There are a few pending securement opportunities.

Morgan Hill Tolerant Hardwood

A tolerant hardwood forest of sugar maple, beech, ironwood and ash occurring along the sides and top of Morgan Hill and Pleasant Ridge. In some areas, large patches of ironwood are found. Ground flora is typical of upland hardwood forest and includes Christmas fern, Solomon's seal, red baneberry, and red trillium.

Selective harvesting throughout the site is largely restricted to removing lumber for firewood. Of the sixteen landowners, twelve have been contacted. Nine of the twelve have verbally agreed to protect the ecological integrity of the site. Two of these agreements are written. In total, ten property parcels have been secured. There are a few remaining securement opportunities.

Big Cove

A forested shoreline and hillside area on the southwest corner of Big Cove. Hosts a wide diversity of tree species: eastern white pine, white cedar, red oak, white ash, ironwood, sugar maple, yellow birch, red maple, silver maple, jack pine, black ash and hemlock. The checkered rattlesnake plantain (*Goodyera tessellata*), an uncommon NB orchid, was recorded on the hillside forest of this site.

Human disturbance is relatively high. Cottage development along the northwest shore of

Big Cove is prominent, and continually expanding. Harvesting has occurred throughout the southern portions of the site. All three landowners have been contacted. One of the landowners has signed a written verbal agreement, which secures two property parcels.

Parleeville Hardwood

Mature tolerant hardwood stand at the base of an extensive series of cliffs and very steep wooded slopes. Many large emergent white ash and sugar maple trees, as well as ironwood, beech, and yellow birch. Understory flora represents a diverse species assemblage consisting of bloodroot, nodding trillium and Christmas fern. Cliffs are mostly shaded and fern covered, hosting large populations of bulblet-bladder fern, fragile fern, rock polyploidy, and several Dryopteris species. Osmorhiza longistylis was observed on the shady moss-covered ledges. Numerous caves show evidence of occupation by black bear and porcupine

Human disturbance is very minimal, and is restricted to the removal of small amounts of firewood. The original site boundaries were incorrect. Thus, there is only one landowner involved who has signed a written verbal agreement, which secures two very significant property parcels.

Chamber's Settlement Cliffs and Escapement

A small escarpment with associated cliffs and underlying talus slope. The escarpment and cliffs are sparsely covered with a variety of lichen and vascular plant species tolerant of the dry rock face conditions. The talus slope is composed mostly of ironwood. The presence of the drummond's rock-cress, the spikemoss (Selaginella rupestris), and ironwood make this site significant.

The cliff and associated talus forest do not show obvious signs of disturbance. The escarpment is accessible to cattle and has been grazed for some time.

There is only one landowner involved who had signed a written verbal agreement, thus protecting the most significant property parcel.

Hatfield Point Bald Eagle Nest and Hardwood Forest

A very steep north-facing ridge covered in mature tolerant hardwood forest. Many small fern-covered rock outcrops are scattered throughout the forest understory. Grant Brook runs at the base of this ridge. On the opposite side of the stream is a very large solitary white pine that hosted an active bald eagle nest in 1994.

The tolerant hardwood slope may not have been significantly disturbed in the past, though a recent clearcut of the hardwoods occurred along the top of the ridge. The nesting tree is the only remaining large tree on the north side of the brook; the remaining area was clearcut within the last two decades.

The nest is located on the property parcel owned by JD Irving Ltd. Irving has added the site to their own Unique Areas Program, thus ensuring securement of the active nest. The remaining two landowners are not interested.

Big Pine Bluff/Rockville Escarpment

A rock outcrop that contains a variety of habitat types ranging from oak to oak-pine

mixes to pure white pine. Mature red pine, hemlock and jack pine are scattered throughout the pine stand. Common ground vegetation includes bearberry and three-toothed cinquefoil. These plant species are specific to exposed rock outcrops. Other habitats include a) very steep, treeless bluffs that contain uncommon plant species; b) an extensive talus at the slope at the base of the bluff, along Trout Brook containing large mature white ash, sugar maple, ironwood, butternut trees. An extensive population of wild leek, and bloodroot is also scattered along the alluvial bottomland.

Several areas on the ridge top have been clear-cut while another portion of the white pine has been partially cut. Selective harvesting has occurred throughout the remaining portions of the site. Several large ironwood trees have recently been removed from the area along Trout Brook.

Seven written verbal agreements have been signed, thus securing nine properties. The project has an ongoing relationship with the local Boy Scouts chapter which involves presenting educational information to local children.

Urney Red Oak Ridge*

An exposed south-facing ridge forested almost completely in red oak (*Quercus rubra*). Numerous small rock ledges occur along the edges of the ridge and are covered by lichens and vascular plants tolerant of the dry, predominantly soil-less conditions. This includes large numbers of berry-producing plants which attract both bear and coyote in the late summer and fall. Fine-grained talus slope exists below ridge cliffs, and is covered in red oak, ironwood and beech. Human disturbance has included selective harvesting along the lower and mid slope.

Four of the six landowners have been contacted. One landowner has given a written verbal agreement, and a few securement opportunities are pending until vegetation surveys have been completed.

Walton Lake*

A small lake with a naturally occurring population of arctic char, which represents one of only two populations of landlocked arctic char in New Brunswick. The other population is at Upsalquitch Lake. The rarity of the landlocked arctic char in northeastern North America makes the site very significant. The site is considered threatened due to clearcutting and road construction in adjacent areas.

The site consists of thirteen property parcels. Of which, ten represent crown-land, and one is owned by JDI. Two of the most significant parcels are leased to the Adair's Wilderness Lodge by the Department of Natural Resources and Energy. A verbal agreement has been received from the Adairs, thus protecting two significant property parcels.

*Urney Red Oak Ridge and Walton Lake are 2 of the 21 priority sites intended for securement. Pending funding, work will continue on these sites in the 1999/2000 fiscal year.

Quarterly Goals

Note, that the quarterly goals are a measure of success, which meet the success criteria outlined in Action 21's Community Funding Recipient's handbook.

Year 1

Quarter 1

Our focus in quarter one was to attempt to contact 25% (10) of the landowners of the seven priority sites, and work with 30% (3) of those contacted in order to secure the sites. We were able to contact 14 landowners (35%) of which all entered into verbal agreements. Thus, we were able to obtain 11 more agreements than initially anticipated.

Quarter 2

Our goal for quarter two was to contact 50% (20) of the landowners of the seven priority sites, and work with 30% (6) of those contacted in order to secure the sites. We were able to contact 21 landowners (51%) of which all entered into verbal agreements. Thus, we were able to obtain 15 more agreements than originally anticipated.

Quarter 3

Our goal for quarter 3 was to attempt to contact 75% (30) of the landowners; and work with 30% (9) of those contacted in order to obtain conservation agreements. We were able to reach 31 landowners (78%) of which 29 entered into a verbal agreement. Thus, we were able to obtain 20 more agreements than initially forecasted.

Year 2

Quarter 1

The goal for quarter one was to begin the second phase of the project and successfully contact landowners associated with seven additional priority sites. Our objective was to contact 15% (8) of the landowners; and work with 30% (2) of those contacted in order to secure the ecologically significant sites.

Quarter 2

The goal for quarter two was to contact 30% (16) of the landowners, and work with 30% (5) of those individuals in order to secure the site through conservation agreements. We were able to contact 30 (57%) of the landowners. Thus, we were able to obtain 12 more agreements than originally anticipated.

Quarter 3

The goal for quarter three was to contact 50% (26) of the landowners, and work with 30% (9) of those contacted in order to secure the sites through conservation agreements. During quarter two we were able to contact 30 (57%) of the landowners and were successful at protecting the sites with 17 (32%) of them. Therefore, we decided to spend the time in quarter three recontacting landowners to determine their interests in entering into conservation easements, and submitting fund raising proposals for the 1999-2000 fiscal year. As well as

organizing a Conservation Easement Workshop, which was held on December 8th, at the Sir John Flemming Forestry Complex in Fredericton. We still obtained eight more agreements than what was anticipated for this quarter.

Quarter 4

The goal for quarter four was to have contacted 75%(39) landowners and work with 30%(11) of those contacted in order to secure the sites through conservation agreements. It is assumed since the total number of landowners to be contacted in Year Two is 52, then 39 landowners represents the criteria to be met for the entire period of Year Two. It must also be noted that contacts in quarter four were also made to the additional priority sites slated for securement in 1999/2000, and to those landowners who could not be reached during Year One. Additional sites were included due to various factors (associated with 1998/99 sites) such as absent landowners, uninterested landowners, and unknown landowners. Of those landowners contacted four are from the 1998/99 sites, three from 1997/98 sites, and three from 1999/20 sites. In total ten landowners were contacted, and of these ten seven have entered into a verbal agreement to secure ecologically significant features. In total, twenty nine verbal agreements were obtained during Year Two. This number surpasses the goals slated for each quarter.

Site Status

Year 1: 1997/98 Priority Sites

Priority Site	# of Hectares Secured	# of Conservation Agreements*
North River Cedar Stand	347.3	7
Havelock Butternut Ridge	355	6
Mount Zachy Jonah	149	6
Upper Salt Springs	44	2
Parlee Brook	139.4	2
Waterford Escarpment	141	4
Quiddy River	N/A	N/A
Cedar Camp	79	1(donation)
Total:	1254.7 hectares	28 verbal agreements

Year 2: 1998/99 Priority Sites

Priority Sites	# of Hectares	# of Conservation Agreements *
Gibson Creek/Pollett River	80	6
Morgan Hill	442	11
Big Cove	63	2
Parleeville Hardwoods	52	2
Chamber's Settlement	70	1
Hatfield Point	N/A	N/A
Big Pine Bluff/Rockville	120	7
Total	827 hectares	29 verbal agreements

Additional Priority Sites-1999/20

Priority Sites	# of Hectares	# of Conservation Agreements
Urney Red Oak Ridge	44	1
Walton Lake	84	2
Total	128 hectares	3

Note: The number of conservation agreements listed represent multiple property parcels owned by one landowner.

See Appendix 7 for a complete record of property owners and associated conservation agreements for each priority site.

Educational Achievements

The long term protection of the FMF Gap Analysis sites heavily relies on the collaboration between various interested organizations and agencies. Of these groups, the Southern New Brunswick Wood Cooperatives Ltd. plays a vital role in securing ecologically significant sites within southern New Brunswick. The Conservation Stewardship Project's intent is to provide SNB technicians with the appropriate information and materials, essential for

ensuring that SNB continues the program in southern New Brunswick, once the project is completed.

The educational needs of the SNB technicians were met by conducting a series of workshops, which focussed on providing the technicians with the tools to identify ecologically sensitive sites; as well as, encouraging them to incorporate the management techniques, specific to sensitive sites, into their Private Woodlot Management Plans.

Other tools used to ensure SNB's success in securing Gap sites include the development of a Conservation Management Manual for ecologically sensitive sites on private woodlots, and the brochure *What's In Your Woodlot?* The purpose of the manual is to outline management guidelines required to protect biodiversity in ecologically sensitive sites on private woodlots, within the Fundy Model Forest. The manual will be made available for use by appropriate organizations, agencies and interested persons. This manual will be used by technicians working with the SNB in order to identify and manage ecologically sensitive sites. The coloured brochure *What's In Your Woodlot?* is aimed at helping landowner's more effectively identify ecologically significant sites, understand their importance, and become more aware of the conservation options available for protecting these sites. The brochure is essential for delivering a general education program directed at private landowners.

The Conservation Stewardship Project, in conjunction with SNB, have made a commitment to develop a landowner recognition program, which recognizes the landowner's pledge to protect the ecological integrity of the Gap sites. At this point, a certificate entitled *Landowner Stewardship Certificate* has been awarded to those landowners recognizing their verbal commitment to secure the site. An awards evening will be held in June where all participating landowners will be recognized for their contribution to the project. Landowners will only be publically recognized if they choose to be.

Environmental Benefits

The securement of these sites offers a long-term solution by protecting several endangered, rare or uncommon wild life species. Securement is ensured through conservation easement, stewardship agreements, land acquisitions and land donations. For example, the spikemoss (*Selaginella rupestris*) a very rare plant species in New Brunswick, is currently under protection through a written verbal agreement. Thus, these agreements greatly increase the probability of these species and associated habitats being protected. The implementation of the project has also heightened public awareness on the importance of protecting these ecologically significant areas. For example, the Conservation Stewardship Project is currently working in conjunction with the Boy Scout's of Canada (Sussex Chapter) to give hands-on presentations outlining the local ecosystems.

The identification of wild life species presence and distribution within the Fundy Model Forest, through the Conservation Stewardship Project, has contributed to the enrichment of the Environmentally Significant Areas (ESA) d-base, and the University of New Brunswick's Connell Herbarium d-base.

In-kind Achievements

It must be stated that the Nature Conservancy of Canada (NCC) has shown a great deal of

interest in the Conservation Stewardship Program, and have actively worked towards securing several of the 21 priority sites. Of particular importance, is the land donation made by Mr. Doug Shippee to the NCC. The 79 hectare property represents a portion of the Cedar Camp/Bear Cave Cliffs site. A public ceremony will be held on May 13th in Saint John to acknowledge the land donation made by Mr. Shippee to the NCC.

Part of the Conservancy's current mandate is to meet the terms of the Legacy 2000 Program by securing ecologically significant areas in New Brunswick by means of the new Conservation Easement Legislation. The Conservancy is currently involved in contacting landowners within the FMF who have expressed an interest in protecting their property (s) through such easements.

The Department of Natural Resources and Energy has made a positive contribution towards the securement of the FMF Gap Analysis sites. The Forest Extensions Branch (Region 4 office) has incorporated the Gap sites into their forest management plans, thus ensuring securement of those sites incorporating crown land.

The Fundy Escarpment proposal, put forth by the Parks and Natural Areas Branch, indirectly secures priority sites along the Fundy Coast. The proposal entails a study area comprising of a two kilometre wide corridor (one kilometre strip of land and one kilometre of water) along the northeastern coast of the Bay of Fundy, between Fownes Beach in St. Martins and the western boundary of Fundy National Park. If accepted, the proposal will ensure partial protection of Gap sites along the Fundy Coast.

Sentier NB Trail is currently constructing the Fundy Trail Parkway within the boundaries of the Fundy Escarpment, which presently extends from St. Martins to the Big Salmon River. Plans to extend the trail to the western boundaries of Fundy National Park are in the works. Trail construction may threaten the ecological integrity of the Gap sites along the Fundy Coast. In order to reduce possible large-scale disturbance of the sites, an agreement has been made with Sentier NB Trails regarding protection of the sites' significant ecological features.

JD Irving Ltd. has also contributed to the securement of the FMF Gap Analysis sites by incorporating the sites into their Unique Areas Program. Location and ecological descriptions of the sites have recently been updated for the Unique Areas Program. Site information has also been given to JDI's Region 4 office to ensure that the Gap sites are managed to protect their significant ecological features. Currently, ecologically sensitive management standards are being developed by JDI, and will be used for managing their Unique Areas sites.

Recommendations

Funding allocated to the project over a period of two years has allowed for securement of a large percent of the Gap Analysis sites. However, there still remains a need for landowner follow-up in order to avoid missed opportunities, and to assure continued interest on the part of the landowner. The following is a list of new project objectives, or objectives which were not previously accomplished due to time constraints; and their expected benefits that will be pursued if the required funding is received.

Objective 1

Attempt to fully secure the 21 FMF Gap Analysis sites through a combination of

stewardship agreements, conservation easements, land acquisition, and public education. This objective relies on a cooperative relationship between private landowners, community groups conservation agencies and interested persons.

Objective 2

To incorporate a site monitoring component into the project, which includes regular visits to those Gap sites involving volunteer stewardship landowners. Site visits would ensure that current and future land uses do not threaten the sites ecological integrity.

Objective 3

To develop a landowner recognition program for participating landowners, which will reinforce the value of their involvement in the Conservation Stewardship Project.

Objective 4

To put the Conservation Guidelines Manual into practise. This would involve developing and implementing management plans for sensitive sites (particularly Gap sites) which incorporate the guidelines outlined in the manual , and ensure that the sites ecologically significant features are conserved. Developing management plans for sensitive areas would require a great deal of professional input from those parties having related experience, and an added interest in the stewardship program.

Objective 5

Continued relations with Department of Natural Resources and Energy (Parks and Natural Areas Branch), and JD Irving Ltd. (Unique Areas Program) in order to monitor land uses, and ensure continued protection of significant ecological features on those Gap sites owned/leased by the mentioned parties.

Objective 6

To provide for continuation of the work after project completion by providing the Southern New Brunswick Wood Cooperative (SNB) technicians with appropriate background information and materials. The information will be directed towards helping the technicians work within the twenty one Gap priority sites.

Objective 7

Conduct a series of workshops for private landowners who are interested in participating in the Conservation Stewardship Program. The workshops would focus on wild life identification and conservation management for sensitive areas, and would include indoor sessions and field sessions conducted by local naturalists and forest technicians.

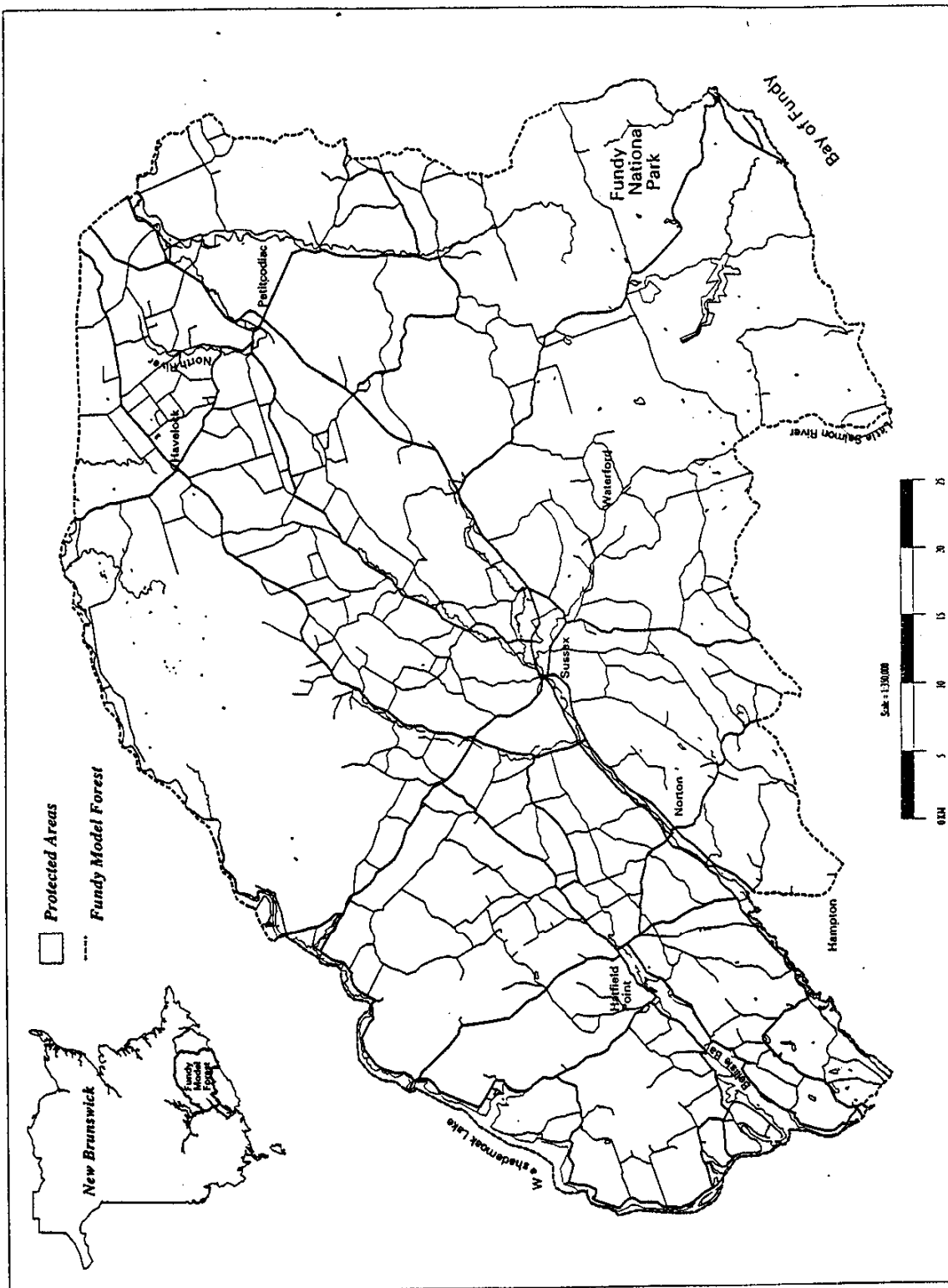
Objective 8

Work towards introducing local stewardship committees involved in fostering a community involvement in protecting ecologically sensitive area within the Fundy Model Forest.

Supplementary Information

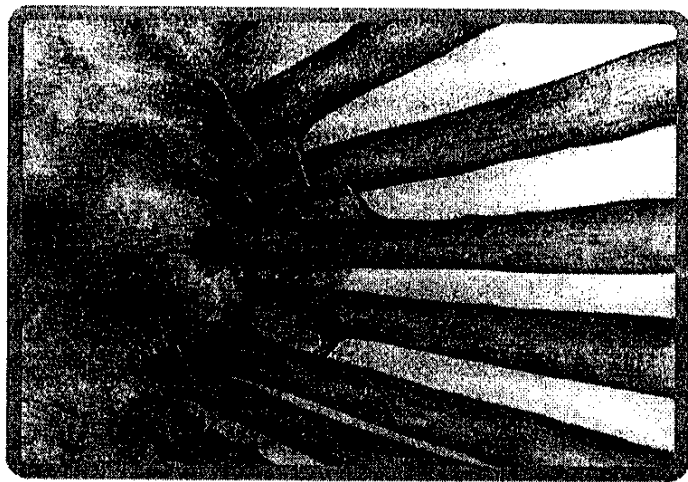
- ▶ Appendix 1. Fundy Model Forest Map
- ▶ Appendix 2. Conservation Stewardship Brochure
- ▶ Appendix 3. Landowner Stewardship Certificate/Letter of Interest
- ▶ Appendix 4. What's In Your Woodlot?
- ▶ Appendix 5. Conservation Guidelines For Ecologically Sensitive Forested Sites
On Private Woodlots Within the Fundy Model Forest
- ▶ Appendix 6. Landowner Update Letter
- ▶ Appendix 7. Conservation Agreements
- ▶ Appendix 8. Letters of In-Kind Support

Appendix 1



Appendix 2

CONSERVATION STEWARDSHIP



An options guide for private landowners
within the Fundy Model Forest of
southeastern New Brunswick

FUNDY
MODEL FOREST
NETWORK
RESEAU DE
FORÊTS MODELES



6. Land Donation

Donation of land to a conservation agency is the simplest way to protect your land. By transferring the title to the agency, not only is the landowner providing long-term protection for the land, but also receives benefits in the form of income tax deductions. The Federal Income Tax Act is presently being amended to provide landowners with a tax credit of up to 100% of the donor's net income for donating ecologically sensitive lands to qualified NGOs. This credit can be applied against your income tax in the year in which the donation is made. It can also be used for up to 5 carry-forward years and must be limited to the federal component of your income tax.

With respect to land donations several options exist:

a. *Outright Donation*

Full title to and ownership of the land is transferred to the conservation agency. This offers the maximum tax advantages because the landowner may take a charitable gift deduction based on the full market value of the property.

b. *Donation by Devise*

A donation devise is a gift of land through a will. The landowner retains full use and control over the property while he/she is alive and ensures its protection after they are gone. Income tax benefits are not possible during the lifetime of the donor and the property tax must be paid until the property is transferred to the conservation organization.

c. *Donation with Reserved Life Estate*

Although the land has been donated to a conservation agency, the owner and/or designated immediate family may continue to live on the property for the rest of their lives and use it, providing they do not damage the natural area. The tax advantages are less than with an outright donation but greater than a donation by devise.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	PAGE
I. Introduction to Conservation Stewardship	1
II. What makes your property a Significant Natural Area	3
III. Conservation Stewardship in the Fundy Model Forest: Landowner Options	4
1. Verbal Agreements	5
2. Written Agreements	6
3. Management Agreements	6
a. <i>N.B. Department of Natural Resources and Energy</i>	6
b. <i>Southern New Brunswick Wood Cooperative's Working Woodlot Program</i>	7
4. Property Lease	8
5. Property Sale	8
a. <i>Fee Simple Sale</i>	8
b. <i>Sale with Restricted Life Estate</i>	8
c. <i>Right of First Refusal</i>	9
d. <i>Restricted Covenants</i>	9
6. Land Donation	10
a. <i>Outright Donation</i>	10
b. <i>Donation by Devise</i>	10
c. <i>Donation with Reserved Life Estate</i>	10
Map - Fundy Model Forest	Centre



If you are a member of SNB already, or think the SNB Working Woodlot program will suit your particular needs, contact:

Chris Spencer
Southern New Brunswick Wood Cooperative Ltd.
Box 137
Sussex, NB
EOE IPO
(506) 433-3429

Please note that to participate in this program, you must join SNB if you are not already a member, and you must own a woodlot of at least 25 acres.

4. Property Lease

Local Conservation agencies may be willing to lease a property that encompasses all or part of an ecologically significant area. This type of protection ensures wise stewardship on the part of the tenant. Leasing agreements set out the terms by which the landowner grants the tenant the right to enter and manage the property. Landowners reluctant to part with their land are able to both retain the land and have it protected for a number of years, making short-term leases an attractive method of habitat protection.

5. Property Sale

Some landowners will at some time or another consider selling their property. If there is interest in selling to a conservation agency, several options are available.

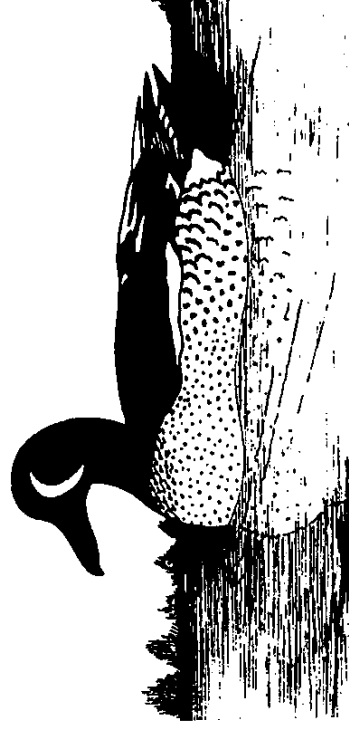
a. *Fee Simple Sale*

All the rights that are attached to the property are sold for the current market value.

b. *Sale with Reserved Life Estate*

Even though the land has been sold to a conservation agency the owner may continue to reside on the property for the duration of his/her life.

- do I wish to provide some form of protection for my land's identified conservation values? If so, do I want to protect all of my property or just a portion?
- if I wish to continue to derive economic benefit from my property, do I wish to develop a special management program that balances woodlot operation with the protection of the natural integrity of my land?
- do I wish to keep the land, or transfer ownership to a private conservation agency in exchange for income tax relief?
- how would my actions affect my family now, and into the future?



Blue-winged teal

3. Management Agreements

These are legal contracts in which land management assistance is provided. In Stewardship programs, the function of this type of agreement is to encourage a landowner not only to restrict certain land use activities but also to develop a management plan for the property. The management plan is prepared by the sponsoring agency which will also provide technical expertise. The plan is a detailed outline of the use and activities that can occur within a recognized privately owned natural area. The type of management plan that is developed depends on the sensitivity of the site's special features, and the current and anticipated economic needs of the owner. Some sites are suitable for limited timber harvest throughout. Some have areas where any type of activity would be damaging. Again, the idea is not to freeze all land use practices, but simply to ensure that the valued ecological features are maintained.

We suggest two alternatives for owners seeking to develop an ecologically sensitive management program. The first involves consultation with the forestry extension officer from the N.B. Department of Natural Energy and Resources (NBDNRE) in Hampton and the second involves working with the Southern New Brunswick Wood Cooperative Ltd. (SNB) Working Woodlot program. These options seek to develop both short- and long-term plans for managing the land in a way that addresses both environmental and economical concerns, if possible. The following are brief descriptions of the two programs. Please read each account and if you find a program that suits your needs, contact the organization for more information.

a. NBDNRE

The Forest Extension Service of NBDNRE provides free on-site management advice for private woodlot owners. At your request, the Extension Forester from District 3 will visit your property to answer any questions you may have, and offer advice on forest management issues. The goal of the program is to give landowners the information they need to make sound choices when planning to manage their property. This includes managing to protect any identified natural features. Protection could include the design of a harvest program that avoids or works in and around the areas where the special features occur. It may also involve creating conditions that promote and increase the abundance and distribution of these features on your property.

III. CONSERVATION STEWARDSHIP IN THE FUNDY MODEL FOREST: LANDOWNER OPTIONS

Private stewardship programs put landowners' concerns first, and consider protection from their point of view. As a result, stewardship agreements may involve little or no changes to land use, or may include an extensive management plan outlining how the owner can maintain, or even expand, the natural features that make the property special.

For interested landowners, we offer the following options:

1. Verbal Agreements

This option, often referred to as a "handshake" agreement, generally involves a commitment from the landowner to maintain the habitat to the best of their ability and to notify the organization of any threats to the area or of any intended land use or ownership change.

2. Written Agreements

Written stewardship agreements are a signed version of a verbal agreement and do not require additional landowner commitment.

- If a landowner is interested in entering into a non-binding verbal or written agreement to protect their property and its significant ecological features they can contact one of the following non-government organizations:

The Nature Trust of New Brunswick Inc.

P.O. Box 603 Station A,

Fredericton, N.B. E3B 4Y9

Phone: (506) 457-2398

Fax: (506) 450-2137

The Nature Conservancy of Canada

85 Country Squire Lane

Charter Settlement, N.B. E3C 1W5

Phone: (506) 452-3735

Fax: (506) 452-2495

New Brunswick Community Land Trust

180 St. John Street

Fredericton, N.B. E3B 4A9

Phone: (506) 459-4829



Appendix 3

Landowner Stewardship Certificate

awarded to:

John Doe

for

Protecting and maintaining ecologically sensitive forested sites for present and future generations of New Brunswickers. These sites will contribute to the biodiversity and health of our forests.

Awarded by: The Southern New Brunswick Woodlot Owners Conservation Stewardship Project

Date

Signed

Sponsored by: Fundy Model Forest, SNB Wood Cooperative Ltd, Environment Canada, Action 21, NB Wildlife Council Trust Fund, NB Environmental Trust Fund, the Nature Conservancy of Canada, the Canadian Forest Service, and the Department of Natural Resources and Energy.

Dear Landowner:

On behalf of the Southern New Brunswick Woodlot Owners Conservation Stewardship Project, thank you for your commitment to conserve sensitive forest habitats in New Brunswick. As you are probably aware, several forest community types are becoming more uncommon and need sound management actions to ensure they exist in the future forest. You are an important part of the conservation effort, and without you, the program would not be successful.

We would like to invite you to a **Landowner Appreciation Night** as a way of expressing our thanks. This would include a small reception, slide show and recognition to those who have shown an interest in participating in this program. It would also provide you with an opportunity to meet other landowners, in your area, who have similar interests and concerns to your own.

The reception is intended to be held during the month of June in Sussex. Date and time confirmations are dependent on the number of positive responses. Landowners will be informed of the specifics at a latter date. If you will be in attendance, please detach the response card at the bottom of this page and return it in the envelope provided before **April 16, 1999**.

It will be our pleasure to thank you in person for your interest in New Brunswick's forests.

Sincerely,

Samantha Hines

Cut along this line and mail response in enclosed envelope

- ☐ **Yes** I will attend the Landowner Appreciation Night during the month of June in Sussex.
- ☐ **No** I cannot attend the Landowner Appreciation Night

NAME _____

NUMBER OF GUESTS (including yourself) _____

Appendix 4

Appendix 5

Who is involved in this conservation movement and where can you get more information?

Well you are for one. Other agencies that can provide technical advice, such as plant and animal identification, management options and protection choices are listed below:

The Nature Conservancy of Canada

Contact: John Foley

Phone: 506-452-3735

Southern New Brunswick Wood Cooperative Ltd.

Contact: Chris Spencer

Phone: 506-433-3429

NB Forest Extension Service - Hampton

Contact: Bruce Maisson

Phone: 506-832-6055



American Marten



This project was made possible by funding from:

- The Nature Conservancy of Canada
- The Fundy Model Forest
- Canadian Forest Service - Atlantic Forestry Centre
- Environment Canada: Action 21
- NB Environmental Trust Fund
- NB Wildlife Council Trust Fund

Design by Julie Singleton.

WHAT'S IN YOUR WOODLOT?



There may be more
than meets the eye...

1. ☐ 2. ☐ 3. ☐ 4. ☐ 5. ☐ 6. ☐ 7. ☐ 8. ☐ 9. ☐ 10. ☐ 11. ☐ 12. ☐ 13. ☐ 14. ☐ 15. ☐ 16. ☐ 17. ☐ 18. ☐ 19. ☐ 20. ☐ 21. ☐ 22. ☐ 23. ☐ 24. ☐ 25. ☐ 26. ☐ 27. ☐ 28. ☐ 29. ☐ 30. ☐ 31. ☐ 32. ☐ 33. ☐ 34. ☐ 35. ☐ 36. ☐ 37. ☐ 38. ☐ 39. ☐ 40. ☐ 41. ☐ 42. ☐ 43. ☐ 44. ☐ 45. ☐ 46. ☐ 47. ☐ 48. ☐ 49. ☐ 50. ☐ 51. ☐ 52. ☐ 53. ☐ 54. ☐ 55. ☐ 56. ☐ 57. ☐ 58. ☐ 59. ☐ 60. ☐ 61. ☐ 62. ☐ 63. ☐ 64. ☐ 65. ☐ 66. ☐ 67. ☐ 68. ☐ 69. ☐ 70. ☐ 71. ☐ 72. ☐ 73. ☐ 74. ☐ 75. ☐ 76. ☐ 77. ☐ 78. ☐ 79. ☐ 80. ☐ 81. ☐ 82. ☐ 83. ☐ 84. ☐ 85. ☐ 86. ☐ 87. ☐ 88. ☐ 89. ☐ 90. ☐ 91. ☐ 92. ☐ 93. ☐ 94. ☐ 95. ☐ 96. ☐ 97. ☐ 98. ☐ 99. ☐ 100. ☐ 101. ☐ 102. ☐ 103. ☐ 104. ☐ 105. ☐ 106. ☐ 107. ☐ 108. ☐ 109. ☐ 110. ☐ 111. ☐ 112. ☐ 113. ☐ 114. ☐ 115. ☐ 116. ☐ 117. ☐ 118. ☐ 119. ☐ 120. ☐ 121. ☐ 122. ☐ 123. ☐ 124. ☐ 125. ☐ 126. ☐ 127. ☐ 128. ☐ 129. ☐ 130. ☐ 131. ☐ 132. ☐ 133. ☐ 134. ☐ 135. ☐ 136. ☐ 137. ☐ 138. ☐ 139. ☐ 140. ☐ 141. ☐ 142. ☐ 143. ☐ 144. ☐ 145. ☐ 146. ☐ 147. ☐ 148. ☐ 149. ☐ 150. ☐ 151. ☐ 152. ☐ 153. ☐ 154. ☐ 155. ☐ 156. ☐ 157. ☐ 158. ☐ 159. ☐ 160. ☐ 161. ☐ 162. ☐ 163. ☐ 164. ☐ 165. ☐ 166. ☐ 167. ☐ 168. ☐ 169. ☐ 170. ☐ 171. ☐ 172. ☐ 173. ☐ 174. ☐ 175. ☐ 176. ☐ 177. ☐ 178. ☐ 179. ☐ 180. ☐ 181. ☐ 182. ☐ 183. ☐ 184. ☐ 185. ☐ 186. ☐ 187. ☐ 188. ☐ 189. ☐ 190. ☐ 191. ☐ 192. ☐ 193. ☐ 194. ☐ 195. ☐ 196. ☐ 197. ☐ 198. ☐ 199. ☐ 200. ☐ 201. ☐ 202. ☐ 203. ☐ 204. ☐ 205. ☐ 206. ☐ 207. ☐ 208. ☐ 209. ☐ 210. ☐ 211. ☐ 212. ☐ 213. ☐ 214. ☐ 215. ☐ 216. ☐ 217. ☐ 218. ☐ 219. ☐ 220. ☐ 221. ☐ 222. ☐ 223. ☐ 224. ☐ 225. ☐ 226. ☐ 227. ☐ 228. ☐ 229. ☐ 230. ☐ 231. ☐ 232. ☐ 233. ☐ 234. ☐ 235. ☐ 236. ☐ 237. ☐ 238. ☐ 239. ☐ 240. ☐ 241. ☐ 242. ☐ 243. ☐ 244. ☐ 245. ☐ 246. ☐ 247. ☐ 248. ☐ 249. ☐ 250. ☐ 251. ☐ 252. ☐ 253. ☐ 254. ☐ 255. ☐ 256. ☐ 257. ☐ 258. ☐ 259. ☐ 260. ☐ 261. ☐ 262. ☐ 263. ☐ 264. ☐ 265. ☐ 266. ☐ 267. ☐ 268. ☐ 269. ☐ 270. ☐ 271. ☐ 272. ☐ 273. ☐ 274. ☐ 275. ☐ 276. ☐ 277. ☐ 278. ☐ 279. ☐ 280. ☐ 281. ☐ 282. ☐ 283. ☐ 284. ☐ 285. ☐ 286. ☐ 287. ☐ 288. ☐ 289. ☐ 290. ☐ 291. ☐ 292. ☐ 293. ☐ 294. ☐ 295. ☐ 296. ☐ 297. ☐ 298. ☐ 299. ☐ 300. ☐ 301. ☐ 302. ☐ 303. ☐ 304. ☐ 305. ☐ 306. ☐ 307. ☐ 308. ☐ 309. ☐ 310. ☐ 311. ☐ 312. ☐ 313. ☐ 314. ☐ 315. ☐ 316. ☐ 317. ☐ 318. ☐ 319. ☐ 320. ☐ 321. ☐ 322. ☐ 323. ☐ 324. ☐ 325. ☐ 326. ☐ 327. ☐ 328. ☐ 329. ☐ 330. ☐ 331. ☐ 332. ☐ 333. ☐ 334. ☐ 335. ☐ 336. ☐ 337. ☐ 338. ☐ 339. ☐ 340. ☐ 341. ☐ 342. ☐ 343. ☐ 344. ☐ 345. ☐ 346. ☐ 347. ☐ 348. ☐ 349. ☐ 350. ☐ 351. ☐ 352. ☐ 353. ☐ 354. ☐ 355. ☐ 356. ☐ 357. ☐ 358. ☐ 359. ☐ 360. ☐ 361. ☐ 362. ☐ 363. ☐ 364. ☐ 365. ☐ 366. ☐ 367. ☐ 368. ☐ 369. ☐ 370. ☐ 371. ☐ 372. ☐ 373. ☐ 374. ☐ 375. ☐ 376. ☐ 377. ☐ 378. ☐ 379. ☐ 380.



Bay Breasted Warbler

This may come as a surprise to you, but many of the birds that nest in NB during the summer are actually tropical species.

A few examples are Hummingbirds, Warblers, and Flycatchers. Some of these birds are under increasing stress because their wintering areas in the south *and* their nesting areas in the north are being cut down.

Birds and other animals that require mature forests are the ones facing the most stress and some populations have been greatly reduced (*see photos*).



Northern Parula Warbler



Showy Lady Slipper

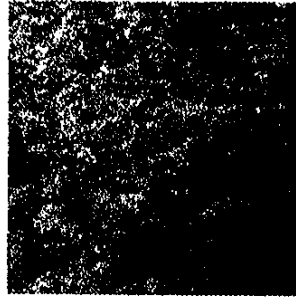
Many species of orchids grow in NB! Most species are uncommon because they require very specific habitats. Often, rich, moist, shady areas, found in wet cedar forests or sugar maple and other hardwood forests, contain many interesting plants.

Many of these plants are threatened because the forest types where they live are becoming rarer each year.



Ragged-fringed Orchis

Perhaps you have some of these plants and animals on your woodland.



Mixed-wood Forest

One way to begin protecting these sites is to get more information on things you can do to help.

Sometimes small changes in the way you harvest can make a big difference to the plants and animals living on your woodlot, without drastically affecting your use of the area.

The following mature forest types are rare, threatened or uncommon in southern NB:

- ♣ Hemlock Slope Forest
- ♣ Pine-Oak Forest
- ♣ Talus (*loose, gravelly soils*) Slope Hardwood Forest
- ♣ Wet Cedar Forest
- ♣ Coastal Ravine Red Spruce Forest
- ♣ Sugar Maple-Red Pine Inland Cove
- ♣ Sugar Maple-White Ash-Ironwood-Beech Forest
- ♣ Sugar Maple-American Elm Bottomland Forest

Do you have one or more of these forest types on your woodlot? If you do, call for management information today!

Appendix 6

March 1st, 1999

This letter is meant to update you on the status of the *Southern New Brunswick Woodlot Owners Conservation Stewardship Project*. We continue to contact landowners who own properties within identified ecologically sensitive areas, and responses have been very positive.

We are presently developing a *Landowner Recognition Program*, which recognizes the efforts of landowners participating in the Conservation Stewardship Project. All participants were awarded a *Landowner Stewardship Certificate* which acknowledges their verbal agreement to protect the significant ecological features found on their property. We have also sent out letters of interest to participants inviting them to a *Landowner Recognition Night*.

Our *Conservation Management Manual* is currently in its final draft stage, and will be ready for publication in the early summer. We are hoping that the manual will be an effective tool for those landowners interested in managing their property in an ecologically sensitive manner. We have also completed our brochure *What's In Your Woodlot?*. The brochure will be distributed to the Fundy Model Forest office, and the Southern New Brunswick Wood Cooperative office, where it will be made available to all interested individuals.

Also another conservation tool, conservation easements have proven to be very useful in other provinces. The New Brunswick Conservation Easement Legislation came into effect in September, 1998. A conservation easement is a voluntary legal agreement between a landowner and a qualified conservation agency. Under this agreement, the landowner continues to own and manage the land with benefits to both the landowner and the environment. As a landowner, one can take steps to preserve the property's conservation values, retain use of the land and at the same time receive income tax benefits. A conservation easement can be granted for a specified time, or in perpetuity.

If you have any questions or concerns please contact me at the following number 506-452-3735, or fax number 506-452-3525.

Thanks again for your cooperation.

Sincerely,

Samantha Hines
Project Coordinator.

Appendix 7

Site #49: Gibson Creek And Pollett River Gorge

Site	Ownership	PID	Area	Status	
A	John Ayer	600296	40 hec.	Verbal-Written	
C	Shirley Stiles	605934	50 hec.	Not Interested	
D	Patricia Bamford	600478	16 hec.	Verbal	
E	Patricia Bannister	5054929	4 hec.	Waiting Response	
F	Charles Gordon	1102631	1 hec	Verbal-Written	
G	Charles Gordon	605444	1 hec.	Verbal-Written	
H	Charles Gordon	11026231	1 hec	Verbal-Written	
I	J. Wilson	602813	17 hec.	Absent Owner	
L	Euphemia Goggin	611178	8000 m2	Sold	
N	Barb Brown	604967	68 hec.	Not Interested	
Q	Barb Pollock	602466	28 hec.	Waiting Response	
R	Bridges Brothers	5009923	10 hec.	Re-Contacted	
S	Bridges Brothers	757773	10 hec.	Re-Contacted	
U	Manning Powers	601682	20 hec.	Clear-cut/Not Interested	
T	Arden Clarke	606400	20 hec.	Verbal-Written	

Site #43 Morgan Hill

Site	Ownership	PID	Area	Status
A	Everett Folkins	95109	44 hec.	Verbal
B	Ralph Folkins	30155790	24 hec.	Verbal-Written
C	Ralph Folkins	30155782	45 hec.	Verbal-Written
D	Ronald Darling	123497	66 hec.	Verbal-Written
E	Vernon Belding	122978	23 hec.	Not Interested
F	Douglas Allaby	30032742	0	Not Interested
G	William Folkins	122044	42. hec.	Verbal
H	Grant Folkins	122077	48 hec	Contacted
I	Gordon Hayes	122069	42 hec	Verbal-Written
J	Lloyd Webb	123968	21 hec.	Verbal
K	Lloyd Webb	123984	20 hec.	Verbal
L	GE Northrup Ltd.	122713	30 hec	
M	David Gaunce	122085	10 hec.	Verbal
O	Ralph Kierstead	123588	86 hec.	Verbal
P	David Fleweling	30119903	33 hec.	Estate
Q	Purdy McMillan	112895	3 hec.	
R	Purdy McMillan	98152	4 hec.	
W	Reynolds Middleton	125641	96 hec.	Contacted
X	Hardwood Ridge Farms	125641	63 hec.	Absent Owner
Y	Wayne Sears	126250	33 hec.	Contactee
Z	Ralph Kierstead	123588	86 hec.	Verbal

AA

Hardwood Ridge Farms

126474

91 hec.

Absent Owner

Site #70: Parleeville Hardwood

Site	Ownership	PID	Area	Status
A	Jan Vanderlaan	118158	N/A	
B	Rutke Degooyer	118166	41 hec.	Verbal-Written
C	Rutke Degooyer	232538	10 hec.	Verbal-Written
D	Gordon Bickerton	118323	N/A	

Note: The original site boundaries for this site were incorrect. Mr. Degooyer is the primary landowner involved. The site does not fall on the other two landowners' properties.

Site #32: Hatfield Point Bald Eagle Nest and Hardwood Forest

Site	Ownership	PID	Area	Status
B	Grace Reiker	178285	20 hec.	Not Interested
C	Gladys Eggiman	30092415	3 hec.	Absenty Owner

Site #26: Chambers Settlement Cliffs and Escarpement

Site	Ownership	PID	Area	Status
A	Thomas Dalling	30048896	70 hec.	Verbal-Written
B	George Dalling	150441	N/A	

Note: The original boundaries for this site were incorrect. Mr. Thomas Dalling is the primary landowner.

Site #19/20: Big Bluff Pine/Cedar

Site	Ownership	PID	Area	Status
I	Village Of Sussex Corner	30106942	1 hec.	Clear-Cut
H	Castle Realty	208850	123 hec.	Clear-Cut
G	Mr. Vail	206060	141 hec.	Clear-Cut
F	Boy Scouts of Canada	205823	3 hec.	Verbal
A	Sussex Golf & Curling Club	201541	12 hec.	Verbal
E	Wayne Brown	201509	37 hec.	Verbal-Written
J	Sussex Boy Scouts	30036384	16 hec.	Verbal
C	Bluff Haven Farm Ltd	203737.	15 hec.	Verbal
B	Bluff Haven Farm Ltd.	203968	12 hec.	Verbal
D	Alton Adair	149716	25 hec.	Verbal

Site #25: Urney Red Oak Ridge

Site	Ownership	PID	Area	Status
A	Audrey Watson	132308	76 hec.	Absent Owner
B	Brian Murray	132225	43 hec.	Verbal
C	Ivy Carter	151274	62 hec.	Contacted
D	Manfred Kunze	30068939	40 hec.	Verbal-Written
E	Thomas Dalling	151233	45 hec.	Re-Contacted
F	Robert Livingstone	133462	59 hec.	Absent Owner

Site #14: Walton Lake

Site	Ownership	PID	Area	Status
A	Adair's Wilderness Lodge	00152835	20	Verbal
M	Adair's Wilderness Lodge	30181309	64	Verbal

Note: Walton Lake is a significant. Property parcel information is confusing given that the Adair's lease the land from DNRE. DNRE owns 10 of 13 significant parcels. JD Irving owns 1. Are significant because they include the lake (Arctic Char population) and surrounding bogs and wet softwood stands.

North River Cedar Site

<u>Property</u>	<u>Owner</u>	<u>PID</u>	<u>Area</u>	<u>Protection Status</u>
A	Steven Cochran	959783	109 H	verbal
B	Stewart Killam	959866	33.6 H	(awaiting response) -
C	Harold Sleeper (Leased)	70206347	16.7 H	verbal
D	Leonard McCully	957225	33.6 H	verbal
E	Merle Killam	963207	21 H	verbal
F	Harold Sleeper	70138847		verbal
G	Jacob Weselius	957290	125 H	verbal
H	Harold Sleeper (Leased)	70139084	42 H	verbal

Havelock Tolerant Hardwood Forest

<u>Property</u>	<u>Owner</u>	<u>PID</u>	<u>Area</u>	<u>Protection Status</u>
A	Canada Cement Company	172932	81 H	verbal
B	Canada Cement Company	30069595	54 H	verbal
C	Peter Bunnett	30069579	52 H	(awaiting response) <i>Verbal</i>
D	Gold Corp Inc.	172346	27 H	verbal
E	Gerald Alward	60665	28 H	
F	Wiebe Dykstra	167304	42 H	verbal
G	Wiebe Dykstra	171322	99 H	verbal

Quiddy River

This 589.37 hectare river ravine is owned by Rothesay Paper Holdings Ltd.(JD Irving Ltd.), all except three properties which are owned by the Department of Natural Resources and Energy. JD Irving Ltd. will be contacted with respect to securing this site as soon as the Parlee Brook land swap is finalized between the Province and JD Irving Ltd. JD Irving Ltd. has agreed to look at securing the site as soon as the Parlee Brook project is finished.

Mount Zachy Jonah

<u>Property</u>	<u>Owner</u>	<u>PID</u>	<u>Area</u>	<u>Protection Status</u>
A	Lester Higgins	5000872	54 H	verbal
B	Sanford Phillips	5007414	40 H	
C	Delbert Bannister	750059	44 H	verbal
D	Lester Higgins	602854	4 H	verbal
E	Derell Doucet	601500	71 H	
F	Delbert Bannister	606558	40 H	verbal
G	Delbert Bannister	600726	4 H	verbal
H	Judith Henderson	5030150	3 H	verbal

* Property H has been purchased by Delbert Henderson

Upper Salt Spring Hardwoods

<u>Property</u>	<u>Owner</u>	<u>PID</u>	<u>Area</u>	<u>Protection Status</u>
A	John Cummings	146514	69 H	<i>Contacted</i>
B	Gordon Cummings	146423	21 H	<i>Contacted</i>
C	Heinz Boyd	440859	19 H	
D	John Cummings	90704	21 H	<i>Contacted</i>
E	John Cummings	90696	81 H	<i>Contacted</i>
F	Carmen Teakles	146456	21 H	verbal
G	Charles Mercer	146472	23 H	verbal
H	Russell Dempster	30105258	27 H	

Parlee Brook Valley

<u>Property</u>	<u>Owner</u>	<u>PID</u>	<u>Area</u>	<u>Protected Status</u>
A	JD Irving Ltd.	30055214		
B	JD Irving Ltd.	30055230		
C	JD Irving Ltd.	30055248		
D	Paul Orser	150631		Verbal
E	David Orser	150698		
F	JD Irving Ltd.	84202		
G	JD.Irving Ltd.	84202		
H	JD Irving Ltd.	84194		
I	JD Irving Ltd.	84178		
J	JD Irving Ltd	84145		
K	JD Irving Ltd.	84137		
L	JD Irving Ltd.	84129		
M	Doris MacAfee	150821		
N	JD Irving Ltd.	84186		

O	Elmer Wilkins	150433	
P	JD Irving Ltd.	84145	
Q	JD Irving Ltd	84137	
R	JD Irving Ltd.	84129	
S	Dorix Mac Afee	150821	
T	JD Irving Ltd.	84152	
U	JD Irving Ltd.	84434	
V	Stella Arnold	200022	
W	George Arnold	207258	
X	Paul Orser	206482	Verbal
Y	Douglas Arnold	200063	
Z	Stella Arnold	200071	
AA	JD Irving Ltd.	205989	
BB	JD Irving Ltd.	224501	
CC	Duncan Grant	200048	
DD	JD Irving Ltd.	30055206	
EE	JD Irving Ltd.	150714	
FF	Chris Fitz	30011175	
GG	John Cushnie	150615	verbal
HH	David Oxley	30047542	
II	David Oxley	151365	
JJ	Paul Orser	150631	Verbal
KK	JD Irving Ltd.	30055214	

LL	Judith Anderson	150771	
MM	Edgar Anderson	150755	
NN	JD Irving	30055180	
OO	John Cushnie	30038962	verbal

Waterford Escarpment

<u>Property</u>	<u>Owner</u>	<u>PID</u>	<u>Area</u>	<u>Protection Status</u>
A	Earl Cunningham	30025779	69 H	verbal
B	(Bob) Kenneth Shannon	151357	59 H	Contacted
C	Bartholomew Yerxa	150235	36 H	verbal
D	(Bob) Kenneth Shannon	30125280	62 H	Contacted
E	Kenneth DeForest	149955	42 H	
F	Everett Hamilton	485235	20 H	(awaiting response)
G	Kate Ward	30127997	17 H	verbal
H	Earl Cunningham	30159479	19 H	verbal

Cedar Camp (Bear Cave) Cliffs and Hardwood Forest

<u>Property</u>	<u>Owner</u>	<u>PID</u>	<u>Area</u>	<u>Protection Status</u>
A	Doreen Shippee	150904	79 H	Donation to NCC
B	Stuart Taylor	151167	156 H	(awaiting response)
C	Emerson Fanjoy	151142	53 H	(awaiting response)

Morgan Hill Tolerant Hardood Stand

<u>Property</u>	<u>Owner</u>	<u>PID</u>	<u>Area</u>	<u>Protected Status</u>
A	Everett Folkins	95109		
B				
C	Folkins Steen Rd	30155782		

Appendix 8

 **New
Nouveau Brunswick**

John Foley
Samantha Hines
Canadian Forest Service
Hugh John Flemming Forestry Complex
Fredericton, New Brunswick

March 26, 1999

Dear John and Samantha,

Please find below a summary of my in-kind contribution to the woodlot conservation program.

<u>Item</u>	<u>In-kind \$</u>
Presentation on the ecosystems and forest types of NB at the Conservation Mgmt. Course at SNB	900
Review of the Conservation Stewardship Manual and conservation management plans	300
Teaching about soils/site/trees on the conservation management field course	600

Total \$1800.00

Congratulations for doing a great job with introducing conservation management to the woodlot staff. I look forward to working with again this year.

Sincerely,



Bruce Matson, R.P.F.
Extension Forester
Forest Extension Service
New Brunswick Dept. of Natural Resources and Energy
Box 150, Hampton NB, E0G 1Z0
506-832-6171; fax 506-832-6029
Email: bematson@gov.nb.ca
<http://www.gov.nb.ca/dnre/fes/index.htm>



S.N.B. WOOD CO-OPERATIVE LTD.

13 DHURYS COVE ROAD P.O. BOX 4473 SUSSEX, N.B. E4E 5L6
PHONE (506) 433-9860 FAX (506) 433-3623 EMAIL: snb@nbnet.nb.ca

Wood Producers Working Together to Help Themselves at Woodlot Management & Marketing Forest Products

March 29, 1999

Samantha Hines
Canadian Forest Service
Atlantic Forestry Centre
Natural Resources Canada
P.O. Box 6000
Fredericton, N.B.
E3B 5P7

Dear Samantha:

I wish to confirm that the S.N.B. Wood Co-operative Ltd. has provided an in-kind contribution to the 1998-99 S.N.B. Woodlot Owners Conservation Stewardship Project of \$1,800, in the form of technical staff time in the field.

Thank-you for the opportunity for our staff to be a part of this project.

Yours truly,

Brian Belyea
Sustainable Forest Management
Department Manager

BB/cm



May 29, 1997

Wildlife Habitat Canada
7 Hinton Avenue North
Suite 200
Ottawa, ON
K1Y 4P1

Attention: Jamie Fortune, Program Manager

Dear Mr. Fortune,

I understand that John Foley has recently submitted a proposal to you in relation to the Southern New Brunswick Forest Conservation Stewardship Project. This letter is sent to confirm that the New Brunswick Department of Natural Resources and Energy supports this project and is prepared to provide Mr. Foley with access to resource inventory information pertaining to the project.

Sincerely,

Pam Breau
Assistant Deputy Minister
Corporate Services

jld/fortune.let
cc: John Foley

P.O. Box 6000
Fredericton
New Brunswick
Canada E3B 5H1

Case postale 6000
Fredericton
Nouveau-Brunswick
Canada E3B 5H1



Natural Resources
Canada

Ressources naturelles
Canada

Canadian Forest
Service

Service canadien
des forêts

P.O. Box 4000
Fredericton, N.B.
E3B 5P7

C.P. 4000
Fredericton, N.-B.
E3B 5P7

Your file

Votre référence

Our file

Notre référence

July 28, 1997

Mr. Marc Sheeran
Environment Canada
Action 21
5th Floor, Queen Square
45 Alderney Drive
Dartmouth, Nova Scotia B2Y 2N6

Dear Mr. Lohmes,

I am writing in support of the funding application for the project "Fundy Model Forest Conservation Stewardship" submitted by John Foley. This is a follow-up project to the "FMF Gap Analysis" project which I initiated. I have a strong interest in seeing the stewardship work completed, and particularly, in seeing protection afforded some of the most ecologically valuable sites which were identified by the Gap Analysis. We are not in a position to fund the project directly, but will provide whatever in-kind support is required to make the project work. We are prepared to provide office space and supplies, computer access, transportation, telephone, fax, and several hours per week of my time.

I believe that this is an important project. With increasing pressure on the forest resource in this province, few opportunities remain for protecting the array of the province's natural community types on crown land. Private land stewardship is an increasingly important option for conservation and support and education are vital components in beginning a stewardship program. I believe that this project will significantly increase the probability of successful stewardship for important sites in the Fundy Model Forest.

Sincerely,

Judy Loo
Research Scientist

Crown Lands Branch
Room 250

Natural Resources
and Energy

Ressources naturelles
et Énergie

Hugh John Flemming
Forestry Centre

New
Nouveau  Brunswick

May 8, 1998

Environment Canada
Action 21
5th Floor, Queens Square
45 Alderney Drive
Dartmouth, NS
B2Y 2N6

ATTENTION: Marc Sheeran

Dear Mr. Sheeran:

I understand that John Foley has recently submitted a proposal to you in relation to the Fundy Model Forest Conservation Stewardship Project. This letter is sent to confirm that the New Brunswick Department of Natural Resources and Energy supports this project and is prepared to provide Mr. Foley with access to resource inventory information pertaining to the project.

Sincerely,



Robert Stanton
Manager
Land Ownership Section

RDS/11b
owner\sheeran.doc
cc: John Foley - Forestry Canada ✓

P. O. Box 6000
Fredericton
New Brunswick
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