

DNN

CANADIAN WILDLIFE SERVICE
ATLANTIC REGION
BRIEFING BOOK



Dartmouth Env. Can. Lib./Bib.



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Environment
Canada

Canadian Wildlife
Service

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Service canadien
de la faune

A NATIONAL PROFILE

CANADIAN WILDLIFE SERVICE

The Canadian Wildlife Service (CWS) is responsible for the protection and management of migratory birds through development of regulations, habitat management, and supporting research and surveys. With the provinces and territories, the Service undertakes programs of research and management related to other wildlife where there is a national interest and advises other federal agencies on wildlife matters. CWS participates in international agreements and programs on wildlife conservation.

Administratively, CWS is organized into a Headquarters Office in Hull, Québec, and five regional offices: Atlantic (Sackville, New Brunswick); Québec (Ste-Foy); Ontario (Ottawa); Western and Northern (Edmonton, Alberta); and Pacific and Yukon (Delta, British Columbia).

The Canadian Wildlife Service (CWS) derives its mandate from Acts, Treaties or Conventions, various agreements and national/international obligations; and sectors of DOE priority Integrated Programs which relate to wildlife (e.g. toxic chemicals and LRTAP).

Acts

Canada Migratory Birds Convention Act (1917):

- places sole legislative authority and responsibility with Environment Canada regarding all migratory birds regulations.

Canada Wildlife Act (1973):

- provides enabling authorities with priorities to habitat, National Wildlife Areas and endangered species - all in a national and international context.

Canada Game Export Act (1950s, implemented by province/territory over time):

- created initially at the request of provinces - now proposed to be revised to apply to all wildlife import, export interprovincial transport and to include regulatory control of Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES).

Conventions and Treaties

- Britain/Canada/USA Migratory Birds Convention (1916)
- International Polar Bear Conservation Agreement
- Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species - Flora and Fauna (CITES) (1975)
- Convention for the Preservation of Wetlands of International Importance (RAMSAR) (1971). Canada became signatory in 1981
- Latin American Program - Letters of Arrangement with various Latin American countries
- Whooping Crane Memorandum of Understanding with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (1985)
- International Porcupine Caribou Agreement (under negotiation)

In-Canada Agreements

Twenty-nine in place plus three in the process of negotiation:

- Polar Bear Pass National Wildlife Area
- Last Mountain Lake, Saskatchewan Land Management Agreement
- Yukon Wildlife Conservation Agreement

Client Groups

85% of Canadians express a direct and active interest in/or interaction with wildlife. The wide variety of photographers, hunters, hikers, tourists and recreation industry operators are formally represented by many organizations with the key national ones being the Canadian Nature Federation, Ducks Unlimited, the Canadian Wildlife Federation, Wildlife Habitat Canada, the World Wildlife Fund, and the Nature Conservancy of Canada. The activities of Canadians result in an annual expenditure of \$4.2 billion and creation of 185,000 jobs.

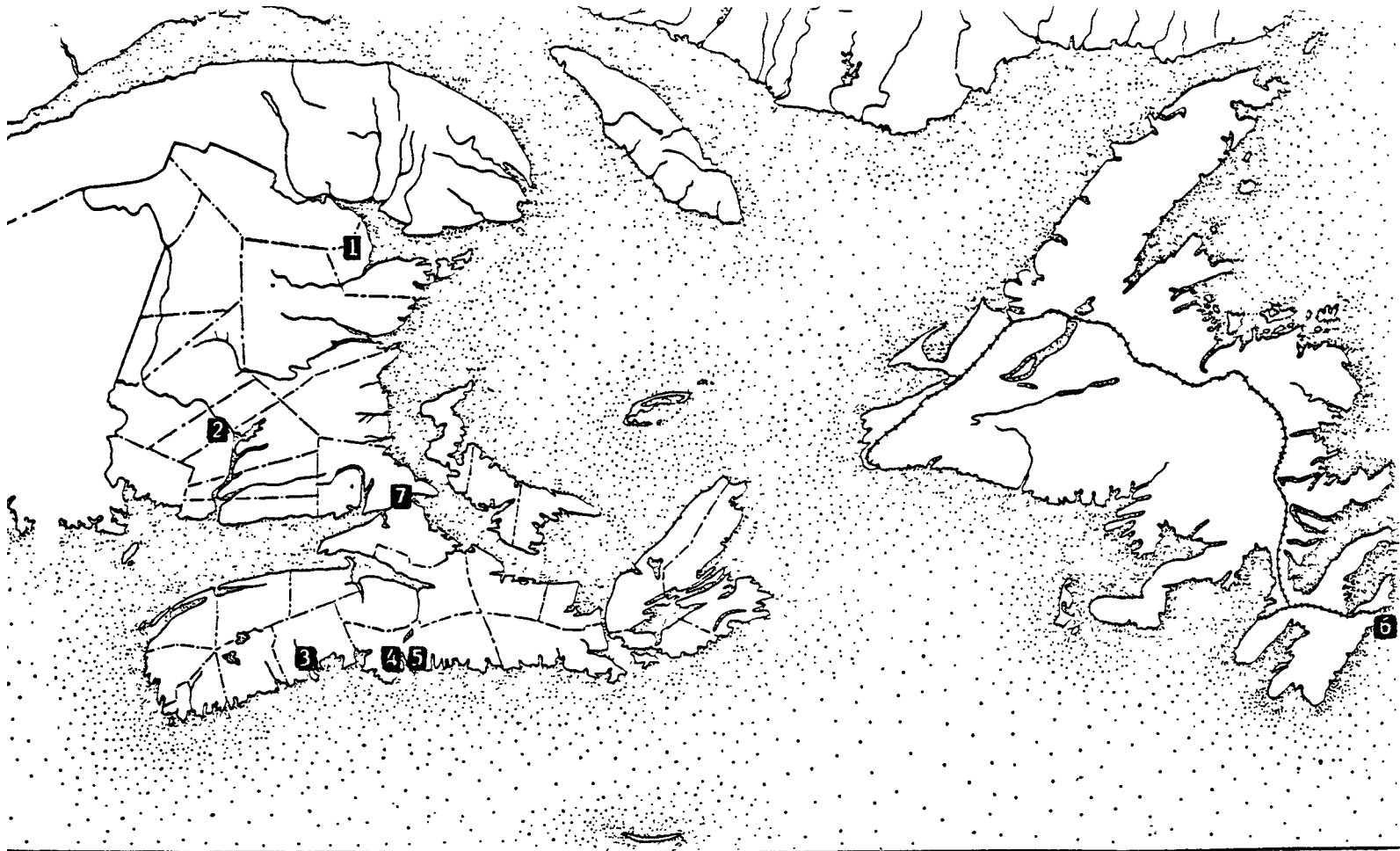
In addition to the above values, the commercial use of wildlife (guiding, trapping, subsistence harvest by native people, Canadian wildlife safari tours, etc.) add significant real values yet to be documented. The Canadian public and organizations expect and demand that the federal government take a lead role in national and international wildlife conservation.

Major National Issues

- * Develop the North American Waterfowl Management Plan (July 1986) and develop implementation plans with provinces by January 1987.
- Complete ratification of the Protocol to amend the Migratory Birds Convention to allow a regulated spring hunt by subsistence users.
- Negotiate an Accord with Alberta outlining respective roles in waterfowl management in the province.
- Negotiate and develop final version of a Wildlife Import/Export and Interprovincial Transport Act.
- Complete the designation of Polar Bear Pass Wildlife Area and of three new sanctuaries (Prince Leopold Island, Cape Searle, and Reid Bay) under the new Memorandum of Understanding with the GNWT.
- Coordinate implementation of DOE responsibilities under the COPE land claim agreement and contribute to negotiations of agreements with other claimant groups, (e.g. Council of Yukon Indians, Tungavik Federation of Nunavut, Dene/Métis, and Montagnais).
- Implement new surveys with the U.S. and Provinces to monitor the declining Black Duck and assess the effects of harvest restrictions on the species.
- Complete the monitoring and baseline studies of Arctic and Atlantic seabird populations.
- Design strategies to deal with an unregulated harvest off Newfoundland.
- Participate in the Long Range Transport of Airborne Pollutants (LRTAP) research and monitoring program and advise department on effect on avian community and ecosystem dynamics.
- Finalize plans to implementation stage, with Humane Trapping Committee, to undertake national and international information and education campaigns.
- Improve capability to evaluate pesticide prior to registration for use.

- Improve regional capability to advise department on the impact of toxics on ecosystem health.
- Advise on the impacts of major development activities on wildlife and ecosystem dynamics (e.g. Atlantic offshore oil and gas development on seabirds; Slave River Hydro project on Whooping Cranes and waterfowl).

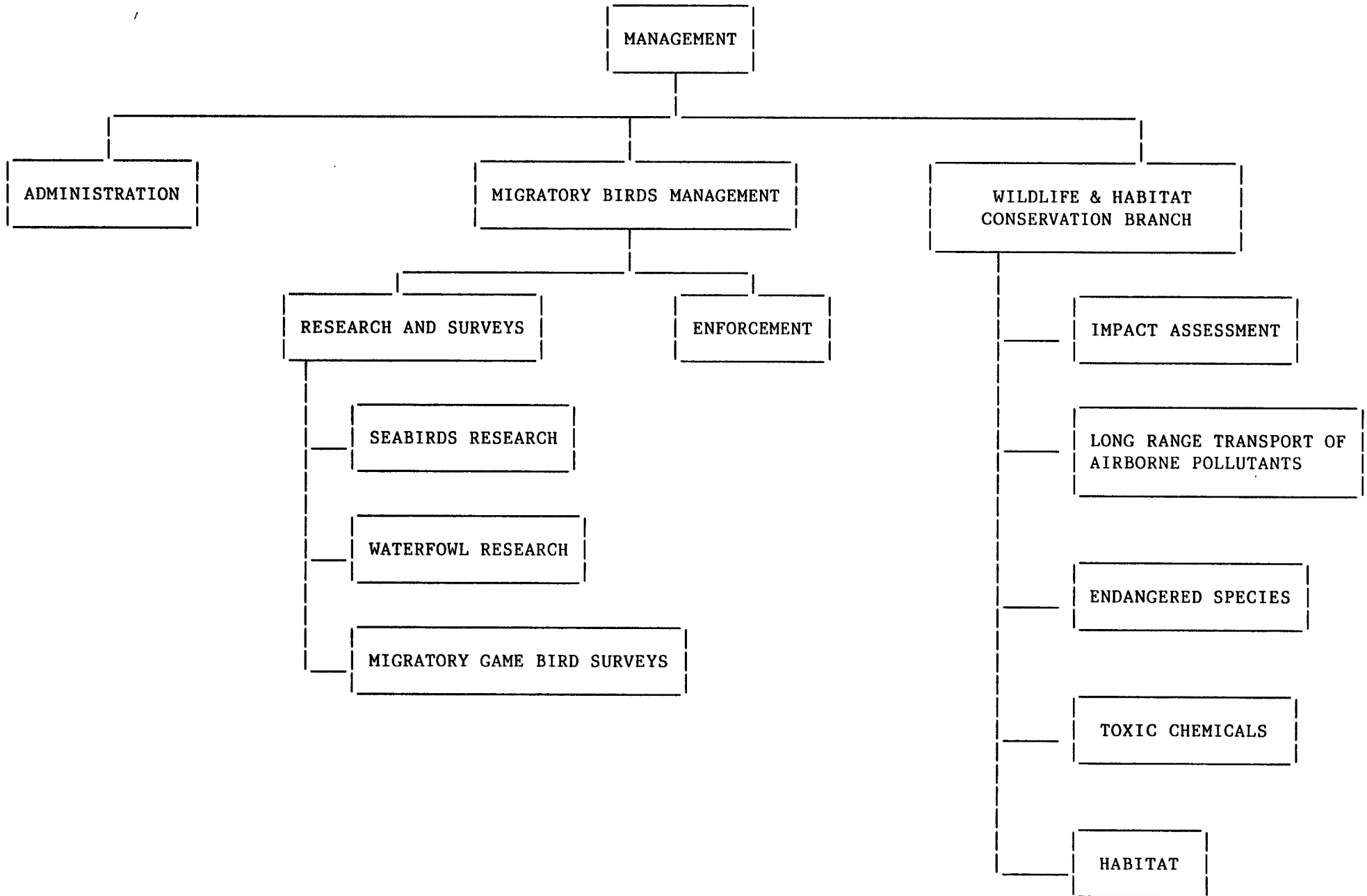
* Pending action by the Minister



Canadian Wildlife Service - Atlantic Region

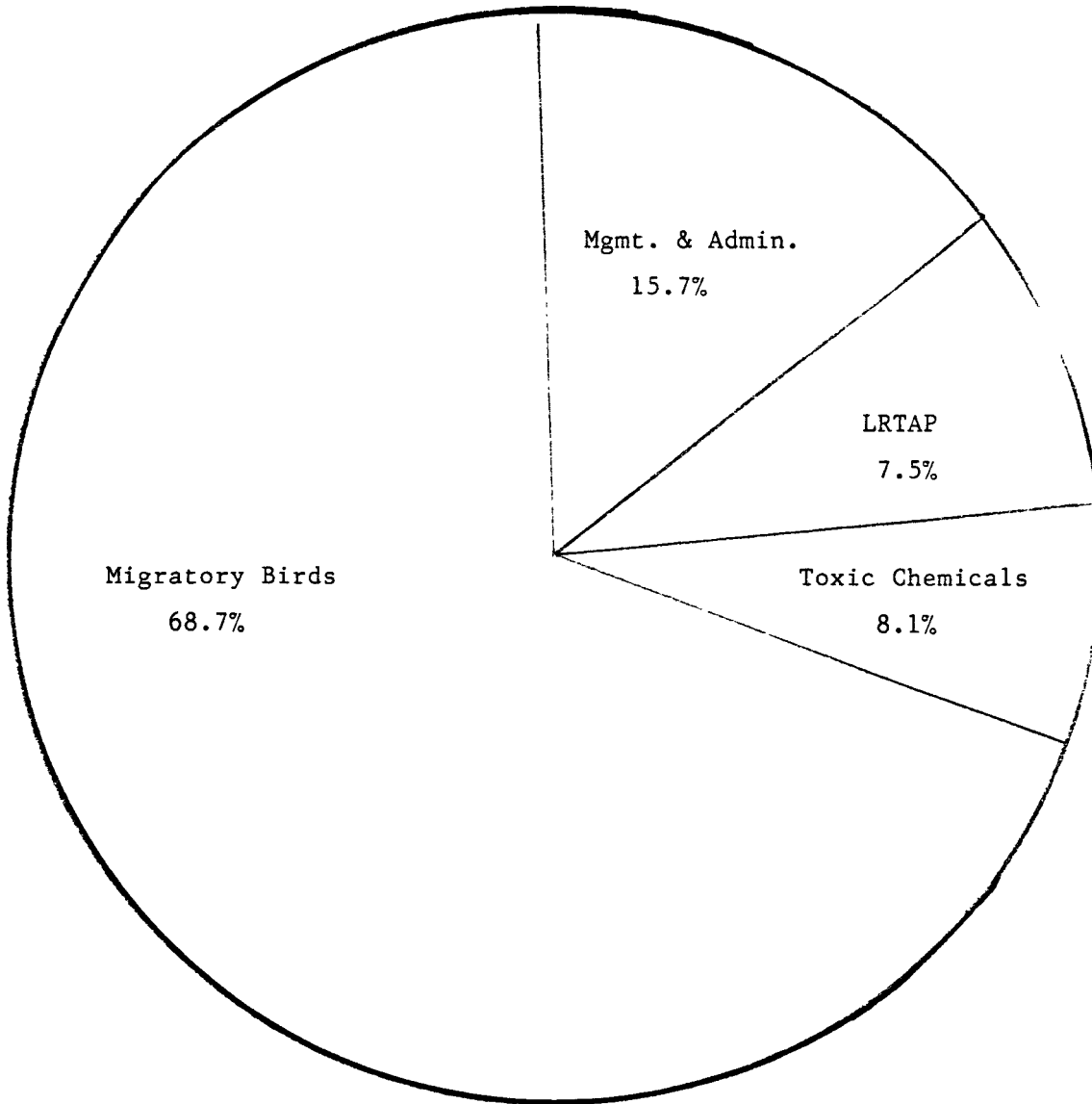
<u>Offices</u>	<u>Person-Years</u>	<u>Staff</u>
1) Beresford	1	19 Scientists and Wildlife Managers
2) Fredericton	3	5 Technicians
3) Bridgewater	1	4 Enforcement Coordinators
4) Halifax	2	8.5 Management & Administration
5) Dartmouth	4*	
6) St. John's	3	
7) Sackville	20.5	
	—	
	34.5	

*Includes recent transfer of E. Hiscock to CWS and reduction of Administrative staff by 1 PY.



BUDGET 1986-87

A-Base



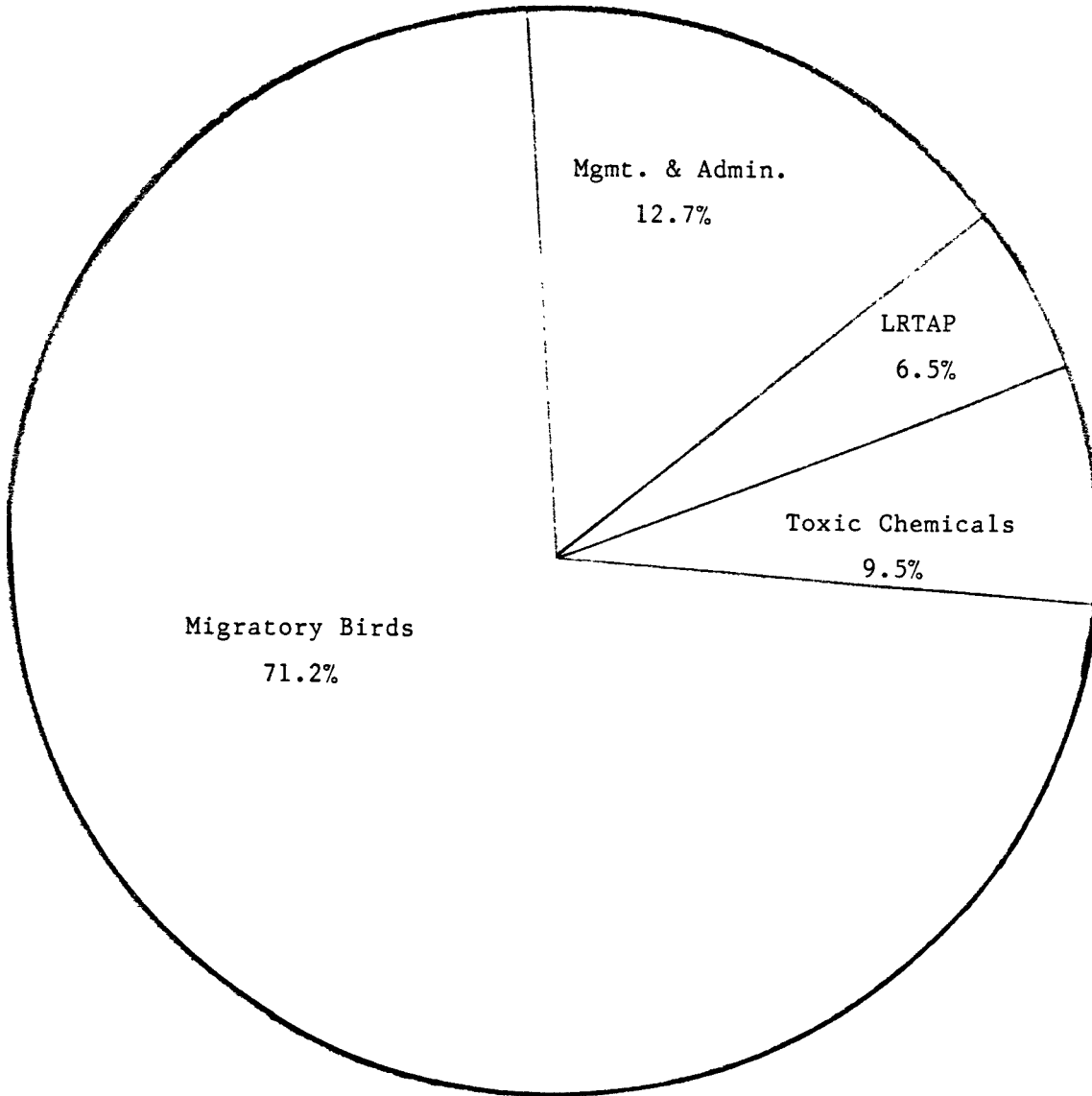
Rounded off to one decimal

Migratory Birds	\$1206.6
Mgmt. & Admin.	\$276.2
LRTAP	\$131.4
Toxic Chemicals	\$141.7

Total	\$1755.9
X Budget	25.6
June 1986	<u>\$1730.3</u>

O&M BUDGET 1986-87

A-Base



Rounded off to one decimal

Migratory Birds	\$309.0
Mgmt. & Admin.	\$55.2
LRTAP	\$28.0
Toxic Chemicals	41.5

Total	\$433.7
X Budget	25.6
30 June 1986	<u>\$408.1</u>

Canadian Wildlife Service - Atlantic Region

Supporting Non A-Base Resources 1986-87

<u>Project</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Source</u>	<u>Status</u>
Acid Rain Studies	\$63,500	CWS-HQ (LRTAP III)	approved
Wetland Mapping	\$42,500	CWS-HQ (Federal Wildlife Responsibilities Fund)	approved
Wetland Mapping, N.B.	\$112,900	Canadian Jobs Strategy Job Development Program (CEIC) (1) Mt. Allison University sponsored \$90,000.00 (2) Maritime Resource Management Service sponsored \$22,900.00	approved
Peregrine Falcon Release	\$6,400	CWS-W&N Region	approved
Impact of oil on seabirds, Nfld.	\$5,000	DG, CPS-Atlantic	approved
Incorporation of aerial survey data to seabird atlas	\$35,000	DG, CPS Atlantic	approved
Evaluation of NATO overflights - Labrador	\$5,000	CPS Atlantic	approved
Breeding Waterfowl Surveys, Nfld.	\$16,000	CWS-HQ	approved
Waterfowl banding to assess survival/mortality	\$56,000	U.S. Flyway Atlantic Council	approved
Eider Research (Bay of Fundy)	\$7,500 \$4,000	Baseline Studies Univ. of Western Ontario	approved approved
Migratory Birds Management (various projects)	\$17,204	Challenge '86 (CEIC) Summer Student Program	approved
Review of Toxic Chemical Impacts on Wildlife	\$15,000	DG, CPS Atlantic	approved

<u>Project</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Source</u>	<u>Status</u>
Analysis of Black Duck Data	\$10,000	US Fish & Wildlife Service	requested
Capital Projects	\$35,100	CWS-HQ	approved
Portobello Creek	\$135,000	Wildlife Habitat Canada	approved
Latin American Program - 2 projects	\$8,100	CWS-HQ	approved
Eric Hiscock	\$10,000	DG, CPS Atlantic	approved
		Total Approved	\$535,100

CWS Atlantic Region - 1986-87

Issues and Initiatives

Migratory Birds Conservation

- * Regulate the harvest of murres and eiders off Newfoundland to arrest population declines

Approach:

- public information
- improved survey estimates of populations and harvest
- develop necessary policy and legislative/regulatory instruments
- provide protective status for key areas
- continue cooperative approach with Newfoundland governments

- * Protect areas of national significance in Atlantic Canada to migratory birds

Approach:

- work cooperatively with Habitat Canada and provinces to protect approximately ten additional sites in the Atlantic Region
- develop habitat protection strategy for important coastal sites in Newfoundland and Labrador
- manage existing NWAs and sanctuaries

- * Protect wetlands in the Maritimes

Approach:

- with provinces map and rate the important wetlands and provide to regional planning offices
- negotiate with provinces and other federal departments to designate most important wetlands for controlled development

- * Protect intertidal mudflats of the Bay of Fundy important to shorebirds

Approach:

- complete documentation
- strategic acquisitions, e.g. Mary's Point
- RAMSAR designation
- designation of sites and International Sister Reserves for shorebirds
- impact assessment

* Protect seabirds in anticipation of offshore oil developments

- Approach:
- extensive research and surveys on impact of oil spills and other human activities on seabirds
 - establishing baseline data on colony size and periodic monitoring
 - develop atlas of pelagic distribution of seabirds
 - provide advice in planning stages
 - environmental impact hearings

* Management of hunted species

- Approach:
- establish surveys to improve estimates of common waterfowl species
 - undertake special Black Duck studies
 - improve woodcock surveys
 - increase cooperative enforcement efforts with provinces, RCMP, and sister federal agencies
 - develop, with provinces and other interested parties, Waterfowl Management Action Plans

* Protect and rehabilitate endangered and other vulnerable species

- Approach:
- develop a regional recovery plan for Piping Plovers with all governments and interested NGOs
 - encourage protection of beaches from human disturbance
 - reintroduce Peregrine Falcons to upper Bay of Fundy
 - rehabilitate Newfoundland eider populations
 - develop status report for eastern Harlequin Duck
 - develop management strategy for vulnerable tern populations including endangered Roseate Tern

* Develop inter-governmental agreements to facilitate cooperation

- Approach:
- pursue federal-provincial agreements with New Brunswick and Nova Scotia
 - develop federal-provincial mechanisms for interacting with Wildlife Habitat Canada
 - pursue agreements with France and Denmark for management of migratory birds, i.e. re St. Pierre et Miquelon, Greenland

- * Minimize the negative impacts on wildlife from the use of pesticides to control forest pests

Approach: - experimentally monitor the impact on wildlife of pesticides proposed for registration
- provide advice to Agriculture Canada, the provinces, and industry

- * Monitor persistent toxic chemicals in the environment

Approach: - once every four years sample seabird populations
- spot checks and other surveys
- improve monitoring capability
- survey of toxic chemical impacts on wildlife
- improved coordination with C&P sister agencies

- * Assess the impact of acid rain on the wildlife and the ecosystem

Approach: - participate in DOE multi-disciplinary study on the Kejimikujik Watershed to provide information and effects on the biota
- impacts of acid rain on Black Duck populations
- acid rain/nutrient interactions

- * Enforce hunting and sanctuary regulations

Approach: - identifying chronic or acute problem areas (e.g. Acadian Peninsula, N.B.; Port Joli and Port Hebert Sanctuaries)
- attempting to get cooperation of RCMP and provincial agents for enforcement
- organizing and participating in patrols
- regulating access to Machias Seal Island Sanctuary and monitoring breeding bird populations

- * Control the impact of expanding gull populations on people and other bird species

Approach: - develop a gull management strategy
- surveys to confirm population status and trends
- carefully monitor impacts of gulls on other species and man
- public consultations and communications
- pilot programs to assess effectiveness of various control techniques

