

Netawek Ikjikum

Voice of the Ocean

Quarterly Newsletter of the Maritime Aboriginal Aquatic Resources Secretariate

Vol. 5 Issue 2, December 2009

Media Training Workshop

Brett Bancroft Communications Data Information Librarian and Franz Kesick Nova Scotia Aquaculture Marketing Development Officer attended a Media Training Workshop held at the Nova Scotia Agricultural College in Bible Hill, Nova Scotia. The workshop was sponsored by the Nova Scotia Environmental Network (NSEN), with funding from Mountain Equipment COOP.



Left – Tamara Lorincz,
Right – Elizabeth Goldenshtein

The goal of the workshop was to familiarize the participants with the various functions and types of media. It also gave the participants basic skills to assist in advancing education, publicity and advocacy goals of our organizations. The workshop also provided opportunities to learn the various techniques in media communications and the proper way of writing press releases, communiqués and advisories as well as preparing media kits. The workshop also covered aspects of the new media, such as social web sites and instant communications via the world wide web around the world.

The presenters were Elizabeth Goldenshtein, an experienced media professional, Stephanis Nadalin who has years of experience as a communications expert, Tamara Lorincz, Executive Director of the NSEN and Sam Juru, Coordinator of Caucus and Programs for the NSEN.

The Lobster Sustainability Measures

By MAARS PEI AMDO Naomi Crane

In July 2009, Minister Gail Shea announced \$65 million toward the wounded Lobster Industry as a reaction to falling prices in Atlantic Canada's most lucrative fishery.

This \$65 million announcement has a two part implementation plan. Part one is the *Short Term Transitional Measures Plan* which utilizes \$15 million to offer each lobster license holder a Transitional Contribution to help offset the short term loss of profits. This applies to all lobster license holders who have earned income in the 2008 and 2009 lobster seasons. It only applies to those license holders who received less than \$50,000 in the 2009 lobster season and can show they are at least 75% dependant on the lobster industry. License holders also have to show a 25% decrease in revenues from 2008 – 2009 lobster fishing seasons to obtain the maximum allowable payment of \$5,000. All payments are taxable. DFO estimates there will be 3,000 license holders who will be eligible for the payment.

These same criteria apply to Communal Commercial license holders; however, the payments will be made to the Community organization instead of the individual. An application can be entered for each license the Communal Fishery holds. It will be up to the Community Organization on how the payment or payments are disbursed. Payments will be issued by Service Canada. The application process has now begun and the deadline for all applicants will be January 31st, 2010.

Part two of the Sustainability Measures is the *Long Term Lobster Sustainability Measures*. Its main purpose is to assist the lobster industry by improving sustainability in two areas, conservation and the restructuring of fleets. This is intended for all license holders, Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal. The \$50 million is seed dollars or start up dollars only. It will cover industry developed Lobster Fishing Areas (LFA) wide conservation measures.

LFAs must meet or exceed the DFO minimum requirements (referred to as The *Matrix*), in order to apply for funding under part 2. LFAs if submitting a proposal to DFO, must unanimously agree on an LFA wide proposal before submitting individual proposals. All proposals must meet or exceed the following *Matrix* components:

- Egg Production – To raise the size of mature female lobsters from 70mm to 72mm, and to have a size of maturity at 50%, as opposed to the 35% or 70mm, which is currently being fished. Or develop and implement a Precautionary Approach framework
- Reliable Data – to introduce and implement the use of an electronic data collection tool to provide reliable catch and effort information.
- Ecosystem Impact - Reduce “ghost” fishing and entanglements, and record bycatch

For more information on the Lobster sustainability measures please visit the DFO's website at <http://www.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/fm-gp/peches-fisheries/fish-ren-peche/lobster-homard/index-eng.html>

Maritime Terrorism and Piracy

By MAARS NS AMDO Franz Kesick

Franz Kesick NS AMDO attended a seminar at the Kenneth C. Rowe Management Building at Dalhousie University on “Pakistan’s Role in Combating Maritime Terrorism and Piracy throughout the Arabian Sea.”

Vice Admiral (Ret.) Mohammad Haroon, Rector of Bahria University in Pakistan, was the guest speaker. Vice Admiral Haroon is retired from the Pakistan Navy after a very lengthy and distinguished career.

Piracy and Terrorism is prevalent throughout the Arabian Sea and most active near the Somalia Coast of North East Africa. The Arabian Sea is bordered by India, Yemen, Oman, Iran, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, United Arab Emirates, the Maldives and Somalia. Approximately one half of the value of the world’s trade is shipped through the Arabian Sea. Pakistan has no deep-sea fishing whatsoever from their country. Most activities in regards to fishing resources are in the processing sector. As well, there are no minerals being extracted from the sea except for common salt.



Vice Admiral (R) Mohammad Haroon Rector of Bahria University



Gwadar Port in the south-western part of Pakistan is a deep, warm water port that has been built by the Chinese. It first opened in 2007 and became operational in 2008 with the first ship arriving from Canada with a cargo of wheat. This port has the potential to become a major hub in the Arabian Sea; however, tensions between the various states are holding back any type of economic advancement. Another source of conflict in the Arabian Sea is the terrorism and piracy taking place near Africa.

Pirates from Somalia began attacking International Ships during the Somali Civil War in the early 1990s, which continues to this day.

The United Nations Security Council adopted Resolution 1838 on October 5, 2008 calling on Nations that have vessels operating in the immediate area to apply force in an attempt to stop the terrorism and piracy.

Many countries responded to these acts of piracy by deploying ships along the coast in an attempt to protect International Shipping routes. Pakistan has played a major role in the Coalition Maritime Campaign Plan (CMCP) Task Forces (TF) 150 and 151 by twice commanding TF 150 and has been invited back this year. Pakistan’s Navy is in the process of acquiring new F-22P Frigates, P3C Aircraft, Multi-Role Tactical Platforms (MRTP-15) and Hovercrafts to assist in their vital role in Terrorism and Piracy. Pakistan, as a Regional State, accepts their responsibility to make their area of the Arabian Sea safe, secure and free of harassment to International Shipping.

We need to Act NOW

By IKANAWTIKET volunteer Jeffery Stevens

As a volunteer for IKANAWTIKET, I have attended a number of meetings related to species at risk, Indigenous Knowledge, and the environment. For me, the message is the same - **we need to get involved**. I am involved in a committee; others are involved in educating about how to respect Mother Earth, leading by example, doing environmental work, or publicly voicing their concerns to leaders in our communities, government, and industry. There are so many ways to be involved; I don't have the space to list them all here.

Many people ask me where to begin. For me, it was when I went fishing. Don't just look for the fish, but look at how the river is doing. Has any one dumped trash in it? Check to see how healthy Mother Earth is really. We have a knowledge equally as important as any science, because a lot of us have been doing the same thing all of our lives. Our fathers have taken us to where their fathers have taken them. Our Indigenous Knowledge has been passed down for many generations and in that there are many important points to consider. This Indigenous Knowledge has been passed on, because it is important for the plants and animals, including us. But the knowledge is only good if we are able to learn from it and test it with our own experiences. We must act now to preserve our knowledge and share that, for the sake of the species.

I have had the privilege to be a part of a government committee with many stakeholders and see how the red tape can slow down or keep important things from happening. All of the people on the committee have the best intentions at heart, but often their hands are tied. They are allowed to write a strategy and a set of recovery plans to protect a species, however, because they have to go through the chain of command, it can take years to see any actions. The reason for delay is there are only a few dedicated people doing all the work. Also, I think there isn't the pressing support from some higher levels of government, where species at risk is seen as not as important as some other issues.

I believe as an Aboriginal person that we need to help Canadians and show them that we are people who understand Mother Earth. We have an inherent knowledge of the Earth and its species. We are a vital part of Canadian society and we have to promote and share our knowledge and worldview with Canadians to have respect for Mother Earth. There are many movements taking place now; and I do believe that now is the chance for us to stand up and take charge for Mother Earth.

There are many species that have already been listed as being at risk in our life time. Even if you are only 10 years old, hundreds of species have gone extinct since you were born. We, as Aboriginal People, need to take charge. We need to look at what is happening and take action before it is too late. Who would have thought back in the thirties that there wouldn't be any moose hunting on the main land of Nova Scotia!

I watched a show on CBC on tiger preservation. They had put forth a notion that to give the tiger a chance they needed to give it green areas where tigers traditionally lived before it was too late. This is the most basic necessity – a place to live, undisturbed, with plentiful food, clean water, and strong

shelter. But in Nova Scotia, we all live close to other animals. We also use the land. As a first step, we need to define a species' critical habitat and then we need to all sit down and figure out how we can co-exist in that critical habitat.

Most of us have elders and their knowledge of our environment is important for us to learn now, so we can apply it to today's crisis and pass on the information to our children. If we don't, then our children will be left without the knowledge to survive. All of us see Mother Earth in our own way and many have knowledge that needs to be shared.

Many government policies and plans are being written today to set the way for how Canadians will deal with species at risk. The future of these species will depend on how well we understand our environment and how committed we are to respecting Mother Earth.

Hopefully with these plans we will be able to move more quickly. But we need people to be involved. In order to help write a good plan, I need to know what will work for people and what won't and what is a better way or a new way. To do that, I need to hear from my community: what interests them, what their concerns are, and learn their knowledge and ideas. I cannot do this alone, nor can our small committee. We all need to ACT now.

The Atlantic Whitefish Recovery Team



Back Row left to right: Ian Marshall, Rob MacIntosh, Joni Henderson, John Gilhen, John Whitelaw, Jean-Marc Nicolas, Rod Bradford, Kim Robichaud-LeBloanc, Tim Hiltz, David Longard, Brooke Nodding, Greg Stevens and Darrell Comeau. **Front Row** left to right: Sherisse McWilliam-Hughes (guest), Judith Smits (guest), Jill Comolli, Thomas Wheaton, Chris Sperry and Jeffery Stevens

Jeffery Stevens is an IKANAWTIKET volunteer in Lunenburg County, Nova Scotia. He works in forestry and is an active member of Native Council of Nova Scotia, Zone 5. He is also a member of the Atlantic Whitefish Recovery Team, dedicated to saving this endangered species from the brink of extinction. Jeffery Stevens can be reached via email at the.stevens@ns.sympatico.ca.

Smallmouth Bass in Miramichi Lake

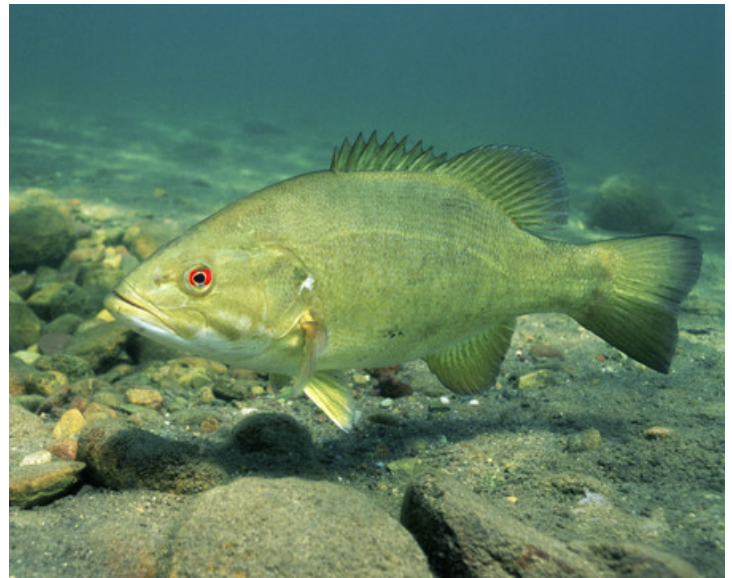
By MAARS NB AMDO Barry LaBillois

In the fall of 2008, it was reported that a Smallmouth Bass had been caught in Miramichi Lake. Smallmouth Bass are not native to the Maritime Provinces and are considered to be invasive species in the Miramich river watershed. It appears that the Smallmouth Bass had been illegally introduced to the lake.



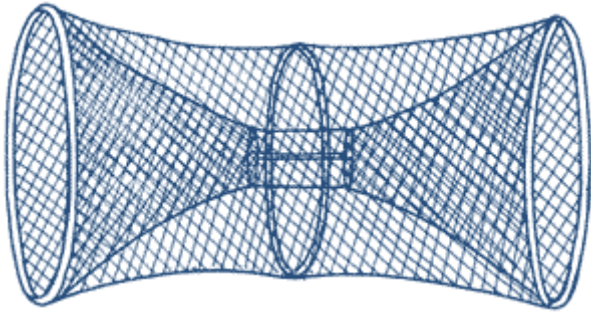
Sampling by the New Brunswick Department of Natural Resources and the University of New Brunswick verified that Smallmouth Bass were present in the lake. A counting fence barrier, (above) with fine meshed nets, was installed at Miramichi Lake to prevent Smallmouth Bass from escaping into the Southwest Miramichi River via Lake Brook. In all, 6 young-of-year bass had been removed from the lake during 2008.

In January 2009, DFO held a science meeting to assess the risk that Smallmouth Bass pose to Atlantic Salmon in the Miramichi watershed. It was determined that Smallmouth Bass pose a significant risk in Miramichi lake and a moderate risk to the Southwest Miramichi River system.



In 2008 a mitigation committee recommended that a Smallmouth Bass management program be developed which would encompass four phases: precautionary containment, a detailed assessment of distribution, control or eradication efforts and post-treatment monitoring. This year a number of initiatives were under taken to contain Smallmouth Bass.

On Lake Brook, two barrier fences were installed, the first being at the outlet of Miramichi Lake and the other downstream 500m above where the brook flows into the Southwest Miramichi River. A rotary screw trap was placed immediately downstream from the lower barrier as a security in the event the lower fence was breached by high water. Electro fishing was done on May 24 to remove any Smallmouth bass from the brook. The barriers are now removed due to ice formation.



On Miramichi Lake, a fyke net (above) was installed near the eastern shore and another located on the western side, near one of the larger tributaries. In August a weekly gill netting program began on Miramichi Lake to remove Smallmouth Bass.

During the 2009 season, 64 Smallmouth Bass in total were found in Miramichi Lake ranging in age from 0 to 4 years. Most of the search effort was conducted by the Miramichi Watershed Management Committee, Miramichi Salmon Association and New Brunswick Department of Natural Resources.

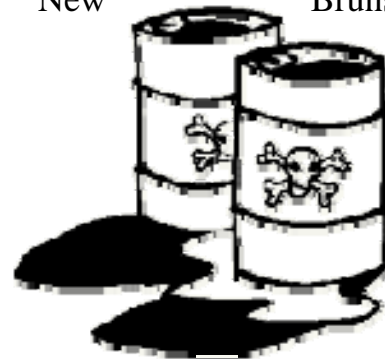


Four age classes of Smallmouth Bass were captured in Miramichi Lake in 2009, which indicates that Smallmouth Bass have spawned in Miramichi Lake in at least three of the past

four years. However, no Smallmouth Bass nests have been found in Miramichi Lake. Smallmouth Bass appears to be throughout the lake as juveniles and were found on the western side of the lake in 2008, and on the southern side of the lake in 2009.

The next phase of the project over the next three years is to remove Smallmouth Bass from Miramichi Lake by reducing the abundance, eliminating potential spawners, and ensuring that no successful reproduction occurs. This will be done by using multiple physical measures, including containment and intensive fishing efforts using multiple types of gear over the entire open water season, and biological method by removal of males from spawning nests.

Another method that has been discussed is the use of rotenone to kill the Smallmouth Bass. This has been used in the past in New Brunswick on Despres Lake to eliminate Chain Pickerel. This would be a costly undertaking and some believe it will not eliminate the Smallmouth Bass all together. Furthermore, rotenone is not authorized to be used anymore in New Brunswick.





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An IKANAWTIKET learning initiative
for pre-registered youth

**Due to the H1N1 Flu Pandemic we have
postponed Youth ARISES 2009 to**

**March 14-18, 2010
Cornwallis, Nova Scotia**

**Species at Risk Act Process
“Beyond the Textbook”**

Theme 1 – COSEWIC Species & Habitat Assessment

Theme 2 – Consultation with Aboriginal People

Theme 3 – Socio-Economic Impact Analysis

Theme 4 – Regulatory Impact Analysis Statement/Gazetting Decision

Theme 5 – Developing Species Recovery Strategies

Theme 6 – Implementing Action Plans

Plus field trips to learn about the Bay of Fundy natural environment and Mi’Kmaq/early French history

If you are a Youth involved with one of the Native Councils and have not yet registered for ARISES 2009 please contact:

for youth in New Brunswick, Barry LaBillois 506-458-8422

for youth in Prince Edward Island, Naomi Crane 902-892-5314 ext 236

for youth in Nova Scotia, Franz Kesick 902-895-2982



Seasons Greetings From the staff of the
Maritime Aboriginal Peoples Council and the
Maritime Aboriginal Aquatic Resources Secretariate



Canadian Coast Guard rescues tangled leatherback turtle off the coast of Inverness

By Sarah Metherall, Junieur Communications Officer with DFO

Crew from the Canadian Coast Guard ship CCGS Point Caveau got a surprise when they set out to free what they thought was a seal tangled in a couple of buoys in late October.

What they found was a leatherback turtle, estimated to be around 1,000 pounds.



Fisheries and Oceans Canada (DFO) was called after a local man reported seeing buoys bobbing up and down near Inverness beach. DFO then contacted a nearby CCG patrol boat to go and investigate. When the CCG arrived on the scene they discovered the turtle's right front flipper was caught in the rope.

Within ten minutes, Capt. Bill Hardy of Sydney had cut the turtle free. The animal appeared in good health and quickly swam away.

Mike James, a biologist with DFO, says the turtle was likely part of a group of nearby turtles seen migrating south.

The leatherback turtle is listed as an endangered species under Canada's *Species at Risk Act (SARA)*. They can be found all over the world including the Pacific and Indian Ocean. These turtles are unique in that the leatherbacks we see today have remained virtually unchanged for 100 million years.



The three Canadian Coast Guard officers are from left: Bill Hardy (Captain), Sandy Dupont (leading seaman) and Dave Saulnier (engineer)

Treaty Rights Presentations

By PEI AMDO Naomi Crane

PEI AMDO Naomi Crane, Kelewat'l Commissioner Manager Jordan Crane and Aboriginal Liason Carter Russell, presented a public information session on Aboriginal and Treaty Rights in regards to the Food, Social and Ceremonial fishery conducted by the Native Council of Prince Edward Island Kelewat'l Commission.

The first of the three meetings was held in Panmure Island in which four non native fishermen showed up from the area. The non native fishermen expressed their opposition to the NCPEI FSC fishery for the annual NCPEI Pow Wow. One fisherman felt that the only way to resolve the problem was for NCPEI to not fish in that area. However, the group realized that there would be opposition from non native fishermen regardless of the area that NCPEI chose to fish in.



President and Chief of NCPEI, Jamie Gallant, giving introductions

The second session for the presentation was held at the NCPEI's office in Charlottetown. Many NCPEI members attended the presentation. NCPEI members asked questions about the FSC fishery and learned how to acquire a designation card to fish under the FSC fishery.



ACCFE, Jordan Crane speaking on the Kelewat'l Commission Annual AGA

The final information session took place in Tyne Valley. At this session, Francis Morrissey, Board of Director of the Prince Edward Island Fishermen's Association, stated that he did not realize there were NCPEI members participating in the FSC lobster fishery in his area.

Although few people from the public showed up for the information sessions, it was still a huge success, as to the information shared. NCPEI will now be holding the session for those NCPEI members who will be participating in the Food, Social and Ceremonial fisheries. The information session was also presented to the Youth at their Annual General Assembly.



PEI AMDO Naomi Crane presenting a slideshow on Treaty and Aboriginal Rights

Concerned about Dogfish – try Rock Salmon instead

By IKANAWTIKET Joshua McNeely

The first question my wife asks when we sit down at a restaurant or stop by the fish counter at the grocery store is, “What about this fish, can I eat that?” So there we are, holding up the line, while I dig through my wallet to find my trusty SeaChoice Pocket Guide to the fish we like to eat. Is Rock Salmon on their list of endangered fish?

I scan the list for the thousandth time and I’m still amazed at all the names in the red (avoid) category. Various stocks of Shark, Cod, Tuna, Halibut, Flounder, and even Clams. Many of the fish we ate while growing up are increasingly at risk around the world due to over-fishing and habitat destruction. There are some positive steps happening though. News stories here and there of groups of fishermen trying to conserve a particular commercial stock or using a less harmful gear type. I’ve come to learn that there is a huge difference between a dragged oyster, a farmed oyster, and an oyster fished by individual divers. Through SeaChoice in Canada, and others like Seafood Watch in the USA, information is much more available to consumers, at the point-of-sale, about which fish stocks are threatened and which are sustainably harvested. Information is readily available through pocket guides, websites, and even up-to-date regional electronic guides sent directly to your mobile phone.

For example, I buy salmon often, but I am conscious that there are concerns with depleted wild Atlantic Salmon stocks. Also, farmed Atlantic Salmon can have significant environmental impacts, especially on wild Pacific Salmon stocks when they are farmed in B.C. My pocket guide says that I should avoid farmed Atlantic Salmon and that bottom long-lined halibut is a better choice. Better still, according to the guide, is harpooned swordfish. With that kind of basic information at my fingertips, I can make a more informed **choice** about which fish I pick off the menu and which fishing practices I support.

I’m not familiar with Rock Salmon though and it is not in my pocket guide. I tell myself that in today’s world market it must be some exotic form of Salmon. I’ve never seen it on an endangered species list, so I tell myself that it must be okay to eat?

But there is a marketing game at play also. To wet our appetites for some less savoury fish, marketers can, and often do, change a fish’s name. Until recently, fishermen would never have dreamed that someone would want to eat ‘trash fish’ with traditional names like Slimehead or Toothfish. Not a name easily sold on the menu of a fancy restaurant.

Look at the Headfish on the right. It’s all head! The only edible part is the small tail. But with the demise of other fish stocks, some fishermen are now targeting Headfish.



“Sir and Madam, may I suggest the chef’s special tonight...Headfish in a nice white wine sauce?”

Now, that little tail may be tasty, but I'm definitely not going to waste 80% of a fish, just to eat a small chunk of its tail. And with a name like Headfish, I'd probably pass anyway and choose the farmed Arctic Char instead. But when it's all filleted up on my plate, you could say it was anything exotic; who am I to know. You could even call it a Monkfish – a solemn, good-for-you sounding fish – and I would probably try it.

And that is exactly what some fish marketers have done – they have renamed the Headfish. In the market, it is now called the Monkfish. Being the eco-conscious person I am, I know that local Headfish are threatened.... but, I don't know anything about the 'exotic' sounding Monkfish. But Monkfish is Headfish, just with a more palatable name.

Chilean Sea Bass, Orange Roughy, Northern Red Snapper, Rock Salmon; they all sound good... and more importantly, I don't recall any one of them being on a threatened species list anywhere.

But look up Toothfish, Slimehead, Rockfish, and Dogfish shark and red lights go up all over the place.



Toothfish - Vulnerable¹



Slime Head - Vulnerable¹



**Alias – Chilean Sea Bass with
mashed potatoes \$19.99**



**Alias – Orange Roughy
with beans \$14.99**



Rockfish - Vulnerable¹



Dogfish Shark - Vulnerable²



**Alias – Northern Red Snapper
with drawn butter \$24.99**



**Alias – Rock Salmon deep fried to
perfection \$9.99**

Rankings based on ¹ Marine Conservation Society or ² International Union for the Conservation of Nature

With these tasty sounding names, demand for these lesser known fish jumped exponentially over the last few decades and those fish stocks were quickly depleted. Many people would gladly switch to more sustainable fish stocks, but these new tasty names often don't appear on threatened species lists, only their traditional or scientific names.

And with Rock Salmon popping up on menus all over the place, it gives a false impression that salmon stocks are doing better. But Rock Salmon isn't a salmon at all. It's not even a true fish; it's a shark. They would never be able to sell 'shark' to today's eco-conscious consumer. And the common name 'Dogfish' doesn't look good on a menu either. So to market the remainder of this depleted resource, some have renamed the Dogfish Shark as the 'exotic' Rock Salmon.

SeaChoice (www.seachoice.org) tries to stay on top of things, but the names are changing frequently and that doesn't even include local names or made-up restaurant menu names. My pocket guide was probably out of date before it was printed.

Being an eco-conscious consumer is hard enough. I call "FOUL" when fish marketers are allowed to change the name of a fish; which further complicates my ability to make an informed choice.

In Canada, the Canadian Food Inspection Agency (CFIA) is responsible for regulating the acceptable names for any commercially sold fish in Canada. Regulations state that market names must be based on scientific reasons and not be "misleading, deceptive, or false" and that all fish must be accurately labelled.

However, there are several recent examples that the CFIA has not been enforcing the fish naming and labelling regulations well. A recent investigative report at the University of Guelph Biodiversity Institute of Ontario found hundreds of examples across Canada where marketed fish were mislabelled at fish markets, supermarkets, restaurant menus, and even boxed frozen foods. Though not a scientific study, the sheer number of instances across Canada points to the intent of marketers to rename fish in order to increase sales; leading some to raise concerns about consumer fraud, food safety, and the contribution of Canadian consumers to unwittingly promote unsustainable fisheries. The CFIA has even publicly recognized that many imported fish are not sold under accepted names from the CFIA list of acceptable common names for fish and seafood.

Thank you SeaChoice and others for helping us be aware of sustainable seafood choices. To the Government of Canada – Canadian consumers could use some help to sort out the market fish naming mess, so that we can make a choice for sustainable seafood.



Throughout the months of October, November, December 2009, the MAARS Staff attended many Fishery: Stakeholders/ Advisory/ Committee/ Area Meetings, Science Workshops, Oceans Planning & Management Sessions.



Listed is a very small sample of predictable interfaces between MAARS and the Fishing Industry, Government and Science.



1. NB AMDO Barry LaBillois, PEI AMDO Naomi Crane and IKANAWTIKET Joshua McNeely attend the Canadian Eel Science Advisory Working Group



2. PEI AMDO Naomi Crane attends the Canadian Marine Advisory Committee (CMAC) meeting to discuss the upcoming national meeting

3. PEI AMDO Naomi Crane, attends an Atlantic Salmon Advisory Meeting

4. IKANAWTIKET Facilitator Joshua McNeely attends the AAPSC Terms of Reference Meeting



5. IKANAWTIKET Donna Hurlburt attends the Blanding's Turtle and Eastern Ribbonsnake Recovery Team meeting

6. NS AMDO Franz Kesick attends a Canada Nova Scotia Offshore Petroleum Board (CNSOPB) FAC Meeting



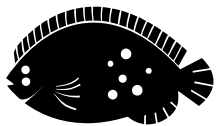
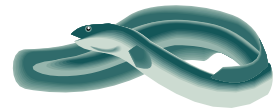
7. NS AMDO Franz Kesick attends a LFA 34 Advisory meeting

8. PEI AMDO Naomi Crane , NS AMDO Franz Kesick and MAARS CDIL attend the the Department of Fisheries and Oceans conference on developing an Aquaculture Innovation and Market Access Plan (AIMAP) proposal



9. IKANAWTIKET Joshua McNeely attends a Inner Bay of Fundy (IBoF) Atlantic Salmon Recovery team meeting

10. IKANAWTIKET Joshua McNeely attends a Species at Risk Stewardship Workshop

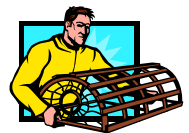


11. NS AMDO Franz Kesick attends a Nova Scotia Environmental Network (NSEN) meeting

12. MAARS Director Roger Hunka attends a Human Resources and Development Canada meeting



13. NS AMDO Franz Kesick participates in a NORIGS3 Teleconference



14. NS AMDO Franz Kesick attends a Gulf Small Pelagics Advisory meeting



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Netawek Ikkikum is a free quarterly communiqué profiling the **Maritime Aboriginal Aquatic Resources Secretariate** activities.

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Vol. 5 Issue 3, December 2009



Merry Christmas and Happy New Year from the staff of MAPC MAARS

Maritime Aboriginal Aquatic Resources Secretariate

Collectively advancing the rightful share to Atlantic Aquatic Resources for the sustained economic growth of the Maritime Aboriginal Peoples

MARITIME ABORIGINAL PEOPLES COUNCIL-COLLABORATIVE MANAGEMENT BODY

A partnership of the Native Council of Nova Scotia,
New Brunswick Aboriginal Peoples Council & Native Council of Prince Edward Island

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