

Ne'tawe'k Ikjikum

Voice of the Ocean

MAARS Quarterly Communiqué

Vol. 1 Issue 3, March 2006

As the Fiscal Year Ends...

April 2005-March 2006 was a fast-paced year.

As the MAARS team discusses and prepares to compile the year end report, some notable achievements surface.

In developing a "Better Understanding About Aquatic Resources", the CARDAs have developed excellent relationships with the science community, institutions, and biologists on a variety of aquatic species.

Concerning "Oceans Management", MAARS has been participating in two significant initiatives. One is ESSIM, (Eastern Scotian Shelf Integrated Management), and the second is the Northumberland Strait Ecosystem Overview Assessment Report (EOAR) as part of the larger Gulf of Saint Lawrence Integrated Management (GOSLIM) plan. MAARS is also beginning its involvement with the Bay of Fundy Ecosystem Partnership (BOFEP).

In the area of "Fishing Industry Interface", there have been countless good predictable interfaces established with a large cross-section of the fishing industry. Meetings have been held throughout Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, and New Brunswick.

On the fourth element of our work, "Participating at Decision Making Forums", MAARS, as a collaborative management body, has interfaced on several significant decision making forums. Fisheries Act Renewal, Small Craft Harbours, Lobster License Freeze, At Sea Observer, and Seal Harvesting, to name but a few.

The MAARS Communications Data Information Librarian, Angie Titus, is building the MAARS General and Technical Information Database and Research Library.

The challenge for the next fiscal year, April 2006-March 2007, will be to continue the momentum and to effect some of the opportunities identified this past fiscal year. These initiatives should help the three collaborative Aboriginal Communal Commercial Fisheries Entities, Mime'j Seafoods Limited in Nova Scotia, Aboriginal Seafoods Network Inc. in New Brunswick, and PEI Mi'kmaq Fisheries in Prince Edward Island, to advance their rightful share of Atlantic Aquatic Resources for the sustained economic growth of the Traditional Ancestral Homeland Communities throughout Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, and New Brunswick.

From the MAARS team, thanks to everyone who helped make our first year successful.



Small Craft Harbours Update

Our last issue of *Ne'tawe'k Ikjikum* raised the subject of "harbour and wharf facility discord". On January 25, 2006, the MAPC-MAARS Community Aquatic Resources Development Advisors (CARDA), the Director, and the MAARS partner Aboriginal Communal Commercial Fishery Entities (ACCFE) Managers for their respective Traditional Aboriginal Ancestral Homeland Community Fisheries held a meeting in Halifax with officials of the DFO Regional Small Craft Harbours (SCH) Program.

Both MAARS and SCH viewed this meeting as a good senior level forum for sharing issues, needs, concerns, and for developing a collaborative approach to solutions.

A notable achievement was agreement to have direct links with each SCH Business Manager and our partners Aboriginal Communal Commercial Fisheries Entities managers and respective CARDAs.

The value of developing cross-sectorial awareness was considered important. MAARS will be exploring invitations and content of presentations to select Small Craft Harbour Authorities at either their general meetings or annual meetings. MAARS will accommodate requests to make brief presentations to Harbour Authority Annual Conferences held in the three Maritime provinces. Cross-sectorial awareness will contribute to building a better understanding.

The subject of developing a new SCH policy was raised. MAARS in follow up correspondence indicated that our involvement with input would be important in developing the policy, since Aboriginal Peoples did not have input into the existing SCH policy developed in the early 1980's.

Another important outcome from the DFO SCH/MAPC-MAARS collaborative meeting was an understanding that continued communication and relationship building between our Communities, our ACCFE's, MAARS CARDA, and the DFO SCH is important to establishing an inclusive partnership and the climate for inclusiveness within DFO Small Craft Harbours to meet the needs of the Aboriginal Peoples.

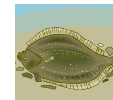
At this first senior level meeting, many tasks were identified as some first step solutions. MAPC-MAARS will become a regular agenda item for the SCH's Program annual meetings. Working together helps us progress growth and understanding.

On behalf of MAPC-MAARS, its partners: the Native Council of Nova Scotia, the Native Council of Prince Edward Island, and the New Brunswick Aboriginal Peoples Council, and the three respective ACCFE's, we would like to thank Mr. Jim Morrissey and Jacqueline Richard, Acting Regional Director, for organizing this meeting, and all of the Small Craft Harbour Officials for meeting with us in Halifax.

When there is a consensus and determination to continue to build a collaborative approach to resolving issues, concerns, and needs, the use of Small Craft Harbours and Wharves for the public good inclusive of Aboriginal Peoples can be achieved. Collectively advancing the rightful share of Atlantic Aquatic Resources for the sustained community economic growth of the Traditional Aboriginal Ancestral Homeland Aboriginal Peoples of the Maritime Region organized as Native Council Communities in Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick helps all of us realize a better future.



A snapshot of some of the participants in the MAPC-MAARS/DFO Small Craft Harbours meeting in Halifax.



Northumberland Strait Community Input Update

The Northumberland Strait Preliminary Public Engagement Input report produced from a series of community engagements to secure input about the changes that have occurred in the Northumberland Strait ecosystem, the potential causes for such changes, and the solutions and socio-economic impacts of these changes was recently released. This preliminary information report will guide consultants who will be undertaking work to produce an Ecosystem Overview Assessment Report (EOAR), which will be prepared as the final deliverable for the Minister of Fisheries and Oceans to review on the state of the Northumberland Strait.

On February 20th, 2006, the MAPC-MAARS partners: the Native Council of Nova Scotia, the Native Council of Prince Edward Island, and the New Brunswick Aboriginal Peoples Council, the Aboriginal Communal Commercial Fisheries Entities Managers, and the CARDAs met with the Northumberland Strait consultants to provide our Aboriginal Communities input.

At this MAPC-MAARS meeting with the consultant, we raised many points to consider and have addressed in the work leading to producing an Ecosystem Overview Assessment Report. In summary:

1. Recognize the interests, needs, concerns, and issues including perspectives raised by the Traditional Ancestral Homelands Aboriginal Communities organized as Native Council Communities throughout the maritime provinces.

2. Appreciate that the Mi'kmaq, Maliseet, and Passamaquoddy Aboriginal Peoples continuing on their traditional ancestral homelands as a Community have a long history as Rights Holders to ensure that the Northumberland Strait remains a healthy ecosystem and a healthy habitat for aquatic resources.

3. The EOAR study team should look at the larger geo-spatial aspects of the Northumberland Strait from a longer period to the present.

4. The EOAR should examine and consider the significance of bringing about an *attitude shift* about the living Northumberland Strait environment and resources. Understanding the Northumberland Strait and its health and future to the communities along its coasts of Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick is vital.

5. Focus on understanding the reasons for impacts and the contributing factors by all user sectors, direct and indirect.

6. Look at the physical water quality changes in the Northumberland Strait, inflows and outflows, and the effects of flow obstructions such as the Canso Causeway and the Confederation Bridge, to name but a few.

7. Look at implementing more *precautionary fisheries management plans* as well as enforcement of sustainable fishing practices. Enforce mandatory reporting of total catches, similar to other fisheries of the Gulf/Scotia Fundy Regions.

8. Look at long term solutions rather than knee jerk reactions, which can result in more negative damage if there is no understanding of up and down cycles of biomasses of aquatic resources.



Karen Lam (Praxis), Franz Kesick (MAARS CARDA), Roger Hunka (MAARS Director), Tim Martin (NCNS Mime'j Seafoods Limited), Jason Harquail (NBAPC ASN Fisheries), and Barry LaBillois (MAARS CARDA).



HERRING FISHERY EQUIPMENT OVER TIME

The Mi'kmaq, Maliseet, and Passamaquoddy Aboriginal Peoples occupy their traditional ancestral homelands and waters of the Maritime Provinces. The resources of the lands and waters were, and continue to be, harvested for sustenance and economic well-being. The Mi'kmaq, Maliseet, and Passamaquoddy, as a Coastal Aboriginal Peoples of the Northeast Atlantic, take advantage of the wealth of food resources available. Fish and marine mammals including salmon, sturgeon, porpoises, whales, walrus, seals, lobster, squid, shellfish, eels, seabirds, and seabird eggs were an important part of the Mi'kmaq, Maliseet, and Passamaquoddy diet. Moose, bear, caribou, beaver, porcupine, and some smaller animals, berries, roots and edible plants were gathered during the summer. Meat, fish, and plants were dried and/or smoked during abundance for use during times of unavailability.

One aquatic species that the Mi'kmaq, Maliseet, and Passamaquoddy Aboriginal Peoples harvested was the Atlantic herring. Herring was harvested with a net, spear or weir trap.

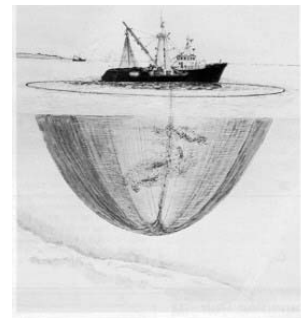
The weir trap design, the most efficient method of fishing at the time, consisted of sticks plunged into the tidal flats with bushes and branches woven in between. The herring would migrate to spawning areas and become plentiful schools of herring near shore. The herring would swim into the opening of the weir trap as they swam along the shoreline at night and would become trapped in the weir. Herring would be trapped because of their swimming behavior, which prevented them from finding the weir opening through which they had just entered. When the tide receded, the fish could be easily harvested from the weir.



European settlers, accustomed to eating herring as part of their diet in the "old world," quickly copied and adopted the Aboriginal Peoples weir fishing method. Over time, the Europeans built on the traditional fixed weir fishery and developed a stop-seine fishery.

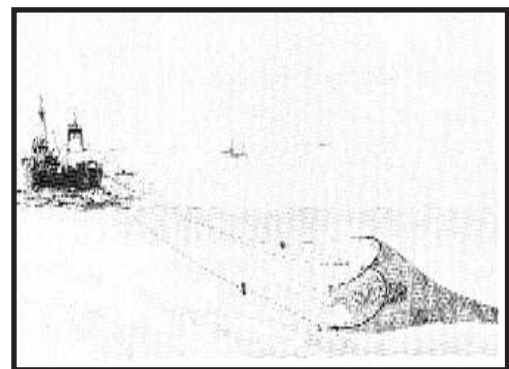
A stop-seine involves setting nets across a narrow cove after the herring enter, thus blocking their escape.

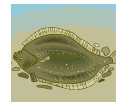
Although some traditional fixed gear fishing methods for herring still exist in areas such as Grand Manan and White Head, the predominate fishing method today is with purse seines and mid-water trawls. Purse seining is the process of catching schooling fish near the ocean surface by circling them with a net. Once the fish have been encircled, a wire called a "purse line" which runs through the bottom of the net is winched tight to "close the purse" from below. Purse seining for herring can be dangerous as the entire process is conducted at night when herring swim to the surface to feed on rising phytoplankton. Lights are not used until the seine is closed.



Picture from *Atlantic Fishing Methods*: (<http://www.cdli.ca/cod/history6.htm>)

Mid-water trawling for pelagic species, such as herring, use the seining method. Seining is the process of deploying and towing a net at a chosen depth in the water column to catch schooling fish such as herring and mackerel. This differs from "bottom" (benthic) trawling in which a net is dragged along the ocean bottom where fish such as cod, haddock, and the flounders live.





The Atlantic Herring Today

On December 8th and 9th of 2005, the Maritime Aboriginal Aquatic Resources Secretariate (MAARS) participated in a Gulf 4T Small Pelagics Advisory Committee meeting at the Moncton Coliseum. Present at this Department of Fisheries and Oceans (DFO) chaired meeting, were all the major stakeholders from the Maritime Region involved in the herring, mackerel and capelin fisheries. The ambitious agenda for this meeting included a review of the herring, mackerel and capelin science presentations, gulf quota reports and catch statistics, species at risk update for the Leatherback Turtle, and a conservation and enforcement program report.

Atlantic Herring are common schooling fish that are called "brit" for the first year, "sardines" if under 17.5 cm, and "sea herring" ("bloaters" or "roe herring") if larger than 23cm. Herring may reach lengths of 43cm. They can be eaten fresh, steamed, pan fried, pickled, baked or barbecued. They are also available smoked as kippers or as bloaters, or eaten as sardines which are packed in cans with soy oil, spring water or other sauces such as tomato and mustard. Herring roe is also used as caviar or in sushi. Herring is also an important bait source. Salted, fresh, or fresh frozen herring is used for lobster/crab bait, and fresh for handline/long-line bait. As a marine protein source, herring and herring oil is a vital ingredient in aquaculture feed, used to grow cultured finfish such as Atlantic salmon and cultured halibut. Herring meal and oils are used as fish meal supplements for live stock, poultry and pet foods. Herring scales can also be transformed into "pearl essence", which is used in products such as nail polish, lip gloss and automotive paints.



Within the gulf ecosystem, herring is a keystone species in the diets of many marine mammals, demersal fish, seabirds and large pelagics. The feeding behavior of herring make it an especially important link in the food chain, as herring is mainly a particulate feeder on small copepods and euphausiids. Herring also has the ability to filter feed on smaller organisms.

Herring acts as a vital link between the small particulate ocean resources and the large pelagics. Herring occupies a role that is so significant that changes in their abundance can have major effects on marine fish productivity and functioning.

In the Southern Gulf of St. Lawrence, two separate stocks of herring exist; a fall spawning component and a spring spawning component. The fall spawning component of the Gulf stock occurs in the Bay of Chaleur and along the eastern shore of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. Spring spawning occurs mainly in The Bay of Chaleur, on the eastern shore of New Brunswick, and the Magdalene Islands. These two stocks, although temporally isolated during spawning periods, mix together during the summer months.

This aspect of herring ecology becomes important in mixed fisheries where both the spring and fall herring are harvested in the same temporal-spatial location. This method of fishing is problematic as it is impossible to estimate which stock the catches originate from. Uncertainty in stock specific catch rates can be greatly exaggerated when mixed fishery vessels begin targeting specific stocks by using body condition to indicate whether the fish are a spring or a fall stock.

Herring is one of a number of Atlantic species that displays a high number of populations (spatial complexity). Cod and Atlantic salmon also share this characteristic with herring. Species rich populations are unique in that they have a number of discreet spawning areas, unlike the eel which has one spawning area within the Sargasso Sea. This complexity is thought to function as a means towards adaptability and is a function of oceanographic processes in areas in which spawning and larvae occur. The consequences of breaking down this structural complexity include the obvious loss of adaptability and a possible "ripple effect" across the local food web with unknown consequences on the larger ecosystem.

The loss of adaptability within a species, given today's reality of global climate change, will mean



the difference between sustainability within the resource and profound losses in productivity. As populations are already stressed by today's fishing efforts and are subjected to rapid changes in their environment due to climate change processes, the inherent need for adaptability will play a critical role in determining species success. It is for this reason that precaution must be taken to ensure effective sustainable management of the Atlantic herring as an important aquatic resource in Atlantic Canada.

While the fall herring stocks appear to be healthy in the Gulf Region, the spring catches for 2005 have once again shown a declining trend. This trend of declining catches is mainly a function of low spring stock levels, which in 2005 were the lowest ever seen in the area since 1978.

Currently, this trend of declining stock size is most pronounced in the Escuminac/Western PEI region [Herring Fishing Areas (HFA) 16C and E respectively]. However, the entire Gulf of St. Lawrence has experienced profound declines in spring herring stock size, as evidenced by a non-existent herring fishery surrounding the Magdalene Islands and the central Northumberland Strait. Herring once flourished in both of these areas.

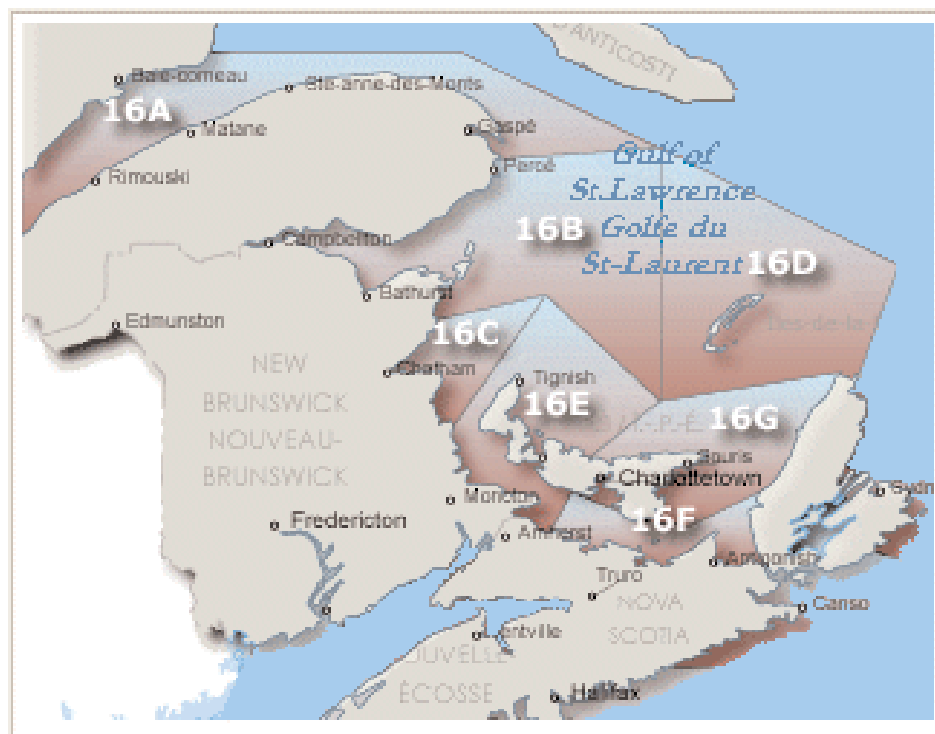
In the Gulf region, it is regrettably evident that the

days in which the water would turn white from herring milt during spawning periods, are now long gone.

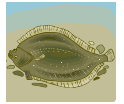
For the Department of Fisheries and Oceans, new management measures have been recently adopted to address some of the above issues. Prior to the Gulf 4T Small Pelagics Advisory Committee meeting, a Gulf 4T herring assessment framework meeting took place. A *precautionary approach* to the Gulf herring fishery was formulated.

The precautionary approach, which was identified within DFO's Atlantic Policy Framework for the Management of Fisheries on Canada's Atlantic Coast, is an approach to be taken when there is scientific uncertainty and a risk of serious or irreversible harm.

The Rio Declaration of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (1992) Principle 15 reads: "In order to protect the environment, the precautionary approach shall be widely applied by States according to their capabilities. Where there are threats of serious or irreversible damage, lack of full scientific certainty shall not be used as a reason for postponing cost-effective measures to prevent environmental degradation."



The DFO Gulf Region's Herring Fishing Areas



The MAARS Partners Aboriginal Communal Commerical Fishing Fleets



The New Brunswick Aboriginal Peoples Council (NBAPC) Commercial Fisheries Management Entity, Aboriginal Seafood Network Inc., is the operations and holding company for the Aboriginal Communal Commercial Fisheries of the NBAPC. The operation started with one vessel and a few licenses in 1994. Today the operation has eight vessels at its disposal, along with fifty-two Aboriginal Communal Commercial fishing licences around the Province of New Brunswick. The vessels pictured are the Bernica, which fishes out of Val Comeau; the Kings Catch in Boyne's Cove; and the newest vessel to the fleet NO'GUMAQ (Relations), fishing out of Mc Eachern's Point.



The Nicole's Knight, The Megan Mary, the Mill River Mist, the Now N Then, and the Wind Song VI (from left to right) are the NCPEI growing Communal Commercial Fisheries fleet. Each winter, the fleet is retro-fitted and made ready at the NCPEI compound in Traveler's Rest. Fishing a number of Native Council of Prince Edward Island Community Aboriginal Communal Commercial Fisheries licenses, the Traditional Ancestral Homeland Aboriginal Community of Prince Edward Island advance their rightful share to Atlantic aquatic resources for their sustained community economic growth. The fishery is one step for the economic and social improvement of the NCPEI community in Prince Edward Island.



Pictured above is the Mime'j Seafoods Limited Communal Commercial Fisheries fleet which fishes the Native Council of Nova Scotia Community Aboriginal Communal Commercial Fisheries licenses throughout the coast and ocean waters in and around Nova Scotia -- the Scotia Fundy and Gulf Regions.

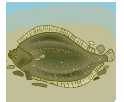
**NACOSAR Workshop for Aboriginal Peoples
Kelowna BC
March 1 & 2, 2006**



Seated, left to right: Mike McGuire (Ontario Métis Aboriginal Association), Lionel Lacroix (Native Alliance of Quebec), Alana Kesick (CAP National Youth Council), Melody Nice-Paul (NACOSAR), Dr. Donna Hurlburt (Aboriginal Traditional Knowledge Subcommittee), and Alastair McPhee (Congress of Aboriginal Peoples, SARA lead).

Standing, left to right: Tim Hainer (Native Council of Prince Edward Island), Jason Harquail (Aboriginal Traditional Knowledge Subcommittee), Roger Gallant (Federation of Newfoundland Indians), Franz Kesick (Native Council of Nova Scotia), Barry LaBillois (New Brunswick Aboriginal Peoples Council), Tyson Russell (Labrador Métis Nation), Gerald Cunningham (Métis settlement, General Council of Alberta), and Jacques St. Goddard (Aboriginal Council of Manitoba).

The Congress of Aboriginal Peoples (CAP) Provincial and Territorial Organizations (PTO) affiliates attended the National Aboriginal Council on Species at Risk (NACOSAR) workshop in British Columbia. The workshop focused on updating Aboriginal Peoples about the National Aboriginal Council on Species at Risk and the Aboriginal Traditional Knowledge (ATK) Subcommittee.



Towards Sustainable Herring Management Plans

At the Small Pelagic Advisory committee meeting held in Moncton, there was discussed the approach for the development of biomass reference points to define the biomass levels to which the industry will have to comply in determining Total Allowable Catch (TAC).

Two reference points for the spring herring fishery were identified: the upper stock reference point, set at 54 000 tonnes, corresponds to the biomass level below which the removal rate is reduced to ensure a healthy stock. The second reference point is set at 22 000 tonnes, below which productivity is sufficiently impaired to cause serious harm to the stock but above the level where the risk of extinction becomes a concern.

The next steps to implementing these reference points will be to define harvest control rules consistent with the reference points, examine whether other measures are required given the life history of herring and to review the reference points periodically.

Currently, the age 4+ biomass of the spring herring stock is estimated to be at 47 600 tonnes, which is below the upper stock reference point. This indicates that industry must now begin to lower their TAC to compensate for the depressed population size.

The herring fishery remains important to the Mi'kmaq, Maliseet, and Passamaquoddy Aboriginal Communal Commercial Fisheries as well as others involved in the fishery operating throughout New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island.

The history of Aboriginal peoples relationship with the herring fishery, along with its contribution to the growth of Aboriginal Peoples Communal Commercial Fisheries is a good reason why the Aboriginal Peoples of the Maritimes support and champion the need to sustain the herring and herring fishery.

Although it would be naïve to think that the use of biomass reference points alone can solve all the problems related to the herring, there is real benefit to adopting an integrated management approach for the herring resource using ecosystem based science to define biomass levels and the precautionary approach with fishing industry support. Hopefully, healthy sustainable herring stocks will become a reality for a sustainable fishery, now and into the future when we all take an interest and learn to save for our future generations.





Join the Celebration!

JUNE 8th is World Ocean Day. Wouldn't you like to do something to help save our Ocean? Around the world, people are coming together to show their support and do their part to keep the Ocean alive.

The Maritime Aboriginal Aquatic Resources Secretariate (MAARS) is proud to join other leading organizations and institutions in dozens of countries in celebration of our World's Oceans. This celebration is held on or around **JUNE 8** of each year, and will commemorate the 13th annual World Ocean Day.

Ocean Project is an international network of over 600 aquariums, zoos, museums, and conservation organizations, including MAARS, and is helping to coordinate activities worldwide with the World Ocean Network.

The international celebration of World Ocean Day presents an opportunity for individuals to learn more about our ocean and to help.

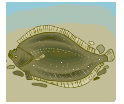
MAARS is inviting its Aboriginal Native Council Partner Organizations and Communities of Zones and Locals to get involved and celebrate World Ocean Day on June 8 with some activities. Some celebration suggestions from The Ocean Project (theoceanproject.org) include: a kid's art contest, a sandcastle building contest, an ocean scavenger hunt, an ocean's activity day, sponsoring an ocean themed lecture, book reading/signing, or photo exhibit, or a beach party. You could even come up with a unique way of celebrating on your own. Have fun with it.

Recognizing individuals or communities celebration of **JUNE 8 AS OCEAN DAY** is important to us, not only as world citizens but as the Mi'kmaq, Maliseet, and Passamaquoddy Coastal Aboriginal Peoples of Canada. For our Aboriginal Communities, MAARS is promoting a youth "art/picture" or a "descriptive paragraph" contest about:

- A. "What does a healthy Ocean look like?" (artwork or picture)
- B. "What does a healthy Ocean mean to you?" (Descriptive Paragraph)

Send in your "artwork/picture" or "descriptive paragraph", and we will send you a free T-shirt with the Ocean Day Logo (please indicate your size: small, medium, large, or x-large). In the June issue of *Ne'tawe'k Ikjikum*, we will list the names of contest participants, as well as note what each Council Zone or Local did to celebrate Ocean Day across the Maritimes.

Send your artwork/pictures or your descriptive paragraphs to:
Ocean Day Contest
Angie Titus
Maritime Aboriginal Aquatic Resources Secretariate
Box 8, 172 Truro Heights Road
RR#1, Truro, Nova Scotia
B2N 5A9



WHAT YOU CAN DO TO SAVE OUR OCEANS

The Ocean generates most of the world's oxygen and provides us with food, recreation, transportation, and inspiration. Once upon a time, our Ocean was abundant and clean. It can be again, but it's not a fairy tale situation today. Many of the world's Ocean fisheries are in decline, pollution is choking essential coastal habitats, while others are disappearing at an alarming rate, and coral ecosystems are deteriorating. It's up to each of us to help ensure that our Ocean is protected and conserved for future generations. What kind of Ocean do we want to leave for our grandchildren?

Ocean friendly things that you can do all year round:

PLEDGE TO PROTECT OUR OCEAN PLANET.

Rethink, Reduce, reuse, recycle.

Eliminate use of pesticides and other harmful chemicals that can make their way into the ocean.

Don't dump your garbage into lakes, streams, or the ocean.

After you finish your ocean outing, pack up your garbage and bring it back with you.

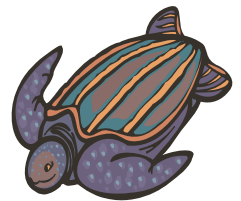
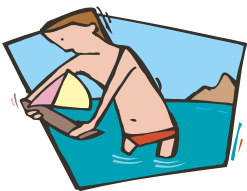
Bring your damaged fishing nets, fishing lines, and fishing gear back to shore for proper disposal.

Don't spill gas or oil into the ocean.

Make your home ocean-friendly by making it energy and water efficient.

Use alternatives to harmful chemicals.

TOGETHER WE ALL CAN MAKE A DIFFERENCE. WORLD OCEAN DAY ISN'T JUST ANOTHER DAY; IT'S A STATE OF MIND.





Throughout the month of February and March 2006, the MAARS CARDA's attended many Fishery Stakeholders Advisory Committee Meetings, Science Workshops, as well as some Oceans Management Sessions. We list a very small sample of stakeholder predictable interfaces which occurred in February and March:

1. LFA 34 Lobster Stock Assessment, Yarmouth, Nova Scotia
2. Northumberland Strait Ecosystem Public Input Sessions, Prince Edward Island
3. Gulf Nova Scotia Shellfish Working Group, Stellarton, Nova Scotia
4. Coordinating Nearshore Marine Monitoring, Dartmouth, Nova Scotia
5. Large Pelagics Advisory Committee Meeting, Halifax, Nova Scotia
6. Tracking Salmon, Derived Nutrients, and Contamination in Fresh Water seminar, Fredericton, New Brunswick
7. The Centre for Indigenous Environmental Resources, Moncton, New Brunswick
8. Eastern Scotian Shelf Integrated Management (ESSIM) meeting, Dartmouth, Nova Scotia
9. Herring Quota Distribution, Moncton, Nova Scotia
10. Management/Science Salmon Workshop, New Glasgow, Nova Scotia
11. Groundfish RAP, Moncton, New Brunswick
12. Fishermen and Scientists Research Society Annual Meeting, Truro, Nova Scotia
13. Inner Bay of Fundy Salmon Recovery Strategy, Aboriginal Input, Truro, Nova Scotia

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
The New Brunswick Aboriginal Peoples Council & The Native Council of Prince Edward Island

*Community of Mi'kmaq, Malicite, Passamaquoddy/Aboriginal Peoples
continuing on traditional ancestral homelands in the Maritime Region*

***Advancing Aboriginal Fisheries & Oceans Entities
Best Practices, Management and Decision-making***

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