

The Shediac Bay Watershed Association Inc.

L'association du bassin hydrographique de la
Baie de Shédiac Inc.

ANNUAL REPORT

March 2000 to March 2001



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April, 2001

New  Nouveau
Brunswick

Your Environmental Trust Fund at Work!
Votre fond de fiducie pour l'environnement au travail!

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**SBWA office location at the Shediac Marina
(Photo : Roger LeBlanc)**

**Cover photo credits:
Scoudouc River and Parlee Beach – Paul Jordan
Ice Fisherman – Danny Goddard
Storm Surge – Murray Godfrey**

This Project was made possible through the financial support of the Environmental Trust Fund



Your Environmental Trust Fund at Work!
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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Many people and organizations deserve recognition for their support and assistance. We would like to thank the following people. These are not listed in any particular order.

Kim Hughes, Monique Breau, Jane Tims, Sheila Goucher, Nelda Craig, Stephen Drost, and Benoit Ouellette, NB Department of the Environment and Local Government.

Maryse Bourgeois, Eastern Habitat Joint Venture.

Al Hanson, Canadian Wildlife Service, Environment Canada

Carole Godin, Brad Firth, and Nadine T  beau, DFO.

Roger Th  riault, NB Department of Agriculture

NB Department of Health and Wellness

Mayor Raymond LeBlanc, Gerard Belliveau, Emery Bourque, Paul Boudreau, and Ron Robichaud, Town of Shediac

Ron Boudreau, Greater Shediac Sewage Commission

Eric Arseneau and Kevin Murphy, Petitcodiac Watershed Monitoring Group

Les Amies de la Nature

Power and Sail Squadron (Shediac)

Scoudouc River Canoe Club

Confederation Divers

Mark Mackenzie, NBCC Student

Terry Melanson and Natalie LeBlanc, Southeastern Anglers Association

Eastern Charlotte Waterways

Hammond River Angling Association
All SBWA directors.

All local residents who have contributed in some way.

Preface

The Shediac Bay Watershed Association Inc. has accomplished much over the past year despite many challenges and growing pains. The SBWA continues to take a community based approach by finding common ground with all stakeholders. This first annual report explains past activities of the SBWA and identifies future projects for the coming year.

The SBWA was established in 1999 by a group of concerned residents. Its vision is to foster a healthy ecosystem through public education and community stewardship. The SBWA covers 400 km² of land surface that drains into Shediac Bay and deals with issues such as agriculture, forestry, discharge of industrial waste, infilling of salt marshes, coastal flooding and erosion, among many others.

The SBWA now has an office location in Shediac and a full time staff. Staff has been busy organizing activities such as bird surveys, beach sweeps and water sampling.

The SBWA staff has also been busy organizing presentations to interests groups in the area in order to raise awareness. Partnerships have been made with many of the stakeholders, including interest groups, government agencies and local residents.

Future projects and activities include the continued water sampling of the Shediac and Scoudouc Rivers, cattle fencing, tree planting, a septic tank assessment, stream habitat restoration, a coastal stewardship project and a marine water quality program.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Who We Are	6
Introduction	7
Environmental Issues in the Watershed	9
Calendar of Events	14
Contacts and Partnerships	20
Projects and Activities	22
Future Items	25
SBWA in the Media	27
Sponsors and Donors	28
Financial Report	29
Publications	32

WHO WE ARE

Background

The Shediac Bay Watershed Association (SBWA) was established in 1999 by a group of concerned local residents using funding provided through the Department of the Environment and Local Government's Environmental Trust Fund and assisted by the Department's Outreach and Partnering program. The group's main preoccupation is the quality of water that runs into the Scoudouc and Shediac Rivers and drains into Shediac Bay. During the first two years of operation, the group produced a number of studies on the present state of Shediac Bay. Background studies completed by Mount Allison University's Rural and Small Town Programme, Henderson Environmental Consulting, Coastal Oceans Associates, South Eastern Anglers Association and Crandall Engineering provided a sound basis to plan future projects.

The Shediac Bay Watershed Association Staff and Members

Executive

Bill Murray, President
Edgar Hachey, 1st Vice-President
Paul Jordan, 2nd Vice-President
Odette Babineau, Secretary
Dominique Maillet, Treasurer

Staff

Roger LeBlanc, Coordinator
Danny Goddard, Field Technician
Valérie Godbout, Ecology Student

Board Members

Frank Boudreau (Point du Chêne)
Gerry Dionne (Scoudouc)
Dismas Bourque (Saint Philippe)
Helen Hall (Barachois)
Pierre Landry (Town of Shediac)
Stephen Landry (Caissie Cape)
Byrne Melanson (Shediac Bridge)
Greg Murphy (Shediac)
Bob O'connor (Caissie Cape)
Dolorèse Poirier (Shediac Cape)

Vision: *Communities working together to foster a healthy ecosystem that will sustain the quality of water for future generations.*

Mission: *The Shediac Bay Watershed Association will accomplish its vision through public education and community stewardship.*

Purpose: To provide a forum and the necessary tools by which the people, associations and communities within the Shediac Bay Watershed can develop and implement a comprehensive environmental plan for all bodies of water, including the coastal waters and estuaries within the Shediac Bay Watershed area.

INTRODUCTION

Description of the Watershed

The Shediac Bay Watershed covers a land surface of approximately 400km². It is naturally defined by all land area draining into Shediac Bay. The Shediac Bay watershed is composed of 5 sub drainage basins including both the Shediac and Scoudouc River basins. The largest of these is the Shediac River drainage basin extending inland as far as Lutes Mountain, north of Moncton.

Numerous smaller streams and brooks flow directly into the bay. The waterways are home to various species of fish. Major fish species found in these rivers are Brook Trout, Atlantic Salmon, various Chubb, Scullion and American Eel.

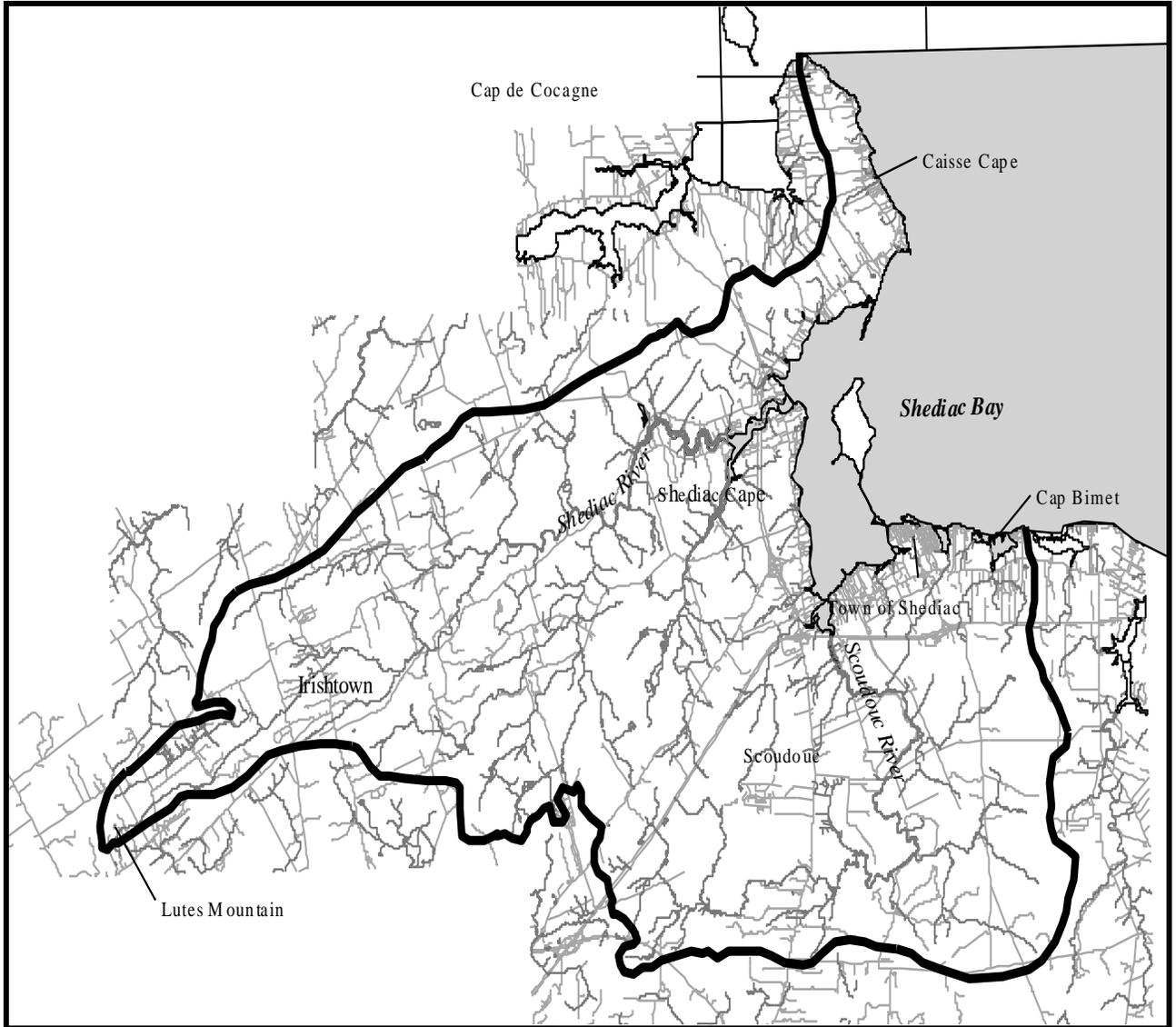
The Shediac Bay Watershed extends 40 km along the coast from Caissie Cape to Cape Bimet. The communities found in the Shediac Bay watershed are:

Indian Mountain	Caisse Cape
Irishtown	Bateman's Mill
Cape Breton Road	Grand Digue
Scotch Settlement Road	Shediac Bridge
St. Philippe	Shediac Cape
MacDougall	Shediac
Painsec Junction	Scoudouc
Old Shediac Road	Barachois

The economy of the area is primarily based on the retail and service sector with tourism accounting for an increasingly large portion of the economy. Areas of the watershed also serve as a bedroom community for Moncton. Many people from New Brunswick and the rest of Canada choose Shediac and Parlee Beach as vacation destinations. Parlee Beach welcomes on average between 500 000 and 700 000 visitors each year. These visitors, although beneficial to the local economy, can affect the water quality of Shediac Bay in many different ways and at many different levels.

Industrial and primary sectors are also major contributors to the economy. The major industrial and commercial activities impacting on the environment include fisheries, agriculture, forestry and open pit mining. The commercial fishery takes place all along the coast and further out into the Northumberland Strait. Agriculture is important in the areas of Scoudouc and Irishtown with other scattered farms throughout the watershed. The majority of these are dairy and beef farms. There are no large forestry activities taking place in the watershed mainly due to the small amount of crown land and large amount of private woodlots. Private contractors or landowners are primarily carrying out forestry harvesting. Open pit mining activities are concentrated along the Gorge Road at

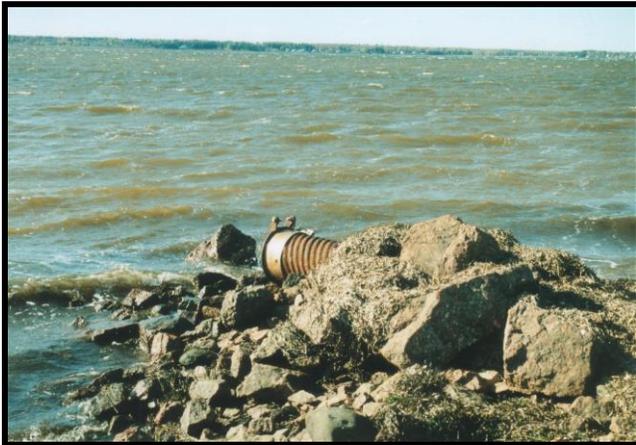
the headwaters of the Shediac River. There are many smaller pits throughout the watershed that are used on a smaller scale.



The Shediac Bay Watershed

(Paul Jordan)

Environmental Issues in the Watershed



Effluent pipe (Paul Jordan)

Discharge of Industrial Water

Issue: There are no large industries in the Shediac Bay Watershed but many small ones. Many of these industries use water as part of their process. This water can be used for cleaning, cooling or as an additive. The water is usually taken from the ground, stream or directly from the bay.

Impact: After water is used for industrial purposes it is either treated and then discharged or discharged directly. Many factors can take place after the processes: Discharging water into the bay after processing can affect water temperature, increase bacteria levels, alter the physical and chemical environment, and increase sediment in the bay. This water can have detrimental effects on living organisms throughout the ecosystem. Many living organisms in an aquatic environment require the water to be in balance and can be negatively impacted by these modifications.



Farm in Scoudouc (Photo: Danny Goddard)

Agriculture

Issue: Agriculture has been taking place in the Shediac Bay Watershed for hundreds of years. Because of the recent agricultural issues in Canada and globally, more emphasis is being put on environmentally sound farming practices. We now realize that many practices used in the past can have very negative impacts on the environment.

Impact: The improper use of pesticides and fertilizers can pollute runoff going into streams, rivers and even drinking water. This can result in nutrient overloads in streams and the deposition of heavy metals that may enter the food chain through fish and benthic invertebrates. Improper manure spreading and storage can also increase bacteria levels in streams and rivers. Cattle, which have access to streams and rivers, can create erosion problems in buffer areas, damage streambeds, and increase bacteria levels in the watercourse.



Stockpiled hardwood on Shediac Road (Photo: Danny Goddard)

Forestry

Issue: Forestry practices are leading to improper cutting of buffer zones and use of machinery in and around streams have caused the destruction of fish and other aquatic habitat throughout the watershed.

Impact: Poor forestry practices can increase the amount of siltation in streams. This can be caused from cutting trees within buffer zones or the improper use of machinery. Silt can cover fish spawning beds, cloak their gills and visually disable them. In some more extreme cases, the use of machinery directly in streambeds can completely destroy fish habitat.

Public and Private Sewerage Treatment

Issue: Shediac is one of the top summer destinations in New Brunswick. Many people own cottages and make Shediac their summer home. As a result, land for cottage and residential development is becoming scarce. Cottages built previous to government enforced septic tank regulations may not have proper septic systems. Sewage waste could be draining directly into the bay causing bacteria issues. There are 3 provincially regulated primary sewage treatment facilities in the watershed.

Impact: When this type of waste is discharged into an aquatic environment it is not only detrimental to the fish, animals and plants, but also human health. This type of waste causes high bacteria levels in washing, bathing and drinking water.

Parlee Beach

Issue: One of the largest tourist attractions in New Brunswick is Parlee Beach Provincial Park, located at Pointe du Chêne. Thousands of tourists travel to Shediac every year to participate in various recreational activities that could have negative impacts on water quality.

Impact: The introduction of bacteria in a salt water environment is not usually a concern because it cannot survive in a marine environment for long periods of time.



Infilling of wetlands (Photo: Paul Jordan)

Infilling of Salt Marshes

Issue: Land for development is becoming very limited along the coast of the watershed. Many people are now finding new ways and areas to build their homes. Some people are infilling marshes and estuaries along the coast in order to develop land near the water.

Impact: Marshes and estuaries are a very important part of the watershed, providing fish, waterfowl and other birds with habitat. They also serve as natural protection against storm surges and erosion and assist in cleaning water that eventually makes its way into drinking water supplies.



Open quarry mining near Gorge Road (Photo: Danny Goddard)

Open Quarry Mining

Issue: Large open pit quarries along the Gorge Road at the headwaters of the Shediac River provide quality construction material for many contractors in the Greater Moncton area.

Impact: This type of mining can contribute to the amount of heavy metals found in the water. These heavy metals can enter the food chain through fish and benthic invertebrates and can cause impacts throughout the ecosystem. Direct runoff from open pit mining can contribute to large amounts of silt in the aquatic habitat. As stated before, silt can be detrimental to fish and other organisms in the environment.



Abandoned Vehicles (Photo: Southeastern Anglers Association)

Abandoned Vehicles

Issue: Vehicles are sometimes abandoned by owners and later used for parts. These vehicles can be unsightly, dangerous to the public and potentially hazardous to ground and surface water. There are a number of places throughout the watershed where vehicles have been abandoned.

Impact: Petroleum products that are left in these vehicles can eventually seep into the ground or surface water contaminating it. This water is not suitable for human or animal consumption.

Coastal Flooding and Storm Surges

Issue: Coastal flooding due to storm surges has become an issue all along the coast of the watershed in recent years. Storm surges are a natural occurrence. The real issue comes when coastal development is flooded by large waves from storm surges. As the coast becomes more and more developed, the potential for property damage and destruction increases. As fewer spots are available for residential development along the coastline, people are now infringing on coastal ecosystems such as wetlands and sand dunes. Wetlands act as natural sponges and protect land from erosion and flooding.

Impacts: Storm surges can be very destructive to anything standing in its path. Water elevates to high levels and flood low areas near the shore. Storms and surges have caused erosion problems along the coast. Recent storms have caused millions of dollars in damage for many land and homeowners.



A sailboat in the Shediac Bay (Photo: Paul Jordan)

Boating

Issues: Approximately 400 boats dock in the Shediac Bay region at the Pointe du Chêne and Shediac Marina wharves every summer. Numerous boats from neighboring communities visit Shediac Bay every summer as well.

Impacts: A number of issues are associated with boating. Boats traveling in more remote waterways may disturb resting or feeding wildlife, damage wildlife habitat or disperse young waterfowl. Propeller action can remove vegetation and accelerate shoreline erosion. Erosion not only destroys property but also increases the amount of sediment in the water. Gas and oil spills from boats also contribute to water pollution. Litter from boats can accumulate and affect bird and fish habitat. Some boaters may also be dumping their wastewater directly into the bay.

Calendar of events

In the past year, the SBWA has accomplished many projects and activities.

Acquired Office Space

The Shediac Bay Watershed Association's headquarters is ideally situated at the Shediac Marina. The SBWA shares the office building with the Shediac Island Interpretation center, which is operated by the Town of Shediac.



SBWA Office at the Shediac Marina (photo: Roger LeBlanc)

Staff

In September 2000, Roger LeBlanc and Danny Goddard were hired, respectively, as coordinator and field technician. Roger LeBlanc is from Shediac and is very familiar with the area. He has a Bachelor's degree in Civil Engineering and is currently pursuing a Masters degree in Environmental Studies. Danny Goddard originally from Petitcodiac, has completed courses in forestry technician as well as environmental technology. He has experience working in both agricultural and forestry sectors. In the spring of 1999, with funding from Environment Canada's Science Horizon Program, SBWA hired an applied ecology student, Valerie Godbout.

Coastal Marshes and Bird Habitat Project

In the spring and summer, a salt marsh and bird survey was conducted by ecology student, Valérie Godbout. Birds and Vegetation were identified for seven salt marshes in the watershed. This information can be used as indicators to help interpret the health of the watershed and to identify sites that are important as wildlife habitat. As a result of this study, a very good partnership was created with local nature enthusiasts group: Les amies de la nature.

Beach Sweeps

Two beach sweeps were held on the shores of the Shediac Bay on September 16 and October 14. Local volunteers cleaned Eleven kilometers of coastline and a total of 31 bags of garbage were collected at an estimated weight of 700 pounds. The items most commonly found on the beaches were plastic pieces, cigarette butts, and debris washed up by a north eastern storm.

Grand Opening and Open House

Grand Opening

On Thursday November 16, 2000 a grand opening ceremony was held at the Shediac Bay Watershed Association's office. The open house was a great success with a number of dignitaries on hand to officially open the office. Approximately fifty people attended the ceremony, which included speeches by the Honourable Kim Jardine, Minister of Environment and Local Government, Mayor Raymond LeBlanc of the Town of Shediac and Bill Murray, President of the SBWA. Refreshments were kindly provided by the Town of Shediac.

Open House

The offices of the SBWA were opened to the public to celebrate the grand opening on Saturday, November 18 and Sunday, November 19, 2000 from 10:00 am to 4:00 pm. Approximately 61 people toured the offices and various displays set up to help provide the public with information about storm surges, coastal habitat, historical and cultural heritage and water quality.

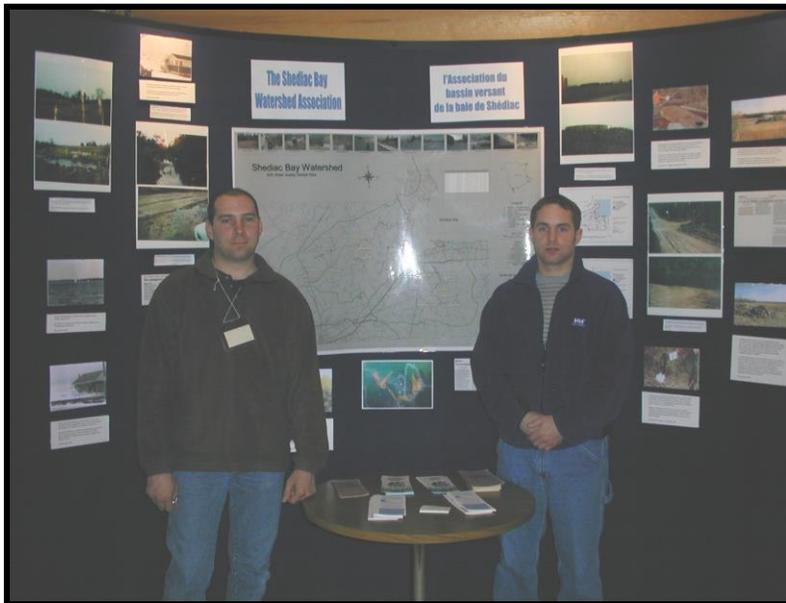


Bill Murray (SBWA President), Kim Jardine (Minister of the Environment and Local Government), and Al Hanson (Canadian Wildlife Service) at the Grand Opening (Photo: Odette Babineau)

Presentations

Presentations were made to various groups within the watershed during the year:

- Greater Shediac Sewage Commission
- Cap-Pele Watershed Group
- First Shediac Girl Guides
- Shediac Bridge Pathfinders
- Beaubassin Planning Commission
- Les amies de la nature



SBWA Coordinator, Roger LeBlanc, and Field Technician, Danny Goddard (Photo: Paul Jordan)

Workshops/Conferences/Seminars

Throughout the year the SBWA staff have attended a number of events including:

- National Skills Conference: Working with volunteers (November 30, 2000)
- National Skills Conference: Fundraising for Results (December 1, 2000)
- Hammond River Angling Association Workshop (December 1, 2000)
- Eastern Charlotte Waterways, GIS Workshop (March 29, 2001)
- Coastal Stewardship Project: Planning for Sustainability (February 28, 2001)
- Petitcodiac Watershed Monitoring Group Workshop (March 17, 2001)
- Environmental Farm Planning Conference (March 29, 2001)



SBWA Monthly Board Meeting

(Photo: Roger LeBlanc)

Board of Director Meetings

The Shediac Bay Watershed Association's board members meet on a monthly basis. All meetings are open to the public.

2000-2001 regular meeting dates:

- November 8
- December 7
- January 10
- February 17
- March 17

Copies of meeting minutes can be obtained by contacting the SBWA office.

Identification of Stakeholders

In the past year the SBWA has identified and worked with a number of stakeholders including:

Local industry

- Paturel International
- Captain Dan's
- Ocean Pier
- Eastern Sea Products
- Shediac Lobster Shop
- Acadia Seafood
- Gagnon Packers

Government and Municipal Stakeholders

- Town of Shediac
- Greater Shediac Sewage Commission
- Beaubassin Planning Commission
- Pointe du Chêne Harbour Authority
- Shediac Marina
- Parlee Beach Provincial Park
- Local Service Districts

Recreational Groups

- Scoudouc River Canoe Club
- Confederation Divers

Other Important Stakeholders

- Residents
- Fishermen
- Cottage Owners
- Woodlot Owners
- Farmers

Dignitaries and Visitors

The SBWA has had the honor of hosting a number of visitors and dignitaries such as:

- Honourable Kim Jardine, Minister DELG
- Honourable Dominic LeBlanc, MP Beauséjour / Petitcodiac
- Shediac Mayor Raymond LeBlanc
- Shediac Bridge Pathfinders
- First Shediac Girl Guides
- Les amies de la nature

Contacts and Partnerships

The SBWA has developed important and strategic partnerships to assist in achieving the goals and objectives of the association.



Presentation by Maryse Bourgeois to Shediac Girl Guides. (Photo: Paul Jordan)

Eastern Habitat Joint Venture

The Shediac Bay Watershed Association is working closely with the Eastern Habitat Joint Venture, on a Coastal Stewardship Project. This project, funded by Environment Canada's Ecoaction 2000 Program, is focused on developing educational material for the protection of coastal habitats along the southeastern shore of New Brunswick. The project also intends to create stewardship in coastal communities to foster a healthy coastal zone in the future.

Greater Shediac Sewage Commission

The Greater Shediac Sewage Commission (GSSC), has been involved with the Shediac Bay Watershed since the very beginning, has been supportive of our efforts. GSSC arranged for a site visit of the sewage lagoon in Cap Brulé by SBWA staff in November to better understand the work of the GSSC.

Cap-Pelé Watershed Group

A strong link between the Shediac Bay Watershed Association and a watershed group in Cap-Pelé has been established. The two groups are looking forward to working together and sharing knowledge since the two watersheds are next to one another.

Department of Fisheries and Oceans Canada

The Department of Fisheries and Oceans (DFO) has worked very closely with the Shediac Bay Watershed Association. DFO provides GIS technical support and resources for watershed groups in the province. SBWA staff attended a meeting to discuss the uses of traditional ecological knowledge at DFO's regional office in Moncton.

NB Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Aquaculture

The NB Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Aquaculture have been working closely with the Shediac Bay Watershed Association to establish a community - based approach to solving agricultural problems. Over the past six months a well-established bond has been created with many of the farmers in the area. Once a relationship is made with a few of the people involved in this industry should quickly grow to include more individuals. Through programs set for the 2001 field season, we hope to strengthen our relationship

NB Department of Health and Wellness

The NB Department of Health and Wellness has an understandable interest in the quality of water in the Shediac Bay and especially at the Parlee Beach Provincial Park. This Department has been monitoring the bay closely for several years.

NB Department of the Environment and Local Government

The Department of the Environment and Local Government and SBWA are working closely through the DELG's Outreach and Partnering Program. It has assisted SBWA get on its feet.

Projects and Activities

Over the past year SBWA have accomplished many projects and activities throughout the watershed. Below you will find some of the projects described.

Water Quality Monitoring

Water sampling at fifteen sites on the Scoudouc and Shediac Rivers began in October 2000 in partnership with the Scoudouc River Canoe Club. Members of the Canoe Club have a keen interest of water quality in the rivers and are glad to participate in the monitoring program. The SBWA is updating its water quality database with data previously taken by various government agencies and information from this years monitoring.

Scoudouc River Canoe Club Volunteers

Louis LeBlanc	Steven Biddington
Paul Simon	Denis Landry
Sharon Simon	Eugene Bourgeois
Mike Brine	Guy Boudreau
Robert LeBlanc	Kim Atkinson
Peter Noël	Mike Cormier
Linda Noël	Roger Doiron
Mike Gallant	Claudette LeBlanc
Roderigue Bourque	



Local volunteer taking water samples on the Shediac River (Photo: Roger Doiron)

Sample Sites

This years fresh water quality sample sites are:

SHEDIAC RIVER

1. Irishtown bridge
2. Cape Breton Road (near Caledonia Road intersection)
3. Scotch Settlement Road
4. St. Philippe (Weisner Brook)
5. St. Philippe (Calhoun Brook)
6. Cape Breton Road (Evangeline)
7. Cape Breton Road (Covered Bridge)
8. Bateman Mills Bridge

SCOUDOUC RIVER

1. Route 132 (Scoudouc)
2. Sackville St. Ext. (West on Powerline)
3. Sackville St. Ext.
4. Scoudouc River (Pipeline Crossing)
5. Scoudouc River (North of Malakoff Rd.)
6. Ohio Road
7. Cornwall Brook

Water sample sites have been chosen according to topography, water flow and drainage area. Locations provide a representative sample of the quality of fresh water throughout the watershed.

Field Season

Due to the timing of funding and weather, planned projects and activities for the summer season had to be postponed until a later date or cancelled. Funds were reallocated towards appropriate projects.

Staff at the SBWA traveled throughout the watershed visiting forestry, agricultural, and industrial operations and exploring environmental concerns. This gave the SBWA field technician an opportunity to introduce himself and the Shediac Bay Watershed Association to residents and stakeholders.

Geographic Information System (GIS) Mapping

The Shediac Bay Watershed Association purchased a computer and Geographic Information System (GIS) software (ArcView 3.2). The mapping software enabled SBWA to create maps and analyze information pertaining to activities in the watershed. This information can be used in order to get a global picture of the state of the environment in the Shediac Bay Watershed and helps when planning future remediation and action.

Historical Activities / Archaeology



Archeologist Kevin Leonard doing some work at the mouth of the Shediac River
(Photo: Byrne Melanson)

Historical sites in Shediac Bay Watershed were studied by archeologist Kevin Leonard. Dr. Leonard studied a historic Acadian site near the mouth of the Shediac River. It is believed this site has been used by the French military in the 18th century. Dr. Leonard has taken information learned during this study and previous work conducted in the area to local schools to explain the importance of environmental preservation based on the impact humans have had on the local environment over time.



Kevin Leonard working with students at the Shediac Cape School
(Photo: Roger LeBlanc)

Public Education

A brochure was mailed out in November 2000 to all residents of the Shediac Bay Watershed explaining how a watershed works, how humans affect it and how they can adopt practices to reduce pollution. Presentations have also been made to local Girl Guide groups as part of their conservation badge. A website is soon to be on-line to provide the association with a multi-media approach to public education.

Future Items

Projects Scheduled for the 2001 Field Season

The 2001 Field Season will begin once the ice breaks up and the snow melts. There are a number of projects that will be undertaken this season. Projects were planned throughout the winter months by the SBWA staff and will be completed with the help of volunteers.

Cattle Fencing

As a demonstration project two cattle fencing projects have been planned, one on each of the Scoudouc and Shediac rivers. The fencing will help improve the water quality and provide the SBWA much needed visibility. The total land area to be fenced is approximately 2 km's. Cattle crossing's are to be built in both areas to allow cattle access to both sides of the pasture.

Tree Planting

Tree seedlings donated by Irving, the Department of Natural Resources and SENB Wood Coop will be used for stream bank restoration. SBWA staff and volunteers will plant trees in areas where cattle fencing is to be erected and in other identified areas. This will help create a buffer zone and eventually stabilize the stream bank.

Cattle Crossing Construction

Blasted rock donated by Modern Construction Inc will be placed in stream bottoms at identified cattle crossing areas. The purpose of these fords is to stabilize the streambed and prevent damage caused by cattle during crossings.

Digger Logs and Fish Habitat Improvement Structures

Fish habitat is heavily affected by the growing amount of silt being deposited in the Shediac and Scoudouc rivers. With the help of digger logs strategically placed in streams, flow can be increased and more pool and riffle areas will be created, enhancing fish habitat. Sites will be identified for restoration in the future.

Septic Tank Assessments

Many of the cottages and homes built near the shore around Shediac Bay may not be connected to properly functioning septic systems. An assessment is needed to determine exactly how many homes have problems and what can be done to correct the problem. A septic tank survey and assessment is intended to determine the extent of the problem. This will serve as a database for the watershed and provide direction on what actions need to be taken to correct the problems.

Marine Water Classification Program

The Shediac Bay Watershed Association would like to extend its boundaries into the marine environment in order to obtain a bigger picture of the water quality in the area. This will be done in conjunction with federal, provincial and municipal partners.

Water Quality Monitoring of the Shediac and Scoudouc Rivers

The Shediac Bay Watershed Association will continue to work towards Water Classification in the Scoudouc and Shediac rivers with continued water quality monitoring. This program will ensure that water quality of these rivers will be maintained for future generations. With the help of the Scoudouc River Canoe Club, this project will proceed through 2001.

SBWA in the Media

For a young organization the SBWA has gained considerable attention of the local print and television media over the past year.



Sponsors and Donors

SBWA has gained considerable support and funding from various sources to assist the association carry out numerous projects and activities. The SBWA is very grateful for the support of the following businesses, departments and organizations, without which we could not continue our efforts.

- Environment Canada
- Public Works and Government Services Canada (PWGSC) – Superannuation Directorate
- NB Department of the Environment and Local Government
- Business NB
- IGA (Shediac)
- Town of Shediac
- Environment Canada's Eco-Action 2000
- NB Environmental Trust Fund
- SENB
- Irving Ltd.
- Modern Construction Inc.
- Mount Allison University

Financial Report

Statement of Revenue and Expenditures

(March 31, 2000 - March 31, 2001)

Revenue

DELG-Environmental Trust Fund	125 000.00
Dept. of Health and Wellness	8 000.00
ACAP-Beach Sweep	750.00
Environment Canada-Ecoaction 2000	4725.00
Environment Canada-Science Horizon	<u>11 225.00</u>
	149 700.00

Expenditures

DELG-Environmental Trust Fund	
Office Rental	14 275.00
Contract and Salaries	37 884.00
Traditional Ecological Knowledge	7 000.00
Equipment and Supplies	12 970.74
Transportation and Training	1 753.63
Education and Communication	21 577.71
Insurance and Legal Fees	2 570.00
Water Quality and Technical study	8 763.57
Community Cleanup	12 584.36
Project Management and Data Reporting	4 711.52
Misc.	<u>909.47</u>
	125 000.00
 Dept. of Health and Wellness	 5880.00
 ACAP-Beach Sweep	 147.57
 Environment Canada-Ecoaction 2000	 4 725.00
 Environment Canada-Science Horizon	 11 225.00

Surplus

DELG-Environmental Trust Fund	0
Dept. of Health and Wellness	2120.00
ACAP-Beach Sweep	602.43
Environment Canada-Ecoaction 2000	0
Environment Canada-Science Horizon	0
	<u>2 722.43</u>

In-kind Support

Volunteers

Beach Sweep:
 26 volunteers x 3 hours x \$8/hour = \$624

Scoudouc River Canoe Club

Water sampling:
 3 sample runs x 12 volunteers x 2 hours x \$8/hour = \$576

Confederation divers

Bay Cleanup:
 10 volunteers x 3 hours x \$15/hour = \$450

Shediac Marina

Access to BBQ during Beach Sweep:
 \$20

PWGSC - Superannuation Directorate

Office equipment and furniture loan:
 Total Estimated Value = \$11 150

Board of directors

Meeting participation:
 12 board directors x 6 meetings x 2.5 hours x \$10/hour = \$1 800

Town of Shediac

Food for Open House
 Estimated value = \$200

SENB

2 000 Donated Trees

Irving

3 000 Donated Trees

DNR

2 500 Donated Trees

Modern Construction

40 Tons of Blasted Rock

In-kind support towards the Science Horizon Project

Irving EcoCenter Office Space and Lodging = \$3 500

Use of Spotting Scopes and Equipment = \$2 000

EHJV support = \$3 000

Canadian Wildlife Service Surveys = \$15 000

Canadian Wildlife

Donated furniture = \$250

Use of TV and VCR = \$200

Paturel International

Cash Donation for Coastal Habitat Awareness Signage \$586.50

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