

NL Species at Risk Stewardship

Stewards & Educators Working Together to Conserve Species at Risk

The NL Species at Risk Stewardship & Education Working Group includes organizations from across the province working to foster communication between stewards, address common issues, provide updates on news pertinent to species at risk, and highlight stewardship and education activities throughout Newfoundland and Labrador. The SAR Working Group is supported by the Wildlife Division of the Department of Environment and Conservation.

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*New status designation
for four species at risk*

Photo: Chuck Porter

Labrador Métis Nation raising awareness of Wolverine and Woodland Caribou



Students in Labrador learn about wolverine and woodland caribou.
Photo: LMN

About LMN:

More than 6,000 descendants of European and Inuit cultures make up the Labrador Métis Nation, represented within the communities on the southern coastal and interior waterways of Labrador. Happy Valley-Goose Bay supports a large Inuit-Métis population, along with the smaller communities of Mud Lake, North West River, Cartwright, Paradise River, Black Tickle, Norman Bay, Charlottetown, Pinsent's Arm, Williams Harbour, Port Hope Simpson, St. Lewis, Mary's Harbour and Lodge Bay. For more than a decade, the LMN has been working to ensure Labrador's natural resources are managed with conservation as a priority.

Wolverine in Labrador are listed as endangered, although there has not been a confirmed sighting of the animal since the 1950s. Wolverines were traditionally known for raiding trap lines, giving them a poor reputation reflected by the nicknames "devil bear," "skunk bear," or "devil beast."

The LMN has been involved with the Habitat Stewardship Program (HSP) since 2007, focusing on recovery of Wolverine and Woodland Caribou in Labrador.

In past HSP projects the LMN have participated in such activities as: hosting community meetings and workshops, distributing SAR communications material, school presentations, and also in the development and distribution of educational posters.

Along with initiatives aimed at educating local people, LMN's continuing research activities include placing a network of hair-snagging poles in remote areas on the Labrador coast. Six-foot high posts are baited on top and wrapped with barbed wire, placed 10 kilometres apart in strings of 10, and checked for evidence of Wolverine hair, tracks, scat, or urine.



Hair-snagging pole on the Labrador coast. Photo: LMN

The LMN takes an active role in conservation, environmental protection, and species at risk recovery in its traditional territory through stewardship and education projects, and as a member of both the Labrador Wolverine Working Group and the Labrador Woodland Caribou Recovery Team.

“The Wolverine is an elusive animal,” says project manager Wayne Russell. “We maintain records of both current and historical Wolverine and Wolverine track sightings at our headquarters in Port Hope Simpson. It is suspected that if the sightings are in fact legitimate, then they may be juvenile Wolverine from Northern Ontario or Quebec, looking for their own territory.”

Wolverine are scavengers and often rely on wolf kills for food. The decline in Woodland Caribou populations, which reduces the wolves’ food source, may be impacting Wolverine. In fact, the Red Wine Mountain herd consists of fewer than 80 animals and will not survive without the cooperation of resource users. Both the Lac Joseph (~ 1,000 animals) and Mealy Mountain (~ 2,100 animals) herds also have relatively low numbers and require stewardship and education efforts to protect them.

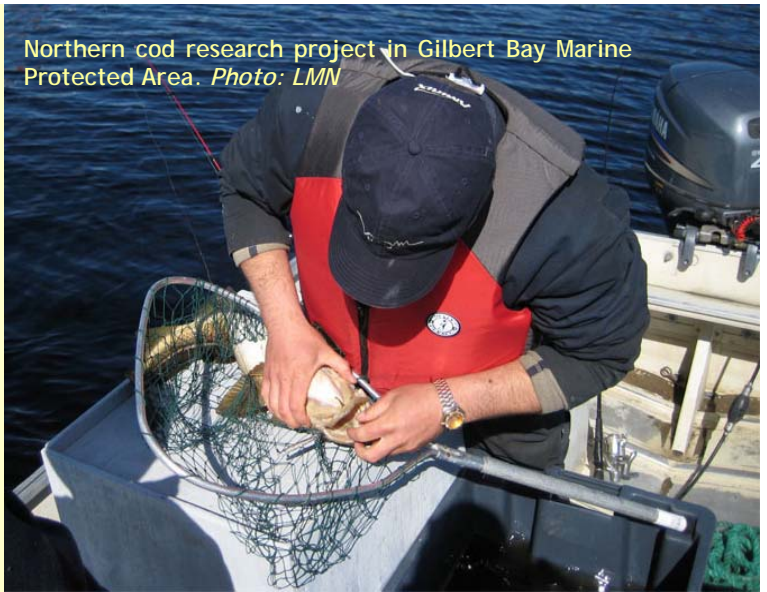


Wolverine (*Gulo gulo*)

While Labrador’s Boreal population of Woodland Caribou is listed as threatened, the Barren Ground Caribou is not. Because the two species are so similar in appearance and their ranges overlap, it’s difficult for hunters to tell them apart. Some hunters are also skeptical of scientific surveys and don’t believe caribou numbers are as low as reported. “Education is essential to changing attitudes and perceptions among traditional resource users”, says Russell.

“A lot of education is required and we have a long ways to go, but most people seem to be on board,” he says. “We’ve been doing presentations on Wolverine and Woodland Caribou to high school and junior high students in local schools, and the students seem very interested – I’ve actually been very surprised and happy with regards to student participation during the presentations. The younger people really seem to understand why conservation and stewardship are so important.”

Northern cod research project in Gilbert Bay Marine Protected Area. Photo: LMN



Other LMN Stewardship and Conservation Initiatives:

- Assisting the Happy Valley-Goose Bay-based Institute for Environmental Monitoring and Research (IEMR) in its Small Mammal Monitoring Network (SMMN) project
- Employing student monitors in its communal salmon fishery, who collect data and scale samples from salmon.
- Taking part in a research project in the Gilbert Bay Marine Protected Area, which is home to a genetically distinct species of northern cod.

Upcoming LMN Stewardship and Conservation Initiatives:

- An online SAR communication form for Wolverine and Caribou so that people can more easily report any sightings.
- Distribution of an SAR Newsletter and SAR fact sheets on Wolverine and Woodland Caribou.
- Initiation of an online photography contest where contestants will be encouraged to submit photographs of Wolverine or Woodland Caribou that they have taken in Labrador.
- SAR school presentations focusing on conservation issues facing Wolverine and Woodland Caribou in Labrador.
- A hunter training workshop to discuss the threats facing Wolverine and Woodland Caribou in Labrador.

MFN education efforts and Erioderma inventory reflect conservation ethic



Members of Miawpukek First Nation in Conne River and trainers participating in a *Erioderma pedicellatum* identification course. Photo: MFN

About MFN:

The Miawpukek First Nation (MFN) is the governing body of the Mi'kmaq people of Conne River. It's mandate is to preserve and promote the customs, traditions, and livelihood of its members while developing economic and social projects that adhere to all their goals of cultural, spiritual, and educational development.

The traditional territory of Miawpukek First Nation in Conne River includes a number of at-risk species, including American Eel, Atlantic Cod, Atlantic Wolffish, Blue Shark, Blue Whale, Boreal Felt Lichen, and Banded Killifish.

"We're trying to promote more understanding of the national Species at Risk Act," says MFN's natural resource director Ross Hinks. "As well as have more input into recovery plans, listings, and other areas of management and policy."

Efforts to promote species at risk stewardship and to educate people about the importance of conservation are paying off in the Bay d'Espoir area, says Ross Hinks, natural resources director for Miawpukek First Nation (MFN) in Conne River.

"We are gathering all the information we can from research, as well as traditional knowledge of species at risk in our traditional territory, and relating it back to the community," he says.

"We are also letting people know how listing a species as being at-risk will affect traditional activity in the area. This has made people very aware of these species and the need to conserve them."

The species at risk project spreads

the word about stewardship and conservation through the MFN's annual assembly, school visits, group and council meetings, and via pamphlets and the local community television channel. Hinks says these activities have resulted in a positive attitude toward species at risk among people of the community, and a sense of the importance of individual efforts toward stewardship.

"Initially we saw some opposition because people didn't know what stewardship entailed, or how it would affect them," he says. "But the more we educate them, the more people seem to want to get involved and learn more. People here are very conservation minded, and very interested in taking care of our environment."

Upcoming MFN Stewardship and Conservation Initiatives:

- Conducting interviews with elders in the community of Conne River about their knowledge of SAR usage and abundance in their traditional area.
- Mapping of areas where SAR were historically abundant to compare to present information.



Andy Joe, foreman of silviculture operations for Miawpukek First Nation, studying *Erioderma* on a balsam fir. Photo: MFN

About *Erioderma*:

Erioderma is on the red list of lichenised fungi of the world, designated by the Lichen Specialist Group of the Special Scientific Committee of the International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN). The boreal (Newfoundland) population is listed as a “special concern” by the Committee on the Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada (COSEWIC), and “vulnerable” under the Endangered Species Act of Newfoundland and Labrador.



Erioderma pedicellatum. Photo: MFN

According to the MFN’s land and marine usage management plans, areas where species at risk are present are exempt from development, ensuring protection of critical habitat and encouraging more viable populations.

This conservation ethic is reflected in MFN’s forest management policies related to *Erioderma pedicellatum*, also known as Boreal Felt Lichen.

This leafy, petal-shaped, slate-gray lichen was once found in Sweden and Norway, and in Atlantic Canada, including Newfoundland, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

All known populations of *Erioderma* have been lost in Sweden, Norway and New Brunswick, and the Nova Scotia population is now considered endangered. The best hope for the species seems to be on the island of Newfoundland, especially in the Bay d’Espoir area and on the Avalon Peninsula, although many populations here have disappeared since the 1970s, and some remaining populations are declining.

MFN is working with the Department of Environment and Conservation’s Wildlife Division on an ongoing project to monitor the presence and condition of endangered *Erioderma* on balsam fir trees in Bay d’Espoir.

Erioderma Stewardship Agreements:

As part of the Wildlife Division’s 2009-2010 HSP project, the potential for Stewardship Agreements within four Newfoundland municipalities (Conne River, Long Harbour, St. Catherine’s, and Placentia) which are thought to contain significant populations of *Erioderma* will be assessed for their potential to conserve *Erioderma* populations within their municipal planning boundaries.

Improved status for Marten and Peregrine Falcon; Ivory Gull status downgraded



Peregrine Falcon. Photo: Joe Brazil

In 2008, three species at risk in Newfoundland and Labrador saw an improvement in their provincial status under the Endangered Species Act of Newfoundland and Labrador. The Peregrine Falcon (*anatum* and *tundrius*) went from threatened to vulnerable, and the Newfoundland Marten went from endangered to threatened.

The Ivory Gull, on the other hand, saw its provincial status degrade from vulnerable to endangered.

Currently there are thirty-one species, subspecies, and populations listed as endangered, threatened, or vulnerable under the Province's *Endangered Species Act*.

Threatened and endangered species receive automatic protection under the *Endangered Species Act*. Also, threatened and endangered species require the establishment of recovery

teams and the development of recovery plans, and while vulnerable species do require the preparation of management plans, they do not require recovery teams.

Seven new species have recently been added to the legal list:

1. Crowded Wormseed Mustard (endangered)
2. Red Knot (endangered)
3. Chimney Swift (threatened)
4. Common Nighthawk (threatened)
5. Mountain Fern (vulnerable)
6. Rusty Blackbird (vulnerable)
7. American Eel (vulnerable)

Recovery teams have now been established for Crowded Wormseed Mustard as well as Red Knot. And, since the status of the Peregrine Falcon is now vulnerable, it does not require a recovery team. This brings the total number of Newfoundland and Labrador recovery teams and working groups to nineteen.

Current Recovery Teams & Working Groups:

Recovery Teams:

Limestone Barrens Species at Risk
Crowded Wormseed Mustard
Newfoundland Marten
Red Crossbill (national)
Red Knot
Piping Plover (national)
Woodland Caribou (national)
Labrador Woodland Caribou
Wolverine (national)
Labrador Wolverine

Working Groups:

Limestone Barrens Community
Newfoundland Piping Plover
Newfoundland Marten Education
Newfoundland Marten Research
Newfoundland Marten Snaring & Trapping
Newfoundland Marten East Coast
Labrador Wolverine
Short-eared Owl (national)
Boreal Felt Lichen

Several Teams drafted new revised recovery strategies and action plans in 2008/09 including strategies for the Newfoundland Marten, Long's Braya and Fernald's Braya.

Municipal wetland stewardship program: a model for species at risk initiatives

The Municipal Wetland Stewardship Program, a component of the Eastern Habitat Joint Venture (EHJV) partnership program, encourages municipalities to recognize the value of local wetlands and to become environmental stewards of these areas. The program's success has been recognized both locally and internationally, and heralded as a model for public policy aimed at environmental sustainability.

Through the signing of stewardship agreements between the Department of Environment and Conservation and the municipality, the Municipal Wetland Stewardship Program is doing more than conserving wetlands and waterfowl in Newfoundland and Labrador, it's also helping to raise awareness of the importance of species at risk stewardship initiatives.

Although the program is aimed specifically at wetlands and waterfowl, it also affects habitat in which species at risk are found.



Environment & Conservation Minister Charlene Johnson unveiling a sign at the Shearstown Estuary. Photo: Jason Foster

Therefore, species at risk stewardship initiatives that depend on community involvement and ownership to succeed are also benefiting from municipal stewardship agreements.

In both Stephenville Crossing and Port aux Basques, for example, Banded Killifish and Piping Plover are both an important part of the ecosystem and are found within the areas designated for conservation. These species at risk, are consequently positively affected by "wise use" practices recommended in a Habitat Conservation Plan developed for each community.

As such, negotiating stewardship agreements, which may pertain specifically to species at risk, can play a very important role in species recovery. The Wildlife Division is planning to continue to utilize this municipal stewardship agreement process to positively impact species at risk. The division has submitted a project proposal to Environment Canada's 2009-2010 Habitat Stewardship Program which, if approved, will seek to impact multiple SAR which occur within municipal planning boundaries.

For example, an agreement being negotiated between the province and the Town of Port au Choix could help conserve species at risk (*Braya sp.*) on the Limestone Barrens by protecting their habitat which exists within the town's boundaries.



Jason Foster, former stewardship biologist with Eastern Habitat Joint Venture, and Rosemary Offrey, Hawke's Bay's town manager/clerk at the Hawke's Bay agreement signing. Photo: Dulcie House

Municipal Wetland Stewardship Partners:

Whitbourne – 1993
Gander/Benton – 1993
Come By Chance – 1995
Carmanville – 1995
Stephenville Crossing – 1995
Torbay – 1997
Spaniard's Bay/Bay Roberts – 1997
Winterland – 1997
Grand Falls-Windsor – 1998
Springdale – 2001
Gambo – 2001
Channel-Port aux Basques – 2003
Happy Valley-Goose Bay – 2004
St. John's – 2004
Wabush – 2005
Labrador City – 2005
Hawke's Bay – 2008
St. Anthony – 2008

MAMKA stewardship project focuses on aquatic species at risk



Banded killifish. Photo: MAMKA

The Mi'kmaq Alsumk Mowimsikik Koqoey Association (MAMKA) is an Aboriginal aquatic resource and oceans management body formed by the Federation of Newfoundland Indians (FNI) and the Miawpukek First Nation (MFN).

The role of MAMKA is to aid the Aboriginal communities of the FNI and MFN to participate in aquatic resource and oceans management issues. As a result, MAMKA is active in the conservation and recovery of Species at Risk.

MAMKA has documented several banded killifish (*Fundulus diaphanus*) populations in the St. George's Bay, Bay of Islands, and Exploits Bay.

Many of the populations have not

been previously documented. Recently MAMKA has begun researching the sex/body length relationship of the American eel.

This year MAMKA plans to conduct research on the Piping Plover (*Charadrius melodus*), Wolffish (*Anarhichas spp.*) and various shark species in western Newfoundland.

For more information on MAMKA species at risk project please visit www.mamka.ca or contact Roger Gallant (Tel: 634-9896 Email: roger@fni.nf.ca).



About MAMKA:

The Federation of Newfoundland Indians (FNI) and the Miawpukek First Nation (MFN) have come together under the **Aboriginal Aquatic Resource & Oceans Management (AAROM)** program to form the **Mi'kmaq Alsumk Mowimsikik Koqoey Association (MAMKA)**, an organization that helps Aboriginal groups participate in multi-stakeholder and other advisory and decision-making processes in aquatic resources and oceans management. MAMKA responds to a number of issues identified during discussions on the renewal of the **Aboriginal Fisheries Strategy** program:

1. Aboriginal groups are seeking greater participation in decision-making processes used for aquatic resource and oceans management.
2. The Department of Fisheries and Oceans' (DFO) expanding responsibilities require engaging with Aboriginal groups on a broad range of issues, including oceans management, habitat management and planning, environmental assessment and species at risk.
3. Existing Aboriginal programming is focused on fisheries management, limiting the department's ability to respond effectively to the evolving aspirations of Aboriginal people.

Intervale brings cod conservation message to recreational groundfishery

Cod our heritage, our future.



It's up to you.
Help conserve our precious resource.

Recreational Groundfish Fishery



About Intervale:

Intervale Associates Inc. is a nonprofit conservation organization, incorporated in the province of Newfoundland and Labrador on April 21, 2004.

The mission of Intervale is to conserve biodiversity, interpret heritage, and protect the integrity of rural livelihoods. The Articles of Incorporation include, "to provide stewardship programming for fish harvesters" and "to assist in the recovery of endangered species".

Recent conservation projects in NL include stewardship of Wolfish, Atlantic Cod and education relating to Piping Plover.

Staff and interns at the NL Intervale office work with communities and resource users, and collaborate with industry, government, university and other partners to develop strategies for sustained stewardship

Intervale has been encouraging stewardship actions about marine species at risk among fish harvesters throughout the province for many years. This year Intervale has also developed a poster with a stewardship message about cod, designed for everyone who engages in the recreational groundfish fishery.

"We wanted to inspire individuals of all ages, especially those who engage in the recreational groundfish fishery, to imagine a future in which cod stocks could be restored and an important part of Newfoundland and Labrador heritage

preserved," says Intervale's Kathleen Blanchard.

The poster above was designed by Intervale staff with input from the Department of Fisheries and Oceans (DFO), Environment Canada, the Fish, Food and Allied Workers Union, industry, and conservation professionals. It is being distributed to communities and Harbour Authorities, DFO offices, fish harvesters, and places where marine supplies are sold. It is also running in The Navigator magazine and The Newfoundland Herald. For information, contact Intervale at 709-955-3132 or kblanchard@intervale.ca.

Promoting Plover habitat conservation — one person at a time



© Environnement/Environment Canada
Photo: J. Paul Goossen

One person at a time, the Newfoundland Piping Plover Guardian Program is educating the public about endangered Piping Plover and their sensitive southwest coast habitat, says program coordinator Patricia Cousins.

The beach guardian program, funded in part through the federal government's Habitat Stewardship Program for Species at Risk, helps recover and protect Piping Plover habitat. Last summer the Marine and Mountain Zone Corporation administered the Piping Plover guardian program on the southwest coast. A coordinator, assistant coordinator, and three guardians monitored Piping Plover activity, documented activities on local

beaches, and informed beach users about the impacts their activities may have on the Piping Plover population and its habitat.

Curbing destructive activities is the only way the Piping Plover can be saved, and public education is essential to the success of these conservation efforts, says Cousins.

"We normally cover eight beaches in the area, from Grand Bay West to the Codroy Valley," she says. "We also try to spend a few days in Burgeo and Stephenville Crossing. We do regular beach cleanups too, but mainly we're there to talk to people about Piping Plover and to try to make them think about their impact on the environment."

About Piping Plover:

The Piping Plover is a small, sandy-coloured shorebird with a distinctive peeping call. Once found along the northeast coast of Newfoundland near Lumsden and along the west coast within Gros Morne National Park, Plovers are now only found in a few locations along the southwest coast, including Grand Bay West to Cape Ray, Codroy Valley, St. George's/Flat Bay, and Burgeo. Plovers have also recently been sighted at Seal Cove, near Harbour Breton. Piping Plovers arrive at their breeding grounds in April or May, and nest along sandbars, coastlines, and lake shores.



Piping Plover (*Charadrius melodus melodus*)
Photo: Jason Foster

In summer, they share these beaches with people, and are sensitive to the disturbances human activity can cause in their nesting areas. They return to wintering grounds in late August.

The Committee on the Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada (COSEWIC) lists the Piping Plover as an endangered species. About one-quarter of Canada's Piping Plovers are found in Atlantic Canada, and the rest in the Prairies. All over Canada, plover numbers have been declining, mainly due to habitat loss and disturbance.



Stewardship initiatives on the southwest coast are making sure scenes like this (above right) occur less frequently as people learn more about the endangered piping plover and become interested in conserving its fragile habitat. *Photos: Jason Foster, Wildlife*

Approaching strangers to discuss the impacts of their actions can be daunting for the beach guardians, but it's essential to help the Plover and its very sensitive habitat. A passing dirt bike, roaming dog, or even a child playing too close to a nesting area can damage or destroy nests, or cause adult plovers to abandon a nest or chicks.

"We don't always know what the reaction is going to be when we stop people, but it's usually fine. And when it's not, we deal with that as it comes, and we report the incident anyway" says Cousins.

Most people aren't aware of it but disturbing or harming a Piping Plover, its eggs, or nest is an offence under the provincial and federal endangered species legislation.

Last summer the guardian program set up a kiosk at Scott's Cove Park in Port aux Basques, offering educational material and opportunities to talk about Piping Plover and its role in the local ecosystem. Cousins says the response from both locals and tourists was encouraging.

If you see Piping Plovers or their nests at the beach:

- *Observe them from a distance.*
- *Walk at the water's edge to prevent disturbance.*
- *Keep pets leashed.*
- *Conduct your activities away from nesting or feeding areas.*
- *Remove trash and food scraps.*
- *Where possible, restrict use of motorized vehicles on beaches from April to August. Obey signage closing specific critical breeding beaches from May 1st to August 31st.*
- *Do not remove natural debris such as driftwood.*
- *Do not burn beach grasses. Grasses create wildlife habitat and help hold the dunes in place.*
- *Do not pick up chicks or eggs.*

Limestone Barrens habitat and species creates unique economic opportunities



Artist Collette Sampson's fused and stained glass products depicting (clockwise from front) limestone, velvet bells and Long's braya on the limestone barrens are just some of the unique crafts generating interest in SAR. Photo: Dulcie House

The rare plants and landscape of the Great Northern Peninsula's limestone barrens are generating economic opportunities for an increasing number of residents by attracting local, national and international tourists.

Maggie Chambers, owner/operator of French Island Bed and Breakfast at Flowers Cove, says she had never heard of the limestone barrens and its rare plants until she welcomed some very knowledgeable guests - members of the Limestone Barrens Species at Risk Recovery Team (LBSARRT), the Limestone Barrens Habitat Stewardship Program (LBHSP) program manager; provincial botanists, and Memorial University students. Now, photos depicting limestone barrens plants, including its species at risk, are the first thing guests see when they

come in the front entrance. Ms. Chambers, a former schoolteacher who has been operating her bed and breakfast for more than 10 years, says the area's unique habitat and its rare plants - some of which are not found anywhere else in the world - make a great topic for conversation.

"Everyday over the breakfast table and every evening, the limestone barrens and its plants are discussed," she says. "I have information about them in every room. It educates guest and informs them about what is in the area."



Long's braya (*Braya longii*) Photo: Dulcie House

Conservation and Sustainable Ecotourism Workshop:

In 2006 the LBHSP organized the Limestone Barrens: Conservation and Sustainable Ecotourism Workshop for key stakeholder groups and residents of the Northern Peninsula with a keen interest in conserving the limestone barrens and the sustainability of local communities.

Fifty-seven participants attended to learn about knowledge gained from ecological studies on the limestone barrens, and engaged in discussions and problem-solving about conservation challenges. They also explored opportunities for collaborative planning and nature-based tourism development, including craft development, which was identified prior to the LBHSP's establishment in 2001.

Workshop participants were in favor of exploring the potential for ecotourism opportunities and craft development based on the limestone barrens and its species. A committee to develop a sustainable and economical approach for product development with a limestone barrens-based theme consists of representatives from the LBHSP; Department of Environment and Conservation, Wildlife Division; INTRD; Limestone Barrens Community Working Group (LBCWG); and NORDIC Development Corporation. With increasing emphasis on ecotourism, the group is working to ensure any ecotourism development on the limestone barrens is economically and ecologically sustainable.



Limestone Barrens quilted wall hangings. Photo: Dulcie House

Glass artist and Brig Bay native Collette Sampson is also benefiting from the uniqueness of the limestone barrens and its rare plants. Sampson, who draws upon the natural environment for inspiration, works both with fused glass - glass that's cut and fired up to 1,700 degrees Celsius in a kiln - and stained glass, where pieces are soldered together with lead and foil.

Sampson showcased her Limestone Barrens Species at Risk series during a fall 2007 craft fair in St. John's. Her unique products, depicting the endangered Long's braya, have generated a lot of interest in barrens species and habitat.

"All I had to do was explain what the images were and they were sold out," she says. "I can see potential here for a lot more. I'm hoping to

do a series on all the limestone barrens species."

Many local people believe engaging interested communities in initiatives that focus on the limestone barrens and species at risk could contribute to the peninsula's economic growth.

This will also fulfill the LBHSP goal to preserve not only species at risk sites, but to promote responsible land and resource use of the Limestone Barrens habitat.

Presentations are under way from Port au Choix to Raleigh to inform residents about opportunities for product development, and to let producers know how they may derive benefits from this resource using a sustainable approach.

Dulcie House

Other LBHSP Initiatives:

- Limestone Barrens Species at Risk Enforcement Workshop at Plum Point
- Sandy Cove Provisional Ecological Reserve Open House
- Restoration project at Sandy Cove Provisional Ecological Reserve to remove rocks from limestone quarrying
- Consultation sessions using Critical Habitat Maps to educate residents
- Conservation Corps Newfoundland & Labrador - Limestone Barrens Green Teams engaged in stewardship initiatives at Port au Choix/ Flowers Cove
- Participation in a Fernald's braya survey with Parks Canada at Port au Choix National Historic Site
- Limestone Barrens Day
- Participation in an Opportunities Identification Workshop hosted by RED Ochre Regional Board and EECOM
- Presentations/consultations with local community groups/ individuals, agencies, corporations and schools

Upcoming LBHSP Initiatives:

- Facilitate stewardship agreement signing with the Town of Port au Choix.
- Explore opportunity for stewardship agreement with town of Anchor Point.
- Relocation of snowmobile trail in Anchor Point to avoid Fernald's braya critical habitat.
- Development of a DVD which will highlight the Limestone Barrens landscape, flora, and stewardship activities.

NL Species at Risk Stewardship

Stewards & Educators Working Together to Conserve Species at Risk



Endangered: Long's Braya | Low Northern Rockcress | Crowded Wormseed Mustard | Barren's Willow | Wolverine | Red Crossbill | Piping Plover | Eskimo Curlew | Ivory Gull | Red Knot

Threatened: Fernald's Braya | Porsild's Bryum | Chimney Swift | Common Nighthawk | Newfoundland Marten | Woodland Caribou: Red Wine, Mealy Mountain, & Lac Joseph Herds

Vulnerable: Boreal Felt Lichen | Fernald's Milk-vetch | Mountain Fern | Harlequin Duck | Barrow's Goldeneye | Short-eared Owl | Gray-cheeked Thrush | Tundra Peregrine Falcon | Rusty Blackbird | Polar Bear | Banded Killifish | American Eel

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