

Biolink

The Official Newsletter of the
Atlantic Society of Fish &
Wildlife Biologists



February 2007

A Look Back at the 2006 Annual Meeting at the Bonne Bay Marine Station

Jason Leblanc

The 43rd annual meeting of the Atlantic Society of Fish and Wildlife Biologists was held in beautiful western Newfoundland from October 10-12, 2006 at the Bonne Bay Marine Station in Norris Point. Those who attended from all around the region were treated to an excellent slate of presentations on a variety of topics and organisms including: songbirds, sea birds, Western Brook Pond, Eastern wolverine, arctic hare, Bonne Bay, fungi, river otters and brook trout, the recently designated provincial fish of Nova Scotia. Our conferences and seminars continue to have excellent support and attendance from students. Jessica Humber from Memorial University won the ASFWB award for best student presentation for her work entitled "Canada thistle invasion of disturbed balsam fir forests: Implications for regeneration and management." There were 22 presentations in total. For a complete list of presentations from the 2006 meeting and their associated abstracts, please visit our website.

Following a short boat ride from Norris Point to Woody Point, the banquet took place at the eclectic Old Loft Restaurant where we were treated to an amazing baked cod dinner. Our student guest from New Zealand had her first experience with cod tongues. Once again, the silent auction held to raise money for the ASFWB scholarship fund was very successful. After the great presentations on day two, several conference participants enjoyed a hike to Gros Morne mountain, some of whom got to see their first moose, a young bull which stayed just ahead of us on the trail and hung around for some photos for a while.

I would like to thank Tom Knight (Parks Canada), Conrad Mullins (DFO) and Leah Soper (Dept. of Natural Resources) for organizing a fantastic meeting, and all of the presenters, students and ASFWB executive who helped to make the meeting successful. Also, on behalf of everyone, I would like to thank Andrew Boyne, our new past president and Mary Beth Benedict, out-going past president for their tremendous contributions to our Society.

Please watch the website and newsletters for updates on the Spring Seminar in April and the 44th annual meeting to be held in Nova Scotia. I hope everyone has an exciting and fulfilling 2007.



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ASFWB SPRING SEMINAR

The theme for the ASFWB spring seminar this year will be ATV issues as they relate to wildlife and wildlife habitat. It is scheduled for April 11, 2007 at the Crabtree Auditorium, Mount Allison University, Sackville, New Brunswick and will be held from 9:30 am – 3:00 pm. For further details check the society's website (<http://www.chebucto.ns.ca/Environment/ASFWB/>) or contact Jason Leblanc at leblanje@gov.ns.ca.



DID YOU KNOW...

It requires about 786 million trees to produce the world's annual paper supply. Let's all do our part and reduce our consumption by opting to receive this newsletter digitally. If you would like to receive the newsletter in PDF format by e-mail, please contact us at ASFWBnewsletter@hotmail.com.

Introducing Canada's 42nd Nation Park

Tom Knight

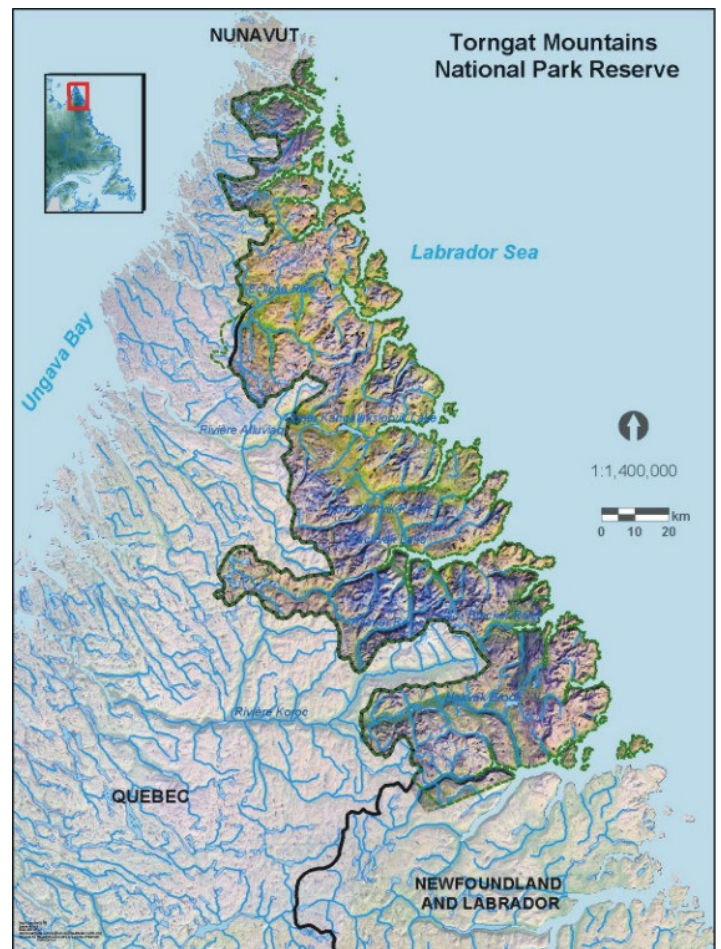
It is a spectacular landscape of Arctic wilderness, with towering mountains, breathtaking fjords, gentle river valleys and rugged coastal landscapes – a wilderness that has been home to the Inuit and their ancestors for thousands of years. The Torngat Mountains National Park Reserve is Canada's 42nd and newest national park. It was established on December 1st, 2005 through the signing of the Labrador Inuit Land Claims Agreement. Torngat Mountains NPR is the first national park in Labrador, representing the Northern Labrador Mountains Ecoregion. At 9700 km², it is the largest national park in Atlantic Canada. The park area is the homeland of the Inuit from Nunatsiavut (northern Labrador) and Nunavik (northern Quebec) and it will be managed in partnership with them. This region of Labrador contains the highest mountains and last remaining glaciers in continental Canada east of the Rockies.

The national park reserve has a unique flora and fauna that is at the transition of Arctic and boreal. It includes much of the range of the small Torngat Mountains caribou herd, as well as a portion of the George River caribou herd, once the world's largest. Polar bears frequent the area, and a unique population of tundra-dwelling black bears is also present. Wolves and arctic fox live here, and the plentiful bird life includes the peregrine falcon and golden eagle.

Within the park reserve, hundreds of archaeological sites, which include tent rings, stone caribou fences, caches and graves, tell the story of peoples and cultures, particularly the Inuit, that have made this special part of Canada their home over the millennia.

This first operational season in the Torngat Mountains NPR was a busy one for Parks Canada research staff. Parks Canada, in partnership with the Nunatsiavut Government, ArcticNet, the Royal Military College, the Department of Fisheries and Oceans, the Department of National Defence, Voisey's Bay Nickel Company Ltd., universities, and consulting companies, are conducting a Baseline Inventory and Comparative Assessment of three Northern Labrador Fiord-based Marine Ecosystems. This project is addressing Inuit concerns regarding the ecological integrity of the marine environment of northern Labrador by acquiring a better understanding of the effects of climate change, modernization and contaminants. The three marine ecosystems studied are Anaktalâk Bay (the shipping route to the Voisey's Bay nickel mine), Saglek Bay (which is contaminated with PCBs) and Nachvak fiord (a pristine ecosystem adjacent to the Torngat Mountains National Park Reserve). Parks staff also participated in the Davis Strait polar bear population inventory. A total of 130 bears were captured in the park, representing a large increase from 2005. Arctic char tissue samples were collected from Nachvak Fiord to provide baseline levels of genetic diversity, useful for tracking

changes in relative population size through time. Finally, we continued with a vegetation inventory to develop a species list and preliminary vegetation map for the park.



The Agreement on International Humane Trapping Standards: Impacts to fur harvesting, nuisance wildlife control and wildlife research.

Cade Libby
Wildlife Biologist

This is a year of change for trap use in Canada.

In 1997, Canada signed the Agreement on International Humane Trapping Standards (AIHTS) with the European Union and Russia. The AIHTS has set performance thresholds on traps for specific species to assess the humaneness of traps designed to kill and restrain fur bearing animals in Canada. All provinces and territories have until the fall fur harvesting season of 2007 (this year) to comply with the AIHTS and restrict traps for particular species to those traps that have been tested and certified.

In total there are 11 species of fur bearing animals that are found in Atlantic Canada which are covered by the AIHTS. They include: beaver, otter, muskrat, raccoon, fisher, marten, weasel, coyote, bobcat, wolf and Canada lynx. Based on the nature of the agreement and trap research and development progress thus far, fur harvesting regulations throughout Atlantic Canada this year will be amended to only allow certified killing traps for beaver, muskrat, fisher, marten and raccoon and will only allow certified restraining traps for Canada lynx. Overall, most of the most commonly used traps have been certified. However, the most common marten trap, the Victor #120, has not passed. As a result, trappers who wish to continue trapping marten must purchase other traps that have been certified for catching marten.

As trap testing and certification proceeds over the next few years, provincial and territorial governments will eventually restrict the use of killing traps and/or restraining trap types for otter, weasel, bobcat, wolf and coyote.

Although much of the focus of the AIHTS has been on the potential impacts to fur harvesting, it is important to note that the agreement and subsequent regulations will not only apply to fur harvesting, but to nuisance wildlife control and wildlife research. Eventually live traps for the aforementioned species will be tested and possibly certified. Anyone offering nuisance wildlife control services or participating in the live capture of any of the fur bearing animal species covered by the agreement should consult with the appropriate regulatory authorities to determine trap restrictions.

For further information regarding the AIHTS or those traps certified to date, please refer to the Fur Institute of Canada web site: <http://www.fur.ca/>

Student Profile

Dr. Kevin Teather

Shannon MacDonald devotes a great deal of time tackling environmental problems. On Prince Edward Island, where nearly half of the land is used of agriculture, such problems are often related to the impacts of land use. Habitat degradation, soil erosion, pesticide runoff, and eutrophication of streams and estuaries are all major concerns. In the past, Shannon has worked for the Island Nature Trust on various environmental issues. This culminated in conducting research on the threatened piping plovers to determine how foraging behaviour during various times during the breeding period influenced nesting success.

Presently conducting graduate work at the University of Prince Edward Island, Shannon has turned her attention from birds to fish. In an effort to assess the health of Island estuaries, Shannon will be undertaking a detailed analysis of nearshore fish community structure for about 25 different estuaries that vary in degrees of eutrophication. Excessive use of fertilizers by many farmers has led to high levels of nutrient loading in many estuaries. This has led to many instances of anoxia where oxygen depletion in the water temporarily renders some areas "dead zones". Shannon will be building on preliminary information obtained by Pam MacDonald in her fourth year Honours research project on species composition of the north shore estuaries.

An avid field worker, Shannon will be spending a substantial amount of the coming summer traveling between estuaries and sampling nearshore fish communities with a beach seine. She will be assessing species composition, total biomass, as well as conducting a more detailed analysis on certain populations. She will also be gathering information on each of the estuaries themselves to establish the degree of nutrient loading. Because such little information exists concerning the present state of Island estuaries, Shannon's work will provide much needed and valuable information about this important ecosystem, and serve as a body of knowledge upon which a number of future studies can be built.



2006 International Piping Plover Census in Atlantic Canada

Jen Stewart

Canadian Wildlife Service, Atlantic Region, P.O. Box
6227, Sackville, New Brunswick, E4L 1G6

The Piping Plover (*Charadrius melodus melodus*) is a small shorebird endemic to North America. Throughout its range, it breeds in three regions: the Prairies, Great Lakes and eastern Canada. In Atlantic Canada, plovers select wide, cobbled, sparsely vegetated beaches for breeding. Major threats to the species on breeding grounds include habitat loss or alteration, depredation and human disturbance through recreational beach use. The Piping Plover is listed as Endangered in Canada by COSEWIC (Committee on the Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada) and is listed on Schedule 1 of SARA (Species at Risk Act).

The International Piping Plover census is a comprehensive count of all breeding and wintering habitat in North America, resulting in a global population estimate. The first International Census was held in 1991 and since this time, census counts have been conducted every five years. 2006 marked the fourth International Census for Piping Plovers. The census is a very useful conservation tool, providing much needed information regarding current population levels and distribution of the species.

In 2006, 133 volunteers surveyed 319 beaches in Atlantic Canada, covering more than 661 km of shoreline. A total of 401 adult Piping Plovers were counted during the 10-day census window. This is slightly below the 2001 population estimate of 411, but 20.7% greater than the 1996 population estimate of 318. Compared to the 1991 results, the population has experienced a decrease of 7%.

While the Piping Plover population in Atlantic Canada has decreased slightly in the last five years, conservation efforts are imperative in maintaining population levels. Ongoing conservation actions in the region include habitat protection, educational efforts, stewardship, monitoring, management and enforcement. With a continued focus on conservation efforts in the future, it is hoped that the Piping Plover population in Atlantic Canada will be sustained and ultimately recovered.

Atlantic Canada Piping Plover Estimates from Int'l Census Counts.

	1991	1996	2001	2006	1996-2006 Comparison	2001-2006 Comparison
N.B.	203	146	167	171	+14.6%	+2.3%
Nfld.	7	27	39	48	+ 43.8%	+18.8%
N.S.	113	79	93	87	+8.1%	-6.4%
P.E.I.	110	66	112	95	+30.5%	-15.2%
Total	433	318	411	401	+20.7%	-2.4%



January 2007 Membership Report

Rosemary Curley

Vice President for Membership

There are currently 81 paid up members of the Society and 73 whose membership has recently expired. Many members renew at the Spring Seminar or fall Annual General Meetings. The habit of rotating the meeting between provinces means that until the meeting rolls around again to a locale nearby, many members let their membership lapse. In fall 2006 I contacted over 200 former members by mail to urge them to renew. As well, a reminder to renew will be included with the January 2007 newsletter for those who membership has recently expired. Continued contact with members and former members will help increase our numbers. ASFWB is a stronger Society when it has more members and my goal is to enlist 150 members for 2007. You can help by getting a friend to join.

In the past the ASFWB has produced a membership directory as a service to its members, and there has been the suggestion that we should do this again. This will also be a project for me in 2007.

ASFWB Financial Statement

27 September 2005 - 27 September 2006

Andrew Macfarlane

Bank Balance Forward from 27 September 2005

AGM – 05 - 07 October 2005 (Fredericton, NB)

Revenue		
– Registration: 44 x \$10	\$ 440.00	
– Reduced registration: 6 x \$5	30.00	
– Regular memberships: 35 x \$15	525.00	
– Student memberships: 15 x \$5	75.00	
– Banquet tickets sold: 29 x \$25	725.00	
– Silent auction	807.25	
– Contribution from UNB (catering)	223.69	
– Contribution from UNB (ice-breaker)	145.48	
Total:	\$ 2,971.42	

Expenditures

– Framing for silent auction	\$ 138.00
– Engraving for merit award plaque	19.77
– Badge kit	62.10
– Catering	823.69
– Ice-breaker	145.48
– Banquet and screen rental	905.90
– Student Award (Lesley Corning)	100.00
Total:	\$ 2,194.94

Other Revenue

– Regular memberships: 13 x \$15	\$ 195.00
– Contribution from NS Fisheries (newsletters)	651.10
Total:	\$ 846.10

Other Expenditures

– Outstanding cheque (2004 AGM)	\$ 17.30
– Donald G. Dodds Scholarship donation	2,130.50
– Website fee	50.00
– Newsletter expenses	692.34
– Bank fees	46.62
Total:	\$ 2,936.76

Bank Balance 27 September 2006: \$ 3,153.77



Newsletter Submissions

We would like to thank all those who submitted articles for this edition of the newsletter. Please forward any articles, photos (with caption), updates, or any other notes of interest to ASFWBnewsletter@hotmail.com

NEXT ISSUE - August 2007 Deadline for submissions is July 9, 2007

CONFERENCE

14th Annual Northeast Biological Graduate Student Conference
February 23-25 2007
Dalhousie University, Halifax, Nova Scotia
For more details please visit <http://myweb.dal.ca/mmorine/>

Moose Recovery Efforts in Nova Scotia

Anthony (Tony) L. Nette

*Recovery Team Chair, and Manager, Wildlife Resources
Wildlife Division 136 Exhibition Street, Kentville, Nova
Scotia*

Moose were abundant in what is now Nova Scotia when European settlers first arrived in the 1600's. Their numbers have since fluctuated widely and over time dwindled. At this time there is a robust population on Cape Breton Island, which is the progeny of 18 animals brought in from Alberta in the late 1940's - after the complete loss of the indigenous moose population on the Island. However, on the mainland area moose are doing very poorly in spite of a complete hunting closure. Currently, the scattered populations on mainland are thought to total no more than 1000 animals.

Based on a June 2003 status report, (see http://www.gov.ns.ca/natr/wildlife/biodiv/species_recovery/statusreports/StatusReportMooseNSComplete.pdf) moose on mainland Nova Scotia were listed "endangered" under the NS Endangered Species Act in October 2003. Since that time, a DNR chaired recovery team of knowledgeable moose scientists/biologists from the Maritime region (and one representative of the North American Moose Foundation) has met a number of times to review the current state of knowledge on mainland moose. Discussions have focused on enforcement and poaching, disease/parasites and condition, distribution/abundance and monitoring, habitat requirements and availability, disturbance factors and reproduction/recruitment. These and perhaps additional interactive factors, depict the complexity of the task faced by the recovery team and help explain why the Plan has taken longer to develop than expected.

At this time (mid January 2007) a first draft of the Plan is nearing completion. The draft will be circulated to recovery team members for their review and suggestions for revisions. Completion of the final document is expected in spring 2007, when it will be presented to the Minister of Natural Resources as advice for recovery under the Nova Scotia Endangered Species Act.

(See <http://www.gov.ns.ca/legislature/legc/statutes/endspec.htm>)

Although the plan has not yet been completed, NSDNR together with our partners in industry and non-government organizations are continuing to pursue several priority actions related to mainland moose, including:

Increased enforcement effort targeting moose poaching.

- a. Ongoing disease study in partnership with the Canadian Cooperative Wildlife Health Centre.
- b. Several scientific studies to determine habitat preferences using GPS and radio collars.
- c. Identification of moose habitat on Crown land and the development of interim special management practices for forestry operations on those properties.
- d. Ongoing genetics investigation, and
- e. Exploring opportunities to work collaboratively with the Mi'kmaq community, universities, industry and non-government organisations on recovery efforts.

As with most recovery plans, you can expect this one to recommend raising public awareness of mainland moose and the factors limiting population growth. There are certainly more studies required to fully understand all factors limiting mainland moose recovery. Nonetheless, the one thing that has become clear through the deliberations of the recovery team, is that government and researchers will need a well informed and supportive public, together with the involvement of industry, universities and NGO's, to be effective in recovering this species. Success will only be realized through collaborative efforts, based on a high level of awareness and strong determination within the public of Nova Scotia, to ensure we provide an environment where moose can thrive.



The Maritime Canada Landbird Conservation Plan

Busby, D., P.J. Austin-Smith Sr., R. Curley, A. Diamond, T. Duffy, M. Elderkin, S. Makepeace, D. Diamond, R. Melanson, C. Staicer and B. Whittam. 2006. Partners in Flight Maritime Canada Landbird Conservation Plan. Technical Report Series No. 449, Canadian Wildlife Service, Atlantic Region. 43pp.

The Maritime Canada Landbird Conservation Plan is part of the Partners in Flight – Canada program ([PIF - Canada](#)). PIF is one of the four pillars of bird groups that comprise the North American Bird Conservation Initiative ([NABCI - Canada](#)) endorsed by Canada, the United States and Mexico. The goal of PIF is to maintain the diversity and abundance of all North American landbirds. The present regional landbird conservation plan covers New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island, which lie within Bird Conservation Region (BCR) 14. This BCR also includes eastern Quebec and parts of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, New York and Connecticut. Efforts to plan for the entire BCR 14 region are presently underway, but that plan will not address the level of detail required for local planning and conservation activities.

Landbirds abound throughout all habitats in the Maritimes. Landbirds consist of ten very different groups of birds:

- Hawks, eagles and falcons
- Partridges, grouse, and quail
- Pigeons and doves
- Cuckoos
- Owls
- Nightjars (nighthawks and whip-poor-wills)
- Swifts and hummingbirds
- Kingfishers
- Woodpeckers

Passerines

This last and largest group contains over twenty families of birds such as warblers, thrushes and blackbirds. There are approximately 160 landbird species that regularly inhabit the Maritimes, most of which (~100) breed here but winter elsewhere. However about 44 species occur here year-round including six non-native (introduced) species. An additional four species occur only during migrations south to north or *vice versa*. Another eight species are found in the area only during winter. In addition to species that occur here regularly, about 100 species are considered accidental or irregular.

The Maritime Provinces have few landbird species in critical need of immediate conservation action. There are no species listed under the Species at Risk Act (SARA – www.speciesatrisk.gc.ca) or by the Committee on the Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada (COSEWIC – www.cosewic.gc.ca) as Endangered in the Maritimes. One species, the Peregrine Falcon (*anatum* subspecies - NB, NS, PE), is listed by both SARA and COSEWIC as Threatened in the region. SARA and COSEWIC list both the Ipswich Savannah Sparrow (NS) as a Species of Special Concern while

COSEWIC lists Bicknell's Thrush (NB, NS), Short-eared Owl (NB, NS, PE) and Red-shouldered Hawk (NB) as Species of Special Concern.

Although PIF aims to provide valuable, timely expertise and actions for the conservation of all landbird species, it is those species that have not been COSEWIC-listed for the Species at Risk Act (SARA) that are the main subject of the PIF initiative. Preventing common birds from becoming uncommon and unlisted birds from becoming listed is the goal. Of the 160 landbird species in the Maritimes, 15 have been classified in this plan as High priority for planning and conservation. Twenty-four are considered to be of Medium priority and a further 21 species are in the Early Watch category.

A High priority listing does not necessarily imply that urgent action must occur immediately. The Northern Parula, one of the High priority species here, is widely distributed over much of eastern North America and its population appears to be stable or increasing. This warbler however, is not evenly distributed throughout its range, being highly concentrated in habitats in BCR 14, thus compelling this region to make its long-term conservation a high stewardship priority. Of the 15 High priority species, approximately half will require some form of action such as improved monitoring, research, and/or habitat management in the near future.

Few of the Medium priority species can be considered as urgently in need of conservation action. While still common, however, most are facing long-term population declines. For others, there is insufficient information on population status, habitat requirements, wintering ground issues or basic biology. For these species there is a need to begin long-term planning for research and population monitoring.

The Early Watch list contains a mix of species, none of which is considered to be a priority in the near future. Nonetheless all are considered to be of some conservation concern. Some species are a priority in other BCRs but not necessarily in BCR 14. For others there is some concern within BCR 14 but not necessarily outside. Some species may be showing short-term population declines and others may have declined in the past but are now stable or increasing.

While this plan addresses landbird conservation planning and implementation for the three Maritime Provinces, not all priorities are equal in all provinces or areas. Some species within each of the priority categories will be ranked higher or lower depending upon provincial concerns. The Partners in Flight process recognizes that landbird conservation can only be achieved through partnerships because no single government or organization has the authority, mandate or responsibility to ensure effective conservation of birds. PIF aims to create cooperative partnerships of interested stakeholders to achieve mutually agreeable planning and implementation of realistic conservation goals.

Table 1 lists the Maritime Canada priority species.

Table 1. List of priority landbird species¹ in the Maritime Provinces

HIGH	MEDIUM	EARLY WATCH
Short-eared Owl (SC) ^{2****}	Red-shouldered Hawk (SC)*	Northern Harrier
Chimney Swift	Peregrine Falcon (T)**	Cooper's Hawk
Olive-sided Flycatcher***	Black-billed Cuckoo	Northern Goshawk
Eastern Wood-Pewee	Long-eared Owl	Spruce Grouse
Boreal Chickadee	Boreal Owl	Ruffed Grouse
Wood Thrush***	Whip-poor-will	Belted Kingfisher
Bicknell's Thrush (SC)****	Common Nighthawk	Yellow-bellied Sapsucker
Northern Parula	Black-backed Woodpecker	Yellow-bellied Flycatcher
Bay-breasted Warbler***	Pileated Woodpecker	Least Flycatcher
Canada Warbler***	Gray Jay	Great Crested Flycatcher
Rose-breasted Grosbeak	Eastern Kingbird	Warbling Vireo
Nelson's Sharp-tailed Sparrow***	Bank Swallow	Horned Lark
Ipswich Savannah Sparrow (SC)**	Barn Swallow	Purple Martin
Rusty Blackbird***	Brown Creeper	Cliff Swallow
Purple Finch	Veery	Eastern Bluebird
	Black-throated Blue Warbler	Black-throated Green Warbler
	Chestnut-sided Warbler	Pine Warbler
	Cape May Warbler	Blackpoll Warbler
	Blackburnian Warbler	American Redstart
	Vesper Sparrow	Eastern Meadowlark
	Bobolink	Brown-headed Cowbird
	Pine Grosbeak	
	Red Crossbill	
	White-winged Crossbill	

¹ Species listed in taxonomic order; see Appendix 2 for species scientific names

² COSEWIC and SARA definitions: SC = Species of Special Concern; T = Threatened

* COSEWIC-listed species (www.cosewic.gc.ca)

** SARA-listed species (www.speciesatrisk.gc.ca)

*** Continental priority (Rich *et al.* 2004)

**** Both COSEWIC-listed and Continental Priority species



Bicknell's Thrush



White-throated sparrow

BECOME A NEW MEMBER OF THE ASFWB!

Membership to the Atlantic Society of Fish & Wildlife Biologists is open to residents of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, and Newfoundland and Labrador. Regular (\$15) and student (\$5) memberships are available. To become a member contact Rosemary Curley (rcurley@gov.pe.ca) or Andrew MacFarlane (Andrew.MacFarlane@EC.GC.CA) or fill out the membership application on the society's website (<http://www.chebucto.ns.ca/Environment/ASFWB/>).

DONATE to ASFWB Donald G. Dodds Scholarship

The goal is to reach \$20,000. The proposed scholarship honours Dr. Donald G. Dodds, the founding professor of the Wildlife program at Acadia University and the ASFWB of which he was also a founding member.

- You can donate on-line to the at Acadia University by clicking on this website <http://www.acadiau.ca/externalaffairs/development/> and following the "Donate now" links. Just remember to identify that your donation is going to the excellent cause of a scholarship for a future wildlife biologist. Make sure you note **ASFWB Donald G. Dodds Scholarship** on the on-line form.
- If you are an Acadia graduate and get a form in the mail, use it to make the contribution, specifying the **ASFWB Donald G. Dodds Scholarship** as the recipient of your good works.
- You can also telephone toll free to 1-866-222-3428
- Or fill out the following form and mail or fax it

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Signature _____

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Alumni and Development Office
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Wolfville NS B4P 2R6

fax to: 1-902-585-1069

Thank You!