

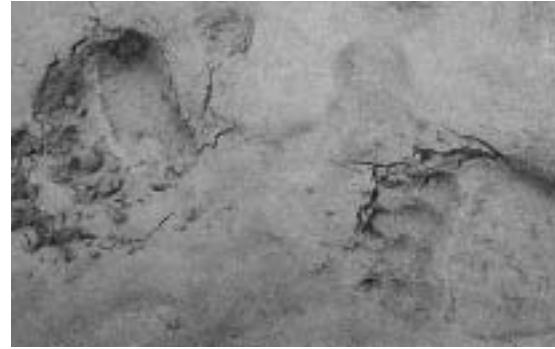
Tracking Raincoast into 2003



Cover photo: Ian McAllister/Raincoast

Remains of pink salmon left behind by fishing wolves. Salmon is a mainstay of the coastal wolf's diet during the fall. The Rainforest Wolf Project research team has documented a group of wolves consuming 200 salmon in one evening and has observed wolves capture over 20 salmon an hour. The wolves prefer the heads, leaving nutrient-rich salmon remains available to the coastal web of life.





Tracking Raincoast into 2003

Dear Friend of Raincoast,

Winter is a time for reflection. A little over a decade ago, a handful of dedicated volunteers put forward a vision of protecting an interconnected system of watersheds and marine areas from southern BC to the Alaskan border. Today, this vision is slowly being realized – piece by piece, battle by battle – as we make progress on our commitment to future generations. From the international media spotlight on our wolf project, to a win for grizzly conservation in the BC Supreme Court, to defending many river valleys from destruction, this has been a year we can take pride in.

With an eye on 2003, however, we have our work cut out for us. The grizzly hunt has been reinstated, despite widespread support among the public for a moratorium. BC's new provincial government is making it increasingly clear that we will not see valleys protected for wolves and bears in the Great Bear Rainforest without a fight. The status of wild salmon is becoming increasingly fragile, exacerbated by the threats posed by the aquaculture industry's desire to expand up our coast.

You'll see in this year's newsletter that Raincoast has an increased conservation focus on wild salmon. We will be expanding our Wild Salmon Campaign in the new year, building on the findings of our newly released report: *Ghost Runs: The future of wild salmon on the north and central coasts of British Columbia*. This report brings together conservationists, academics, and government scientists to address the urgent issue of managing salmon for biodiversity, predators, ecosystems, and coastal communities.

During the year ahead, Raincoast will continue to work with our partners up and down the coast, across North America and in Europe



to ensure that protection of the Great Bear Rainforest is at the forefront of environmental decision making. Our belief is that lasting and meaningful conservation of this rare and precious area will only come from a grassroots approach that includes working directly with communities and building bridges between traditional and contemporary knowledge, science and advocacy, and local and international support.

To support this vital work **we need your help now more than ever**, as we struggle with government cutbacks to environmental protection and an economy that is uncertain and unstable. Tumbling stock prices have hit charitable foundations hard, translating into fewer grants and donations for environmental organizations. Building our individual donor support base is essential if we are to remain a strong voice for wilderness and wildlife protection.

So, as Raincoast bids farewell to 2002 and moves into the challenging year ahead, **we would ask you to continue your financial support for our important work in the Great Bear Rainforest.**

Please do two things:

- **Renew your membership, or become a Raincoast member**, by filling in the form at the back of this newsletter and mailing it to us in the enclosed envelope. Whatever you can afford, be it \$30, \$50, \$100, \$250 or more, your generous gift will ensure we have consistent resources to continue to work on your behalf to protect the Great Bear Rainforest.
- **Give a gift membership or make a donation** on behalf of a loved one for the holidays this year. We will send a beautiful card to let them know how you have chosen to recognize them this season.

Thank you again for your past gifts and your future support. With your help, the wolves, bears, salmon and ancient trees of the Great Bear Rainforest – a place we all treasure – will endure forever. Working together, we will be able to make extraordinary conservation gains that will be precedent setting and sustainable into lifetimes far beyond ours.

Warm holiday wishes to you and your families,

Ian McAllister
Co-Founder

Chris Genovali
Executive Director

Ghost Runs: Taking stock of wild salmon

THERE HAS BEEN SCIENTIFIC AND PUBLIC CONTROVERSY about the long-term decline of BC's wild salmon runs for many years. Rain-coast's investigation into the topic was nourished by observing how grizzlies, wolves, and other predators of the coastal rainforest rely on the timing and abundance of salmon runs. From this, and a surge of research into the subject of nutrient transfer, has come an understanding of the role that spawning salmon play in the entire ecosystem. It also put us on the road to producing *Ghost Runs: The future of wild salmon on the north and central coasts of British Columbia*, a report that has been years in the making, and finally released in July 2002.

Central to our query in *Ghost Runs* was whether adequate amounts of salmon were available to the wildlife and watersheds that depend on these fish for food and nutrient sources. Rough estimates by US researchers suggest that between 120 million and 260 million kgs of salmon once returned to BC rivers. Today, this number is about 60 million kgs, a 50-75% decline in salmon biomass and, consequently, a nutrient deficit of

PHOTO: CHRIS CHADLE





Sitka spruce grows three times faster along streams with salmon than along streams without salmon.

between 2 and 6 million kgs of nitrogen and phosphorus. Raincoast's analysis of one species (chum) in 11 streams around Bella Bella, shows a nutrient deficit of 83,000 kgs of nitrogen and phosphorus since 1940.

Dozens of other coastal streams show similar or more severe nutrient deficits that accompany the declines in salmon returns. Severe salmon declines translate directly to loss of food supply for predators. In the case of Rivers Inlet, 14 starving grizzlies were shot in 1999 because their fall food supply failed to materialize and the bears wandered into Owikeeno Village searching for food.

Unfortunately the salmon problem isn't just about declines in abundance. It's also about loss of genetic diversity. Salmon runs throughout the coast are locally adapted to the streams in which they were reared. This diversity reflects success in using a variety of habitats and resources, and it lessens the risk of overall species extinction.

Historically, the commercial salmon catch comprised these many diverse runs. Today, the catch is made up of fewer and fewer runs, many of which are sustained by hatcheries and artificial spawning channels. This loss of small runs has gone largely unmentioned because the overall numbers of fish has been maintained.

Yet, these small runs and streams store a significant percentage of

PHOTO: NATALIE FOBES

Fish farms



the coastal salmon's gene pool. They are also critical for bears and other predators because the salmon are easier to catch. Small runs are also vital as food fisheries to local First Nations. Today, there is no information on more than 70 per cent of the north and central coasts' salmon-producing systems, most of which are small streams.

The findings and recommendations from *Ghost Runs* are shaping our future salmon campaign and research direction. The need for watershed protection and stopping fish farm expansion continue as top campaign priorities. Added to this is the need to reform DFO policy on several fronts where hatchery initiatives should be replaced with watershed-based solutions that ensure wild, self-sustaining populations of salmon.

The Great Bear Rainforest contains BC's most pristine watercourses, intact habitat and truly wild salmon populations. This region is a refuge for salmon recovery in British Columbia. It offers the best chance of protecting wild salmon production, diversity and the nutrient shadow that permeates the coastal food web. ■

Ghost Runs: The future of wild salmon on the north and central coasts of British Columbia edited by Brian Harvey and Misty MacDuffee, 2002 is available in PDF format on our website www.raincoast.org. Printed reports are available on a cost recovery basis.



PHOTO: NATALIE FOBES

threaten Great Bear Rainforest

RAINCOAST IS ESCALATING ITS EFFORTS to fight the expansion of fish farms throughout the pristine marine environment of the Great Bear Rainforest – one of the last strongholds for wild Pacific salmon in BC.

The year 2002 has been witness to more than a dozen outbreaks of the IHN virus (an infectious fish disease), culls of millions of farmed fish due to disease, illegally placed fish farms, and a 98 per cent collapse of pink salmon runs in the Knight Inlet/Kingcome region. The 1995 moratorium on establishing new fish farms on BC's coast was officially lifted on September 12, 2002. The government's intention is very clear – to expand fish farming into the central and north coasts of the Great Bear Rainforest with no regard for wild salmon ecosystems or commercial, recreational and First Nations food fisheries. Currently there are three fish farms operating north of Vancouver

The harmful effects of salmon aquaculture include:

- Invasion of escaped farmed non-native Atlantic salmon and domesticated Pacific breeds into BC rivers.
- Pollution of the marine environment from farmed fish sewage.
- Disease transfer, such as sea lice outbreaks, from salmon farms to wild salmon.
- Death and harassment of mammal and bird populations as a result of “predator control.”
- Impacts to human health including increased levels of some toxins (e.g., PCBs).



Coastal Alliance for Aquaculture Reform

Island, and construction of a large Atlantic salmon hatchery is underway.

Raincoast is part of the Coastal Alliance for Aquaculture Reform (CAAR), a BC-based coalition of First Nations, fishermen, and conservation groups working to protect wild salmon, coastal ecosystems, coastal communities, and human health from destructive fish farming practices. Raincoast has recently supplied funds (through CAAR) to support a position within the Heiltsuk Fisheries Program to deal with the recent increase of fish farm activity in their territory. We have also hired Theresa Rothenbush as our new full-time Marine Campaigner. As we continue to increase our capacity, our current campaign will focus on bringing attention to issues around expansion on the BC central and north coast, promoting sustainable alternative technologies (e.g., closed containment), and facilitating scientific research on the impacts of fish farms. ■

Warning: The fish you're eating may be "Farmed and Dangerous"

Think twice before buying salmon at your local grocery store or favourite restaurant. Artificially coloured fillets of BC farmed salmon have made their way onto dinner plates throughout the USA and Canada. CAAR has launched a campaign to educate consumers and encourage retail outlets and restaurants to stop purchasing farmed salmon until it is safe for the environment and safe for human consumption.



Visit the coalition website at www.farmedanddangerous.org to find out more and to send a free fax to the multinational corporations that are planning to industrialize our coastal waters.

Heiltsuk Nation protest

On October 25th of 2002, members of the Heiltsuk Nation and commercial fishermen gathered in Ocean Falls to protest an Atlantic smolt hatchery that is being constructed by the American-owned Omega Salmon Group. The hatchery, which plans on producing over 10 million smolts annually, is being built in anticipation of a massive expansion of fish farms on the central and north coast even though the Heiltsuk Nation, the largest First Nations community on the central coast, have a zero-tolerance policy for open net cage fish farms.

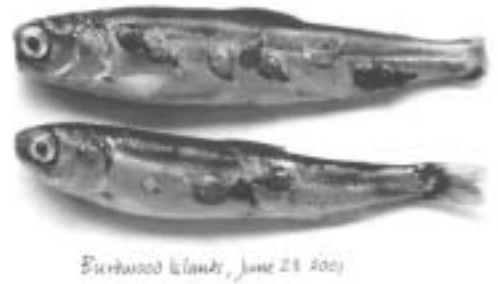
"This industry threatens our entire way of life, this area is our bread basket and we must protect it. We are not a garbage dump for the fish farm industry," stated Heiltsuk Chief Edwin Newman.

The hatchery is situated less than a mile from the Martin River, an important wild salmon stream, and was approved by the BC government without consultation with central coast communities. For more information, see www.Heiltsuk.com



Pink smolts from the Broughton Group covered with sea lice.

PHOTO: ALEXANDRA MORTON



Bearing witness to lice

By Theresa Rothenbush

IN MAY 2002, I BORE WITNESS to the second documented sea lice outbreak on the coast. It was with trepidation that I headed up to the Broughton Archipelago, an area hosting the West Coast's highest concentration of fish farms in the southern-most region of the Great Bear Rainforest.

As I flew over the intricate passages below, never once were we out of sight of a fish farm. Gazing down, camera snapping, I marveled at how benign the farms looked; how one might never expect the chaotic problems of an industrial feedlot to be hidden below the water's surface.

Alexandra Morton, one of Raincoast's directors and a professional biologist based on Gilford Island, met me with her quiet grin. She quickly had me learning to spot and catch the week-old salmon darting amidst the intertidal. Thinking like a heron, I plunged the net in and out of the water, pulling out smolts which we would then check for lice.

In the vicinity of the farms, every smolt without exception was covered in tiny pink parasitic lice, far above reported lethal loads. Even smolts at control sites miles away from the farms often had lice on them. Further north, where there are no fish farms nearby, sea lice are rarely found on smolts. ■

Below: The Great Bear Rainforest is a stronghold for wild Pacific salmon.



Lice outbreaks leave a lonely legacy

The Knight Inlet/Kingcome region of the southern Great Bear Rainforest somberly awaits the lifeblood of its 2002 pink salmon run. This year, there was a 98% drop of salmon numbers in the rivers of this area: the epicenter of the sea lice outbreak of the previous year. Because of the work done by Alexandra Morton to document the sea lice outbreaks of 2001 and 2002, there is a strong documented link between sea lice, salmon farms, and this crash of wild salmon.

Independent and government scientists are now compelled to investigate the links between this lice outbreak and the otherwise unexplainable crash of pink salmon returns. Pink salmon are one of the staple foods of bears and eagles, while the fry feed coho salmon. The lack of pinks threatens to reverberate into surrounding ecosystems in untold ways.

Raincoast is collaborating with the University of Alberta, the University of Victoria, and Alexandra Morton on a research project to investigate the affects of sea lice on Pacific salmonids. With this project, we hope to show a molecular link between fish farms and the transfer of disease and parasites to wild salmon ecosystems.

Results-based Code

In November 2002, the Liberal government dismantled the Forest Practices Code (FPC) and replaced it with a “results-based Code” (the Forest and Range Practices Act) that affords BC’s forests even less protection than the FPC. Written with industry behind closed doors, the new Code will essentially empower logging companies to regulate themselves.

Below: Western Forest Products, Don Peninsula, 2002

THE LATEST FORESTRY BUZZWORD being bandied about these days is “Ecosystem-based Management” (EBM). Many of you will remember back to April 4, 2001, when the previous provincial government, forest companies, and some environmentalists declared that the Great Bear Rainforest had been saved and that a fundamental shift in logging practices to EBM was underway.

Since this time we have continually been asked, what does EBM mean? And what does it look like on the ground — in the rainforest? We have asked the same question of industry, government, First Nations, and environmentalists. But each response is varied and anything but clear. It begs the question, why would anyone commit to something with such an ambiguous definition?

In response to this, Raincoast, the David Suzuki Foundation, and Forest Watch initiated a comprehensive audit of coastal logging operations that were approved after April 4,



Management

2001 to see what EBM actually looks like on the ground – not on paper or in newspaper headlines. The forestry audit field team, comprised of a professional forester, landscape ecologist and conservation biologist, spent August conducting fieldwork in the remote river valleys of Haida Gwaii and the Great Bear Rainforest.

The results were alarming. More than 80 per cent of S4 streams (fish-bearing streams less than 1.5 m wide) were completely cut to

More than 80 per cent of S4 streams were completely cut to the water's edge on both sides. Many of these small streams provide critical habitat for coho salmon.

the water's edge on both sides. Many of these small streams provide critical habitat for coho salmon.

The vast majority of logging on the coast continues to be clearcutting and where “variable retention” or selective logging was identified, it was mainly a disguise for systematic high grading of western redcedar, one of the rarest tree species on the planet.

We documented stream after stream logged with no protection of its riparian zones. Large landslides were common and even a First Nations ancient canoe manufacturing site at Tom Bay, near Milbanke Sound, was clearcut and destroyed.

It is our hope that this audit of coastal logging will inform



Raw logs being loaded in front of Bella Bella for export to Asia. The Heiltsuk First Nation is engaged in a campaign to protect cedar within their traditional territory. Recent analysis, conducted with the assistance of Ecotrust Canada, shows that at the current rate of logging virtually all of the operable old growth cedar will be gone from the central coast in less than 25 years.

the public and the international marketplace that BC continues to sanction the plundering of the Great Bear Rainforest, albeit hidden behind the latest catch phrase of “EBM”. ■

Visit www.canadasrainforest.org for the full report or contact our office for a printed copy.

Western redcedar

On many of the sites we visited this summer, we saw what is considered “showcase” logging by the forest companies. As soon as we landed it quickly became apparent that the redcedar had been targeted – all that was left were other tree species of little or no commercial value. First Nations are particularly alarmed by high grading of redcedar on the coast, as it has long been an important species for cultural and economic use.



Over 2,500 genetic samples have now been collected for DNA analysis.



Rainforest Wolf Project 2002



This fall, researchers made detailed observations of four packs of wolves fishing for salmon. The common fishing behavior between multiple packs suggests an ancient association between wolves and salmon, largely unknown to science.

See Raincoast's website www.raincoast.org for detailed information on the project including up to date field reports.

THE RAINFOREST WOLF PROJECT has just completed its third season this fall. The project is the first study of coastal mainland wolves and is pioneering the use of scat-based DNA markers to study their evolutionary history and ecology. Although wolves of coastal rainforests guard their secrets well, researchers continue to gather interesting and important pieces to the puzzle of their existence.

This year, over 900 scats were collected. Collaborators at the genetics lab at UCLA are closer to answering the question, "how different are coastal wolves?" They have sequenced the mitochondrial DNA in most of the selected samples that were collected throughout the entire Great Bear Rainforest during the summers of 2001 and 2002. Interestingly, they have detected genetic sequences not yet identified among any other wolf populations, and a full data set is expected by 2003.

As well as providing genetic information, the scat samples have informed researchers about what food resources are important for coastal wolves. To date, the prey remains in approximately 2000 scats have been identified. As expected, deer was the primary food, with a clear shift to salmon during fall. These are key findings as both deer and salmon depend on healthy intact ecosystems. Other interesting discoveries showed that river otter, seal, bear, mussels, clams, and barnacles are also common components of coastal wolf diet.

The Rainforest Wolf Project has received a great deal of interest from the international media. In 2002 alone, feature articles appeared in *BBC Wildlife*, *Canadian Wildlife*, the *Vancouver Sun*, *British Columbia Magazine*, *VIVA!* (Poland's largest weekly), and London's *Daily Mail*. The project has been featured in two Discovery Channel productions, German, Dutch and French television has reported on the research, and several Dutch magazines are preparing articles on our efforts. Raincoast, along with Rainshadow Media is also in the final stages of production of a feature film documentary on BC's Rainforest Wolves, scheduled for release in 2003. ■

Deer and cougar cull on Vancouver Island

Biologists from the BC Ministry of Water, Land & Air Protection (WLAP) are recommending a “culling” of wolves and cougars on Vancouver Island, citing pressure on the black-tailed deer population. If the cull goes ahead, 40 wolves will be killed in each of the next three years, and the cougar hunting season will be extended to over nine months. However, predation of deer by cougars and wolves is not a principal factor in the decline of deer populations. Rather, the decline is caused primarily by the loss of old growth forests, which provide critical winter habitat for deer.

Thank you to all the people who made their voice heard on our on-line petition. If you missed the opportunity to sign the petition, please write a letter to the Minister of WLAP, insisting that alternative solutions to the wolf and cougar cull be pursued in the Ministry's deer recovery program. Stopping this cull on Vancouver Island will help to ensure that such an initiative will not be attempted in the Great Bear Rainforest.

Joyce Murray, Minister of Water,
Land & Air Protection
joyce.murray.mla@leg.bc.ca
Fax: 250-387-1356
Legislative Assembly
PO Box 9047 Stn Prov Gov
Victoria BC V8W 9E2



Western Forest Products (WFP) has agreed to a 200-metre buffer around a wolf den site on Yeo Island although negotiations for a 2-km buffer zone are ongoing. This is the first time in BC that a wolf den has been afforded special protection. Contact Raincoast for a copy of *Yeo Island Wolf Home Site Recommendation* (March 2002) by Chris Darimont and Dr. Paul Paquet.

Deer winter range

This year the project included a deer winter range study, which aimed to map the level of conflict between critical winter habitat for deer and areas targeted for logging.

Researchers from Raincoast, the Heiltsuk Nation, Ecotrust Canada and the Valhalla Wilderness Society used a Geographic Information System (GIS) to run two models on the central coast: one to predict important deer winter habitat and another that defines the timber harvesting land base. As predicted, deer winter range and areas targeted for logging share the same characteristics: older, high volume forests on moderate slopes. Although operable timber occurs on only 11% of the study area (which ranges from Smith Inlet to the north end of Princess Royal Island), it contains nearly 50% of the critical deer winter range. Scientists have classified deer winter range as a non-renewable resource under existing cutting schedules — 80 year logging rotations do not allow for the regeneration of complex forest structure needed to provide winter requirements of deer. The resulting maps will be important elements in land-use planning.



Supreme Court rejects the BC government's attempt to suppress grizzly hunting data

In November, Raincoast released a report authored by Dr. Brian Horejsi, entitled *Losing Ground: the decline in fish and wildlife law enforcement capability in British Columbia and Alaska*, that analyzed the respective conservation enforcement capabilities of coastal BC and southeast Alaska. A comparison of the two jurisdictions revealed an enormous gap in enforcement capability between BC and Alaska, with BC's budget predicted to sink to a historical low by 2004. For a full report, contact the Raincoast office.

IN DECEMBER 2001, BC'S INFORMATION AND PRIVACY COMMISSIONER ruled that the Ministry of Water, Land and Air Protection release grizzly kill location data to Raincoast. Raincoast has been trying to acquire this information for several years for use in an independent scientific analysis of the impacts of sport hunting on BC's grizzly population. Raincoast originally requested the kill data through the Freedom of Information and Privacy Act (FOI) in the spring of 2000 and has been represented by the Sierra Legal Defence Fund during the ensuing FOI process. In response to the Information Commissioner's ruling to release the data, the BC government applied to have the ruling overturned. In November 2002, the Supreme Court of British Columbia rejected the application by the BC government, once again requiring the release of the grizzly kill location data to Raincoast.

The government claimed the release of the information would negatively impact the conservation of grizzly bears. The Information Commissioner and now the courts have confirmed that there is absolutely no risk to grizzly bear conservation from the release of the kill data information. In his decision, the Information Commissioner noted the Ministry's actual objection was that the information could be used to criticize the management decisions of the BC government.



Did you vote for your MLA to reinstate the killing of grizzly bears for sport?



All of Greater Victoria's Liberal MLAs backed Premier Gordon Campbell's decision to overturn the moratorium on grizzly bear hunting, despite the fact that **78 percent of Liberal party voters** in the last election supported the moratorium.* Right now grizzlies in the Great Bear Rainforest and throughout BC are being shot and killed for "sport." Your MLA supports the killing of these magnificent animals for the amusement of trophy hunters. * May 2001 COMPAS poll

Let them know how you feel.

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PLEASE DONATE
to our campaign to
stop the grizzly hunt.



www.raincoast.org
Raincoast Conservation Society, Box 8663, Victoria, BC V8W 3S2

RAINCOAST GALLERY

If you have yet to visit the Raincoast Gallery, come and experience the Great Bear Rainforest through the lens of award-winning photographer Ian McAllister. Step inside and explore the many spectacular limited edition photographs, or visit our virtual gallery at www.raincoast.org/gallery. We also have a selection of cards, videos, books, and t-shirts available for sale. All proceeds go directly to Raincoast's efforts to protect Canada's Great Bear Rainforest. We are located at 2240 Harbour Road in Sidney. Hope to see you there!



Raincoast is committed to fighting for the reinstatement of a long-term moratorium on the sport hunting of grizzly bears.

Although the current provincial government promised to be the most 'open and accountable' in Canada, it has chosen to spend taxpayer dollars to suppress information that is essential to grizzly bear conservation.

The Guide Outfitters Association of British Columbia (GOABC) still opposes the release of the information based on alleged harm to their commercial interests. The GOABC has threatened to use "every legal means available" to keep the information secret. Over 40 per cent of the grizzlies killed for "sport" each year in BC are shot by foreign hunters (the clients of GOABC member businesses).

As we go to press with this newsletter, we have just learned that the BC government and the GOABC have decided to challenge the Supreme Court FOI ruling in the BC Court of Appeal. The province's scandalous attempt to suppress grizzly kill location data continues. ■

Koeye Lodge

LOCATED ON BC'S CENTRAL COAST is the 18,000-hectare Koeye watershed, recognized globally as an important habitat for grizzly bears, salmon and temperate rainforest. Last year, we reported that Raincoast had partnered with Ecotrust, the Land Conservancy of BC and the Qqs Projects Society to purchase the lodge at the mouth of the river, which was then returned to the Heiltsuk Nation. Since then, the Qqs Projects Society has been working with the Heiltsuk Tribal Council and the Hereditary Chiefs Council to develop a full watershed plan that will protect its ecological values, protect and honour First Nations' culture, and contribute to the economic and community well-being of local First Nations.

Plans for the lodge include the development of a healing program, an Outdoor Education Centre, a restoration plan (including an ethnobotanical garden), and promotion of the Koeye as an eco-cultural destination. If you are interested in visiting the Koeye watershed, accommodation is now available at the lodge. For more information, contact the Qqs Projects Society at 250.957.2567. ■

Namu

BUILDING ON THE SUCCESS of the Koeye property acquisition, the Heiltsuk Hemas Council (Hereditary Chiefs) and Tribal Council have invited Raincoast to work with them on securing another key ecological and culturally important property at the mouth of the Namu watershed. A historic cannery is located on the 200-acre property, in addition to an archaeological excavation site documenting at least 10,000 years of continuous habitation by First Nations. ■



PHOTO: PAUL PAQUET

Eyes of our Children

(27 minutes)

This documentary, produced by the Qqs Projects Society with assistance from Raincoast, tells the story of the Koeye watershed through the eyes of Heiltsuk children at the Koeye Culture and Science Youth camps. The historic celebration of the lodge acquisition on the beaches of Koeye is also documented.

To get a copy of this engaging video, contact the Qqs Projects Society at 250.957.2567. For more information on the Koeye River Culture/Science Camps and other projects see: www.qqsprojects.org



How You Can Help

We need your support to continue our important work. Raincoast has a strong on-the-ground presence in the Great Bear Rainforest and is a driving force for conservation on the BC coast. We are a project-focused organization with low overhead, which means your donation will go directly towards saving wildlife habitat.

Yes! I would like to join Raincoast and help protect the Great Bear Rainforest

- I would like to continue supporting Raincoast in 2002 I am a first-time supporter
- I would like to send a gift membership (*they will receive a gift card from Raincoast*)

Enclosed is my contribution of:

- \$30 \$50 \$100 \$250 \$500 Other _____
- I would like to make a monthly contribution of \$_____ directly from my bank account.
(Give our Victoria Office a call 250.655.1229 for details on this simple way of giving.)
- Please send me a charitable tax receipt.

Your Name

Address

CountryPostal code

Email address Phone number (optional)

Gift Recipient Name

Address

CountryPostal code

Email address Phone number (optional)

Cheques can be made out to "Raincoast" and sent to: PO Box 8663, Victoria, BC V8W 3S2
Visa™ or MasterCard™ accepted for donations on our website: www.raincoast.org/support_us.htm

Please contact us if you have moved Email: greatbear@raincoast.org Phone: 250-655-1229 Fax:250-655-1339

Other Gift Ideas

- Our book, *The Great Bear Rainforest*, by Ian and Karen McAllister and Cameron Young is a powerful way to introduce family and friends to this area of global renown. \$40
- A Grizzly Sport, Rainforest Wolves, and Islands of the Spirit Bear* are now available on one video. \$20
- Canada's Great Bear Rainforest*, 29 minutes — it is almost like being there. \$20
- Organic cotton Raincoast T-shirts (made by Patagonia) are available in long and short sleeve. Size and colour availability will vary — please inquire before ordering. Short sleeve: \$15 Long sleeve: \$20.



Our on-line catalogue of limited edition prints from the Raincoast Gallery are available in various sizes and stages of finishing. We also have wildlife cards and small matted prints for sale. www.raincoast.org/gallery

Other ways to support Raincoast

Last year you came through with almost our entire wish list — thank you.

Here is what we need for 2003

(We would appreciate donated items in good working order!):

Research Equipment Hand held GPS, small, medium & large lifejackets, digital camera, 5-10 HP outboard, small motor boat, canoe, canoe paddles, first aid kits, GBR marine charts, altimeter, marine VHF radio (waterproof), tool kit for small engines, sleeping bags, tent, small motor bike

Office Compact VCR and TV for mobile Raincoast education display, photocopier, shelves and filing cabinets, laptop computer (PC), easels, seat for the gallery (antique-style), folding chairs and table

Services Legal advice (occasional), carpentry services, boat maintenance, tech support

If you are interested in volunteer or employment opportunities with Raincoast, please contact our Victoria office at (250) 655-1229 or email greatbear@raincoast.org.

We're looking for a research vessel

Raincoast has secured partial funding for a research vessel and is seeking a sail/power vessel to further our scientific research and public education efforts. 65-80 foot power or sail, seaworthy, well maintained, and open ocean capable. Raincoast is a tax-exempt charity and will negotiate a combination tax credit/cash sale if owner interested. Please contact us for more details including charitable tax benefit options.



Welcome to: **Michelle Larstone** joined us in March, 2002 to work as our Development Coordinator. Michelle comes from a background in communications, previously operating a consulting company focused on increasing the communications capacity of non-profit conservation organizations. **Theresa Rothenbush** has been with us since February 2002 and works as our Marine Campaigner. Her scientific background includes research on transient orca, humpback, and gray whales as well as pelagic seabirds on the west coast of Vancouver Island. **Johanna Gordon-Walker** participated in the dietary analysis of last year's wolf scat collection, before joining the wolf research team this spring in Bella Bella. This winter, Johanna will be working full time out of the Bella Bella field office.

Goodbye and thanks to: **Leanne Allison** worked as our Development Coordinator through 2001 before moving on to a variety of new adventures, including producing her first video on the connection between Gwich'in youth and caribou in the Yukon and Alaska. We are pleased to announce that Leanne has joined our board of directors. **Phil Clement** joined the Rainforest Wolf Project for the spring session, helping with the deer winter range study, before venturing to the Rockies where he is now working for the Alberta Wilderness Association. **Gudrun Pflueger** returned from Austria for her second year on the Rainforest Wolf Project. She is now working on a wolf project in Prince Albert National Park. We hope she'll be back again next year! **Simon Thomson** has worked ceaselessly for Raincoast for the last several years, assisting with the production of *Ghost Runs* and setting up the Raincoast Gallery. He is now working for the University of Victoria monitoring water quality in salmon lakes on Vancouver Island.

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All photographs by Ian McAllister unless otherwise noted.







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