Tracking Raincoast into 2015

RAINCOAST
CONSERVATION FOUNDATION

Raincoast is a team

of conservationists and scientists empowered by our research to protect the lands, waters and wildlife of coastal British Columbia. We use rigorous, peer-reviewed science and grassroots activism to further our conservation objectives. We call this approach *'informed advocacy'* and it is unique among conservation efforts.

Investigate. Inform. Inspire.

We investigate to understand coastal species and processes.

We inform by bringing science to decision makers and communities.

We inspire action to protect and conserve wildlife and their supportive habitats.

Our vision

for coastal British Columbia is to protect the habitats and resources of umbrella species. We believe this approach will help ensure the survival of all species and ecological processes occurring at different geographic and temporal scales.

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Cover photo of killer whale and salmon by Astrid van Ginneken, Center for Whale Research.

TWO DISTINCT POPULATIONS of resident killer whales reside in British Columbia's waters. The Northern Residents are commonly found on BC's north coast and the Southern Residents within the Salish Sea.

The Northern and Southern residents differ in population size, population trends, dialects, and importantly, their status under Canada's Species at Risk Act (SARA). The Northern Residents have a larger, more stable population and are designated as 'Threatened', whereas the Southern Residents have an extremely small, declining population, and are designated as 'Endangered'.

Owing to diminished numbers of Chinook salmon (their primary food), vessel disturbance and underwater noise, pollution, and facing the pending threat of oil spills, Southern Resident Killer Whales confront a very uncertain future. Recent viability analysis of their fate by Canadian and U.S. scientists gives them a 50% chance of survival over the next 100 years. Sadly, the population projections for the year 2030 have already been realized, as the number of Southern Residents is now below 80 whales.

Because Southern Resident Killer Whales have been lawfully classified as endangered, the federal government is compelled to implement a recovery strategy that ensures their survival. Yet, the government continues to delay implementation of a credible and comprehensive plan. Their current action plan lacks *action*, ostensibly because gaps in ecological research are deemed a reasonable excuse for *inaction*. Twice already, the federal government has lost in court for their failure to act in accordance with science and the law to protect these animals.

After more than a decade of waiting, the Southern Residents are no better off now than when they were listed as endangered 15 years ago. If our grandchildren are to grow up with resident killer whales in the Salish Sea, then crucial decisions need to be made now.

For example, an analysis by federal scientists shows that curtailing Chinook fisheries in the ocean can improve the survival rates of these whales. Correspondingly, letting more Chinook salmon spawn could rebuild Chinook runs and provide these whales with the food supply they need. However, federal fisheries managers appear unwilling to address the availability of Chinook salmon lest they rile interests in the sports and commercial fishing sectors.

If the National Energy Board knew these whales are unlikely to survive increased tanker traffic – when combined with existing food, pollution, and noise issues – would they be legally compelled to reject Kinder Morgan's tar sands pipeline and oil tanker expansion proposal?

Addressing these concerns are Raincoast's Southern Resident Killer Whale priorities for 2015. **We urge you to support our efforts to protect these whales and all the wildlife of BC's coast**.

Chris Genovali
Executive Director, Raincoast Conservation Foundation

Northern Gateway Update

IN JANUARY 2014, Raincoast, Living Oceans Society, and Forest Ethics launched a legal challenge against the National Energy Board and the Canadian Environmental Assessment Agency decision (known as the Joint Review Panel or JRP) to approve Enbridge's Northern Gateway project. Lawyers from Ecojustice represent us.

Enbridge's proposed twin pipelines would carry 525,000 barrels (81,829,620 litres) per day of diluted bitumen from the Alberta tar sands to Kitimat, BC and 193,000 barrels (31,822,630 litres) per day of condensate from Kitimat to Alberta. The project would bring an estimated 220 oil tankers per year through BC's rocky coast into Kitimat.

Raincoast's legal challenge is based on our assertion that the JRP failed to adequately review the project. The Panel's job was to evaluate and weigh the strength of evidence and report their findings with justification for their conclusions. However, the JRP appears to have simply accepted Enbridge's assertions and opinions as fact. Their recommendations failed to ensure that mitigation measures for impacts on threatened humpback whales were consistent with the federal recovery strategy. In addition, the panel failed to adequately consider evidence for potential impacts of spilled bitumen in the marine environment, and overestimated the economic benefits of the project.

Our legal case moves forward

In July 2014, Canada's federal Cabinet approved the Northern Gateway project. This occurred despite our legal challenges to the JRP report and the National Energy Board's (NEB) permits. Due to this decision, Raincoast and partners brought two additional legal challenges in August 2014, alleging that the federal government and the NEB are not able to issue approvals for a project that is based on a flawed report, one that did not meet legal and public obligations.

Further, we argue that the federal Cabinet failed to provide reasons for its approval of the project as required by the *National Energy Board Act*. Our legal challenges will likely be heard by the Federal Court of Appeal in the last half of 2015.

Kinder Morgan:

Oil tankers in the Salish Sea

In December 2013, Kinder Morgan submitted their 15,000-page Trans Mountain pipeline expansion application to the National Energy Board (NEB). Kinder Morgan plans to triple the capacity of the existing pipeline between Alberta and Vancouver, making it larger than Northern Gateway and Keystone XL at 890,000 barrels (141,383,399 litres) of tar sands oil per day. To ship this oil to foreign markets, a 500% increase above 2010 shipping levels would be required. This translates into more than 400 oil tankers traveling the Salish Sea every year.

Raincoast is an intervenor in the NEB's review of Trans Mountain. Although the process is deeply flawed due to its absence of cross-examination, restricted scope of addressable issues, and denial of broad public participation, we believe it is important for the NEB and the public to have evidence that counters Kinder Morgan's unsubstantiated assertions and reveals the shortcomings of their environmental assessment. This is especially important as it relates to the possibility of oil spills and their consequences.

The Salish Sea: So much at stake

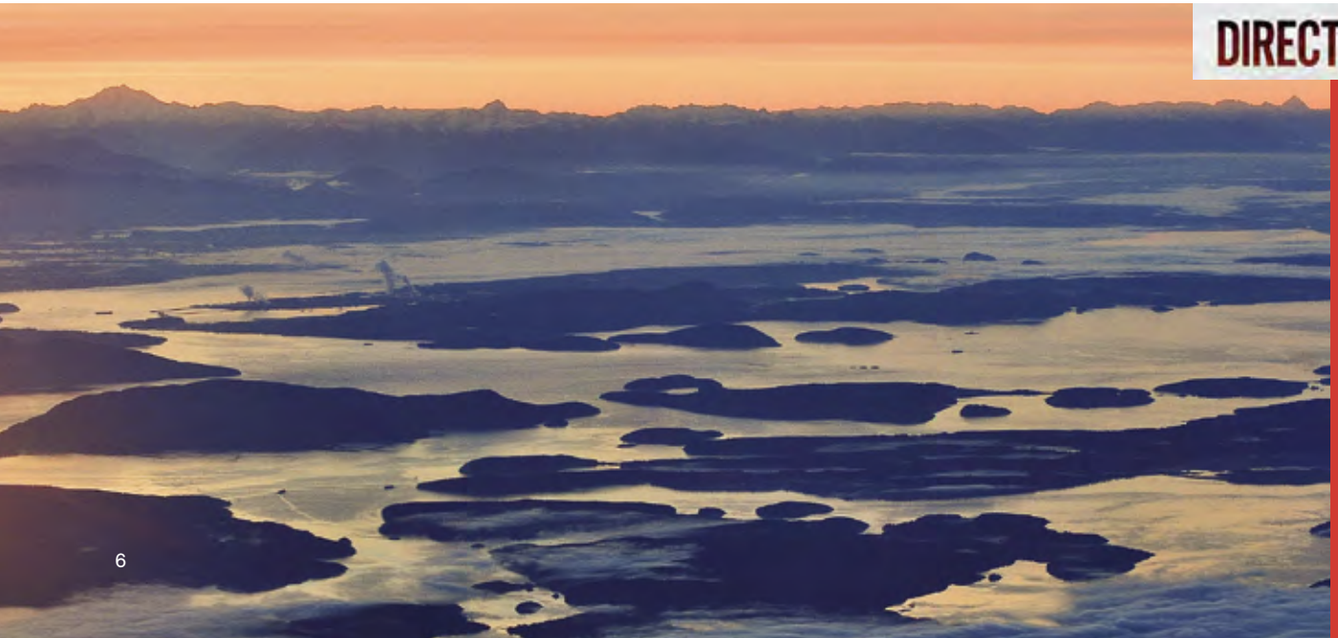
Raincoast's work on the Kinder Morgan expansion project includes a popular, but technically detailed report about the Salish Sea, to be released in 2015. The report examines the region's inhabitants, ecosystem services, and the values we attach to a place that is home to nearly eight million people. We also take Kinder Morgan to task for distorting issues around the potential risks associated with the transport of oil through the Salish Sea. Their assessment gives the impression of scientific rigour, but is more marketing than science, expertly crafted to calm public fears. Notably, Kinder Morgan's only risk is financial; ours is living with the lasting consequences of their potential mistakes and failures.

In 2015, Raincoast will also be releasing an additional report examining the risks that the Trans Mountain expansion poses to salmon.

Supporting community engagement

In January 2014, after the federal government's Bill C-38 weakened environmental legislation and restricted public participation in environmental reviews, the NEB opened the application window for participation in the Kinder Morgan review process. To encourage public involvement, Raincoast reached out to the Gulf Islands Alliance and organized workshops on Gabriola, Galiano, Pender, Thetis, and Salt Spring Islands. Because of these and other efforts with organizations in Vancouver Island, the Lower Mainland, and the United States, thousands of people applied to the NEB to participate in the review. While the NEB rejected many of them, more than 2,000 were considered "directly affected" by Kinder Morgan's project and accepted as participants in the NEB process.

Misty MacDuffee on her way to a community tour event.



DIRECTLYAFFECTED

Are you *Directly Affected*?

That is the question being asked by Raincoast and two Vancouver filmmakers, Zack Embree and Devyn Brugge, in *Directly Affected*, a short documentary film we launched with great success in late 2014. The film profiles the exclusionary NEB review process for the Trans Mountain expansion and the NEB's early failure to offer a legitimate review. The film is also a platform for all those directly affected by Kinder Morgan's proposal, from First Nations to Burnaby homeowners, and Chilliwack anglers to Gulf Island residents. In 2015, we plan to expand our *Directly Affected* campaign to return the conversation to the public and provide a platform for individuals and communities to be heard.

Salish Sea Spill Map Project

With the growing threat of a large oil spill in the Salish Sea, understanding the potential consequences is critical when assessing the risks associated with increased tanker traffic.

In its second year, and in partnership with Georgia Strait Alliance, our Salish Sea Spill Map Project is shedding light on these risks. By dropping drift cards at sites along the tanker and pipeline route, which are then driven by currents, wind, and tide, we gather insights as to where spilled oil might travel and settle. Cards have been recovered along regional shorelines and distant locations such as Haida Gwaii, the central coast, and the west coast of Vancouver Island.

Highlighting the threat from oil spills

The latest round of card drops, in partnership with the City of Vancouver, saw us launch 400 drift cards into the Fraser River. We wanted to know where drift cards might move in comparison with the oil spill simulations conducted by Kinder Morgan. During the first two weeks, cards were recovered in the lower Fraser River, the southern Strait of Georgia, and as far north as Texada Island, showing the unpredictability and rapid speed that drift cards and, by extension, oil can travel.

Engaging the public

This project highlights the threats to our local shores and beaches from potential oil spills. Each time a drift card is recovered by a Salish Sea resident, the message 'THIS COULD BE OIL' is directly conveyed. The message is shared with organizations and communities that are becoming increasingly aware and concerned about the potential for oil on their shores, the extraction and consumption of tar sands bitumen, and Canada's role in accelerating climate change.

Once a drift card is found, people are encouraged to send photos, share on social media, and report the card on our website

www.salishseaspillmap.org

Advancing science

In 2015, we will examine potential trajectories of spilled oil, at-risk areas, hot spots, seasonal effects, and compare our findings with the oil spill simulations Kinder Morgan submitted to the NEB in their Trans Mountain expansion application. We will be collaborating with labs at the University of Victoria, University of British Columbia, and Simon Fraser University, as well as with researchers at Oceans Network Canada.

Marine Conservation

Marine Mammals

WITH MULTIPLE ENERGY DEVELOPMENT SCHEMES and a dramatic escalation in tanker traffic, the conservation of several marine mammal species is at an important crossroads. Ensuring there is suitable habitat for marine mammals to live and flourish along the coast of BC is an important part of Raincoast's work.

A population at risk

The Southern Resident Killer Whales need immediate conservation measures. The population has been hovering around 80 individuals since more than 40 whales were captured and taken for the aquarium trade in the 1970s. Classified as endangered under Canada's Species at Risk Act (SARA), they face a myriad of threats including decreased food supply, exposure to pollution and chronic noise, as well as disturbance from the nearly constant presence of commercial and recreational vessel traffic.

Failed action

The federal government's long awaited Resident Killer Whale Action Plan finally occurred in 2014. We had anticipated the plan would include measures to mitigate the hazards confronting the Southern Resident Killer Whales. The plan is woefully inadequate and fails to include substantive action to reverse what is becoming a grave situation. Raincoast participated in a joint critique of the draft plan and we now await the next version. A comprehensive conservation plan needs to be developed and implemented to rebuild the Southern Residents' declining population.

Oil tankers in whale habitat

In 2014, the federal government also signalled its intent to down-list the North Pacific humpback whale population from their 'threatened' status to 'special concern'. The down listing will effectively remove protection for their critical habitat in BC. Notably, this area overlaps tanker traffic routes for both the Northern Gateway and Trans Mountain proposals.

Although Raincoast agrees humpbacks are recovering, the down-listing decision lacks key information that would allow government to conclude the recovery goal has been met, and that threats have been adequately addressed. Raincoast submitted comments to the federal government, citing the flaws in the decision, and stressing the importance of protecting habitat when threats from ships and tankers are increasing.

Marine Birds

A silent killer

Cumulatively, far more oil is silently discharged into the world's oceans via chronic oil pollution (small, frequent spills) than through large, catastrophic oil spills. And while accidents like the *Exxon Valdez* oil spill are often an environmental catastrophe, chronic oil pollution has persistent and insidious effects on marine species and ecosystems that may rival or even surpass the consequences of large oil spills.

Illuminating the risks

Marine birds are particularly vulnerable to chronic oil pollution. On Canada's east coast, for example, researchers estimate that roughly 300,000 alcids (i.e. web footed diving birds) are killed by chronic oil pollution each year.

In 2014, we used information from our four years of marine bird transect surveys to generate predictive models of where marine birds occur in BC's coastal waters and where they concentrate. This fall, we are combining these distribution and density models with information on chronic oil pollution to generate a coastal risk assessment for BC's marine birds.

With the federal approval of Northern Gateway, the need to understand the threats humans already place on marine wildlife is even more pressing. Watch for peer-reviewed scientific publications on marine birds and chronic oil pollution in 2015.

Field Operations

RAINCOAST'S RESEARCH VESSEL *Achiever* is our Transport Canada certified 70-foot steel hulled sloop that carries us through wind and waves, from anchor to anchor. Using this sturdy, safe, and smartly designed work boat as our platform, we undertake our own science and community outreach initiatives, as well as collaborate with other research organizations. We also charter *Achiever* to academic institutions and government agencies conducting their own coastal research, and to film crews, photographers, and journalists for various media outlets.

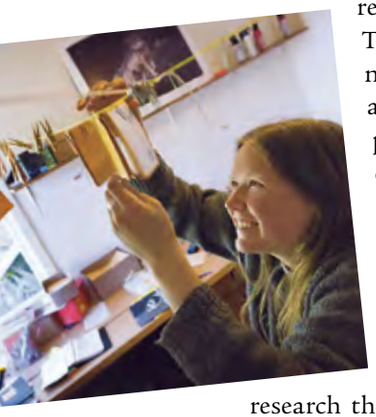
The Raincoast Field Station on Denny Island is located directly across from Waglisla (Bella Bella) in the heart of Heiltsuk Territory. Research activities based out of the field station typically run from spring through fall. This winter, however, we are excited to work with the Bella Bella High School Outdoors club in hosting youth camps that build skills and support passion for stewardship.

Raincoast's Applied Conservation Science Lab at UVic

RAINCOAST'S APPLIED CONSERVATION SCIENCE LAB at the University of Victoria approaches academia in a distinctive manner. Supported by the Tula Foundation and Raincoast, and led by Raincoast's long time science director Dr. Chris Darimont, we are making history as a truly unique conservation science lab.

Science that matters

The Raincoast Lab does science that matters, contributing to tangible change in the real world. In the lab's first two years, our team of graduate students, post-docs, and principal investigators have published 16 peer-reviewed articles. Topics cover carnivore ecology and physiology, population biology, perspectives on indigenous and western science, and the ethics of trophy hunting. All derive from research that is entrenched in the natural environment, exploration, and community discourse.



Our research into the health and well-being of carnivore populations supports a growing understanding of coastal predator-prey systems. We have shown that access to salmon and herring is of critical importance in sustaining the health of individual bears and wolves, as well as entire populations of these species. Our research has also revealed the influential role of coastal islands (versus the mainland) in shaping the ecology and behaviour of bears and wolves. This kind of information matters when working to conserve a coastline and archipelago that face multiple threats from human disturbances.

The lab's work and influence extend beyond field studies and research. We also explore the complementary role that ethics and science can play in guiding the management and conservation of wildlife. For example, our analysis concerning the BC government's management of grizzly bears revealed troubling shortcomings in both ethics and science. These findings commanded the attention of elected officials, and bolstered the policy efforts of indigenous governments who have demanded an end to grizzly bear hunting in the Great Bear Rainforest.

Our philosophy for field research also matters. Our work occurs within the unceded territories of many First Nations and is aligned with local community objectives. Our carnivore monitoring relies on the support, collaboration, and leadership of the Heiltsuk, Kitasoo/Xai-xais, Wuikinuxv, and Nuxalk Nations. This year, a team of community leaders and researchers from Bella Bella, Klemtu, Wuikinuxv, and Raincoast authored two publications that describe emerging best practices for community-engaged research.

Salmon for Wildlife

Managing salmon as if wildlife matters

Wild Salmon

Conservation Assessments

Raincoast has been undertaking status assessments of salmon independently and as part of assessments led by Fisheries and Oceans Canada. Broadly, both streams of analysis show that wild Chinook salmon returning to many parts of the Fraser River and BC's south coast need far greater conservation efforts, i.e. more fish need to reach spawning grounds.

Raincoast's findings show the same is true for chum salmon, especially on BC's central and north coast. Coho and sockeye runs vary depending on location. In some places the runs are satisfactory and in others, very depressed. Encouragingly, pink salmon runs to many streams on BC's north and central coast are healthier now than in the past few decades.

Many factors prevent salmon from reaching their spawning grounds and the mouths of wolves and bears. Although Raincoast is concerned with deeper systemic problems, the priority for our salmon program is promoting sustainable harvest. We address the details of how, when, where, and numbers of salmon caught, while trying to reduce the effects of targeted fisheries on non-targeted (often depressed) salmon runs. We also monitor by-catch numbers and practices of commercial fisheries. We present our findings to agencies such as the Marine Stewardship Council that certify several of BC's salmon fisheries. We also look beyond our borders to the effects of international harvests on Canadian bound salmon.

In 2015, look for the release of Raincoast's report on the lower Fraser River and its vital importance to salmon.

Supporting sustainable fisheries on the Skeena River

Raincoast has been supporting efforts by First Nations and NGOs such as SkeenaWild to bring more selective and sustainable up-river fishing to the Skeena River, one of the most important salmon producing systems in BC. These terminal fisheries target specific salmon runs and have fewer adverse impacts compared with ocean fisheries that intercept many species and populations.

Want more coho? Let more pink and chum salmon spawn

Research from a joint project by Simon Fraser University and Raincoast shows that juvenile coho are up to three times more abundant in streams with spawning chum and pink salmon than in streams without them.

This is because spawning pink and chum salmon are sources of energy and nutrients for young coho in streams. Juvenile coho will feed directly on the eggs laid by females or on the rotting carcasses of adults. Also, the nitrogen and phosphorous from the carcasses fertilizes the stream and forest, boosting the food web and in turn the insect population that feeds coho. Pink and chum salmon contribute to stream health, wildlife, and other salmon populations. These considerations should be included when setting harvest rates.

Judge rules NGOs can provide independent, expert advice

A federal court judge has ruled that biologists and scientists who work for Non-Government Organizations (NGOs) can provide independent and expert information to the courts; i.e. their employment by NGOs does not assume a bias. This ruling was made after Raincoast and Wild Fish Conservancy salmon biologists submitted evidence in a legal case (of which neither organization was a part). The federal government and Marine Harvest tried to strike their evidence, claiming bias. The judge denied their request in a 15-page ruling.

Salmon Carnivore Project

WITH THE ARRIVAL OF EACH SPRING, small teams of Raincoast scientists from universities and local communities wade through estuaries, bushwhack dense rainforest, and scramble up alpine slopes to assemble and monitor hundreds of non-invasive hair snagging stations. The prize: mere milligrams of hair from a coastal wolf or bear.

These hairs are the tools we use to further our understanding of salmon-dependent grizzly, black, and spirit bear populations. These non-invasive methods allow us to recognize individual bears, identify their sex and species, and characterize their salmon consumption from the previous year. In addition to hair sampling, data from the project's 90 infrared-triggered remote cameras provide insights into the size and behaviour of detected bears. After a busy spring of field work, our teams head to the lab to analyze samples and translate data into peer-reviewed publications that help broaden ecological perspectives and inform conservation policy.

Making big gains

In scale and impact, 2014 was a big year for the Salmon-Carnivore project. Adding to our collaboration with the Heiltsuk, Wuikinuxv, and Kitasoo-Xai'xais, a new partnership with the Nuxalk First Nation saw the project expand to a total of 25,000 km² – a huge area. As a result, in early May a team of over 20 carnivore researchers began sampling in the Great Bear Rainforest by boat, helicopter, and motor vehicles. The project now ranges over many diverse habitats, from low-lying coastal seashores and estuaries, to damp rainforest, steep mountainous inlets, quiet expanses of bog, and into dry interior ecosystems.

Working together for conservation

This is science informed by local conservation priorities and enriched by community values. Six years of monitoring bears as part of the Salmon-Carnivore program has not only yielded unprecedented information about coastal carnivores, but also fostered mutually beneficial relationships among our research teams and neighbouring communities. We believe that this is the only way to do science that matters.

Large Carnivore Conservation

Black bears feast during herring spawn

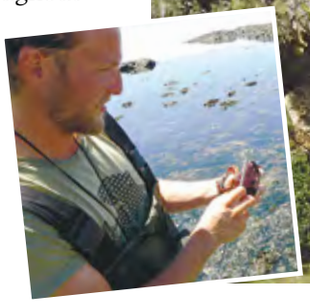
UNDERSTUDIED, OFTEN OVERLOOKED, and the target of a substantial commercial fishery, Pacific herring have immense cultural, economic and ecological importance. Aggregating en masse against the shorelines of the Pacific coast each year, Pacific herring spawn events represent a major pulse of food and energy to predators and scavengers.

A recently submitted paper by Raincoast scientists (C. Fox and P. Paquet) is the first scientific evidence that black bears consume substantial quantities of herring eggs, and positively respond to spawn events. In other words, more bears turn out for larger spawns. Changing our understanding of coastal subsidies, this research also traces ecological interactions that are likely much diminished from those in the past.

Guide Outfitter Update

Raincoast continues to pursue options regarding the acquisition of additional commercial trophy hunting tenures in the Great Bear Rainforest. Our goal is ending the recreational killing of grizzlies and other large carnivores throughout this vast coastal region.

Large carnivores increase ecosystem diversity and abundance



TOP PREDATORS SUCH AS COUGARS, wolves, and bears benefit many other species by keeping smaller predators, such as raccoons, in check. The loss of these top predators can therefore have resounding effects throughout terrestrial and marine communities.

In the Gulf Islands, all top (i.e. large) predators have been lost. Work conducted by Raincoast biologist Justin Suraci shows that excessive predation by raccoons has led to declines in the abundance of songbirds, crabs, and fish. Interestingly, recent experiments have shown that simply the fear of top predators can change raccoon behaviour and is alone sufficient to protect their vulnerable prey. This highlights the crucial role of top predators, and the fear they induce, in maintaining healthy coastal ecosystems.

Eat your veggies! Raincoast authors win award for top research

A paper co-authored by three Raincoast scientists (J. Christensen, P. Ross, and M. MacDuffee) that describes the ability of plants to reduce pollutants in salmon-eating grizzly bears has received the top award from the Society for Environmental Toxicology and Chemistry. Our study found that bears that eat sedges, berries, crab apples, and other plants in the spring and summer eliminate the persistent organic pollutants (POPs) acquired from eating salmon in the previous fall. Unlike full time salmon eaters – such as killer whales – the plant diet prevents the bioaccumulation of pollutants. Consequently, grizzlies lower the health risks that come from POP accumulation.

The war on wolves continues. The BC government has proposed a wolf management plan that advocates killing wolves for trophies and predator control. And Alberta is killing a staggering number of wolves in the tar sands, scapegoating them for boreal caribou decline.

Wolves in the firing line

RAINCOAST CONTINUES TO SPEAK OUT on behalf of wolves in the international media, scientific conferences, and peer-reviewed publications, focusing attention on the unethical and unscientific nature of these anti-wolf initiatives. In a major development, Raincoast large carnivore experts (H. Bryan and P. Paquet) along with colleagues at the University of Calgary and Bar-Ilan University, Israel, authored a seminal scientific paper, published in late 2014 in the British journal *Functional Ecology*, which suggests wolves that are heavily hunted experience significant social and physiological stress. The scientists used tiny tufts of hair to measure the hormones cortisol, testosterone, and progesterone in wolves subject to different hunting pressures in Canada.

Although the long-term effects of chronically elevated stress and reproductive hormones are unknown, there are potential implications for wildlife health, welfare, long-term survival, and behaviour. The effects of stress are often subtle, but the resulting harm can be acute, chronic, and permanent, sometimes spanning generations.

Raincoast believes these findings emphasize that conservation and management plans should consider not only biological effects, but also possible social and physiological effects of intensive hunting and control programs on wolves and other wildlife.

Tracking Raincoast into 2015 photographers

Megan Adams: p.15 (Scott Rogers)
Cael Cook: p.11 (humpback), p.14 (grizzly & cubs), p.20 (grizzly eating grass), p.22 (grizzly)
Nathan deBruyn: p.19 (black bear)
Michael Clinchy: p.20 (Justin Suraci)
Ross Dixon: p.7 (Misty MacDuffee)
Caroline Fox: p.12 (northern fulmar)
Jill Hirschbold: p.6,7 (Calgary flight), p.13 (*Achiever*), p.20 (raccoon)
Ian Jansma: p.13 (field station)
Paul Morrison Photography: p.17 salmon), p.19 (grizzly)
Stefanie Norene: p.22 (Fred Gregory)
Klaus Pommerenke, bears-and-more.de: p.16 (wolf with salmon), p.20 (cougar), p.21 (wolves), p.22 (spirit bear)
Andrew Rosenberger: p.8 (drift cards), p.9 (kids)
Lindy Sisson: p.3 (Chris Genovali)
Larry Travis: p.18 (grizzly & salmon)
Astrid van Ginneken, Center for Whale Research: front cover (killer whale)
Andy Wright, cold-coast.com p.2 (humpback fluke), p.4,5 (Great Bear Rainforest), p.10 (killer whales), p.16 (salmon), p.14 (Megan & samples)

Profiles of individuals and businesses who deserve special recognition for their dedication and generosity in helping protect the lands, waters, and wildlife of coastal British Columbia.

Friends of Raincoast

FRED GREGORY
Raincoast Volunteer
Outreach Coordinator

Currently Raincoast's volunteer Outreach Coordinator, Fred Gregory brings both enthusiasm and organization to all of our events and is truly a friend of Raincoast. Trained in Electronic Technology, Fred has worked in a number of different vocations including the Armed Forces, business administration, management, and politics. He is currently the Chief Operating Officer for the Ottawa-based software firm, Rogue Data Corporation. Volunteering his time and expertise comes naturally for Fred, and his extensive volunteer resume includes land and marine archaeology, wolf research, and parks and wilderness. Born and raised in Victoria, Fred has returned home to pursue his dream of sailing British Columbia's coastal waters. We are extremely grateful for all Fred does and are proud to consider him a valued member of our team.

patagonia

LISA MYERS
Environmental Grants
Manager, Patagonia

Patagonia lives by the final line in their mission statement: "Use business to inspire and implement solutions to the environmental crisis". Patagonia has supported Raincoast almost since our inception. Their leadership with *1% for the Planet* and the Conservation Alliance also inspires others to support our work. We are kept warm and dry through Patagonia's clothing and gear donations, and their financial support has been vital to our conservation efforts. The culture epitomized in Patagonia founder Yvon Chouinard's, *Let My People Go Surfing*, permeates the company, and is manifested in the joint Raincoast-Patagonia *Groundswell* initiative. With new Patagonia store openings in Vancouver and Victoria, we are excited for what comes next in BC. For Patagonia's generosity, vision, commitment, leadership, and friendship we are deeply grateful. Thank you.

How you can help

YES! I would like to support Raincoast's conservation efforts.

To make your donation: Visit our website at **www.raincoast.org/donate.** Our convenient and safe on-line service is set up to issue CRA-approved e-tax receipts immediately following confirmation of your gift.

OR complete this form and send to:
Raincoast Conservation Foundation, PO Box 2429, Sidney, BC V8L 3Y3

A note to our US supporters: Visit our website at **www.raincoast.org/donate** and select Network for Good, a safe US based on-line donation service.

Network for Good

OR complete this form (cheques or money orders payable to Raincoast US) and send to:
Raincoast US, PO Box 311, Orcas Island, WA 98280

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RAINCOAST CONSERVATION FOUNDATION

Thank you!
For supporting our work and conservation initiatives to protect the BC Coast!

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"Bluewater Adventures continues to support *Raincoast Conservation* and their critical efforts to protect Coastal British Columbia. With 40 years of immersing people in the remote wilderness of coastal BC and Alaska, we know that there is no other option but to ensure that these wild places are preserved. Come and explore with us to learn why defending our wilderness places is an essential responsibility for each of us..."

~Randy Burke - Owner/ Director

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