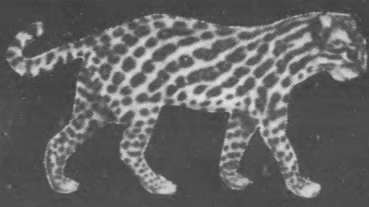


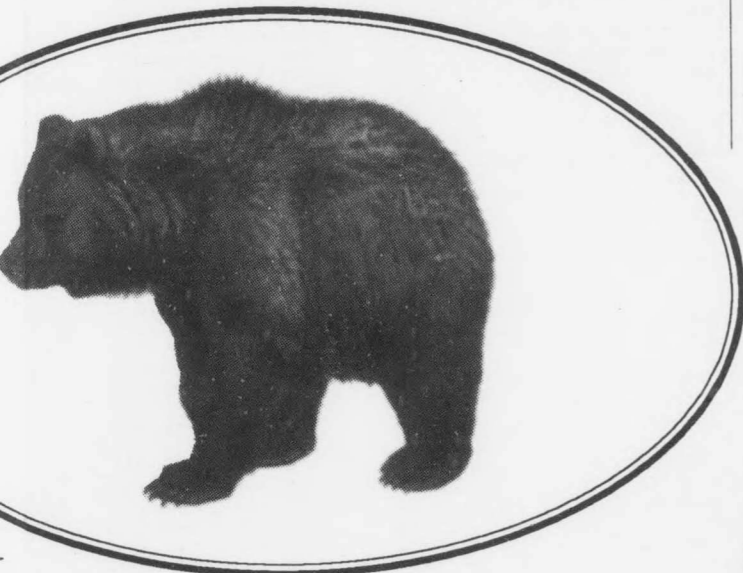
LIFE FUND



al features of all the province's biogeographic regions." The final draft of a natural regions map is currently under review. The map defines 10 terrestrial and 4 marine eco-regions. Completion of a database to provide a biophysical description of these preliminary research to be finished by March 1993. Work to determine adequacy of representation within proposed parks to be concluded by March 1994. The Provincial Parks and Heritage Sites Master Plan (1990) also recommends the expansion of the parks system toward natural region representation.

for 1992-93: The revision of 5 new ecological reserves and proclamation during the preparation of a systems plan continues, funds will not be allocated for this purpose until the parks master plan has been completed.

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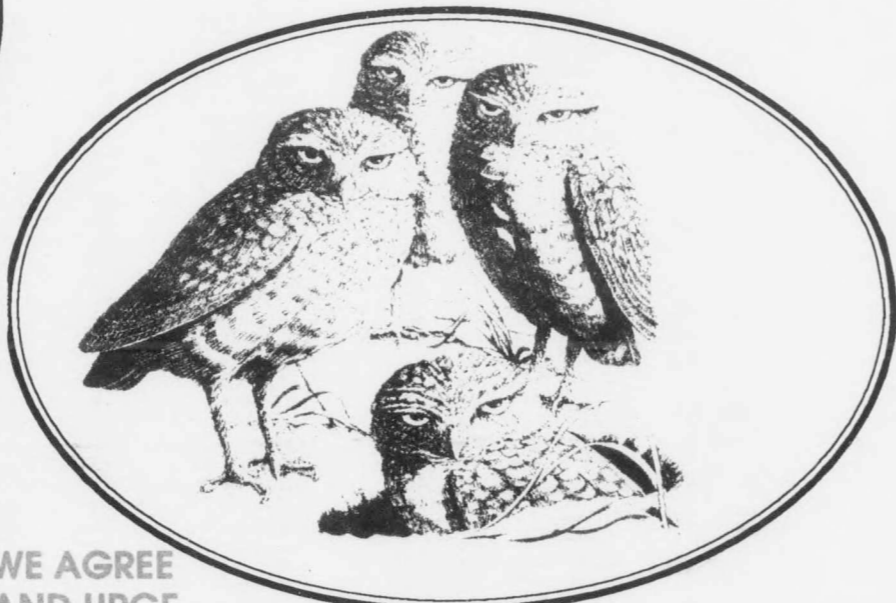


rogram allocated for the 1992-93 fiscal year. Although operating funds were available in the department to continue the ecological reserves program, the expansion of program activities has been limited.

Selected Candidate Sites:
The Bay of Fundy waters and adjacent mainland provide a diverse habitat which support a rich assortment of both marine and terrestrial species. The entire area has had no major marine conservation park. However, there is a proposal to establish a marine park along the coast encompassing many of the small islands in that region. At present, this candidate park is currently under negotiation at the request of the federal government, and the next step is defining boundaries. The federal government should complete this important process as soon as possible. On the mainland, an opportunity has become available to protect a 270 hectare area just west of Fundy National Park. The protection of this property would increase the amount of protected areas along the Fundy coastline and create a marine park in New Brunswick. The property includes the Fundy coast from St. Martins, and runs inland towards Sussex. It is a part of the Fundy Highlands, a 300 m plateau draining east to the Bay of Fundy and west to the Fundy River. Protection of this area would help protect remnants of spruce forests (still found on some of the steeper slopes), help the Fundy Atlantic salmon, and provide adequate home ranges and habitats for bald eagles, pine marten and other wildlife species. Both the federal and provincial governments need to seek ways of protecting this valuable property.

The Canadian Wilderness Charter

1. WHEREAS humankind is but one of millions of species sharing planet Earth and whereas the future of the Earth is severely threatened by the activities of this single species,
2. WHEREAS our planet has already lost much of its former wilderness character, thereby endangering many species and ecosystems,
3. WHEREAS Canadians still have the opportunity to complete a network of protected areas representing the biological diversity of our country,
4. WHEREAS Canada's remaining wild places, be they land or water, merit protection for their inherent value,
5. WHEREAS the protection of wilderness also meets an intrinsic human need for spiritual rekindling and artistic inspiration,
6. WHEREAS Canada's once vast wilderness has deeply shaped the national identity and continues to profoundly influence how we view ourselves as Canadians,
7. WHEREAS Canada's aboriginal peoples hold deep and direct ties to wilderness areas throughout Canada and seek to maintain options for traditional wilderness use,
8. WHEREAS protected areas can serve a variety of purposes including:
 - a) preserving a genetic reservoir of wild plants and animals for future use and appreciation by citizens of Canada and the world,
 - b) producing economic benefits from environmentally sensitive tourism,
 - c) offering opportunities for research and environmental education,
9. WHEREAS the opportunity to complete a national network of protected areas must be grasped and acted upon during the next ten years, or be lost,



WE AGREE AND URGE

1. THAT governments, industries, environmental groups and individual Canadians commit themselves to a national effort to establish at least one representative protected area in each of the natural regions of Canada by the year 2000,
2. THAT the total area thereby protected comprise at least 12% of the lands and waters of Canada as recommended in the World Commission on Environment and Development's report, Our Common Future,
3. THAT public and private agencies at international, national, provincial, territorial and local levels rigorously monitor progress toward meeting these goals in Canada and ensure that they are fully achieved, and
4. THAT federal, provincial and territorial government conservation agencies on behalf of all Canadians develop action plans by 1990 for achieving these goals by the year 2000.

To find out more about what our government is doing, contact::

The Honourable Alan Graham, Minister of Natural Resources & Energy
P.O. Box 6000, Fredericton, New Brunswick, E3B 5H1 (506) 453-2510
or: Mr. Ron Loughrey, Director, Recreation & Environment, Ministry of Natural Resources & Energy, Fredericton, New Brunswick.

Your Endangered Spaces Regional Coordinator is: Mr. Rob Rainer,
180 St. John St., Fredericton, NB, E3B 4A9, (506)-457-2893, Fax 458-1047



Action Guide

What you can do for Canada's Endangered Species

1. Sign the Canadian Wilderness Charter

The Endangered Species campaign must have a strong show of public support. Start by signing the Wilderness Charter, and have friends and associates sign it too. Contact WWF, or any of the groups listed in this document to add your name to this vital petition.

2. Write to your MP and MLA

As a member of the public, write to your Member of Parliament and Member of the Legislative Assembly and ask them to sign the Wilderness Charter, and press them to push their respective ministers and governments to complete representative networks of protected ecosystems in their jurisdictions. Ask a politician to take a stand to make the political commitment needed to complete the challenge of adequately protecting examples of each and every natural region in Canada. Write letters to your local newspaper and use public events to increase awareness of the campaign - more awareness means more public pressure, and that means results.

3. Become a Wilderness Crusader!

The Wilderness Crusader program invites individuals to become involved in raising funds and public awareness for the Endangered Species campaign. If you have a hobby or activity that you really enjoy doing, then you can probably use it to become a Wilderness Crusader. We have been approached by people with a wide variety of ideas and most of them can be used in the Wilderness Crusader program: bake-a-thons, knit-a-thons, walk-a-dog-a-thons. Contact WWF for your Crusader information, and get involved!

4. Join a Conservation Group

Over 250 groups have joined the Endangered Species coalition and they need your support. Become a member of a conservation group, if you aren't already. If you don't have time to become active locally, provide your favourite group with periodic donations. Conservation organizations are accustomed to being strapped for cash and they know how to make \$20 go a long way.

5. Become Active Locally and Save an Endangered Species

Becoming a member of a conservation group is an important and essential start. Just by being a member you are supporting the campaign. Choose a natural region, help to identify a representative area within it, and see this area through to protection as a park or other reserve.

6. Be Optimistic

Pat yourself on the back whenever you are able to help the environment. Don't just think about all the things you can't do. And, if you are already one of the hundreds of dedicated volunteers across this country, take a break once in a while. Do as John Muir advised, "Climb into the mountains and get their good tidings. Nature's peace will flow into you as sunshine flows into the trees."

For more information call World Wildlife Fund: 1-800-26-PANDA