

FINAL REPORT OF THE MAY 2024

Baynes Sound/Lambert Channel

EcoForum

At this fifth anniversary meeting, participants supported the idea of a State of the Sound Report. They shared their perspectives on content, audience, and format. It was widely agreed that a scientifically robust, widely accessible, updatable project with a strong focus on the whole ecosystem was key to success.

Final Report of the May 24 Baynes Sound/Lambert Channel EcoForum

Summary:

The following notes are the highlights from the fifth anniversary of the Baynes Sound/Lambert Channel EcoForum meeting. The primary focus was discussing the creation of a comprehensive State of the Sound Report for Baynes Sound, guided by the principles of a healthy ecosystem and multi-stakeholder buy-in. A proposal from the Steering Committee involved creating a scientifically robust and publicly accessible report emphasizing the interconnectivity of the marine ecosystem and acting as a tool for informed decision making.

Presentations during the EcoForum dealt with the issues and challenges facing the Baynes Sound/Lambert Channel marine ecosystem, the importance of integrating knowledge, and the need for collaboration and integrated governance. They also focussed on integrated management plans for the area, the outlook of the K'omoks First Nation, ecosystem considerations beyond aquatic organisms, and watershed health assessments.

These notes call attention to the challenges of creating such a report for a small (but mighty!), loosely knit organization representing a wide swathe of stakeholders and rights holders. A minimal budget, a busy volunteer base, data gaps, and a yet-to-be-determined source of funding and resources add to the challenges. Despite this, a key takeaway from this meeting was the commitment of all participants to move forward with the State of the Sound concept.

Key Takeaways:

It was the understatement of the day when one participant noted that creating a State of the Sound report (working title) would be a “big job.” During the discussion periods, it was acknowledged that the scope of such a project was “daunting.” However, it was clear that there was momentum, interest, and support for the initiative from all the May 24 EcoForum participants.

Participants observed that this initiative will require:

- A terms of reference, including a realistic timeline.
- Developing a SWOT analysis of what data, monitoring, and reporting currently exist.
- Actively filling data gaps.

- Participation of and guidance from local First Nations.
- The formulation of clear, digestible, policy recommendations geared to federal, provincial, regional, and municipal governments. These recommendations would need to be “bold” and based on rigorous science.
- A final product that won’t simply “sit on a shelf” but is clear and “digestible” – using the best principles of modern science communication.
- A possible reflection of the vision and values of BC’s Coastal Marine Strategy, once that document has been released.
- An action plan that involves seeking funding and partnerships that would make it possible to hire a qualified project lead/author.
- Involving volunteer content advisors from different areas to help identify available data, knowledge sources, emerging issues, and themes for the project. This approach would help prepare the groundwork before hiring a project lead. Additionally, it would be an opportunity for EcoForum members to contribute to the shaping of the report and reduce the time needed for the project lead to familiarize themselves with the subject matter.

Introduction

There was a definite energy about this gathering. Perhaps it was because it was the fifth anniversary of this unique organization. Likely too, participants were excited to discuss the creation of a State of the Sound Report.

When 50 people gather, all with an interest in the health of the marine ecosystem but with varying views of what Baynes Sound/Lambert Channel mean to them, it creates a fulsome view of the attributes, challenges, and emerging issues facing the ecosystem.

Different perspectives aside, one thing was clear:

Baynes Sound/Lambert Channel is an important marine environment—ecologically, economically, and culturally.

Over the years, knowledge about the area has been gathered and various data collected, but there has never been a comprehensive report on the state of Baynes Sound/Lambert Channel.

At this meeting, the EcoForum Steering Committee (advised by the State of the Sound Report Working Group) proposed a solution: a scientifically robust, publicly-accessible State of the Sound report, with an emphasis on the interconnectivity of an entire marine ecosystem. This proposal was the result of input from previous meetings where participants regularly identified accessing and sharing information as a major challenge.

Participants agreed to proceed with a State of the Sound report and to continue with a semi-annual EcoForum meeting.

Funding needs to be secured. Working groups need to be formed. New partnerships need to be created and current partnerships strengthened. It is a lot of work, but by meeting's end, the energy and desire had not waned. The determination to create a State of the Sound report was solid.

Morning Session

EcoForums traditionally host presentations during the first half of the day. This is an opportunity to hear about current or emerging issues from subject-matter experts.

After a short welcome by Richard Hardy of the K'ómoks First Nation and ay EcoForum Steering Committee co-chair Carl Butterworth, the presentations began.

(1) The Evolution of the EcoForum: Dorrie Woodard

As a founding member (and Steering Committee member) of the EcoForum and executive member of the Association of Denman Island Marine Stewards (ADIMS), Dorrie Woodward has a special connection to both the EcoForum and Baynes Sound/Lambert Channel.

She told participants that her decades of work with ADIMS made it clear that within the system “no one was accountable for the well-being of the whole, but only for managing some fraction or some species that fit into a development plan, or agency mandate. A vision of the whole was missing and so was up-to-date awareness of local ecosystem functioning.”

The EcoForum's mission was to be a catalyst to change that disconnect. Accomplishing that was a political challenge that required building respectful relationships. And she cited the involvement of the K'ómoks, Qualicum and Tla'amin First Nations as integral to the EcoForum's work.

She emphasized that the next phase of the EcoForum's work required a broadening of that catalyst role. Understanding the commitment required, the Steering Committee came to that decision after very careful consideration.

“We need to integrate all that knowledge about Baynes Sound/Lambert Channel, and create a coherent, accessible picture of the whole ecosystem; to give Baynes Sound and Lambert Channel a life and an existence worth honouring and protecting, where narrow decisions confined to silos lose their social licence, and where decision makers and politicians have the information and understanding enough to support the whole ecosystem to flourish.”



(2) Toward Integrated Management: Kim Dunn

In 2018, the World Wildlife Fund (WWF), Islands Trust, Comox Valley Regional District (CVRD), ADIMS, and BC Shellfish Growers Association came together with the resources to seed the EcoForum.

This included a 2019 [report](#) co-authored by WWF's Kim Dunn. It assessed the existing degree of integration among management plans for Baynes Sound/Lambert Channel. Kim joined the meeting briefly via Zoom to congratulate the EcoForum on the values and passion that have kept it going. "Collaboration is the hardest way to work," she said, "but the results are often more robust and resilient in the long-term."

The 2019 report had revealed that there were 29 separate, concurrent management plans in play in Baynes Sound. These included municipal development strategies, spatial management strategies, and sectoral management strategies. That has not changed in the ensuing years. She also spoke of the lack of coordinated and integrated governance. "There is a lack of a shared vision," she said. "When you don't know where you are going, it is hard to get there."

Those plans were developed independently with limited integration. Most of them require updating. And that provides an opportunity for progress. Dunn noted that there were areas of convergence such as a near-universal inclusion of some elements of ecosystem-based management. "The most common element in the vast majority of plans was the overall health of the ecosystem," she said. Looking for those commonalities presents an opportunity for better integration.

Dunn encouraged EcoForum participants to move forward with plans for a State of the Sound report. Assimilation of baseline data about the state of the sound is an important way to move forward and an extremely worthy goal.

The slides from Kim's presentation can be found [here](#). The 2019 report can be found [here](#).

(3) How to Think Like an EcoSystem: Dr. Luise Hermanutz

In the first years of the EcoForum, many meetings and discussions centred on aquatic organisms such as herring and shellfish. Broadening that scope, Luise Hermanutz of the Denman Conservancy, illustrated the multiple inputs that affect the marine ecosystem of Baynes Sound.

"What happens in the multiple watersheds surrounding the Sound matters," said Hermanutz, an ecologist and honorary research professor at Memorial University. "Climate change, forestry, mining, agriculture and urban-style developments all have impacts." She pointed out that planning for the future should include the consideration of the impact forest fires could have on the Sound. In addition, she cited [research](#) out of Vancouver Island University examining the impact of the approximately 10,000 road crossings from Nanaimo to Campbell River on habitat and pollution.

She said a cursory scan of Western, science-based data about the area revealed a “lot of old numbers” dating back to the 1990s. She was supportive of the State of the Sound report to help resolve those gaps. She directed participants to the [“Pacific Salmon Explorer”](#) as an example of an effective data-driven tool.

Slides from Luise Hermanutz’s presentation can be found [here](#).

(4) Tsable River Watershed: A Cumulative Effects Assessment

Dave Weaver of the Beaufort Watershed Stewards had two main messages:

- With planning and forethought, it is possible for a local organization to create valuable, technically robust reports.
- Current forest practices around the creeks and watersheds near Baynes Sound are an important consideration when looking at the health of the ecosystem.

Weaver explained the process involved in compiling the Tsable River Watershed Cumulative Effects Assessment, released in early 2024. This was the second such project – an earlier assessment of four local watersheds was done in 2021.

“My strategy was that integrity was top of the line. It had to have rigour. It had to be user friendly and transparent.”

As a retired forester, Weaver had the skills and experience to lead both projects. However, because he is no longer a registered member of his professional association, he was not paid for his work.

Using a new BC government assessment protocol, the report used six core indicators to assess Tsable River watershed health. The indicators showed a HIGH rating, indicating that cumulative effects from human activity (development and logging) have a high potential to negatively impact the natural state of hydrological processes.

Weaver explained that even the province’s Forestry Practices Board noted that currently,

Six Core Indicators	Road Density	Road Density < 100 m Stream	Road Density Unstable Slopes	Stream Crossing Density	Riparian Disturbance	Peak Flow
Core Indicator Values	3.7 km/km ² HIGH	0.9 km/km ² HIGH	0.10 km/km ² LOW	1.54 #/km ² HIGH	0.05 km/km LOW	0.61 HIGH

there are no legal requirements to assess or consider cumulative effects in most watersheds in BC and that current forest practices contribute sediment into streams. He noted a dearth of provincial data and no aquifer mapping. Lots of work ahead, he said.

The PowerPoint from Dave Weaver’s presentation can be found [here](#).

The *Tsable River Watershed Assessment* can be found [here](#).

BC’s Assessment Protocol can be found [here](#).

(5) Sharing the K'ómoks First Nation's Holistic Values: Richard Hardy

"There is nothing more important to the K'ómoks people than water," Richard Hardy told the EcoForum participants. "It has immense value and is the breadbasket of the community." Hardy has a long relationship with that water as general manager for the K'ómoks First Nation's Pentlatch Seafoods for 17 years. He currently works with his nation to enhance their role in governance, management, and enforcement of the marine resources in Baynes Sound.

Hardy referred to presentations by Dave Weaver and Luise Hermanutz in supporting the whole-ecosystem approach to caring for Baynes Sound.

*"This is a resource that must be protected.
K'ómoks First Nation know this. We have
stewarded the lands and waters of this
traditional territory since time
immemorial."*

Hardy told the meeting that this was a key period for his nation and jurisdictional authority.

He said it was important to both use resources for the economic success of his community at the same time as considering how to protect those resources for "well past seven generations."

Hardy referenced several articles in the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples including Articles 5, 11, 18, and 19d. He spoke of the expectation of meaningful collaboration and "free, prior and informed consent on projects from the outset of the process."

He also cited the OCAP ("ownership, control, access, and possession") principle, which refers to the relationship of First Nations to their cultural knowledge, data, and information. This principle states that a community or group owns information collectively in the same way that an individual owns his or her personal information.

No transcript or PPT is available for this presentation.

(6) A Coastal Marine Strategy: David Angus

BC remains one of few maritime jurisdictions without a long-term vision for managing use of the coastal marine environment.

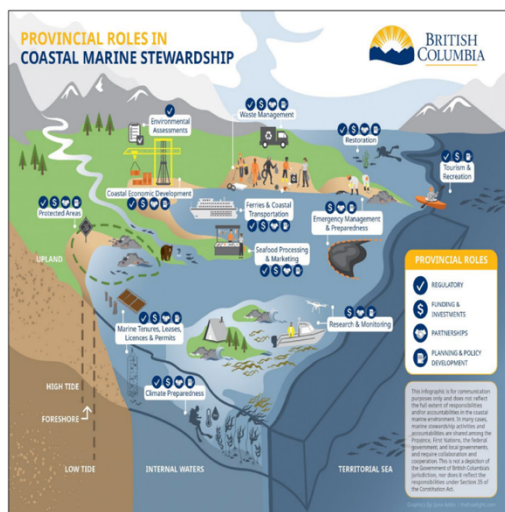
To address that gap, a provincial initiative was launched in 2020. Since that time, it has been working in consultation with First Nations, industry, and communities to create a Coastal Marine Strategy (CMS). The assistant director of the CMS, David Angus, told EcoForum participants that the CMS will improve management of the coastal marine environment for the long term. He expected the strategy to be rolled out mid-summer 2024.

He acknowledged that supporting that strategy with financial resources is becoming more difficult as the province faces the housing affordability crisis, healthcare pressures, and climate events such as wildfire, drought, and flooding.

However, he said support for the health of Baynes Sound's marine ecosystem could happen over time through enhanced monitoring of water quality, ecosystem health indicators, and marine life populations. He said climate change considerations will be incorporated into the provincial strategy to address potential impacts such as sea level rise, ocean acidification, and changes in temperature patterns — developments that will all affect the Baynes Sound ecosystem.

He was supportive of the concept of a State of the Sound report, saying that evidence-based decision-making, supported by better data and research, is a key principle of the CMS. Ecosystem health is another key indicator, he said.

At this stage in the process, he was not able to be specific about how and when the



Note: Not a legal interpretation of authorities; does not depict overlap with other governments.

EXAMPLES OF PROVINCIAL ACCOUNTABILITIES:

- Tenures over seabed and foreshore
- Tourism and recreation licensing
- (Sea)food safety
- Marine spatial plans
- Protected areas
- Aquatic plants
- Flood
- Waste management and authorizations
- Restoration, shore-line cleanup

province would back up the strategy with legislation and/or regulations. The strategy will have a 20-year outlook and focus on provincial accountabilities as well as seeking to complement federal opportunities.

The slides from David Angus' presentation can be found [here](#).

Several Ecoforum participants contributed to the CMS Intentions Paper consultation. You can find that document [here](#).

(7) View from Two Veteran Politicians: Gord Johns and Daniel Arbour

MP Gord Johns, representing Courtenay-Alberni, and CVRD director Daniel Arbour have been supporters of the EcoForum since its inception. Arbour's involvement in the EcoForum Steering Committee for several years speaks to his commitment to the forum's goals.

At the conclusion of the morning session of the meeting, Johns and Arbour congratulated the EcoForum on its fifth anniversary, recognizing its role in facilitating dialogue and knowledge-sharing among a diverse range of stakeholders and rights holders. They acknowledged the significant dedication required by participants to make the EcoForum successful.

Both Johns and Arbour expressed enthusiasm for the idea of producing a State of the Sound report. Johns emphasized the importance of creating bold and easily accessible work in various formats to serve as a reliable information resource for different audiences.



“Make some noise.”

Gord Johns, MP

He encouraged the working group to include widely shared, actionable recommendations as part of the terms of reference.

Johns suggested using parliamentary petitions to ensure that concerns regarding the health of the Baynes Sound marine ecosystem are officially recorded in the Parliamentary Hansard. Additionally, he recommended that both the EcoForum working group and participants from other organizations utilize the research service available from the Library of Parliament, through his office, to access relevant reports and information about potential funding sources to support their work.



The State of the Sound Working Group Report

At the conclusion of the November 23 EcoForum, it was clear that participants felt that there needed to be a way to get a better handle on what was happening in and around the Baynes Sound marine ecosystem: What knowledge and data could be accessed? Where were the glaring data gaps? Mapping the confusing overlap of jurisdictions and identifying where there might be jurisdictional chasms.

The EcoForum Steering Committee considered how that need could be met and landed on the idea of a State of the Sound Report (working title). A small working group was established to explore what might be involved and how other jurisdictions have undertaken such projects.

At the May 24 meeting, Dr. John Neilson, one of the members of the working group, presented some options:

1. Find subject experts to write individual chapters, which could then be compiled into a report.
2. Bring together a collection of volunteer writers and editors.
3. Hire a project leader/writer, ideally at the post-doc level.

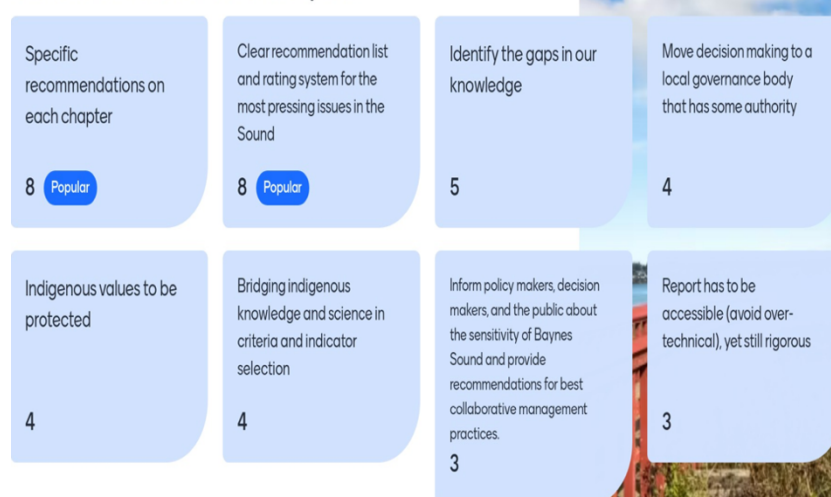
He explained that a hybrid of this third option, combining it with volunteer “content advisors” in key subject areas, might be a practical solution. The advisors could begin identifying and assembling available information related to their field and make linkages with subject matter experts. This could kickstart the project while the EcoForum Steering Committee began the process of searching for both funding and a project lead. That presentation would set the stage for a full-room discussion during the afternoon session.

Discussions and Input

A popular feature of the EcoForum gatherings at Vancouver Island University's Marine field station has been the delicious, nutritious lunches created by Ellie Scott of Sweet Pea Provisions and sponsored by VIU.

Sometimes catered lunches leave participants lethargic. This was not the case for the afternoon session. Good thing too. Because participants were asked to conceive of an initiative that could be an invaluable asset in stewarding the Baynes Sound marine ecosystem.

What are the desired outcomes for a first iteration of the report? What does success look like for the first report?



EcoForum facilitator Janet Bonaguro picked up the theme that John Neilson had initiated at the end of the morning session. In open discussion and voting through the Menti app, participants weighed in:

What could a State of the Sound report look like? Who would be the priority audiences? What would be the priority themes for the initial version?

Careful consideration of indicators was important to many participants. They said it was important to create a report that would be reproducible/updatable on a regular basis. And although there is extensive monitoring in the Sound, it was important to identify where there might be gaps. Identifying stressors – existing or emerging – should be integral to this work.

Key Audiences

Getting decision and policy makers to pay attention to the Baynes Sound ecosystem was an important theme. Some participants echoed the advice of MP Gord Johns earlier in the day saying that it was important that the report not shy away from making “concrete” policy or legislative recommendations that reflect the local and the interdisciplinary policies that would benefit the local ecosystem and highlight the connectivity between species and systems. Separate recommendations should be aimed at each level of government. “Scientifically robust, but accessible to both policy wonks and activists”, was the way one participant concluded that section of the discussion.

Content

Editorially, there are various ways to approach the construction of such a report. In its first edition, themes and data will, in part, be defined by the availability of knowledge and data. It was suggested that the first report should identify data gaps.

A few participants expressed the fear that they didn't want this to be a "one and done" scenario with the report ending up on a shelf." Avoiding this outcome might be accomplished with some creative approaches and applying principles of successful science communication. Creating a baseline data report was considered essential by numerous participants. "This needs to provide historical context," one participant noted. "We need to avoid shifting baseline syndrome." It was also suggested that the first report identify "low-hanging fruit" for quickly achievable solutions for improving ecosystem health, to create a sense that things were achievable.

While there would be no way all the themes and topics on the participant wish/suggestion list could be fulfilled, the following list (in no order of priority) provides insight as to what was considered important:

- Herring, salmon, and forage fish
- Climate change, models
- Integrated management with First Nations
- Forestry, Crown lease management
- Indigenous rights/title. Historical context.
- Recommendations to industry
- Cultural values
- EcoSystem threats, stressors
- Pollution sources/inputs, sewage
- Microplastics
- Cumulative effects
- Temperature, oxygen and salinity trends, water quality measures
- Freshwater inputs
- How to deal with historical pollution (*i.e.* coal tailings)
- Ranking system to describe threats, priorities, ecosystem health
- Marine mammals
- Important bird areas, sea ducks, shore birds
- Estuaries, shorelines, eelgrass, watersheds
- Terrestrial and coastal zone activities/development
- Economic development
- How land base industries/agriculture affect the Sound
- Providing the rationale for the creation of a Marine Protected Area
- Conservation actions. Green shores solutions.
- Fish habitat, including shellfish. Stock assessments.
- Aquaculture (include production by volume)
- Biomass by species
- Indigenous stewardship (directions and priorities)
- Indigenous food access
- Kelp-bed management
- Marine vegetative assessments

- Impacts of commercial fishing
- Governance and enforcement
- Cultural and social considerations for each area/theme
- Jurisdictional map. Policy/plan gaps, overlaps.
- Use of maps, narratives, and first-person stories
- Connect problems with recommended solutions
- Ecosystem restoration opportunities
- Private Managed Forest Act (reform)
- Recreation and tourism (impacts and usage)
- Insect Population
- Labelled industry gear. Marine debris.
- Coastal Management Strategy
- Hazardous Waste Act
- Fisheries Act
- Invasive species
- Protection of stream mouth habitats
- Habitat/sea life inventories
- Plankton health
- Future scenarios and forecasting

Action Items:

1. Even as we put this report together, we've already been in touch with some of you to follow up on conversations and suggestions made at the May 24 meeting. We will continue to do this to tap into your experience and expertise. These informal consultations help us identify assets and challenges and act as a sounding board for Steering Committee decisions on the report.
2. The Steering Committee/Working Group was urged to seek out academic researchers in the various areas of study connected to some of the above suggestions.
3. We will be looking for volunteer content advisors on selected topics to support the Working Group on an ad-hoc basis.
4. We are fortunate to have a solid core of returning participants at each meeting. But each meeting has new participants as well. It was noted that representatives of the forestry industry, BC Ferries, and the agriculture industry, among others, should be invited to future EcoForums to form working relationships. We will continue our outreach to expand the base.
5. We're happy to run on a shoestring. But outreach to participants on a more regular basis and building the profile of the State of the Sound work is going to take more time and resources. This summer, we will be applying for a modest amount of core funding to help make that happen.
6. The right project lead/writer for this initiative is out there somewhere. We will be seeking partnerships/sponsorships to find them.

Participant List of May 20, 2024 EcoForum

Andrea Shaw	Ministry of Agriculture and Food Unit Leader	
Stephanie Hewson	West Coast Environmental Law	By Zoom
Dr. Mike Lee	BC Centre for Disease Control Epidemiologist	
Angela Hansen	BC Nature IBA/KBA Program Assistant Coordinator Program	
Vickey Brown	Mayor of Cumberland	
Liam Ragnan	Important Bird and Biodiversity Areas British Columbia Provincial Coordinator	By Zoom
Dr. Luise Hermanutz	Denman Conservancy Association Co-Chair	Working group
Dave Innes	Comox Valley Nature Co-Chair	
Dr. Wiley Evans	Hakai Institute - Ocean Acidification Project Research Scientist	
Dr. John Neilson	Independent Biologist EcoForum Steering Committee	Working Group, Presenter
David Angus	BC Coastal Marine Strategy Senior Marine Resource Specialist, A/Director	Presenter
Jenn Meilleur	Town of Comox Councillor	
Maggie McGilly	Marine Projects & Outreach Coordinator Coastal Marine Strategy	
Kevin Romanin	BC Water, Land Resource Stewardship Senior Policy Analyst	
Jacob Melville	DFO Community Advisor, Salmon Enhancement	
Marilynne Manning	Concerned Citizen of Baynes Sound Coordinator	
Cath Gray	Hornby Conservancy Chair. Herring ENGO	
Kyle Millburn	Biologist, Fanny Bay Salmonid Enhancement	
Dorrie Woodward	Denman Island Marine Stewards EcoForum Steering Committee	Presenter

Kim Dunn	World Wildlife Fund Lead Specialist, Wildlife and Industry	Presenter Via Zoom.
Naomi Tabata	North Island College Director, Centre for Applied Research, Technology and Innovation.	Via Zoom
Ben Skinner	Strait of Georgia Data Centre GIS Specialist	
Sydney Dixon	Pacific Wild, Marine Specialist	
Nina Nichols	Tula Foundation Program Mgr. Climate Ready Program.	
Rihanna Nagel	North Island College, Manager of Centre for Applied Research	
Dr. Leah Bendell	Simon Fraser University Faculty of Environment	
Dave Weaver	Beaufort Watershed Stewards, Retired forester	Presenter
Carl Butterworth	Manager, VIU Marine Field Station	Comments, Co- Chair
Dr. Chris Pearce	DFO Biologist	Co-Chair
Mark Hall	Vancouver Island Health. Drinking Water and Land Use Consultant. Environmental Health	
Dr. Theresa Clinton	Assoc. of Denman Island Stewards Herring Lead	
Vince Van Tonengren	Comox Valley Regional District Environmental Analyst	
Darry Monteith	Comox Valley Regional District Manager, liquid waste management	
Daniel Arbour	Comox Valley Regional District Director	comments
Gord Johns	Member of Parliament Courtenay-Alberni	comments
Jake Schweigert	DFO Scientist Emeritus	Via Zoom
Malcolm Cowan	BC Shellfish Growers Association Program Manager	
Richard Hardy	K'ómoks First Nation	Presenter
Connie Graham	Tla'amin Nation Territorial Stewardship Manager	Steering Committee
Ken Newman	CVRD Citizens Advisory Committee Sewer Extension	
Caitlin Pierzchalski	Project Watershed Executive Director	Steering Committee

Caryn Rea	Association of Denman Island Marine Stewards Retired Biologist	
Ella Minicola	Oceans Canada Network Project Manager	
Barb Mills	Association of Denman Island Marine Stewards	
Norm Prince	CVRD Citizens Advisory Committee	
Candace Newman	K'ómoks First Nation Councillor	Steering Committee
Zeb Savoie	K'ómoks First Nation Biologist	
Janet Bonaguro	Thinkspace	Facilitator
Gail Dugas	EcoForum Coordinator	

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Steering Committee and Working Group

Sincere thanks to our volunteer board and members of our working group.

Carl Butterworth (VIU), Co-Chair; Chris Pearce (DFO), Co-Chair; Nico Prins (BC Shellfish Growers Association), treasurer; Dorrie Woodward (Association of Denman Island Stewards) Secretary.

Chief Michael Recalma, Qualicum First Nation; Candace Woodward, K'ómoks First Nation; Connie Graham, Tla'amin Nation; Caitlin Pierzchalski, Project Watershed; Sam Borthwick, Islands Trust; John Neilson, Brooklyn Creek Watershed Society.

Luisse Hermanutz, Denman Conservancy (Working Group Member)

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