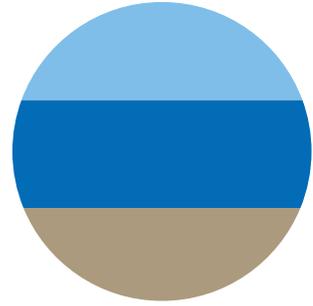
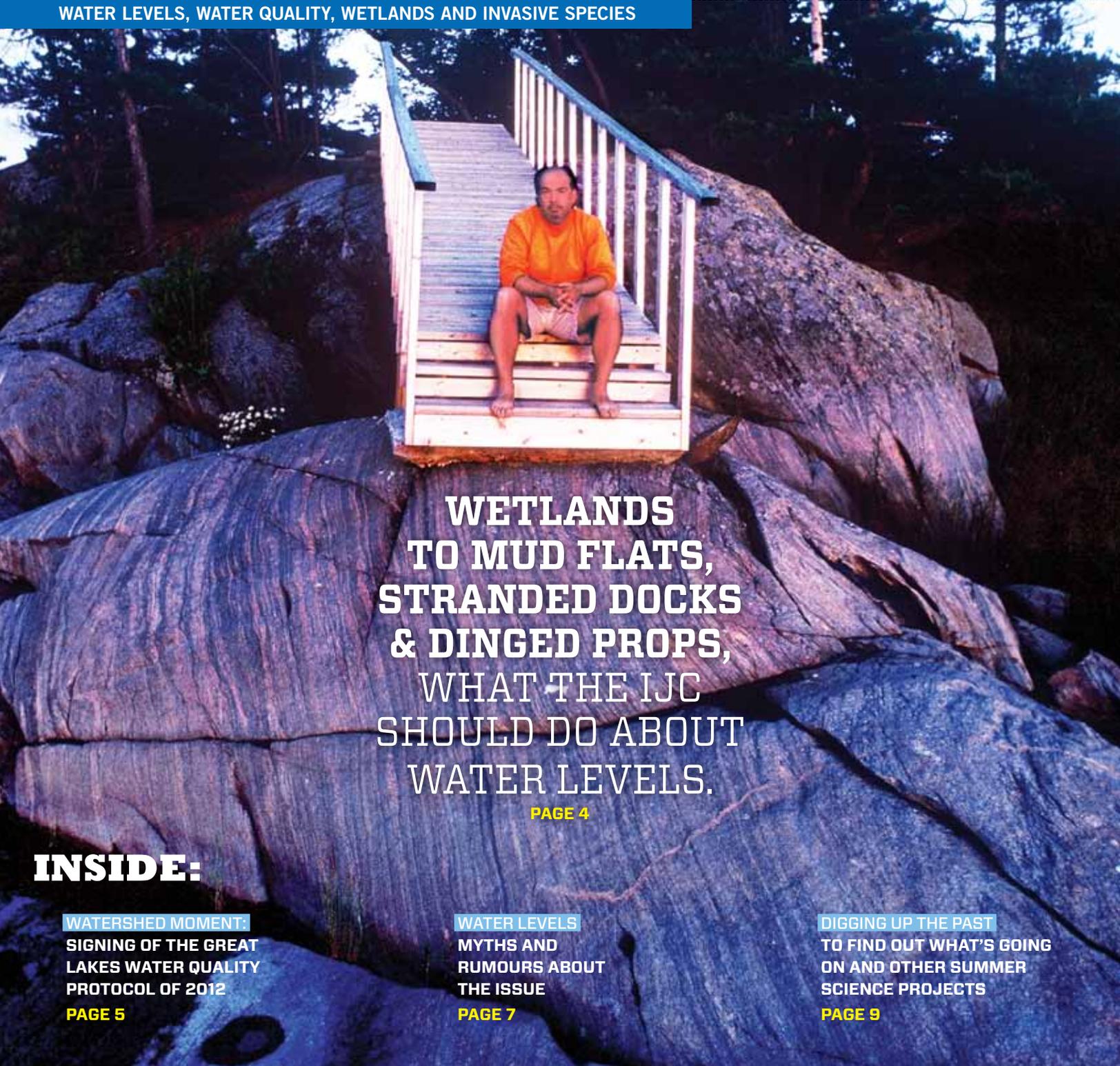


GEORGIAN BAY FOREVER



AUTUMN 2012
VOL. 3, ISSUE 3

WATER LEVELS, WATER QUALITY, WETLANDS AND INVASIVE SPECIES



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Georgian Bay Forever is a proud member of the Waterkeeper Alliance.



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THE FOLLOWING GEORGIAN BAYERS ARE GENEROUS PATRONS OF GEORGIAN BAY FOREVER

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Brian & Janey Chapman
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Peter Hatcher and family
Robert Hay and Family
John Honderich
Geoff Hyland Family
Eric Jackman
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Wil and Judith Matthews
Michael McCain
Anthony Munk
Robert & Robin Ogilvie
Penny and John Pepperell
Chris Pfaff
William & Meredith Saunderson
Cameron Wardlaw

AUTUMN 2012

Georgian Bay Forever is a community response to the growing need for major research and education projects to sustain the Georgian Bay aquatic ecosystem and the quality of life its communities and visitors enjoy.

We help monitor the Bay's well being, throughout the seasons, year after year.

We fund the research needed to protect the environmental health of Georgian Bay and the surrounding bodies of water. Using our research findings, we inform and educate the general public and governments about any threats to environmental health and propose possible solutions.

Through conferences, workshops and seminars we are educating the Georgian Bay community. By teaming up with reputable institutions we enhance the credibility of our research and we strengthen our ability to protect what's at stake.

Georgian Bay Forever, formerly the GBA Foundation, is a registered Canadian charity (#89531 1066 RR0001). We work with the Great Lakes Basin Conservancy in the United States, as well as other stakeholder groups all around the Great Lakes.

Deeply rooted and broadly drawn, Georgian Bay Forever is steered by lifelong devotees of the Bay. We are committed advocates, educators, environmentalists, realists, idealists, and of course, residents.

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U.S. citizens wishing to make a donation to support our work can do so by giving to:

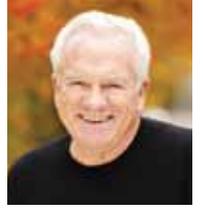
Great Lakes Basin Conservancy
PO Box 504, Gates Mills OH
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(Please add a note saying: "For Georgian Bay Forever")

.....
This newsletter is just a snapshot of our work. For the most up-to-date information on our projects, longer versions of newsletter articles and on breaking news about Georgian Bay, please become a regular visitor to our website.

GeorgianBayForever.org
.....

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By David Parkes

WHY THE IJC'S DECISION IS SO IMPORTANT



As you may know, 2012 is the decisive year in the decades-long battle for better water levels in Georgian Bay. The IJC's Study Board has recommended replacing the existing Lake Superior Regulation Plan 1977A with Plan 2012. That's a 35-year difference, so we should expect this new plan to be around for about the same length of time.

This newsletter contains a summary of Forever's submission to the IJC on this subject, plus one other related article.

Many of you who attended the IJC public meetings spoke eloquently about the effect of low water levels on life on the Bay, and the need to get our water back. How, and if we'll get it back are the all-important questions.

Forever strongly supports the concept of multi-lake regulation. This would entail new structures possibly at more than one location that would share the water around and protect the Great Lakes from the extremes expected from climate change. Most importantly, it would be flexible. Putting local emotions aside, how could we expect a bi-national political decision to be made that doesn't address the concerns of all the various parties?

We may be proud of the fact that we pressed for the study of the impact of dredging in the St. Clair River many years ago, but we cannot in all conscience expect a decision to support only our Bay and the middle lakes, at the expense of other Great Lake communities. Such a proposition would not be fair. Consequently, a recommendation to fix only the St. Clair River for our benefit alone will not happen.

Forever's strategy is to work collaboratively with the other non-government organizations to convince the IJC to follow the right course, based on scientific evidence. In our opinion, there is nothing to be gained from caustic attacks on individuals and the agencies involved in the decision-making process. Indeed there is much to be lost.

I don't personally care why our water level is so low. What matters is we've got it, and the possible catastrophe that awaits us tomorrow. What matters is that we come up with a way to manage this issue

in the future. What matters is that Georgian Bay has wetlands to sustain the greatest fresh water ecosystem on the planet. This is what we need to deliver to our kids', kids', kids.

A few issues back, I said that Georgian Bay Forever is in this battle for the very long term. As I write this, the IJC decision is still pending, but we must be ready to deal with whatever results. Whatever happens, there will be a lot of work to do in the coming years.

We are here for the residents, boaters, marinas, campers, kayakers, and the fish and the birds and the plants. We are here to help understand why our bays are threatened by algae, invasive species and climate change and to monitor our water quality. We are here to do this in a scientifically meaningful manner. We will then pass this information on to our government regulators and decision makers, so that they will do the right thing next year, in the next decade, and the decades to come.

I thank you for your financial support, and for the strong personal support I have received from so many of you this past year. ●

We are here for the residents, boaters, marinas, campers, kayakers, and the fish and the birds and the plants.



By Penny Pepperell

Wetlands to Mud Flats, Stranded Docks & Dinged Props: What the IJC should do about Water Levels

Highlights from Forever's submission to the IJC

Executive Director David Sweetnam, in his comments on the Study Board's final report, made three recommendations: that the IJC continue to look at multi-lake regulation; that it analyze contemporary options for structures; and that it consider the erosion in the St. Clair River as an unauthorized diversion. In the process he made some startling discoveries.

Sweetnam took direct aim at what the Study Board described as the exorbitant costs of multi-lake regulation (a system-wide approach to sharing the water) by pointing out that doing nothing to address lake levels, what the Study Board has recommended, would simply shift exorbitant costs onto Great Lake users. Moreover, the penalties associated with the loss of wetlands, dredging, blasting, shoreline fortifications, shipping, commercial and recreational fishing, and tourism are likely to fall unequally on those who will bear those costs. He compared the St. Clair River area, which derives some direct and indirect benefit from the shipping industry using the navigational channels there, to Manitoulin Island, which would have to absorb the costs associated with low water without any offsetting revenues.

“..what the Study Board has recommended, would simply shift exorbitant costs onto Great Lake users.”

Sweetnam notes that the Study Board expects Great Lakes users to adapt without providing any clues as to how. “No environmental assessment would be approved if the proponent relied on undocumented and unproven adaptive management measures to mitigate potential adverse effects,” he writes.

Sweetnam is at his strongest when he argues that erosion in the St. Clair River constitutes an unauthorized diversion on which the IJC has the authority to act.

“Article VIII of The Boundary Waters Treaty prescribes that the ‘International Joint Commission shall have jurisdiction over the use or obstruction or diversion of the waters.’”



Just as old abandoned barns have become iconic symbols of a by-gone era, perhaps stranded docks may serve the same purpose for Georgian Bay. Please send your stranded docks pictures to Georgian Bay Forever's Facebook page or Tumblr.

Every person who diverts water is liable for a fine of up to \$1,000,000. Every day the offence continues is a new offence, so even if you start the clock in 1990, that's 8,030 offences for a total maximum fine of \$8 billion dollars. That can buy a lot of lakebed structures and environmental assessments.

The practical issue of who would be liable to pay this hypothetical fine (perhaps both federal governments, but they're probably off the hook because they are parties to the Treaty) is not as interesting as the fact that the IJC is required to close down unauthorized diversions.

Sweetnam argues that multi-lake regulation is needed, even by the South Michigan folks worried about their properties being impacted by flooding. “Recent USACE data

from 2007-2008 shows that the areas of Lake Michigan where local residents fear that high water levels would erode their properties, have the largest number of groundings in the Great Lakes Navigation System.”

Save Our Shores, a south Michigan shoreline group of 3,000 families agrees. It has come out in support of restoring and regulating water levels. See its letter in the Reports, Deputations, Presentations and Letters Section, under What We Do on our website, georgianbayforever.org.

Another significant feature in Sweetnam's document is his challenge to the Study Board's concern for the disruption to the Lake Sturgeon's spawning beds if structures were built in the St. Clair River. “There is no ecological justification for sacrificing the habitat of numerous Georgian Bay endangered or threatened species in order to protect a species of special concern. In Ontario, Lake Sturgeon is listed as a species of special concern although it is not endangered or threatened, but may become so due to a combination of biological characteristics and identified threats.”

Despite these criticisms, Sweetnam's focus is on the future, how the various interests will adapt or not to the changes that climate change will bring. He is not chalking up grievances so much as trying to lay a path forward that we hope the IJC will take. ●

The two relevant documents, Forever's submission, [GBF_Science_WaterLevels_Recommendations to the International Joint Commission_UpperGreatLakes_Study_20120331_Final.pdf](#) and Sweetnam's address at the IJC hearing in Parry Sound in July, [GBF_Hearings_IJC_Commissioners_2012_final.pdf](#) are available at www.georgianbayforever.org. The relevant IJC documents can be found on this website as well.



By Dr. Gail Krantzberg

Watershed Moment: The Signing of the Great Lakes Water Quality Protocol of 2012

Finally we have new bi-national rules for the Great Lakes.

On September 7th, after eight years of review and negotiations, the U.S. and Canada signed the new, revised Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement, an essential step in ensuring the integrity and resilience of the Great Lakes ecosystem. Forever is cautiously optimistic the new Act will revitalize the governance of the basin and enhance the application of contemporary science to the problems facing the region. The signatories are now committed to developing and implementing coordinated planning processes and best management practices for themselves as well as state and provincial governments, tribal governments, First Nations, Métis, municipal governments, watershed management agencies, and local public agencies.

I echo the call by many organizations that adequate resources be made available to implement the Agreement. However, in the past year, the Canadian government has eliminated hundreds of scientist positions, and is planning to close down the Experimental Lakes Area, an internationally renowned aquatic research centre. While in the U.S., hundreds of millions have been committed to Great Lakes restoration, Canadian funds have been less forthcoming in recent years.

The need for aggressive and coordinated action is urgent. The summer of 2012 saw water levels drop to record lows, destroying wetlands, threatening biodiversity, and jeopardizing the economic health of the region. In early September, tens of thousands of rotting fish accumulated on an extensive stretch of the Lake Erie shoreline. The new Agreement focuses on preventing such environmental threats. It also includes updated phosphorus targets for the open waters and the near shore areas of each lake and directives to reduce phosphorus levels that contribute to harmful algae.

Further commitments include identifying and helping coastal communities understand the impacts of climate change on water quality. While water *quantity* is not in the purview of the GLWQA, if climate change exacerbates lower lake levels, it will also exacerbate water quality. In particular, the Parties are committed to:

1. Developing and improving regional-scale climate models and linking them to chemical, physical and biological models for the Great Lakes, in order to better understand and predict the impacts of climate change on water quality;
2. Enhanced monitoring of relevant climate and Great Lakes variables to validate model predictions and understand current climate changes and their impacts;
3. Developing and improving tools to understand and predict the impacts, risks and vulnerabilities associated with climate change.
4. Coordinate bi-national climate change science and share information that Great Lakes resource managers need to proactively address climate change impacts. The Agreement is short on specifics, leaving how these commitments might be translated into actions up to interpretation at some later date.

The real challenge is implementation. If done right, which means, if done inclusively, the Agreement should benefit tens of millions of people and countless wildlife. The governments must ensure that the public is engaged in its implementation, that progress is being made and that the Parties are held accountable for their undertakings.

Since the new Agreement is now aimed at addressing threats beyond chemical contaminants, including aquatic invasive species, habitat and biodiversity, climate change, substances of emerging concern, public engagement in developing implementation plans and seeing those plans through to reality will help to make the Lakes Great. •



PHOTO CREDIT: BARBARA NETTLETON

The new agreement includes language to do with aquatic invasive species, climate change, habitat and biodiversity that was missing in the old agreement.

2012 saw water levels drop to near record lows, destroying wetlands, threatening biodiversity, and jeopardizing the economic health of the region.

Dr. Gail Krantzberg is a Director of the McMaster Centre for Engineering and Public Policy, and also a member of the board of Directors of Georgian Bay Forever.

PETER AND JUDY HATCHER:

Giving Back to Georgian Bay

By Penny Pepperell

Twelve-year-old Ben Hatcher set off fishing early one morning, in a canoe with his cat. While he was trolling, his line gave a jerk and he found that a seagull had swallowed his lure. What to do: he reeled it in and tried to unhook it, to no avail. One doesn't realize the imposing, flapping length and strength of a seagull's wingspan until one has to do something like that. An offshore wind was building and his canoe was bobbing like a cork. He'd have to land on a nearby island to prevent being blown out into the Bay. The seagull wasn't budging. Finally, he was forced to hold it down until it drowned.

Meanwhile, back at the cottage, it was 11 o'clock and his father, Peter Hatcher, was wondering what had happened to him. Knowing where he fished, Peter headed out and eventually saw him standing on the island that had saved him from being blown out to the open water. When Ben had landed, the cat, of course, had taken off. In the end, both were rescued, and father, son and cat went home to a big batch of pancakes.

This is a great Hatcher family story. But to get its meaning, you really have to know what

a Georgian Bay offshore wind can do to a twelve-year-old boy solo paddling a canoe. It's also helpful to know something about the Hatcher family.

Peter and Judy landed in Toronto from Virginia in 1967 and soon thereafter found themselves in Sans Souci, Georgian Bay. Before they bought their own place, they went through a number of cottages and "boats that gave up the ghost at the worst possible times, when we hardly had the money to pay for gas. We ended up being rescued by many kind people," says Judy.

The Hatchers typically close up after Canadian Thanksgiving when they host a large gathering—24 most years but 26 people this year, sleeping everyone in one of the three

"Forever's Marina Program represents a great opportunity for boaters and cottagers to work together to protect the Bay. Our research projects are looking for real solutions to real problems such as how to prevent algal blooms and invasive weeds that will get worse with the impact of climate change."

buildings plus a 12 x 14-foot tent. One year the power was out and they cooked the turkey in parts on the barbeque.

and played a key role on the governance committee, extending its geographic reach and strengthening the capabilities of the board, particularly in bringing new scientific research and public policy expertise to it.

Since retiring from the board, Peter remains active on Forever's fundraising committee, leading the ever-expanding Patron's program and helping to achieve its goal of

doubling revenues.

"Forever's Marina Program represents a great opportunity for boaters and cottagers to work together to protect the Bay. Our research projects are looking for real solutions to real problems such as how to prevent algal blooms and invasive weeds that will get worse with the impact of climate change. And I'm hopeful that we will find a solution to the water level problem when the IJC and our governments consider this matter in the coming months," says Peter.

It is all about protecting the Bay for future generations and Peter and Judy and their family will continue to help wherever they can! •



Left: Peter and Judy Hatcher and family at their cottage. Middle: Ben and Carol Hatcher at their wedding in front of their cottage. Right: Ben and Carol Hatcher after their wedding on a whaleback rock in Sans Souci.

All three boys are married now: Beau, 45, has three girls, Stuart, 43, a boy and a girl, and Ben, 38, three boys. Ben and Carol were married on a whaleback rock in front of the cottage before 48 guests. The Hatcher family knows all about giving back. Peter and Judy were founding members of the Sans Souci Tennis Club. Judy sat on the board of the Sans Souci and Copperhead Association for several years and headed up the regatta for three. Now Stuart is on the board and spearheading the property committee. In their real jobs, Peter and Stuart provide investment advice and estate planning through CIBC Wood Gundy.

Peter recently retired from the board of Georgian Bay Forever after six years. He is a Patron



By Penny Pepperell

5 MYTHS AND RUMOURS ABOUT THE WATER LEVELS ISSUE

The International Joint Commission's public hearings this past summer surfaced some long-standing fictions about the water levels issue. Here is a guide to some of the more egregious ones.

1

The Study Board is recommending dikes on Georgian Bay's wetlands.

The supposed threat of dikes being erected in Georgian Bay's wetlands has been hanging around for a long time. Recently it popped up in a news story by Kate Harries in *AWARE*, July 19, 2002. "In a report released in March, [the Study Board] has made no recommendation to address the water and degradation issues... and suggests 'adaptive management' or dikes on some of Georgian Bay's stranded wetlands."

The Study's Board is not recommending dikes for Georgian Bay wetlands nor does adaptive management have anything to do with it. Adaptive management is defined as, "a planning process for improving actions through long-term monitoring, modeling and assessment."

2

Water level restoration and multi-lake regulation are basically the same thing.

In an op-ed piece I wrote for the *Toronto Star*, July 8th, I mentioned that the IJC had recommended against multi-lake regulation. Someone at the Collingwood meeting circulated my article—every chair in the place got a copy—with note suggesting I was wrong and that the Study Board hadn't decided against multi-lake regulation. But the author of the note was wrong having confused multi-lake regulation with water restoration.

The Study Board defines restoration as providing a permanent increase in Lake Michigan-Huron water levels. Multi-lake regulation, on the other hand would be flexible and benefit the entire Great Lakes-St. Lawrence River system, especially with respect to climate change impacts.

The IJC didn't ask the Study Board to make a recommendation with regards to water level restoration. Why not? Because raising water levels would "overly rely on assumptions of particular future climatic and lake level condition", i.e. that water levels would only go down, and the Study Board is hedging their bets that water levels might go up.

3

"IJC to allow Georgian Bay to drop another 1.25 meters"

This headline is taken from a Sierra Club press release dated August 9th. Then in the body copy, the author backed off a bit by stating that "the International Joint Commission may be intending to allow water levels in Lake Huron and Georgian Bay to drop by more than 1.25 meters (4 feet) below current levels."

This charge was sufficiently egregious that IJC spokesperson Bernard Beckoff felt it warranted an outright denial—the IJC usually avoids commenting on press stories—in the *London Free Press* on August 15th. "The Sierra Club may have misinterpreted a hypothetical plan talked about by the Upper Great Lakes Study Board," he said.

The source of this misinterpretation is a slide shown at the IJC hearings. It compares how the existing water regulation plan would perform under extreme drought conditions with the proposed regulation plan. Intent has nothing to do with it.

4

The Dredging in the St. Clair River was illegal.

The dredging of the St. Clair River was done with the full knowledge and approval of the IJC, so it can't be described as illegal. However, the erosion that occurred as a result of it could be described as an unauthorized diversion, and that might be illegal.

Back in 1961, the IJC recommended mitigation to compensate for the construction of the 25- and 27-foot navigation channels. Both federal governments agreed, approval was given. In 1962, the Canadian government approved in principle the construction of compensating sills in the St. Clair River, subject to the approval of detailed plans and outflow data to compensate for the effects of dredging since 1933.

The story peters out after this. Construction never took place: budget restraints; high water; and the lack of noisy interest groups. It seemed easier at the time for the governments to ignore the problem. This is the greatest single devastating, tragic flaw in the whole unhappy saga of what's happened to Georgian Bay wetlands.

5

You have to be a hydrologist to understand the Study Board reports.

Don't tackle the Study Board's reports after two glasses of wine, but do read them. They are lucid, concise, and well organized, though sadly their terms of reference exclude redress for such wrongs as the dredging in the St. Clair River. They exclude ignoring the remote likelihood of climate change delivering high water levels and just getting on with the job of correcting low water levels. They are very annoying documents in these respects, but you can't help respecting the extraordinary scale and scope of the challenge the Study Board has taken on. •



1

Our Annual Report is coming soon.

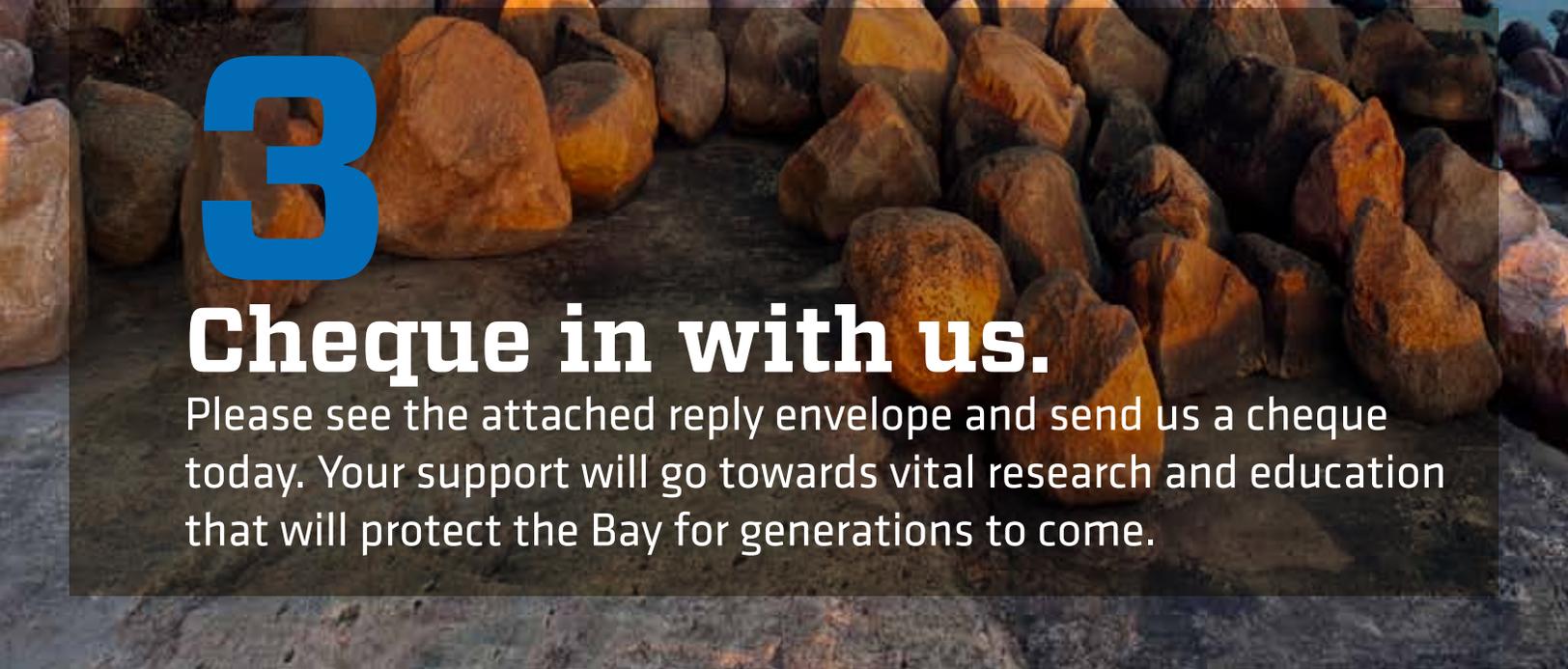
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3

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Please see the attached reply envelope and send us a cheque today. Your support will go towards vital research and education that will protect the Bay for generations to come.



DIGGING UP THE PAST

to find out what's going on and other summer science projects

By David Sweetnam

Scientists have a clear sense of what they don't understand. At cocktail parties, we feel like Debbie Downer when it comes to describing the state of the Great Lakes. But the fact is that the Lake Michigan-Huron ecosystem has been decimated over the past decades by a variety of factors that have resulted in a biological

"I was a little awestruck while visiting Georgian Bay this summer," says Professor Molot. "I was impressed by the daytime view of the open water channels and natural shorelines and the spectacular night time starscape. I never tire of it, even after almost 40 years of studying lakes in the Arctic and Ontario. I love my job."

Paleolimnological Study

Aquatic invasive plants like Eurasian water-milfoil are choking waterfronts, marinas and coastal waterways and in some cases the plants are so thick that boats are getting stuck. During my time spent under the water this summer I swam through forests of tape-grass, pondweed and Eurasian water-milfoil growing in 10-15 feet of water. While these aren't the same wetlands providing the terrestrial habitat for our species at risk, they may be fulfilling some aquatic ecosystem functions.

"I was impressed by natural shorelines and the spectacular night time starscape. Even after 40 years of studying lakes in the Arctic and Ontario."



PHOTO CREDIT: DAVID SWEETNAM

Forests of Eurasian water-milfoil in 4 - 5 m of water. Unconfirmed reports have milfoil growing in 30 m depths.

desert in the offshore waters and a radically transformed near-shore system. And it most definitely needs our help and quickly.

Blue-green Algae Blooms

Chronic low water levels are impacting water quality in numerous embayments along the eastern and northern shores of Georgian Bay. This results in poor circulation and lower turn-over and that allows nutrient concentrations to reach high levels that can lead to toxic blue-green algae blooms.

But there are numerous examples of toxic blue-green algae blooms in lakes and bays with low levels of phosphorus. Understanding the mechanisms triggering these blooms is critical to predicting where blue-green algae might occur and in developing successful mitigation strategies. Our work with Dr. Lewis Molot of York University is addressing this issue.

"Our time spent collecting water samples was made all the better by the supportive and enthusiastic people we met like cottagers Andy and Rowan Skerlec, Bill and Linda Watts and Alan Bowers in 12-Mile Bay, Miranda Leinbach and family in Deep Bay, and David Sweetnam and Katrina Gaibisels of Georgian Bay Forever. Their support, involvement and vigilance will undoubtedly help immensely to protect the region."

PhD candidate Chris Powe and Mark Verschoor also had great things to say about their work on the water every other week this summer.

"I have fallen in love with Georgian Bay," says Chris. "I was completely unprepared for the beautiful landscape. The hospitality that has been extended to Mark and me has been incredible. I only hope that as my career goes forward, I will have the chance to work with individuals who are as enthusiastic, and motivated as those we have encountered in Georgian Bay."

We obtained sediment core samples needed for our paleolimnological study headed by Dr. Dörte Köster in the Honey Harbour area.

"The three cores we collected from South Bay, North Bay and North Bay near-shore are currently being processed to estimate the age of the sediment slices that we cut into," said Dr. Köster. They can provide a glimpse into conditions back in pre-settlement times. To look at water nutrient changes in phosphorus we will select samples of equal time intervals, in order to provide a good understanding of the nutrient history and deep-water oxygen conditions over time."

It has been a busy summer and we have achieved much with the assistance of our volunteers and hosts as well as our municipal and provincial partners. A big thanks to all of our volunteers. ●

ASIAN CARP



By Hugh Wilkins

Since the spring 2012 when we last wrote on this subject, efforts to stop Asian carp have seen some significant developments. In May, the federal government announced that it would allocate \$17.5 million over the next five years to address prevention, early warning, rapid response, and management and control of this invasive species. And the Department of Fisheries and Oceans in collaboration with

ordinate short-term action to stop Asian carp from migrating into the Great Lakes.

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers has sped up a report on methods to permanently stop Asian carp, moving its release date from the end of 2015 to the end of 2013. And the Great Lakes Commission and Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Cities Initiative have recommended permanently separating the Mississippi and Great Lakes basins by upgrading the sewage,

Asian carp threat. While progress has been slow, pressure for greater political action is ramping up. With the Mississippi basin deteriorating alarmingly, American authorities are aware of the perils of not taking adequate action. Fortunately, there are tools available now that were not around when these fish infiltrated the Mississippi.

Forever is working to raise the awareness of the Asian carp issue and the impacts that



Silver carp leap out of the water when startled, causing some fishermen to wear protection gear and install cages around their boats to protect themselves.

U.S. authorities, has recently completed a risk assessment affirming that all five Great Lakes are hospitable to Asian carp and that, if established, they will likely alter the ecosystem.

In July, the Ontario Minister of Natural Resources released a strategic plan for addressing invasive species and in August, along with the federal government, Ontario announced that it would be joining the U.S. Asian Carp Regional Coordinating Committee, to coor-

operate flood control and waterborne transportation infrastructure in the Chicago area at a cost of between \$3.2 and \$9.5 billion. This is a big number but preventing the migration of invasive species, will see significant long-term savings in improved water quality, strengthened flood protection, and modernized shipping facilities.

Five States and some Canadian environment groups have brought U.S. court proceedings seeking swifter action to mitigate the

these fish could have on the Bay. We need greater Canadian public engagement to ensure that a permanent solution to the Asian carp problem is found. •

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GEORGIAN BAY FOREVER IS PROFOUNDLY GRATEFUL FOR
THE GENEROUS SUPPORT OF OUR CORPORATE DONORS.**





GEORGIAN BAYKEEPER

**THESE MARINAS STEPPED UP
TO HELP PROTECT THE BAY.
IS YOURS ONE OF THEM?**



GEORGIAN BAY FOREVER THANKS THE ABOVE MARINAS FOR THEIR STEADFAST SUPPORT OF OUR WATERKEEPERS' BOAT FOR SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH. WITHOUT THEIR HELP, WE WOULDN'T STAY AFLOAT!

"THE BAYKEEPER" INDICATES THAT GEORGIAN BAY FOREVER IS A MEMBER OF THE WATERKEEPER ALLIANCE, A GLOBAL MOVEMENT OF ON-THE-WATER ADVOCATES WHO PATROL AND PROTECT OVER 100,000 MILES OF RIVERS, STREAMS AND COASTLINES IN NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICA, EUROPE, AUSTRALIA, ASIA AND AFRICA. FOR MORE INFORMATION GO TO WATERKEEPER.ORG

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GEORGIAN BAY IS A TREASURE WE LOVE AND WANT TO SHARE WITH GENERATIONS IN THE FUTURE.”

—Hugh and Ada Morris—

Point au Baril



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