



LEVELLING UP

Expanding Our Goals in 2026

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It was an amazing year for Georgian Bay Forever—in 2025 we reached new heights with our conservation work, educational programming, and scientific research. These advances have inspired us to reach even further in 2026, and with the development of our new strategic goals for the next four-year period, we think this is the perfect time to dig in and expand our efforts. These goals include a local and publicly accessible water testing program, more thorough and detailed water-quality monitoring and data gathering, and advances in wildlife conservation and invasive species research. As we continue in our donor's and supporter's shared goals of a healthier and more sustainable Georgian Bay, we look forward to seeing what's possible in the years ahead.

A Message from Robert Turner,

Chair of Georgian Bay Forever



Welcome to winter. Here's hoping that each of you has the proper clothing, and as a bonus, are participating in activities that might involve snow.

It is only appropriate to begin by acknowledging our donors who enabled us to have an amazing 2025! We hope you see how your support will enable robust outcomes in the year ahead—the first year of our newly minted strategic plan. How your contribution allows Nic to collaborate with more local schools and educational institutions to support childhood learning that inspires stewardship in adulthood. How it allows a concerted focus on water quality as we use our new boat, and our amazing above-and-below-the-water technology to enable David and his team to execute expanded monitoring and research. You will also learn from Nicole how, with your support, GBF was able to be the first to report a newly discovered *Phragmites* hybrid, and what it may mean for the Georgian Bay ecosystem.

So, put your feet up by the fireplace or near your in-home heat source and enjoy this newsletter. Once again, thank you to our current donors and to those considering donating this year, as without you, none of this would be possible.

GEORGIAN BAY FOREVER Research, Education, Action

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

We help monitor Georgian 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 threats to environmental health, and propose possible solutions.

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

Georgian Bay Forever 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.

Georgian Bay Forever is steered by our esteemed board of directors, a group of dedicated individuals who are committed to ensuring the functionality and purpose of our organization. They bring their experience and expertise to all aspects of operation, with the common goal of protecting and conserving Georgian Bay.



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Canadian citizens may send their donations to the address above. U.S. citizens wishing to make a donation to support our work can do so by giving to: Great Lakes Basin Conservancy
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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 breaking news about Georgian Bay, please become a regular visitor to our Facebook page and website:

GBF.ORG

Design and Editing by Laura Thippawong

Cover Photo by Nicole Carpenter

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Success to me is not immediate transformation [...] It would be seeing these students carry forward the ability to evaluate information, understand consequences and make thoughtful decisions about their impact.



What are you looking forward to in 2026 with our education and workshop developments?

I'm looking forward to continuing to grow our free and accessible education programs, not only to reach students in schools but also to expand partnerships with local libraries and community groups around Georgian Bay. By reaching a broader audience, we can hopefully inspire individuals to take action in their day-to-day lives or join volunteer efforts to make a difference in their local community and environment at large.

On a personal level, what do you ultimately hope will come of your work in delivering these programs? What kind of impact makes you feel like you've done something positive to inspire the future of environmental stewards?

I hope that this program can, in part, help develop a sense of environmental literacy among students around the Bay. We want to develop a population that is comfortable with scientific thinking and deeply appreciates the environment as something worth understanding and protecting. Success to me is not immediate transformation or remembering every fact about water. It would be seeing these students carry forward the ability to evaluate information, understand consequences and make thoughtful decisions about their impact. If those skills stay with them into adulthood, no matter their lifestyle or career path, then this program will have accomplished something truly positive.



AN INTERVIEW WITH NIC LOVE

ON EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMMING AT GEORGIAN BAY FOREVER

Why is it important to teach kids about their local and global environment? Why are free educational children's programming such an important part of our work at GBF?

We are more closely linked to the environment than many may realize. From weather patterns to geography to ecosystems, these complex and often mysterious natural processes shape how we live our lives and structure our societies. Teaching children about these systems early lays a foundation for better understanding their relationship to the natural world. Providing these programs for free ensures these learning opportunities are accessible



to all, regardless of background or barriers. This is an investment; by fostering early curiosity and environmental literacy, GBF can help create informed, thoughtful stewards who can make responsible decisions for the future.

What were the highlights in the educational programs for you in 2025?

Diagrams and textbooks can explain ecosystems in great detail, but they rarely make them feel real. So, my favourite moment in our workshops is when we get to look at a sample of pond water under the microscope. The excitement amongst students is electric when the first seemingly alien critter darts across the screen, revealing the sheer volume and diversity of life found in our water that may otherwise go unnoticed. Experiences like this can transform abstract concepts into lived experience, reinforcing the value of such hands-on environmental education.



Expanding Our Geographic Information Systems

By Jack Giroux

Jack Giroux is a GIS Technician at Georgian Bay Forever with a master's degree in Geomatics for Environmental Management and a lifelong interest in understanding and protecting natural systems.

They say that once you learn to visually identify *Phragmites*, you'll start to notice it everywhere. The gift of *Phrag-wareness* is both a blessing and a curse. If you possess this special power and have driven up the 400, you know what I am talking about. Invasive *Phragmites* seems to inhabit every ditch, roadside, off-ramp, and intersection as far as the eye can see. Unfortunately for us lake-lovers, the problem doesn't just exist in the viewshed of the 400 series; it has made its way into the vital wetlands of Georgian Bay. That is why Georgian Bay Forever has been monitoring, tracking, and eradicating invasive *Phragmites* since 2012. Through boots-on-the-ground manual control and community mobilization, GBF has amassed an impressive

list of *Phragmites* removal success stories and cataloged a mountain of data along the way. But what about all the remote, hard-to-reach places where *Phragmites* grow in seclusion, places inaccessible by boat or on foot—how do we monitor these isolated and highly sensitive areas? Enter Geographic Information Systems and Remotely Piloted Aerial Surveying technology (RPAS).

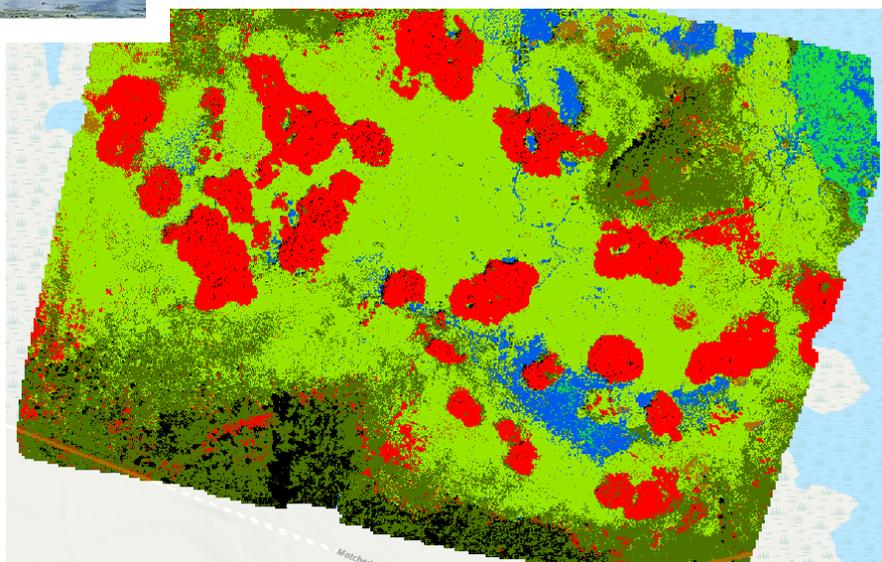
Geographic Information Systems, or GIS, are digital platforms where geographically referenced data, like trees, buildings, turtles, or *Phragmites* patches, can be displayed, categorized, and analyzed. By layering this information on maps, patterns and correlations that were once invisible suddenly become clear, helping us understand what's happening on the coasts, so we can make smarter decisions about where to focus our efforts. One key piece of *Phragmites*-tracking geographic information is multispectral drone imagery. Multispectral refers to the different wavelengths of light in the light spectrum. Different surfaces reflect different types of light. The chemicals in red plants reflect mostly red light, while a healthy, chlorophyll-laden plant

reflects mostly green light, and the water vapor in a cloud scatters all light, making it appear white. However, visible light only makes up a tiny fraction of the light spectrum. The camera mounted aboard the GBF drone is capable of capturing five distinct wavelengths, including two that are invisible to the human eye. These two wavelengths, red-edge and near-infrared, are governed by chemical and geophysical processes within the cell structure and chlorophyll of healthy vegetation, producing a distinct spectral signature. When our drone takes an image, this signature is recorded into an array, or grid. Utilizing GIS and machine learning, we can then teach the computer to recognize and distinguish different landscape features, allowing us to track the growth of patches down to the centimeter.

Expanding our Phrag-warness beyond the visible spectrum is a crucial step in GBF's capacity to track invasive species and conserve critical wetlands. In 2025, GBF was able to track the growth of over 102,000 square meters of invasive *Phragmites* in Matchedash Bay with drone technology. On average, *Phragmites* grew by over 16% in just 12 months—representing an increase of over 16,500 square meters. That is equivalent to about 2.5 CFL-sized football fields of new *Phragmites* in this wetland alone. Leveraging data in this way is incredibly powerful. But why stop here? As GBF continues to expand its GIS capabilities, new and exciting possibilities emerge. Deep learning and artificial intelligence, for example, present unique opportunities to identify newly emerging *Phragmites* patches on a scale that is just not possible with conventional GIS tools. Terrestrial, airborne, and bathymetric laser scanning or LiDAR are becoming increasingly useful in understanding landscapes and conservation. As the technology evolves, GBF will remain at the forefront, using it to better understand and protect Georgian Bay.



GEOGRAPHICALLY REFERENCED DATA [...] CAN BE DISPLAYED, CATEGORIZED, AND ANALYZED. BY LAYERING THIS INFORMATION ON MAPS, PATTERNS AND CORRELATIONS THAT WERE ONCE INVISIBLE SUDDENLY BECOME CLEAR, HELPING US UNDERSTAND WHAT'S HAPPENING ON THE LAND SO WE CAN MAKE SMARTER DECISIONS.



An image from our drone of *Phragmites* patches in Matchedash Bay. Drone mapping has been an integral part of our conservation work since 2023, and we are now intensifying our efforts

Advancing Water Quality Science Beyond Traditional Monitoring

By David Sweetnam



Most water-quality programs begin and end with measurements and sample collection—temperature, pH, Secchi depth, sample bottles, and tubes filled and labelled and then shipped to a laboratory, with results returned weeks later. While routine sampling remains essential, at Georgian Bay Forever (GBF), our program has always focused on the processes that shape water quality, not just the numbers that describe it. Instead of simply tracking conditions, our focus on underlying processes reflects a broader vision: to understand Georgian Bay deeply enough that we can see change coming before it arrives, support communities with knowledge that matters, and help people grasp the complexity and beauty of the freshwater system they depend on.

Our central research question is how this formerly thriving system is responding to the pressures placed upon it. Georgian Bay is a living,

dynamic whole, shaped by forces both visible and hidden— not just a set of measurements. Early in our water-quality work, we found a kindred spirit in Dr. Karl Schieffer. During many hours together on the water, we shared the conviction that the relatives who live in the Bay have a right to their home and to clean water, and that protecting them requires more than surface-level observation. Real water-quality science demands that we look beneath the surface—literally and figuratively—to understand the processes that govern the Bay's resilience and its vulnerabilities.

This philosophy underpins GBF's research program. Rather than treating water-quality issues as isolated symptoms, we seek to understand how physical and biogeochemical forces interact, and what this means for the people who depend on the Bay for water as conditions change. Along the way, we have been fortunate to collaborate

with researchers who help illuminate these questions.

Long before settlers arrived, First Nations peoples honoured, lived with, and learned from the Bay. Elders of the Chippewas of Nawash Unceded First Nation speak of a time when the water rose as lake trout chased lake herring into the shallows, and when lake sturgeon browsed on cranberries along the shore. These stories describe a Bay with a very different ecological rhythm.

Our paleolimnological study was designed to reach deep into this past—looking from a western science perspective into pre-settler water-quality conditions, revealing how nutrient levels, algal communities, and oxygen conditions have shifted over decades and centuries, distinguishing natural cycles from human-driven changes. GBF invested in this level of scientific reconstruction to gain insights that guide our decisions about where to monitor, and which emerging issues require early attention.

We have also demonstrated a consistent ability to anticipate future challenges. An example of this process-based scientific approach is seen in our ongoing work on microfibres. GBF helped lead early regional conversations on microplastic pollution, culminating in our community-scale washing machine pilot in Parry Sound, demonstrating that filters can dramatically reduce microfibre

emissions (Erdle et al. 2021). These findings raised new questions about how monitoring methods influence results and how particle size, density, and hydrodynamics determine where microfibres accumulate—water quality questions we continue to pursue.

Our annual Shoreline Cleanup Reports show how shoreline garbage distribution is shaped by local circulation patterns, shoreline morphology, and human activity—offering insights far beyond simple litter removal. Our research on hydrodynamics reflects an understanding that physical forces—currents, mixing patterns, storm-driven flows, and warming trends—will increasingly shape water quality in the decades ahead. Our recent work in Nottawasaga Bay fits directly into this narrative and has been submitted for publication. Hydrodynamic mapping also clarifies how nutrients and sediments move after storms, how microfibres and plastics accumulate in predictable traps, and how shoreline development interacts with natural circulation. By mapping current flows, residence times, and mixing zones, we can explain why some stretches of shoreline repeatedly experience waste accumulation, and why elevated bacterial counts occur in some places while others remain consistently clean. These findings echo broader research on particle fate and transport, demonstrating how physical processes govern the movement of both natural and synthetic materials. But the benefits are also immediate: community action can be focused on protecting sensitive habitat by removing garbage and macro-plastics before they degrade into micro- and nano-plastics.

Understanding the Bay also requires looking at the sediments and processes that impact water quality. Collaborative research on nutrient



Lake sturgeon



cycling and redox processes in southeastern Georgian Bay (Dittrich et al. 2016) has helped illuminate the biogeochemical pathways that influence water quality. Work on methanogenesis and methane dynamics in Georgian Bay embayments shows how methane production and oxidation influence oxygen demand and nutrient fluxes (Avetisyan et al. 2022). More recently, research has demonstrated that anaerobic methane oxidation can directly affect phosphorus retention in lake sediments, altering internal loading pathways under changing conditions (Shao et al. 2025). Together, these studies reveal how microbial processes, sediment chemistry, and oxygen dynamics interact to shape nearshore water quality.

Building on this scientific foundation, we are adding in some community-focused tools. Many residents who draw their drinking

water directly from the Bay do not test it as frequently as the province recommends. GBF is addressing this gap with state-of-the-art rapid bacteriological testing and a pilot program in Honey Harbour to facilitate households collecting tap-water samples for analysis by the local health unit to support safer, location-based decisions.

Our scientific, process-driven approach has produced a far more nuanced and comprehensive understanding of Georgian Bay than traditional monitoring alone can offer. GBF is combining early issue detection, mechanistic insight, forward-looking research, and community-focused action. Our work shows that leadership in water-quality science is not about volume or visibility—it is about clarity, curiosity, and a long-term commitment to understanding how a complex ecosystem truly functions. As we move to this next level, our research continues to demonstrate that protecting Georgian Bay requires more than collecting samples. It requires understanding the system, anticipating change, and helping people safeguard the water they depend on.



Erin, Conservation and Restoration Team Lead, standing in a hybrid patch

**By Nicole Carpenter, Science Projects Manager
and Erin Allen, Conservation and Restoration Team Lead**

There are three lineages of *Phragmites* found in North America: Gulf Coast *Phragmites* (*Phragmites australis* subsp. *berlandieri*), which is not found in Canada, Native *Phragmites* (*Phragmites australis* subsp. *americanus*) which is found across parts of the United States and Canada, and Invasive *Phragmites* (*Phragmites australis* subsp. *australis*) which is also found across both the United States and Canada. Here, around the Great Lakes, both native and invasive lineages exist and are mainly found growing in wetlands, shorelines, and roadside ditches.

After almost thirteen years in the world of *Phragmites*, Georgian Bay Forever has become well-versed in the identification of both lineages. Invasive *Phragmites* is widely known for its ability to disrupt native wildlife, threaten wetland ecosystems, spread rapidly and grow uncontrollably. Whether you are driving on the highway or backroads, going for a quiet paddle, or heading to the beach, you will likely run into *Phragmites*. Once you see it, you can't unsee it. The dark blue/green leaves, the way it towers over native vegetation, the old dried-up seed

heads, the bamboo-like stalks – these visual characteristics differentiate it from other plants growing close by. Invasive *Phragmites* makes itself known and calls our attention to ecosystems out of balance.

Each year, we respond to this call by spending the entire summer from May to September surveying for invasive *Phragmites* on the eastern shores of Georgian Bay. After months of practiced searching, our team can spy its tan stalks and bluish foliage amongst the wetlands from hundreds of meters away. Sometimes we recognize it solely by the way it blows in the wind! We still have native *Phragmites* growing across the span of eastern Georgian Bay, albeit on a much more limited scale than its invasive counterpart. This means we need to understand the physical and biological differences between the two lineages in order to make proper management plans. Fortunately, the native lineage has unique qualities, such as its red stalks, lower growth size and density, earlier timing of seed development, smaller and sparser seedheads, and the tendency to occur with other native plants.

On paper, telling the difference between two plants might not sound very difficult, and our team is certainly practiced at surveying *Phragmites*. Still, we found that differentiating the two lineages became increasingly challenging over the last few years. Depending on the time of year, the age of growth, health of the stand and other environmental factors, the identifying characteristics we rely on may not be as evident as we expect or may not exist at all. We have witnessed native patches growing taller and denser than expected, and invasive patches displaying some red colouring on their stalks. We wondered why some stands were so hard to identify. Eventually, after noticing more and more crossover between identifying features, we sent samples to the Wendell lab at Oakland University for DNA testing to get some definitive answers. This confirmed the lineage of these patches, but the uncertainty in identification while in the field remained. More recently, the Invasive Species Centre began offering free DNA kits each year to help invasive species managers identify invasive species. These kits not only identify native vs. invasive but also can detect hybrids: the offspring of two distinct plant species or subspecies.

Hybridization between the native and invasive lineages has become a growing concern for us and others across North America, as it can increase competition for native



Stems of hybrid phragmites growth displaying weak red patterning.



Structure of the seedheads when upright. From left to right: native seedhead (smallest, somewhat densely packed, weak/does not hold upright shape), confirmed hybrid seedhead (large but loosely packed and fanned out), invasive seedhead (large with dense clustering of seeds, retains upright shape).

biodiversity. Hybrids have the potential of becoming more successful at spreading if they adopt both the invasive's aggressive growth habits and the native's local adaptations.

With the expansion of our *Phragmites* surveying program in 2023, we encountered more *Phragmites* patches exhibiting both native and invasive characteristics, prompting us to investigate hybrids further. At that time, no hybrids had been detected in Canada, though a few had been in the United States. In 2024, we submitted two suspicious samples, of which one was confirmed as a hybrid. In 2025, we returned to this site and collected four more samples from various patches in the same area; three were confirmed as hybrid. These would be the first hybrid detections in Canada. To understand the risks posed by hybrids, Georgian Bay Forever's invasive species team conducted visual surveys and collected aerial multispectral imagery of the sites to expand our knowledge of hybrid *Phragmites*. To date, there is limited research on the exact impacts of hybrid *Phragmites*, its ability to spread and grow, and how to differentiate it from the invasive or native subspecies. The hybrid patches found were large (500-2,000 m²), indicating they have existed for many years, and though these are the first detected in Canada, they do not mean they are the only hybrid sites. There are likely more, and they have yet to be detected. If we control the hybrids we have found now, we lose the ability to learn more about them, but if we leave them untouched, there could be a risk of spreading. Though there is potential for negative implications of the hybrid subspecies, we are not certain of this. Thus, it is important to conduct research and work with our partners (First Nations, municipalities, environmental groups) across the bay to determine the next steps. In 2026, we will head back out to these sites to collect additional samples and work with researchers to learn more about hybrid *Phragmites*.



IN LOVING MEMORY OF HUGH, ONE OF OUR FIRST BOARD MEMBERS, LONG-TIME DONORS, AND STEADFAST SUPPORTERS. HUGH'S FAMILY REQUESTS THAT IN-MEMORIAM GIFTS BE MADE TO GEORGIAN BAY FOREVER.

A TRIBUTE TO

Hugh McLelland

Hugh's time in this world was shaped by a promise to leave it in as good, or better, condition than he found it. Curiosity was his compass, leading him toward new experiences with a ready smile and a steady determination that never wavered. Learning, to Hugh, was never a duty, but an adventure, sometimes practical, sometimes profitable, and always joyful. As a young wedding photographer, he built his own darkroom, and in time his interests expanded endlessly. He was always keen to participate in tournament tennis, double diamond skiing, bare boat charter sailing, golf, racket sports, and a myriad of freshwater sports such as boating, fishing, and diving. He joined the ski patrol when he lacked sufficient funds to ski. He volunteered as crew on RCYC sailing/racing vessels before he could afford to become a member. He read constantly with an innate thirst for every bit of knowledge.

Some knew him as an investment advisor and owner of Queensbury Securities who cared deeply for his clients; some knew him as a keen supporter of police efforts to make Toronto safer; some knew him as a member of the York Club or Lambton Golf Club, and some as a contractor alongside his friend, assembling land so the two of them could build Lambton Square at Eglinton and Weston Road. Some knew him as owner of an after-hours disco, with his office above (complete with regulation pool table). Some saw him as a family restaurant owner with a central, wood

burning fireplace; some as an avid wine collector and member of the Commanderie de Chevalier du Testavin; some saw him as a science buff and regular participant at RCI lectures. Some knew he was a wannabe pilot following in his father's footsteps (until he discovered he was colour blind and only able to fly daytime hours). Never missing an opportunity to support community, Hugh took two years off work to design and execute advanced fund raising for the first OSCC telethon (now known as Easter Seals) in support of handicapped kids. All production costs were raised in advance of the event, so they could go on the air and say: 100 cents of every dollar donated goes directly to the kids. Hugh was the living expression of generosity, offering help where it was needed and finding a way when there was none. Recently, he donated his extensive wine collection in support of Toronto Symphony youth programs.

But the work Hugh was most committed to was saving the waters of Lake Huron, Georgian Bay, and the North Channel via his ongoing support of GBF's science-based work. Three months of Hugh's last summer on earth were spent enjoying The LaCloche mountains, Bay of Islands, District of Manitoulin, wishing he never had to leave. He was greatly loved by Sylvia and shall also be missed by close friends and trusted associates, who heard his quiet heart.

January 16, 2026, 89 years

- Sylvia, Hugh's wife



When I was first invited to Penmanta, Hugh's island camp in the North Channel, I wondered why anyone would drive so far just to go to a cottage for the weekend. As Hugh would later recount, even the real estate agent questioned him when he expressed interest in buying the island as he was an S.O.B. (South of Barrie). It was worth the journey every time. Every future invitation was eagerly accepted.

Penmanta and Hugh were very similar in that both were created for entertaining. Guest lists were crafted and endlessly revised during the first five months of every year, ensuring compatibility and many interesting introductions. Hugh would equally charm people from every walk of life, from lawyers and doctors to farmers and labourers. Whether it was a couple's weekend, a business retreat, a family sojourn, or just the boys having fun, everyone was always treated royally and made to feel not only welcome, but cherished.

Hugh was the consummate host offering up gourmet meals, fine wines from his cellar, classic cocktails, fascinating conversations, and endless entertainment, including his famous magic tricks. For those who wanted to go fishing, Hugh even registered himself with the MNR to sell them a license ensuring that nobody wanted for anything!

Hugh's unparalleled grace served him well in all facets of life, whether creating and growing successful businesses, working with and raising money for worthy causes, or hosting the perfect weekend. The many people who made his acquaintance were fortunate. Those who knew him and spent time in his company were truly blessed.

- John Webster, Family Friend and Business Associate

When I first joined Georgian Bay Forever, one of the earliest privileges I had was meeting Hugh McLelland in the Queensbury board room. Hugh was already a director and a steady hand on the Governance Committee, helping guide GBF toward the professional, principled organization it would become. Even in that first meeting, his quiet confidence and generosity of spirit were unmistakable.

Over the decades that followed, I came to know Hugh and Sylvia not just as colleagues, but as gracious friends. Time spent with them at their beautiful cottage remains among my fondest memories—conversations in their kitchen, their warmth, their hospitality, and the unmistakable sense that you were in the company of people who cared deeply about the Bay and about each other.

Hugh was one of those rare people who simply did good, without ever needing recognition. One small moment stays with me. GBF had long hoped to secure the domain name GBF.org, which had been held by another organization. During a board meeting, we discovered it was suddenly available. Minutes later, I felt a piece of paper slide into my hand. It was Hugh—who I hadn't even noticed reaching for his chequebook—quietly making sure we could act immediately. I bought the URL on the spot. It seems like a small thing, but it has saved millions of keystrokes and made our work more accessible to everyone who cares about Georgian Bay. It was classic Hugh: thoughtful, understated, and impactful.

He championed GBF wherever he went, including at the Bay of Islands AGM, where he made sure our work and the Bay's challenges were always part of the conversation. And even after retiring from the board, Hugh never stopped supporting us. His steady encouragement helped GBF grow into the Top 100, 5 Star Canadian charity it is today.

I will always remember Hugh's warmth, his smile, and his sage wisdom. He made our organization stronger, our mission clearer, and our community richer.

To Sylvia: thank you for sharing Hugh with us. Your partnership, your kindness, and your presence were woven into every moment we spent together. Please know how deeply we appreciate you, and how profoundly we will miss him.

Thank you, Hugh, for being such a wonderful part of our GBF family. Your legacy lives on in every good thing we continue to do for the Bay you loved.

- David Sweetnam, Executive Director of Georgian Bay Forever



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"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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