

StreamTalk

The newsletter for stewards of salmonids and their habitat • Volume 13 • Number 2 • Fall 2006

Salmonids in the Classroom

Ever wonder how it all began?

by Joanne Day

For 26 years, classroom aquariums have brought B.C. students and salmon together. Who came up with the idea?

Christopher Zimich had been teaching for just three years when in 1980 he encountered DFO community advisor Joe Kambeitz at a science teachers' conference. The event was called "Catalyst", and it stimulated a creative collaboration that continues to this day.

Joe's workshop was about getting schools involved with community projects. Chris felt that the kids in his inner city school did not have many opportunities to enjoy nature or to participate in social improvement, and here he saw a way for them to do both. When Joe visited Chris's classroom and saw his teaching menagerie of quails, an iguana, and gerbils, he thought, "Why not try to raise some eggs, and incorporate salmon into the life sciences program?"

The first tank was a tower design of plywood, fibreglass and glass. Chris cut out the pieces and students helped with assembly. Tap water percolated through a stack of heath trays and out through a drain. Joe trapped fish on a creek and took them directly to the school to extract and fertilize the eggs. But no salmon hatched that year.

Joe thought there might be a problem with chlorine. Samples were taken to a lab and it turned out there was copper in the water, probably from the pipes. It was also possible that the water was too warm for the proper development and hatching of the eggs.

Between the first and second year, Chris did research and presented Joe with some solutions. This time they used a bigger tank, and Chris collected three big tubs of water from the Serpentine River every morning. The water was chilled using coils of tubing through which cold tap water was run.

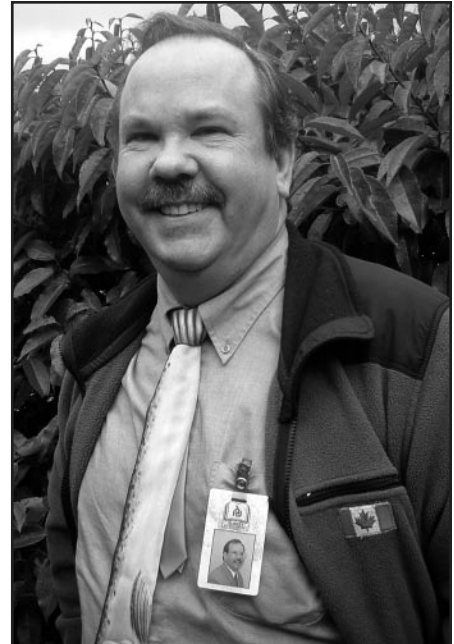
Success at last

Serpentine River coho eggs taken in November 1981 hatched in February. The students put on a salmon-themed concert for their parents, and performed their own song, *Salmon Enchanted Evening*.

In the spring of 1982, Chris had 10 teachers at other schools participating in the program. During his summer holidays, he made tanks. There would be a quick phone call from Joe to say he was coming over NOW with fish to spawn. The teachers would scramble to meet him and take back a cup of eggs and a cup of milt.

All classes had a successful hatch that year. A memorable moment occurred when one Grade 2 class did their fish release at Little Campbell River and trout ate all the fry as the children released them. It was traumatic for the students, who had named each fish.

Chris got ready to present the *Salmonids in the Classroom* program to the Catalyst conference at UBC. He went with a minnow trap and a tank on the roof of his car, and buckets of water in the back. When he had to slow down for a light he ended up with 50 gallons of water flying over his shoulder. Undeterred, he went back



SIC co-developer Chris Zimich, wearing a very handsome fishy tie.

for more. While presenting at the conference, he also discovered that minnows can easily jump out of tanks.

More teachers and school districts became involved after seeing Chris at Catalyst. Programs began in the Sunshine Coast, Langley, Coquitlam and Vancouver, with Chris and Joe as mentors and advisors.

In the late 1980s, Chris went to work for the Ministry of Education as director of curriculum. He ensured that

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Who is Big Eddy?



Photo: Peter Dettling

by Karen M. Blinkhorn

Big Eddy is a new project gaining international attention as a potential model for cross-border stewardship of vital marine resources.

The Big Eddy region lies off the west coast of Vancouver Island and the northwest coast of the Olympic Peninsula. This marine ecosystem is fuelled by nutrients circulated in the Juan de Fuca Eddy. It supports large populations of fish, seabirds, marine mammals, and cold water corals.

"The Big Eddy provides an ideal opportunity for international cooperation and management in

one of North America's richest marine environments," says Sabine Jessen, conservation director of the B.C. chapter of the Canadian Parks and Wilderness Society (CPAWS).

At a meeting last year in Texas, leaders of Canada, the US and Mexico agreed that they would develop complementary strategies for oceans stewardship by emphasizing an ecosystem approach, coordinating and integrating existing marine managed areas, and improving fisheries management.

This fall in Tofino, a symposium will bring together managers,

stakeholders, and decision-makers from both sides of the border covering all marine uses and activities including fishing (recreational and commercial), shipping, recreation and tourism.

Big Eddy has sustained aboriginal cultures for thousands of years and is important to both Canada and the United States as a transportation corridor, fishing ground and tourism and recreation area.

"Water, species and impacts flow freely across the border," says Jessen. "For conservation purposes, it is important to consider marine ecosystems in their entirety, regardless of political boundaries."

Two years ago, CPAWS hosted a joint Canada/US symposium to facilitate the exchange of scientific and traditional knowledge of the Big Eddy region.

This time, regional management is the focus of the October 11-13 symposium. How can efforts be coordinated and conflicts resolved to preserve both the ecological and community values of the Big Eddy?

For more information on Big Eddy and the symposium see www.bigeddy.net.

"Salmonids," continued from page 1

environmental issues were written into the curriculum for elementary and secondary levels, and promoted teaching about sustainable development.

"The DFO program gets kids to realize that they are part of the bigger community," says Chris. "The decisions we make today, we live with for generations; we need to make decisions that affect the longer term good." Salmon studies lend themselves to cross-curricular studies: art, drama, math, critical thinking, and global issues as well as science.

Salmonids in the Classroom now reaches students in over 50

school districts throughout B.C. and the Yukon. Many former students are still in touch with Chris, who is now principal of Kennedy Trail Elementary, and he feels that the DFO program has enriched the life lessons they learned. Students start a conversation with their families about the program and this leads to broader discussions about the health of our society and our world.

Fisheries and Oceans Canada would like to congratulate and thank Chris and Joe for all their years of dedication to the program. Creative collaborations like this will ensure the success of environmental education programs for years to come.



Joe Kambeitz, the other half of the team, with another creative project. With the help of youth volunteers, this mold is spawning cement sculptures for the Lower Mainland.



Thoughtlessness leads to the **unthinkable**

by Dan Harrison

Unthinkable: too unlikely or unpleasant to be considered a possibility.

There are moments in your day when you don't think about the impact of your actions. Perhaps you forget to recycle a pop can, or you flick a cigarette butt on the beach. Small things – but they add up to unthinkable consequences for our environment.

Since 1998, cigarette butts have had the deplorable distinction as the most abundant marine debris found on the world's beaches. Many think that cigarettes are biodegradable paper/tobacco packages. However, most store-bought cigarettes contain filters made with plastic fibres. Filters can take over five years to break down in the natural environment. A few years ago, scientists encountered a

dead sea turtle and performed an autopsy. They discovered it had starved to death because it couldn't digest the 2,000 cigarette butts found in its stomach. Having confused the cigarette butts with food, the turtle met an unthinkable death.

This August, the Raincoast Interpretive Centre in Tofino began distributing empty film canisters to local cigarette vendors. The canisters, labelled "GET YOUR BUTTS IN HERE!", are given free of charge to smokers.

In the first month, the Raincoast Interpretive Centre distributed well over 1,000 of these pocket ashtrays. The demand for more canisters flashes on its answering machine at the beginning of every week. The project has raised awareness



of a long overlooked issue that now flashes in the minds of smokers at the end of every cigarette. Pocket ashtrays approach the cigarette butt issue with a simple tangible solution. Since the project began, dialogue has erupted in our community, beach clean-ups have increased and minds have been opened to one of the many ways we can be responsible stewards and cut down on unthinkable tragedies.

Yeeehah!

Cowboys and cowgirls, y'all are welcome to Williams Lake next May long weekend (May 19–21) for the 2007 Biennial Community Conference.

This year's theme is "Stewardship in transition: impacts and adaptations in a changing climate." This includes not only global warming, but the changing political, funding and operating climate for stewardship groups.

The registration package will be coming out with the winter issue of *StreamTalk*, and there will be a web page listing the details.

Submit suggestions for workshops and speakers to Roy Argue and Sue Hemphill of the organizing committee. E-mail shemphill@wlake.com. Contact Roy Argue at Arguer@dfo-mpo.gc.ca; call 250-305-3015 or toll-free at 1-888-509-3399.

DFO seeks your feedback

Fisheries and Oceans Canada (DFO) wants to hear your opinions on key issues related to sustainable fisheries. In October and November, DFO staff will be in communities across B.C. to consult with First Nations, stakeholders and the public to help the Department make decision on fisheries and oceans resources.

Topics for discussion will include the *Species at Risk Act*, the Wild Salmon Policy, reform of Pacific fisheries and modernization of the Department's habitat management program. Open house sessions in each community will highlight DFO programs and provide an opportunity for the public to meet DFO staff. The input and feedback will be considered by DFO when developing policies and programs.

DFO staff will visit 10 communities. Each session is tailored to meet the needs of each community, but the overall objective of sharing

information, clarifying perspectives and receiving feedback on possible strategies is consistent for all communities.

Daytime consultations will focus on multi-stakeholder discussions, while evening gatherings will be open to the public and organized as open houses. Separate sessions with First Nations will also be held in some locations. Pre-registration is required to participate in the daytime sessions.

Further information on the fall community consultations is available at: http://www-comm.pac.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/pages/consultations/consult_e.htm. In addition to participating in the community sessions, any interested person or organization is invited to provide comments through DFO's consultation web site, or by writing to the Department.

Open house schedule

Oct. 3:	Prince Rupert
Oct. 13:	Prince George
Oct. 16:	Penticton
Oct. 18:	Grand Forks
Oct. 20:	Bella Coola
Oct. 27:	Kamloops
Nov. 1:	Port Hardy
Nov. 6:	Nanaimo
Nov. 16:	Vancouver
Nov. 21:	Port Alberni





Stock assessment project Up close and personal with returning spawners

DFO stock assessment and data management staff have been working with the Pacific Streamkeepers Federation on a joint stock assessment project. Groups in the Lower Mainland picked up the challenge last fall to further test the stream and bank walk methods as a new addition to the *Streamkeepers Handbook* Module 12 on spawner surveys.

The project revitalized the groups, as new volunteers were recruited and kept through their involvement in counting these beautiful returning salmon. The glimpse of a silver flash in an urban stream gets the heart racing. Getting down on hands and knees to take a close look at a spawned out female takes commitment to a whole new level. If you have been diligent in your surveys, the fish may be fairly fresh, but if a few extra days have

slipped by, you may be happy to have a winter cold with a stuffed up nose.

Volunteers get up close and personal with their spawners to assess their overall condition. Are there any bite marks or fungus? Is the adipose fin still intact? What length was achieved? Then a peek inside: has the fish spawned successfully, and are there any lesions or growths? What is the ratio of females to males? So many questions can be answered while crouched low on the streambank.

New volunteers learn from the old timers about local streams. They learn fun new words like *adipose fin*, *peduncle*, *redd* and *Zac knife*. As they gain confidence, you can hear them tell people on the trail about the returning adults and the need to protect the fragile eggs within the stream bed. A new recruit, a new person to take stream health knowledge to their workplace and neighbours, a new

buddy to walk the banks with, watching for wonders. And all the while collecting information that can assist in decision-making processes and monitoring the health of the salmon and the run as a whole.

Many thanks to DFO and BC Hydro, who stepped forward to purchase the equipment necessary for groups to collect information using a reliable, repeatable method. To date, this pilot includes the North Shore, West Vancouver, Stoney Creek and Byrne Creek Streamkeepers, MacKay Creek Fish and Game Club, Perseverance Creek Streamkeepers Society, Fanny Bay Salmon Enhancement Society, Hart Watershed, Project Watershed, Little River Enhancement Society, Quadra Island Salmon Enhancement and Simms Creek Stewards. We look forward to expanding the project further this fall and next. Many thanks to Pat Morten for producing a video on how to conduct a spawner survey using the Stream Inspection Log.

To all our volunteers

So much of what we do as volunteers goes unseen. No one person knows all that goes on to preserve and protect our streams. Countless hours are spent observing, watching and hoping that the water movement and creatures that held us captive on Tuesday will still be there to marvel at on Thursday. Will the water still be cool and clean, the creature still finding the environment hospitable? Is that black rock with the white rings still next to the heart shaped red one? Or have they been sold off to make a tile around somebody's house? We watch in wonder, learning how each piece of habitat depends on the next to host the many animals that live there. We work together to learn and share this knowledge with our communities.

Our groups have become proficient in the fine art of PowerPoint (although the palms still sweat a bit until that first slide comes up), getting the message

to municipal councils and clubs. Fish lanterns and dog bandanas promote stream health in arts and leisure venues, while storm drain marking and streamside signs keep stream awareness in the public eye.

No, no one knows all we do, but our deeds have not gone unnoticed. DFO community advisors see much of the effort. They host volunteer appreciation events as an opportunity to thank those who put so much time and energy into stewardship initiatives.

Your efforts are making a difference. British Columbians from all walks of life are coming to know why they should make changes in their daily lives to help promote stream health. Large or small, each change is a positive step towards a brighter future for our waterways.

So raise your right hand high, cross it over to your left shoulder and raise it up and down to a job well done.



Salmon to sing about

Burnaby student Kimberly Williamson was starting something big when she wrote her poem, *Oh, I'm a Salmon*. She and her teacher, Patti Fletcher, put it to music, and community advisor Maurice Coulter-Boisvert asked Ron Logan to record Kimberley and her classmates singing the song. It has been heard on television and on the web, and once you hear it, it stays with you.

The song is now featured in the Intermediate Stream to Sea lesson plan, *Compose a Stream Song*. Scroll down to the Overview of Materials section and click on the link, or visit http://www-heb.pac.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/community/education/lessonplans/stream_song/stream_song_e.htm.

Oh, I'm a Salmon

I'm a salmon, life is hard.
I live a cycle
Then I must go back
To where I was born.

CHORUS:

*I'm a salmon, swimming so hard
I could get eaten, if I'm off guard.
I'm going home, as fast as I can
To Stoney Creek, that's where I am.*

I travel day and night,
My eggs aren't very light.
I'm making my way
To where I was born.

CHORUS

I'm releasing my eggs,
My skin is starting to sag,
But at least I'm back
To where I was born.

CHORUS

I sing my children a lullaby,
As they start to cry
'Cause I'm saying goodbye.

FINAL CHORUS:

*I'm a salmon, swimming so hard.
I could get eaten, if I'm off guard.
I'm going home, as fast as I can
To Stoney Creek, that's where I am,
To Stoney Creek, that's where I am,
To Stoney Creek, that's where I belong.*

Salmonids beyond the classroom



Kamloops teacher Alison McLean is retiring this year after three decades in the classroom. But before she goes, she has something to tell us.

"The salmon program served me well. With salmon at the core, I was able to develop a year's program and tie in other subjects such as the Cariboo Gold Rush, the cattle and forest industries, and a unit on amphibians.

Kids enjoyed the work and made lots of connections between the units. I found that it was the inspiration for some to go into those fields later in their schooling or as a career. When one student was an adult I met his parents, who told me that their son had been regularly in trouble in elementary school, didn't respect animals and was sometimes cruel to them. Then he took an interest in aquariums. He got one for his bedroom, looked after it responsibly and was very protective of his fish. This spilled over into him becoming kind to all animals. His parents attributed this change directly to the salmon program.

Getting involved with the salmon was one of the best things I did. It worked for me and for my students for over 30 years. Please pass this on to the powers that be. I believe it is important for this program to continue."

Mainstone Creek sees the sun

A couple of years ago District of Maple Ridge staff discovered that a previous landowner had completely buried a tributary to Kanaka Creek. The new owner was wondering why his back yard was sinking!



The stream had been lined with metal frames and topped with sheet metal, which was then covered over with fill.

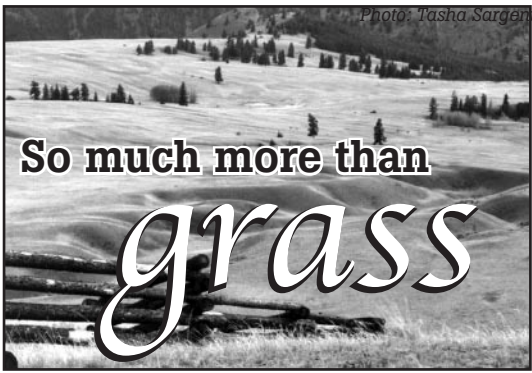
"We aren't sure why the tributary was covered over; I suppose someone just wanted a bigger yard," says Ross Davies of Kanaka Education and Environmental Partnership Society (KEEPS).

The daylighting began last autumn with a machine and hauling time funded by the Pacific Salmon Foundation. KEEPS was the environmental monitor on the project, and KEEPS volunteers,

Samuel Robertson Technical Senior Secondary School students and the landowner took part in replanting and watering.

The stream flows into Spencer Creek, where coho juveniles have been observed upstream to 240th Street. Since there are no access barriers between the Mainstone property and Spencer Creek, salmonids will likely access upstream of the new channel for the first time in 25 years. Several cutthroat trout were doing just that as the planting was finishing up. Coho numbers, however, will be low due to the pump station on Spencer Creek where it meets Kanaka Creek.





So much more than grass

Ask the average British Columbian to name an endangered ecosystem, and many will say "old growth forest." But BC's grasslands are even rarer and more at risk.

by Tasha Sargent

Interior communities such as Kelowna and Kamloops are expanding. Developments have spilled out into surrounding areas at an alarming rate. Some grasslands are being converted to vineyards or ginseng plantations. Other threats include forest encroachment, invasive plants, abusive recreation and over-grazing.

Grasslands are complex ecosystems that support a host of plant and animal species. Over 30 per cent of all the plant and animal

species that are threatened or endangered in the province depend on grasslands for survival, including the burrowing owl, badger, spadefoot toad and western rattlesnake. We are rapidly losing biodiversity that is essential to the health of every living thing – including us. The water we drink and air we breathe depend on healthy grasslands, and they provide recreation, eco-tourism, ranching and hunting. Grasslands are also important to First Nations people as a traditional source of food and medicinal plants.

The Grasslands Conservation Council of British Columbia (GCC) is an alliance of government, range management specialists, ranchers, agrologists, grasslands ecologists, First Nations, environmental groups, recreationists and grassland enthusiasts. The GCC has three main program areas: education and outreach; stewardship and sustainable ranching; and conservation of representative grassland ecosystems.

The GCC's newest initiative is called *Planning for Change: Preventing the Fragmentation and Development of Priority Grasslands in BC*. It provides municipal, regional, provincial and First Nations governments with tools and information for planning in areas within or adjacent to grasslands. An example is the *Green Infrastructure and Sensitive Ecosystems Bylaws Toolkit*, developed by the GCC, Ducks Unlimited Canada and the Wetland Stewardship Partnership.

In the future, GCC hopes to encompass uplands, riparian systems, wetlands, forested range and tame pasture. This will have a positive impact on fish-bearing streams and ponds.

With thousands of hectares lost to development and other uses every year, grasslands need your help. Help us protect this natural and cultural heritage for our children and grandchildren. To find out more information about the GCC, or to become a member, visit www.bcgrasslands.org.

Fishing: sharing the lore and allure with a new generation

By Rodney Hsu

Fish for the Future, now three years old, is more than a kids' fishing derby. It's an educational festival where children can learn about all aspects of fishing.

We estimate that over 500 people joined us on a quiet pier in Steveston this July 8. Youngsters caught peamouth chub, northern pikeminnow, shiner perch, American shad, largescale sucker, Pacific staghorn sculpin, and Aleutian sculpin. They put their catches into a tank for observation, identified them using ID cards, and then released them.

We had flytying and flycasting demos, a birds of prey exhibition and aquatic insect observation. The Seymour Hatchery set up a tank of juvenile salmon for all to see.

After the big event, we hosted youth fishing camps until early September. The idea is to generate fishing interest and awareness of fishing do's and don'ts. Over each two-day camp we discussed Fraser River ecology and fish species, emphasizing the importance of conservation. The last two hours of each session involved catching



fish, studying their features and learning their names before letting them go.

This approach develops the scientific aspect of fishing and motivates participants to work as a team in problem solving. Our camps were quite full, as we work with only six students at a time.

Many thanks go to Fisheries and Oceans Canada, Freshwater Fisheries Society of BC, BC Family Fishing Weekend and National Fishing Week for supplying materials and to Berry's Bait and Tackle, Reaction Fly and Tackle and Redl Sports for supplying all the goodies.

If you would like to get involved in next year's Fish for the Future, please visit <http://www.fishingwithrod.com/fftf/>.



Wagg Creek Revegetation Project Restoring beauty and order

by Michael Roboz

North Vancouver's Wagg Creek has a new neighbour, the Cascadia Society, and we are sharing the benefits of living side-by-side.

Cascadia Society is a life-sharing community of special-needs individuals. Cultural, artistic and therapeutic experiences are provided through residential home care and day activities. Two new properties acquired by the society in 2004 have boundaries formed by Wagg Creek.

Beauty and order in the environment promote soul healing, which is why gardening is part of our program. We noticed that invasive plant species had moved in to the watershed. Some time ago somebody planted the beautiful but pernicious



Helper William Skuse, on a site where plastic sheeting has been installed to fight the hogweed.

giant hogweed, which raises a welt if it brushes your leg. In conversations with the Department of Engineering, Environment and Parks at North Vancouver City Hall, I learned that hogweed was of particular concern, along with other non-native invasive plants such as English ivy, Himalayan blackberry, and field bindweed.

The idea was born to remove the invaders and encourage the return of a native ecological riparian habitat. An extra incentive was that coho salmon are known to migrate up Wagg Creek, and landlocked cutthroat and rainbow trout inhabit a section from Wagg Park to Mahon Park.

We installed plastic sheeting and a silt fence at the site where hogweed was the major problem. We didn't install them at a second site – a mistake, as bindweed appeared after the blackberry had been removed. Hand removal was the only option, as the City allows no chemical herbicides. In the end, Operation Hogweed expanded more than 2 km upstream. The seeds are viable for 15 years. Even a portion of taproot can rejuvenate. If plants are in a loose soil, one can wait

until they are big enough and pull out the whole plant. The City helps by scything and mowing.

The next phase was to recreate native habitats before erosion became a problem. We set to work, choosing plants to suit each habitat (see sidebar).

Nature has responded with hummingbirds,

a mallard couple, a blue heron, and a school of juvenile trout. I even discovered a wild nest of the stingless, solitary, friendly orchard bee at the bottom of the clay hill.

I would like to thank our Director, Patricia Smith, and other co-workers at Cascadia Society who allowed me to be creative in this way. Special

Plant list

Open sunny habitats

Salal, false and real lily-of-the-valley, Oregon grape, pearly everlasting, tansy, anise hyssop, goldenrod, lavender 'Goodwin Creek', redwood sorrel, fireweed, foxglove, deer fern, sword fern.

Bottom of steep banks:

Drought-tolerant, slow-growing conifers, to provide woody debris for fish habitat – amabilis fir, Fraser fir and Sitka spruce.

Slope tops:

A mix of deciduous shrubs such as gooseberry, huckleberry and vine maple.

Flat areas beside creek:

Salmonberry, snowbush, oceanspray, bog myrtle, horsetail, ferns. These will provide dropped insects and shade for the fish.

Shady micro-sites:

Top: Salal

Mid-slope: Kinnikinnick, miners' lettuce, fawn lilies, trillium, star flower, creeping dogwood, bleeding heart, macrophyllum, false Solomon's seal, deer, sword, ostrich and lady fern.

Bottom: bog cranberry

thanks to my two main companion challenged helpers: Michael Pallant, who pushed wheelbarrows and carried many plants and tools, and William Skuse, who patiently cut up the blackberry vines and bamboo, weeded and planted, and rolled the pots down the steep banks. Thanks also to Evergreen, a national non-profit environmental organization with a mandate to bring nature to cities through naturalization projects, which provided the grant to buy the native plants.

Michael Roboz (B.Sc. Biochemistry; P.B.D. Environmental Toxicology/Pest Management) received an Environmental Stewardship Award presented by the City of North Vancouver in June.





http://www.communityfutures.com/cms/funding_sources.2.0.html

This site is rich with links to sites that offer sources of funding and support for community development in BC. The primary focus is on social, economic, and environmental development initiatives in rural areas.

<http://www.civicinfo.bc.ca/18.asp>

This database lists grants available to B.C. local governments. An example is the Habitat Conservation Trust Fund (HCTF), which invites funding proposals from provincial and local governments, organizations or individuals who have a good idea that seeks to benefit fish, wildlife and habitat in this province.

<http://www.statcan.ca/english/services/freeEpub.htm>

All electronic publications on Statistics Canada's web site are now available free of charge. Obtain information such as Canadian environmental sustainability indicators, and statistics regarding human activity and the environment.

<http://www.fisheries.org/html/hutton.shtml>

The Hutton Junior Fisheries Biology Program is a summer mentoring program for North American high school students, sponsored by the American Fisheries Society. Its goal is to stimulate interest in careers in fisheries science and management among groups under-represented in the fisheries professions, with preference given to minorities and women. Students selected for the program are matched with a professional mentor in their area for a summer-long, hands-on experience in a marine or freshwater setting. A scholarship of \$3,000 is awarded to each student accepted into the program.

Visit the web site for more information, and to download student and mentor applications for Summer 2007.

www.ecostewardship.bc.ca

"Healthy ecosystems, healthy people" is the tagline for this new web site, where potential volunteers can easily find stewardship opportunities in their community. Research shows that people who volunteer are healthier and more physically fit. Those who volunteer in the environmental sector also make their own habitat healthier. This web site has

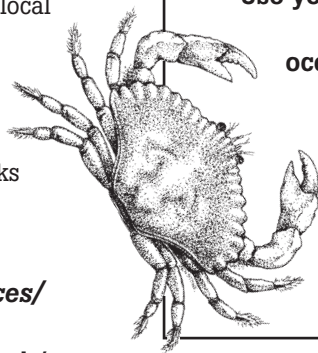
facilities for stewardship groups to communicate, post their events, and access recent research and information. Be among the first to post your information.

www.seastories.org

If you feel the need to take a deep breath of sea air (but can't leave your office), visit this international online journal of ocean writing and art. It will inspire and refresh you.

Dolphins? Iridescence? Crabs?

Use your artistic skills to create a poster showing what you love about the ocean, and enter it in our contest for students in Grades 4, 5, 6, 7 or 8.



For guidelines visit

http://www.pc.gc.ca/apprendre-learn/prof/itm1-con/index_e.asp

Winners will be announced on World Oceans Day, June 8, 2007.

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