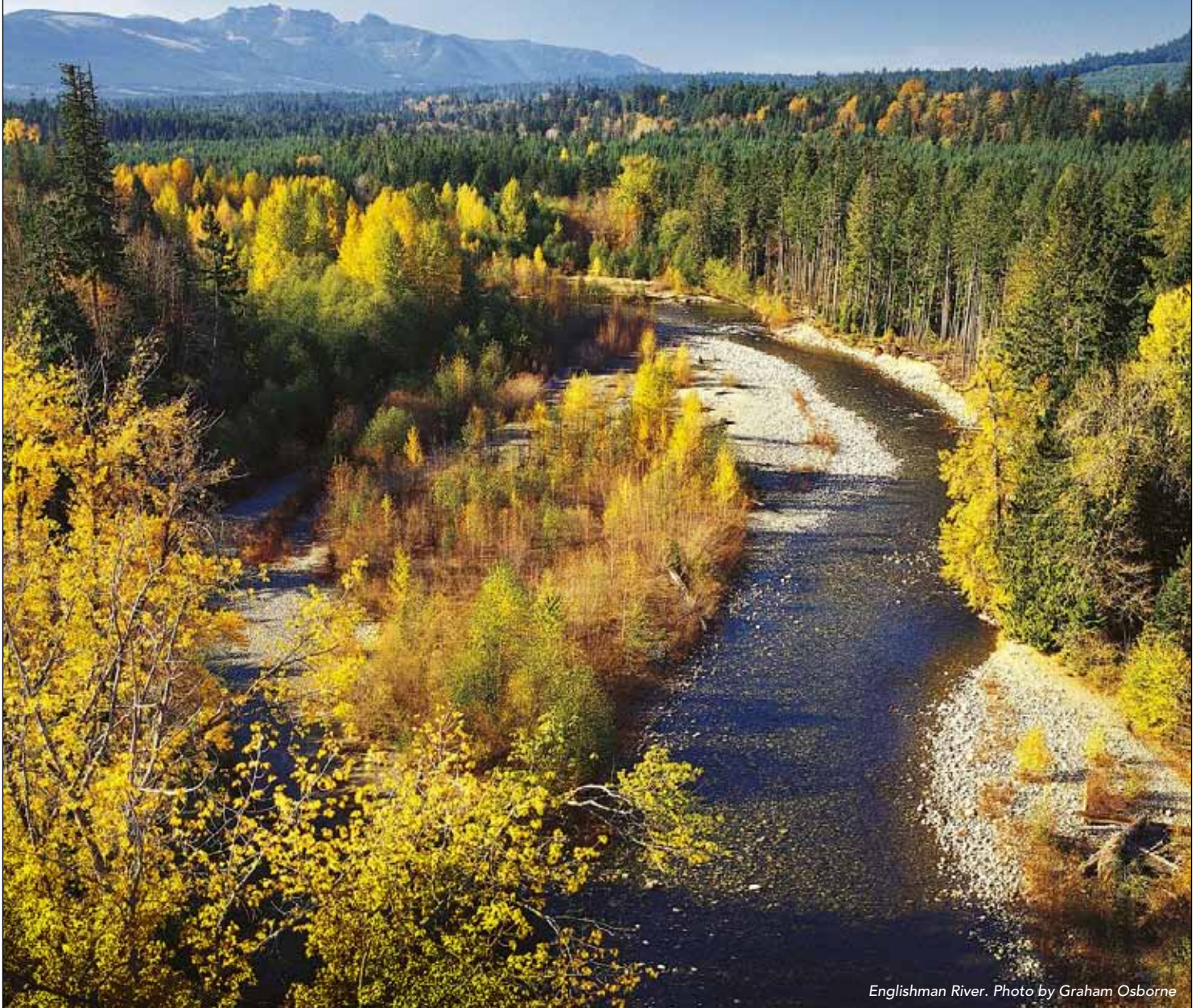


Celebrating 40 Years!



Englishman River. Photo by Graham Osborne



**Bringing Nature
to Your Backyard**



**Inspiring
Young Minds**

Bringing Nature to Your Backyard

By Rob Butler



Rob Butler in Parksville

Biologists refer to places where animals live as their habitat. A red-winged blackbird nesting habitat is a freshwater marsh and a sandpiper's feeding habitat is a beach, for example. Each species has its own particular needs that are met in certain habitats. That is why you won't find puffins in forests and woodpeckers at sea.

Some habitat meets the needs of many species. For example, deciduous forests are great draws for migrant songbirds, and marshes will provide for herons, ducks, rails and songbirds. The clustering of plants also will determine which species are present and their abundance. For example, a variety of trees, shrubs and



You can bring nature to your home by the garden you grow. When planted following a few simple rules, a home garden can be transformed into a big draw for birds.

herbaceous plants will attract a wider variety of species than a monoculture. Knowing the needs of birds means that providing certain plants and arrangements is a way to attract particular birds.

This spring, while on Granville Island, I saw a few yellow-rumped warblers flitting about in the newly leafing deciduous trees. These small brightly coloured birds might have spent the winter in a highland forest in Mexico and were en route to breeding grounds perhaps as far away as Alaska. There, amongst the concrete and

buildings a few trees had attracted these birds into an urban landscape and underscores that if you plant it, they will come. During the spring a heavy downpour halted the migration of songbirds and trees were brimming with these songbirds. This temporary halt in the migration is known as a fallout in ornithologist's lingo. The overhead migration usually at night is suddenly halted by severe weather. We awoke as the lucky recipients of forest dripping with birds. We will have birds, if we have the habitat.

Many of you are ongoing supporters of the good work of The Nature Trust of BC. We take pride in working on the big stuff – the large properties with real ecological values. You can bring nature to your home by the garden you grow. When planted following a few simple rules, a home garden can be transformed into a big draw for birds, particularly as they migrate in spring and fall.

The key elements are to plant a variety of plant species and plant types. Try to visualize a forest edge with some trees as a backdrop, a variety of shrubs as a border, and a foreground of low plants and herbaceous growth. A mix of coniferous and deciduous is a good idea too. The aim is to provide food and shelter for birds. Many species will feed along the edge of forests if they feel safe. Add a little water in a container or a pond and soon you should be attracting birds to your home. To get started, visit the Naturescape website (www.naturescapebc.ca/) where you can find lots of tips and ideas. Planting your garden can be good for the birds and it might benefit you, too.

(excerpted from Rob Butler's Bird Watch blog vancouver.sun.com/birdwatch)

Fundraising Update



Twin Lakes, Okanagan Valley

To complete this exceptional grassland property, we need to raise \$200,000. Thank you to everyone who has contributed to date.



Moorecroft, Vancouver Island

We are continuing to fundraise for this outstanding piece of forested waterfront. Special thanks to the Moorecrofters and their friends for volunteering countless hours this summer to host information tables and collect donations.



Burgoyne Bay, Salt Spring Island

Thanks to the generosity of many individuals and partners, fundraising for Burgoyne Bay is now complete and the securement is close to being finalized. We appreciate everyone who supported our work to conserve this critical land for Garry oak and Coastal Douglas-fir.

New Land Acquisitions



Silver Tip Ranch, East Kootenay

The Nature Trust of BC is pleased to announce the purchase of the Silver Tip Ranch near Bull River in the East Kootenay thanks to the generosity of the Logan family and many partners, including Columbia Basin Trust, Habitat Conservation Trust Foundation, Fish & Wildlife Compensation Program, BC Conservation Foundation, The Kootenay Wildlife Heritage Fund and Lake Windermere District Rod & Gun Club.



Columbia River-Castledale property

The Columbia River-Castledale property featuring 14 hectares (35.6 acres) of riverfront in the East Kootenay Trench is now complete with the help of the Hautala family and the Fish & Wildlife Compensation Program.



Inspiring Young Minds

By Caitlin Hill

The environment is a critical issue in the world today and will continue to be in the future if conservation efforts are not taken. In order to ensure future protection of the environment, it helps to inspire young minds to take action. This has been my personal goal for the last five years.

My journey in environmental advocacy and conservation began in 2006 after traveling to Costa Rica with school. I had always cherished BC's natural environment but after spending time in Costa Rica and witnessing their conservation efforts, I was inspired to get involved at home. Growing up in the city I have watched new developments overtake forests. It is shocking how quickly the grey of buildings encroaches on the green of nature. In fact, that summer I spent time in the Okanagan and watched an area of land once covered by a swamp and home to wildlife quickly filled in and turned into stable ground for summer homes. It may have been too late to save this particular plot of land but I was determined not to watch further natural gifts be destroyed.

With that, I began e-mailing various conservation organizations throughout BC and Canada. After receiving numerous responses to my e-mails, I decided to support The Nature Trust of British Columbia. Out of all the responses I

received, The Nature Trust of BC was the most enthusiastic about having student support. I also found a teacher sponsor who stands by the club to this day. However, I was left with the lingering question: How do you inspire young minds?

In grade 12, inspiring like-minded youth was, admittedly, easier. I initiated and ran a club that was comprised mostly of my friends. However, now entering my last year of university, I still continue to go back to Pinetree Secondary to run the club. To begin with, I share my passion for



Every year, my goal remains to truly inspire at least one student.

the environment by telling my own story. I have learned that it is not about how much information I present, but instead about sharing my experience in order to capture students' interest. I ask questions for the students to ponder and thus give them the opportunity to interact by answering these questions and sharing their own experiences. (How many of you recycle? How has your neighbourhood changed over the years by having such things as trees removed and houses built? Why do you think bears and coyotes might be attracted to your neighbourhood?)

Next, I find out what the students excel at. It is important that anyone who is interested has the opportunity to showcase their talents in the process. Everyone has strengths and weaknesses so it is important to focus on creating opportunities for them to exercise their talents. They will ultimately enjoy volunteering more and have a greater appreciation for the final outcome.

Finally, it is never a numbers game. This refers to both the number of students I work with and the amount of money they fundraise. It is often much easier to work with a smaller group of students. This gives them the opportunity to form stronger bonds and organizational skills that allow them to be

successful. Additionally, I stress the importance of the journey towards uncovering passion for the environment more than the amount of money raised.

Every year, my goal remains to truly inspire at least one student. To date, I have been successful. I always remind myself of a quote by Margaret Mead: "Never doubt that a small group of thoughtful, committed people can change the world. Indeed, it's the only thing that ever has." As I continue volunteering with youth, my motto remains: The inspiration of one leads to the inspiration of many.



Carl MacNaughton

Conservation Crews

“Acquiring conservation lands is only the first step in conserving them. Equally as important is the ongoing management of these lands to maintain or restore habitat integrity. Without conservation youth crews, many critical land management activities would simply not be feasible. In addition to the important land management tasks that are accomplished by crews, they are also an invaluable way to promote conservation values and skills amongst young people. Youths who participate on conservation crews tend to contribute to greater environmental awareness in society, through their enthusiasm in discussions with their peers and the broader community.”

Carl MacNaughton, Acting BC Conservation Land Manager



Lower Mainland crew member removing invasive plants.



Okanagan crew with burrowing owls.

The Nature Trust of BC would like to thank HSBC Bank Canada for being the title sponsor of the 2011 crews.

Other funders included:

- BC Hydro
- The Columbia Valley Local Conservation Fund
- Ducks Unlimited Canada
- Fish & Wildlife Compensation Program
- Fortis BC
- Habitat Conservation Trust Foundation
- Human Resources & Skills Development Canada
- Province of BC
(Forests, Lands & Natural Resource Operations)
- Tony Cartledge Fund



Vancouver Island crew member with a pile of invasive plants.



40 years

LET'S CELEBRATE GALA

Thank you to everyone who attended our special 40th anniversary fundraising dinner in Vancouver at the end of September.

MC Mike Killeen from CTV welcomed our guests while Ralph Shaw and Alan Haig-Brown shared stories of the roots of The Nature Trust, past Chair Robin Wilson explored current conservation goals and youth leader Caitlin Hill described inspiring the next generation. The Sitka Foundation pledged \$100,000 which was matched by generous donors to support the Twin Lakes project.

MC Mike Killeen, CTV News Anchor

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Goh Ballet students with Jane McLennan and Patrick Oswald



Land Conservation Challenges Over the Next 40 Years



In the last four decades we have seen real success in land conservation in BC. 15.5% of the land base is now protected, including 14.3% by government in provincial parks and 1.2% by conservation organizations. In addition there have been major set-asides like the Muskwa-Kechika and the Great Bear Rainforest that each substantially advance conservation goals. However, the conversion of wild land to human use has also accelerated and now exceeds the rate of land conservation in most jurisdictions.

Following the 40-year retrospective in our Spring newsletter, we are going to look forward to the challenges facing land conservation in the next 40 years in this issue. In doing so, we suggest that the efforts of non-government land conservation organizations such as The Nature Trust will be more important than ever. This is because some of the most pressing challenges ahead will play out in four BEC¹ zones now facing immediate threat of biodiversity loss, but where most remaining wild lands are privately owned. Since it is in these same four zones that human population growth is expected to accelerate most rapidly, The Nature Trust of BC will have to be nimble and creative to effectively conserve native species and ecosystems in the future.

As we work toward 2051, the challenges land conservation will face are many:

How will climate change affect our future activities?

Climate is a key factor influencing the distribution and abundance of organisms and ecosystems in nature. However, after roughly 4,000 years of relatively stable climates in BC, rapid change is now underway.

Current predictions suggest that by 2051, many BC landscapes will witness more rapid climate change than has occurred in recent geologic history. Glaciers will continue to recede and in many cases will vanish, leaving rivers warmer than today. Forest-dependent species now dominating low elevation forests may in future find their most favourable growing conditions at higher altitudes, in some cases above historic tree lines or much further northward. However, because the rate of climate change may exceed the ability of many species to migrate or adapt, there are many uncertainties about the ability of present-day ecosystems to persist in landscapes predicted to change the most rapidly, particularly those at higher elevation and away from the moderating effects of the Pacific Ocean.

The Nature Trust, academic researchers, and many other agencies are all trying to anticipate the impacts of climate change with the hope of incorporating those trends into land acquisition and management strategies. New modeling techniques and innovative tools will be used to predict how best to facilitate plant and animal migration between existing protected areas. One approach being explored is to establish “climate corridors” as candidates for land

conservation, that will facilitate the unrestricted movement of genes, individuals and species. We do know there is a value in trying to connect the existing parks, protected areas and the holdings of land conservation organizations to facilitate the movement of species, especially large predators. However, work is urgently needed to fill knowledge gaps and reduce uncertainty about the best locations for such corridors. Work is also needed to find synergies between current and future land use plans, which often include “non-operable” forest lands not officially designated as protected areas, but nevertheless protected in part by regulations guarding “visual quality”, steep slopes or specially designated wildlife habitat areas. Identifying and codifying these climate corridors remains a major challenge, but one that may be critical to the persistence and adaptation of species to climate change.

What are the technological advances we can use to assist or change the way lands are prioritized and managed for conservation?

Many new tools are being marshaled by The Nature Trust and academics to identify priority landscapes for conservation. Some of these are “space-based”, such as satellites being used to identify and map Garry Oak, Arbutus and other highly valued tree species in the Southern Gulf Islands, based on their reflectance of light, which we perceive as colour. Coupled with “lidar” data from laser altimeters, UBC researchers have used these data sources to measure tree height and distribution, and thus to map the distribution of older, high conservation value forests. These data and maps are also facilitating the development of predictive maps of species distribution in relation to human land use, climate and exotic species distribution. These models can in turn be used to map the current distribution of key communities of interest to conservation, such as “old forest reliant birds”, and also to predict change in the distribution of those communities related to climate change. By overlaying maps of current and future ecosystem distribution, The Nature Trust of BC intends to lead in the identification, acquisition and management of properties most likely to serve as persistent, fortresses of conservation in future.

What social/political factors will shape the next four decades?

By 2036, BC’s population is projected to be larger, older, more diverse and increasingly concentrated in the Lower Mainland and in southwest BC. It will approach 6.1 million people in size, be predominantly urban, and show a net gain of about 1.2 million from many regions of the world. By 2036, a quarter of BC residents will be aged 65 and older. These changes pose many new challenges to the way we acquire and manage land for conservation, and to the way we engage citizens in stewardship going forward.

¹ BEC - Biogeoclimatic Ecosystem Classification system that has underpinned terrestrial ecosystem management and conservation planning in BC. There are 16 BEC zones in BC. The four BEC zones of conservation concern are Coastal Douglas-fir, Bunchgrass, Ponderosa Pine, Interior Douglas-fir.



Concern about biodiversity is currently low on the public's list of priorities, leading to limited political support at the provincial and federal level. At the same time, provincial and local governments in BC have also been critically impacted by staffing cuts, leading to a more than 50% reduction in the number of biologists employed to monitor native species and ecosystems, enforce environmental regulation, and pursue outdoor and environmental education. Recently, the federal government has announced the imminent "downsizing" of almost 300 Environment Canada scientists currently monitoring environment quality and climate change.

Coupled with these changes, the majority of people in BC now inhabit urban areas where contact with native species and an awareness of the aesthetic and real benefits of biodiversity is being lost. As a result, not all new Canadians share the traditional appreciation of nature often held by those who have lived here longer, or those raised in households where an appreciation of wildlife values, use and the natural world are encouraged and practiced. A key challenge going forward, therefore, will be to find new avenues to instill and reinvigorate a land conservation ethic in citizens and, most importantly, to engage youth in outdoor education and appreciation, and thereby launch a new generation of conservationists into the next four decades.

Recent work by author Richard Louv maintains that most of today's children are disconnected from nature because of the lure of digital media, reduced opportunities to explore nature and a lack of environmental education in schools and in media. The challenge for the future is to reverse this trend and actively engage young people with the natural world in order to maintain physical and mental well-being of individual youth and increase their commitment to nature conservation and stewardship.

Some of the implications of the above trends that will affect The Nature Trust's work:

- government spending on the environment will increasingly diminish in light of the overwhelming future demands of education and health, resulting in the need to find innovative ways for the private sector and the public to fill this gap.
- higher priced oil will may make it more difficult for people to escape from urban life and maintain a connection with nature, compounding the above noted challenges to instill a conservation ethic in the citizens of BC and thereby challenging how we maintain and increase support for organizations like The Nature Trust.
- challenges managing conservation land will involve greater numbers of invasive species being introduced particularly in areas closer to higher population centres, and the additional challenge in removing them because of public sentiment as evidenced by response to current issues with deer and geese.

What future direction does The Nature Trust take?

One lesson that we can be certain of is that the direction and activities of The Nature Trust must continually adapt to new climatic, social, political and economic pressures, as change will be the new norm.

Some of the ways this change may be evidenced are:

- Greater collaboration and cooperation among land conservation organizations –even "integrating" on some selected tasks to maximize efficiencies, optimize expenditures and reduce confusion by the public.
- Greater collaboration among land conservation organizations and all levels of government to:
 - Establish connectivity corridors among existing government and private lands as an aid to migration and dispersal of species isolated and fragmented by climate change.
 - Work toward a common vision for British Columbia that will provide better focus and efficiency to environmental protection efforts.
 - Provide an agreed upon basis to adapt conservation management to climate change which could include, for example, methods to "trade" lands. This could happen when the ecological values of one property diminish and might be traded for another one with higher ecological values.
- Employing new digital technologies for inventory and monitoring to reduce the need for expensive and labour intensive effort on the ground. This may include new online technology and applications that could provide more citizen science participation.
- Targeting lands near urban centres for acquisition to provide opportunities for urbanites to reconnect with nature.



Overall, in the coming decades it is clear that we will increasingly be asked to do more with less: i.e., to increase the efficiency of land management for conservation on a smaller fraction of the total land base; to facilitate the migration and adaptation of species to climate change with less help from government scientists and managers; and to more actively engage citizens of all stripes as environmental stewards, despite a trend among city-dwelling citizens to participate less often in activities that, historically, lead many "environmentalists" to their personal passion for wild species and places. The Nature Trust of British Columbia will therefore need to redouble efforts on all fronts to achieve success in conservation, and we continue to hope that you will join us towards that goal.

A Future Gift

One way you can leave a lasting legacy is to give a future gift to The Nature Trust of BC. Consider “tucking us” in your will so that future generations can continue to enjoy our treasure of a province. We are honoured that Earl Aust would share his story below:

“When I decided to prepare my will, I felt that it was important to leave a gift that would benefit many people. Having had the good fortune of living and working in our beautiful province of British Columbia all my life, nature seemed like an excellent choice. I reviewed a book of charities where I discovered a land conservation organization that had been successfully serving my province for 40 years. A phone call introduced me to a very special group, who are highly dedicated to conserving habitat for wildlife and fish by acquiring and managing land. Caring for nature for future generations makes good sense to me. I have put The Nature Trust of BC in my will and would encourage you to do the same.”

If you would like to learn more, please contact Patrick Oswald at 604-924-9771.



Earl Aust in Queso Ingles, Chile

Bert Hoffmeister Scholarship Winner

Congratulations to Martha Essak who is this year’s Bert Hoffmeister Scholarship Winner. She is a graduate student working with Dr. Peter Arcese at the University of British Columbia. When asked about her research, Martha described it as follows:

“I am researching selection and drivers of selection on laying date in song sparrows for my Master of Science thesis. Influential drivers of selection can include inbreeding, age, density, nest parasitism by cowbirds and climate. The timing of laying date can be very important. Birds that begin to nest early can usually produce more offspring, selection therefore favouring early breeders. But in some years, like this past year, the winter is long and cold. Birds that nested too early were unsuccessful. For my research, I will use over 35 years of data collected on the song sparrow population of Mandarte Island in the southern Gulf Islands of BC.”



Martha Essak with a song sparrow

Vote for Us!

You can help Western Screech-owls, Lewis’s Woodpeckers and American Kestrels just by visiting a website.

In BC, these cavity nesting birds have declining populations due in part to the loss and degradation of wildlife tree habitat. The Nature Trust is part of a community-based stewardship project focused on inventory of these bird species, installation of wildlife tree signs and nest boxes, and increasing awareness of wildlife tree habitat in the Lower Mainland, Vancouver Island and the Okanagan Valley. You can make a difference by visiting Fuelling Change (www.fuellingchange.com) before the end of October and voting for “Community Driven Conservation of Cavity Nesting Birds” to receive \$50,000 in funding. You receive 10 votes when you register.

Project activities are being conducted in cooperation with the BC Ministry of Forests, Lands and Natural Resource Operations, Canadian Wildlife Service, Bird Studies Canada, Wildlife Tree Committee of BC and community

clubs. Trained volunteers will record the use of wildlife trees by these bird species. New wildlife tree signs will be developed and posted on appropriate nest trees, highlighting their value. In select locations, volunteers will install nest boxes for Western Screech-owls, to provide increased breeding opportunities and afford them more concealment from predators. Selected private landowners, community groups and youth will be targeted through an awareness campaign that focuses on the importance of retaining and enhancing wildlife tree habitats.



Western Screech-owl

Event Recap



Earth Wind Fire 2011

This fundraiser for Twin Lakes kicked off at the Delta Grand Okanagan Resort in Kelowna in June with a sparkling reception. Sizzling local chefs with their rising stars and members of Culinary Team BC and Junior Culinary Team Canada demonstrated their cooking talents while guests also enjoyed a fine selection of Okanagan wines and other beverages. We greatly appreciate the support of sponsors, including The Great Wall of Wine, guests, donors, and our outstanding volunteer committee.

Splash 2011

Thanks to all our guests, sponsors, artists and auction donors who helped to raise funds for Moorecroft in August. This garden party on the beautiful grounds of Pacific Shores Resort & Spa in Nanoose Bay on Vancouver Island included gourmet appetizers as well as beer and wine tasting. Local artists Debbie Goodman, Dan Gray, Joyce Hedges, Ilse Holling and Lyndia Terre shared their talents while musician Rob Kennedy performed accompanied by Corey Woodman.



Brant Wildlife Festival

This year's festival during March and April celebrated the arrival of migrating Brant geese to the shores of Vancouver Island. There were 30+ events in Parksville and Qualicum Beach as well as Nanaimo, Port Alberni and Comox. We would like to acknowledge sponsors (especially BC Ministry of Environment, the City of Parksville, Ducks Unlimited Canada, the Lohn Foundation, TD Friends of the Environment Foundation), volunteer leaders, guest speakers and the enthusiastic participants of all ages who turned up in every kind of weather to learn more about nature.



Artist in Residence

Lyndia Terre is the first Artist in Residence with The Nature Trust of BC. Over a number of months, she focused on Moorecroft in Nanoose Bay on Vancouver Island which was recently acquired with the Regional District of Nanaimo in partnership with The Nature Trust. Fundraising for the Moorecroft property is currently taking place.

Lyndia presented a selection of multi-media images she created after exploring Moorecroft at her gallery Thanksgiving weekend. For more information on her work, please call 250-468-9010 or email info@lyndiaterregallery.com

Organic Design

Laura Goldstein, designer of mashu mashu jewellery says, "I think it's a good 'marriage' with my work and The Nature Trust as my themes are always organic, floral or ocean." *Mashu mashu* means "Wow that's something!" in Hebrew.

Formerly a performing arts publicist and writer for *Canadian House & Home Magazine*, Laura has parlayed a painterly sense of colour and texture with her love for flowers and the sea, to create unique jewellery collections that are intricately detailed. Her signature petal pearl florets, unusual sea charms combine freshwater pearls, gemstones and shells to create, as one writer said, "a midsummer night's dream for the modern woman" (*Toronto Star*).



BC Plant Health Care clean-up crew

BC Plant Health Care

"We've been sponsoring The Nature Trust for several years now and the reason we do this is because we share their conservation mission and philosophy. We appreciate their efforts to ensure that the vast, diverse land they've acquired along with its critical habitats will be protected for years to come. Their efforts make this world a better place and by supporting them, we're doing our part to enhance this beautiful province we call home."

We are a team of arborists, otherwise known as tree doctors, and we love what we do. At BC Plant Health Care, we focus on tree conservation and our team is built on solid values and monitored safety practices. We are constantly educating ourselves as our environment evolves and changes. We participate in numerous ecological volunteer activities. We believe that it's our job as environmental stewards and consultants to preserve and enhance our natural surroundings for your future and ours."

Melissa Hoegler, Owner



Volunteers Guiding Our Organization

The Nature Trust of BC relies on a volunteer Board of Directors to guide the organization. The Board consists of renowned scientists and business leaders. We would like to acknowledge our current Directors for their dedication and support.

Doug Christopher, Chair, is President of Montrose Development and G&B Estates. He has over 25 years of experience in the real estate and investment industries.

Dr. Peter Arcese is Professor and FRBC Chair of Applied Conservation Biology, and co-Director of the Centre for Applied Conservation Research, in the Faculty of Forestry, University of BC.

Greg Bay is the President and CEO of Cypress Capital Management and has over 25 years of experience in the investment industry.

Ross Beaty is a geologist and mining entrepreneur who founded and currently serves as Chairman of Pan American Silver Corp., Northern Peru Copper Corp. and Global Copper Corp.

Dr. Rob Butler is BC Program's Scientist for Bird Studies Canada, President of the Pacific Wildlife Foundation and an Adjunct Professor of Biological Sciences at Simon Fraser University.

Dr. Susan Hannon is Emeritus Professor, University of Alberta, and retired to Salt Spring Island where she is involved in land stewardship and the "Bring Back the Western Bluebird" program.

Dr. Judith Donaldson Hughes worked as a wildlife biologist and researcher before pursuing a career in finance, working as an investment analyst and founding Donaldson Capital Management.

Dr. Heather Holden is an investment advisor at ScotiaMcLeod. She was formerly with the Fraser Institute, the Vancouver Aquarium, and professor at the National University of Singapore.

Stewart Muir is a communications consultant and writer based in Victoria. During nearly 30 years in the news industry he has been a publisher, editor, reporter and photographer.

Daniel Nocente is Vice-Chairman of National Bank Financial (Corporate and Investment Banking) in Vancouver. Prior to joining NBF, he was Vice-Chairman and the BC Geographic Head for RBC Capital Markets.

Carmen Purdy has been involved in wildlife and land use issues for over 40 years. He is the founding President of the Kootenay Wildlife Heritage Fund.

Rod Silver has over 33 years of experience in the administration of fish and wildlife resources in BC. As manager of the Habitat Conservation Trust Fund, he gained a solid understanding of the issues that face fisheries, wildlife and habitat managers and their clients.

Jim Walker has held senior positions with the provincial government, including Assistant Deputy Minister in charge of Fish, Wildlife and Habitat Protection, and Director of Wildlife.

John West is the president of Priority Management, a global training company with over 100 offices in 14 countries. Previous work experience includes Marketing with Scott Paper and Nabob Foods.

Robin Wilson is a marketing and communications consultant with 30 years of experience with local and national clients.



Heather Ellen Strain and Aidan Collins who won the 420 spin class pictured with Patrick Oswald and Rear Admiral Nigel Greenwood during the 27th Commodores' Cup at the Royal Vancouver Yacht Club.



Donors Diana and Michael Axtell were recognized for their support with a plaque at the Englishman River estuary. Their friends the Leenders are photographed here at the refurbished wildlife viewing platform.



The Honourable Steven L. Point
Lieutenant Governor of BC
Honourary Patron

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