Margaree Salmon Association

NEWSLETTER

WINTER 2026

In this issue

Margaree Salmon Museum Hours
Open 5 days a week (Seasonal)
Wednesday to Sunday from 9AM to 4PM
OPERATED BY THE MARGAREE ANGLERS ASSOCIATION

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President's Message

Pjila'si-Bienvenue-Failte - Welcome to our Winter 2026 newsletter. A year ago, I talked about the transition the Margaree Salmon Association had begun with many partners working with us to help "Conserve, Protect and Enhance" the salmon/trout habitat and stocks in our watershed. 2025 was by far the most productive and rewarding year for the many activities carried out by our many partners supported by MSA. Michael will go into more detail on some of these projects so I only want to provide thanks to these partners, Nova Scotia Salmon Association (NSSA), Nova Scotia Department of Inland Fisheries, Department of Fisheries and Oceans, Atlantic Salmon Federation (ASF), Dalhousie University, University of Windsor, ACAP, Inverness County, the Sustainable Communities Challenge, ACAP- Cape Breton, Fund and Unama'ki Institute of Natural Resources (UINR).

Due to uncooperative weather and the delay in permitting, our Kelt capture project did not do as well as previous years with only a few days available for fishing and only 27 salmon recorded. We hope to get an early start in 2026 and have already asked for our permit. In March we held our full day planning meeting in Margaree which was well attended by our directors and helped us set the stage for the many activities held over the past 12 months. Our attendance at the Sydney Mines Fire Department sportsmen show was once again a great success where we sold almost $500.00 worth of tickets on our raffle. Most rewarding is the contact MSA makes with the many fishers who come from the Sydney area to fish in our watershed each year.

2026 will not go down as a great year for fishers attempting to hook the ever elusive Atlantic salmon. For the first time section 2 (the northeast branch) was closed for a period of time. Warm and low water conditions required us to make the very difficult decision to close this section in August. On a weekly basis we held conference calls with all critical stakeholders to evaluate conditions and make decisions moving forward. MSA believes these meetings helped us through a very difficult period and became the basis for changes you will see later in our "Warm Water Protocol" article.

This year we worked with the Margaree Salmon Museum and co-sponsored World Rivers Day with the 60th anniversary of the museum. It was a great event and is one we expect will be repeated for years to come.

At our AGM in October, we talked about the very difficult year we had in 2025, the warm water protocol was a topic of great interest due to the extreme weather experienced and as mentioned, there will be changes made for 2026.

Once again in October we held our Thanksgiving dinner auction, the event was completely sold out and everyone was very generous in helping us raise over $9,000.00 for the work we do in the watershed. There were a few people who did not get tickets for the event, and I encourage you to get your tickets early for 2026. This year as recommended by one of our regular supporters we conducted an ONLINE auction for the first time. I want to thank artist Eric Kaye for his generous donation of water colours and his recommendation. As a result, the online portion of this annual event and his paintings generated over $3500.00. Special thanks to the people from St Patrick's Church who put on a fabulous meal for all to enjoy and to our staff Michael, Dylan, Steve and Megan who made the evening run smoothly.

We've had a lot of snow in the highlands over the past month and we all hope this is a sign of lots of cold water for the river this spring.

– *Yours in Conservation*
Paul MacNeil, President
The Margaree Salmon Association

Warm Water Protocol on the Margaree River *– Michael Fabiano*

The Margaree Warm Water Protocol (WWP) committee has recently wrapped up their 7th year active on the Margaree River. The 2025 season was a difficult one, with a record breaking number of days the river was closed, and section 2 being closed for the first time in the history of the WWP. Here we will recap the 2025 season now that it is completed, and discuss planning for 2026. For a more in depth history of the WWP, see the article in MSA's Summer 2025 newsletter

**For reference,*
Section 1 *refers to the area from the East Margaree highway bridges upstream to the Cabot Trail bridge (also known as Creamery Bridge) on the Southwest Margaree River and upstream to Doyles Bridge on the Northeast Margaree River, and the Gallant River upstream from its confluence with the Margaree River to the highway bridge on the East Margaree Road*
Section 2 *refers to the area on the Northeast Margaree from Doyle's bridge upstream to the Big Intervale Bridge*
Section 3 *refers to the area from the Southwest Margaree upstream from the Cabot Trail Bridge (Creamery Bridge) to the Scottsville Bridge.**

Summary of 2025
It should come as no surprise when we say that 2025 was a dry year. Nova Scotia experienced a provincial woods ban, several wildfires, and common stories of wells drying up. The Margaree River was not immune to this, remaining extremely low and warm all summer. Some claimed this was the lowest they've ever seen the river.

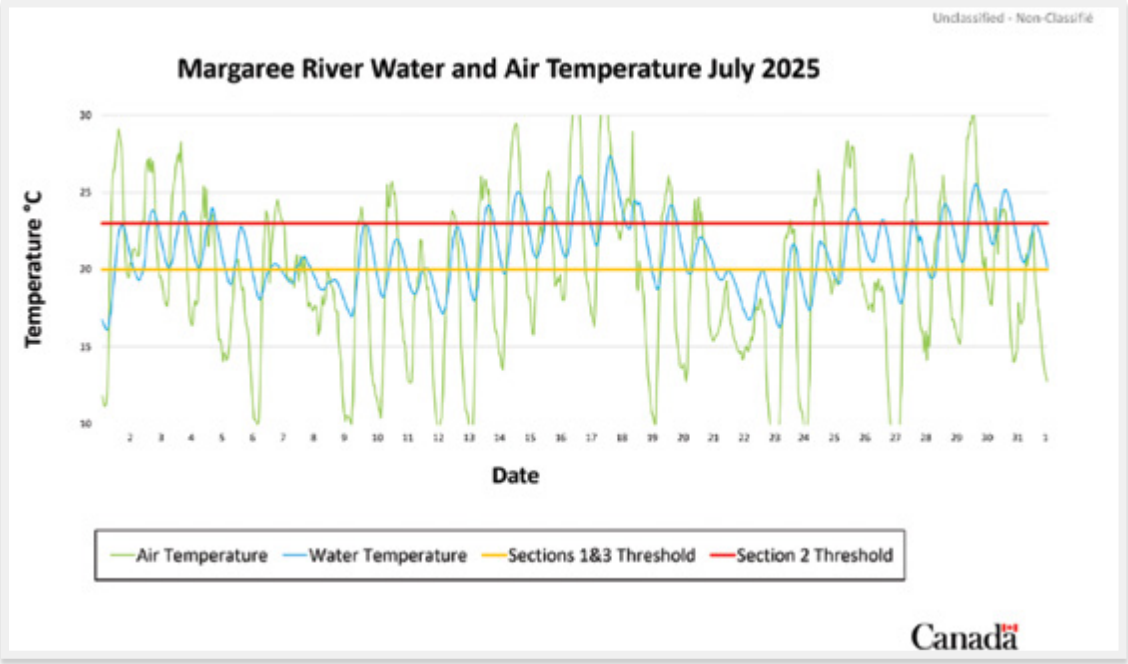
Accordingly, the WWP was busy this summer- meeting 12 times between July and September. As a result of these meetings, the river was closed for a record 71 days, with section 2 being closed for 47 of those 71 days. Section 1 and 3 were closed from July 17 – September 25th, and section 2 was closed July 17 – July 25th, and August 5th – September 12th. These stats put 2025 as the longest closures in the WWP history, beating out 2024's 61 days closed.

New for 2026
Every winter, the WWP committee meets to discuss the past season- what went well and where we can improve. One major concern brought up was people fishing during the hottest times of the day throughout the summer. This was concerning to us as fish angled during extreme heat are less likely to recover fully and may result in mortality.

One of the advantages of the WWP committee is the discussion that takes place before a closure is enacted. While the temperature triggers the need for the meeting, it is during the discussion that the decision to open or close a section of river is made. The threshold to trigger a closure of section 2 is 20^{o}C for 48 consecutive hours (or 23^{o}C at the gauge station on the lower Margaree). Looking at the data for 2025, there were very few times when this threshold was met. However, members of the WWP committee who spent time around the Margaree noted that while temps were dipping at night/early morning to safe temperatures, during the heat of the day, temperatures soared to as high as 25^{o}C or 26^{o}C. This also coincided with when a lot of anglers were out on the river- in the mid to late afternoon. The high amount of angling pressure witnessed during these times of extreme heat contributed to the WWP committee's decision to keep section 2 closed for as long as they did.

To help combat this issue, the WWP committee met and agreed to update the WWP so that when sections 1 and 3 closed, section 2 moves to a morning-only fishery. Morning-only fisheries are

Warm Water Protocol on the Margaree River Cont'd



A graph showing river and air temperatures for the Margaree River in July 2025.

used in many places such as Newfoundland, and are effective at allowing responsible angling to occur while safeguarding coldwater species such as salmon from being targeted during the hottest times of the day. To note, if temperatures continue to climb, section 2 may close at a later date. However overall, the WWP committee feels this update to the WWP will allow section 2 to remain open for longer while continuing to protect our beloved salmon.

Best Practices

The WWP does the best it can to protect our native salmon and trout species in the Margaree, but there is also an individual responsibility for every angler who fishes the river. Even when the river is partially or even fully open, we urge all anglers to exercise discretion when targeting coldwater species like salmon and trout. Always check daily river temperatures, flow conditions, and weather forecasts before fishing, and consider postponing trips during prolonged hot and dry spells. 2025 was a tough year but we hope 2026 brings more rain, cooler temps, and better fishing!

Cape Breton and Southern Gulf Region Atlantic Salmon COSEWIC Update

– Michael Fabiano, Bill Haley

In December 2025, the Committee on the Status of Endangered Wildlife In Canada (COSEWIC) met in Ottawa to reassess various species in Canada. COSEWIC is an independent body of academics separate from, but funded by the federal government that assesses the status of Canadian wildlife and provides recommendations based on the best available data. Atlantic salmon were included among the species reassessed (See https://www.cosewic.ca/index.php/en/assessment-process/detailed-version-december-2025.html for official COSEWIC release)

Atlantic salmon are broken up into Designatable Units (DUs) based on geography and evolutionary history. The entire North Atlantic region has approximately 19 different Atlantic salmon DUs such as the Inner Bay of Fundy, Outer Bay of Fundy, Gaspé, Inner Gulf of St. Lawrence, etc. Due to a change in DUs, the Margaree River now falls within the Southern Gulf of St. Lawrence and Cape Breton population. This population encompasses all rivers draining into the Gulf of St. Lawrence from northern New Brunswick to Cape Breton, as well as all rivers draining into the Atlantic on the eastern side of Cape Breton.

When the Southern Gulf of St. Lawrence and Cape Breton population was reassessed this past December, COSEWIC recommended this population be considered Endangered. This is concerning because if the Department of Fisheries and Oceans (DFO) and Environment and Climate Change Canada (ECCC) agree, then Margaree Atlantic salmon, and all other salmon populations in this DU, will be listed on Schedule 1 of the Species at Risk Act (SARA).

Timeline

It is important to note that there are numerous steps that are supposed to take place before any decision is made. COSEWIC is required to submit their report to DFO and ECCC around September 2026. The federal government will then have 90 days to respond with their course of action. In late 2026 and into 2027, DFO and ECCC will engage in consultations with Indigenous communities, NGOs and the general public. Concurrently, these departments are meant to be working on recommendations for the final outcome. After all of these steps are completed, the government can choose to 1) list the species under SARA, 2) not list, or 3) refer the assessment back to COSEWIC for further information. While this procedure is outlined in the SARA documents, there is no guarantee that the fisheries minister will adhere to it. When COSEWIC last gave a recommendation in 2010, no such steps were undertaken.

MSA's Stance

If this population of Atlantic salmon were to be listed under SARA, a number of protections should come into play. Under SARA it would be illegal to kill, harm, take, possess, capture or trade Atlantic Salmon from this population. Additionally, critical habitat - defined as the habitat necessary for the survival and recovery of the population - would be protected. This could fundamentally change how people interact with salmon on the Margaree River.

The Margaree Salmon Association believes the listing of the Southern Gulf of St. Lawrence and Cape Breton population would be detrimental to the very population it aims to protect for several reasons:

1) A SARA listing would make conservation efforts much more difficult, as any activity that impacts this population would need to seek approval through a SARA permit. These permits are time-consuming to prepare and often take a long time to receive approval, significantly limiting the conservation efforts MSA would be able to undertake.

2) MSA believes that DFO has the tools, authority and legislative mechanisms needed to protect Atlantic salmon under current legislation. While, in theory, SARA should provide additional funding and recovery efforts, this has not proven to be the reality. One example is the Inner Bay of Fundy (IBoF) Atlantic salmon population. The IBoF population was listed under SARA in 2003, and since then, the only targeted recovery efforts undertaken were the operation of two live gene bank programs (Mactaquac and Coldbrook) aimed at maintaining genetic lineages. In early 2026, it was announced that funding for these two programs will cease, effectively guaranteeing the extinction of iBoF Atlantic salmon. This example demonstrates that a SARA listing does not guarantee continued investment by DFO, let alone population recovery.

3) MSA has concern over the data used to assess the salmon populations and come to these decisions, as DFO utilizes recreational fishery catch records along with effort information, both of which are subject to individual biases. DFO does not use counting trap data nor smolt wheel data in their Margaree calculations. Further, only about 10% of the more than 850 rivers supporting anadromous salmon are surveyed annually for spawner abundance, meaning that large areas lack any data at all. This lack of reliable data for the Margaree river along with the extrapolation of data from a few rivers over a very large DU is concerning for MSA.

4) A SARA listing could prohibit all forms of capturing the species, effectively eliminating Atlantic salmon fishing on the Margaree River. While MSA is a conservation-oriented organization, we recognize the important role anglers play in healthy river systems. Anglers are often the first to observe changes in salmon populations and serve as the eyes and ears of the river. They also strongly support conservation initiatives, including MSA and the Margaree Fish Hatchery. Healthy rivers depend on engaged communities, and anglers are a vital part of that stewardship network.

5) The end of recreational Atlantic Salmon angling could result in the end of the Atlantic Salmon stocking programs presently carried out by the province of Nova Scotia. This includes the stocking programs for the Margaree, Baddeck, Middle and Mabou Rivers on Cape Breton island. MSA believes hatcheries and stocking activity not only benefit local salmon populations but also provide social benefits to the communities surrounding them.

6) We would also caution against using data or conditions from rivers in New Brunswick to inform broad listing decisions for the Margaree River or other Cape Breton systems. The threats, limiting factors, and ecological conditions vary significantly among watersheds, and effective conservation decisions should be grounded in river-specific and regionally relevant information. The Margaree should not receive a SARA listing just because the Miramichi's populations have seen declines.

Because of all of the aforementioned reasons, the Margaree Salmon Association in conjunction with many of our partners will be advocating against the SARA listing.

With all that being said, you may be wondering how you can help? MSA and other involved partners will be awaiting DFO's public consultation period as outlined in the SARA documents, and we encourage you as a member of the community or angler or conservationist to engage and provide feedback when this becomes available. More information on this topic will be released by MSA and other partners as this situation develops. MSA hopes to ensure the Margaree Atlantic Salmon and all the communities, history, and traditions built around them remain for future generations to appreciate.

Tracking Atlantic Salmon in the Margaree River *– Josh Roland*

With the final field season now complete, Dr. Robert Lennox, Josh Roland, and Madelyn Richardson at the Lennox Lab have begun analyzing all of the Atlantic salmon tracking data collected during the 2024 and 2025 field seasons. This project examined how adult Atlantic salmon use different sections of the Margaree River as they migrate upstream to spawn, with a particular focus on the Highlands Sanctuary, an area that is not well understood regarding habitat use by adult Atlantic salmon due to its remoteness and challenging terrain, making it difficult to study. Over the two-year study, 60 adult Atlantic salmon were tagged and tracked. By analyzing the two years' worth of movement data, we were able to identify what areas were being used by salmon during pre-spawning holding, spawning, and overwintering periods.

Observations from Tracking Data

For the sake of describing salmon distribution trends, the river was divided into the following five sections: Lower River Margaree, Lower Northeast Margaree, Upper Northeast Margaree, Southwest Margaree, and the Highlands Sanctuary. The Northeast Margaree was split into two sections because it accounts for a large portion of the river, and separating it allowed us to better identify trends in salmon distributions. The Lower Northeast was defined as the area between Upper Barracks Pool and Red Bank Pool, while the Upper Northeast extended from above Red Bank Pool to the Big Intervale Bridge.

Prior to mid-October, the majority of pre-spawning salmon were concentrated in the lower river between Seal Pool and the Forks Pool. By mid-October, use of the Northeast Margaree increased substantially, with Garden Pool and Swimming Hole Pool holding comparatively large numbers of tagged fish relative to other areas of the river. During the spawning period in November, spatial use shifted again, with upstream habitat use increasing substantially. During spawning, 4.5% of tagged salmon were observed in the Lower River, 29.5% in the Lower Northeast Margaree, 34.1% in the Upper Northeast Margaree, 18.2% in the Highlands Sanctuary, and 13.6% in the Southwest Margaree. The most heavily used tributary during spawning was Ingram Brook, which contained approximately 11% of all tagged fish during November.

Designating how many fish used each reach during spawning was less clear-cut than expected, as fish frequently moved between reaches during this period. For example, four fish briefly entered the Highlands Sanctuary in November, but spent most of the spawning period in pools downstream of the Highlands. One of the most interesting movement patterns involved a male salmon that moved into the Northeast Margaree for several days at the end of October, holding in Garden Pool, before later being detected in late November in the Southwest Margaree at MacFarlane's Brook. This movement suggests that some salmon may spawn in both the Southwest and Northeast branches within a single season.

Overwintering movements for the 2025 run of fish have not yet been completed, but in 2024, 44% of the tagged salmon remained in the river into January following spawning, while the remaining 56% of fish presumably exited the river immediately after spawning. All overwintering salmon held in the lower river, except for one individual that overwintered at Boar's Back Pool until March.

Key takeaways on Salmon Movement and the Highlands Sanctuary

One of the key takeaways from this study is that, unlike some other populations, salmon in the Margaree do not steadily move upstream as soon as they enter the river. Instead, most individuals spent several months holding in the lower river before making a rapid upstream movement late in the fall, close to the spawning period. This pattern suggests that upper river sections provide limited holding habitat earlier in the season, and that salmon may delay upstream movement until water levels are high enough to facilitate migration.

River conditions strongly influenced salmon movement during the study period. Both years were characterized by unusually dry conditions, and most upstream movement occurred immediately following increases in river discharge late in the fall. This suggests that low water levels delayed upstream movement, and that in years with more typical rainfall, salmon may move upstream earlier.

Although very few fish entered the Highlands Sanctuary before mid-October, use of this area increased sharply during spawning. By late fall, 18% of the tagged salmon were located in the Highlands during peak spawning time. This indicates that while most salmon spend relatively little time in the Highlands prior to spawning, this area plays a critical role in salmon recruitment. This information can be used to guide restoration efforts, refine monitoring programs, and ensure that critical upstream habitats are properly accounted for in conservation planning.

As this tagging project wraps up in the Margaree River, the Lennox Lab would like to sincerely acknowledge the support provided by our collaborators at Fisheries and Oceans Canada (Larry Forsyth, Abby Daigle, Cindy Breau, and Paul Leblanc), fellow researcher Aaron Krick, and especially the Margaree Salmon Association, particularly Joel Robinson, Michael Fabiano, Aaron Allen, Bill Haley, and Andrew Haley. The scope of this work would not have been feasible with our available resources alone, and this project was only possible because of the time, effort, and dedication contributed by these individuals over the past two years.

Photos of the Highlands Sanctuary on November 16, 2025. Andrew Haley accompanies us to some of the most remote pools on the Margaree River.

Madelyn tracking salmon and brown trout at Mackenzie Pool.

Margaree iNaturalist Update 2026 – *Greg Lovely*

It's been a year since we presented an update on our iNaturalist Bio Blitz Project. There have been many observations of birds, animals, fish, amphibians, reptiles and plants. It is interesting to note that there are several types of frogs and toads in our watershed. Here are just a few examples.

We now have 4404 observations, 1121 species, 1008 identifiers, and 396 observers contributing to this project.

It is nice to see that there are so many people taking an interest in not only exploring our Watershed but also documenting and identifying so many species.

Perhaps a project could be started identifying some of the invasive species and where they have been seen in our watershed. Some of the invasive species identified in our area include; green crabs, brown trout, and smallmouth bass.

Brown Trout (Salmo Trutta)

Green crab (Carcinus maenas)

Smallmouth bass (Micropterus dolomieu)

Let’s finish off this update with some pictures of the larger creatures living in our watershed.

Public Perceptions of Smallmouth Bass Retention Study – *Sinead Addis*

You may recall in our last winter newsletter we introduced Sinead Addis, a researcher coming to the watershed to study smallmouth bass. Sinead is a student from Dalhousie's Masters of Marine Management program, and her study aimed to answer the question: How have stakeholders perceived and responded to the smallmouth bass mandatory retention order in the Margaree watershed? To answer this, Sinead spent her summer in Margaree hanging out by the river and chatting with anglers about this issue. Now having completed the project and her masters (congrats!), Sinead wanted to share some of the findings from this study.

Sinead's key findings found that perceptions of the mandatory retention order elicited a range of views from study participants- from support to staunch opposition. However, interviews also revealed the underlying drivers for these perceptions including ecosystem balance, the role of scientific evidence informing the order, and moral value conflicts.

Ecosystem Balance

Many participants who supported the mandatory retention order cited ecosystem balance for a primary reason. They believed this action would help keep bass populations in check and protect the natural ecosystem, as well as protect the tourism industry that has been built up around the Margaree's native freshwater species.

Scientific Evidence

Some participants brought up the lack of support in the scientific literature for mandatory retention as a control measure for invasive species. Many

Angling for Smallmouth Bass on the Southwest Margaree

A captured Smallmouth Bass

believed the smallmouth bass populations were too large and well established for a mandatory retention order to have any impact. Participants also criticized the short amount of time between the Margaree mandatory retention pilot program to rolling out mandatory retention in half the province.

Moral Values
A number of participants expressed unwillingness to kill a fish due to it conflicting with personal values regardless of species, leading some to give up fishing altogether.

Community Engagement, Stewardship, and Education
Many participants expressed how there was a lack of enforcement of the retention order, but they also believed many anglers would obey the order because of the honour system. They found that riverside signage was effective for conveying the message to everyone at popular fishing spots, however due to the size of the Margaree system, some locations may have been missed, leaving some anglers unaware of the order.

Smallmouth Bass Fishing on Lake Ainslie
Some participants brought up the idea of having a smallmouth bass tournament on Lake Ainslie, as it would be a good way to increase awareness and remove a large number of smallmouth bass all at one event. However others argued that this may increase the popularity of these fish and this fishery, leading to people wanting to preserve them, which is counterproductive to the initial reason for the tournament.

Impact on Native Species
Some participants expressed concerns for native striped bass populations, as some anglers may confuse them for the invasive smallmouth bass. Concerns were raised that native striped bass may be killed due to confusion.

While the mandatory retention order remains a contentious issue, these insights help us understand the underlying motivations for support of, or opposition to, the mandatory retention order. Sinead wants to thank all study participants and partners for a great summer in Margaree. Further outputs from this study will be shared by MSA as they become available!

Ira Gruber's Oriole *– Bill Haley*

Hook	your choice, 3399a shown
Thread	#8 black
Tail	golden pheasant reddish body barbles
Body	black silk, cigar shaped
Rib	oval silver tinsel
Wing	yellow-green dyed wood duck
Hackle	Sparse coachman brown
Head	black

Field Work Wrap-Up – *Michael Fabiano*

On behalf of the Margaree Salmon Association (MSA), I am pleased to announce November marked the ending of another very successful field season. Coming into the 2025 field season, MSA had lots of big plans, and lots of uncertainty as a new coordinator was starting- Michael. We are grateful to our previous coordinator Aaron for making sure MSA was all set for 2025 before his departure. Plans for 2025 included the hiring of a third field technician, habitat suitability assessments, temperature monitoring, culvert assessments, digger log installations, swim throughs, a major rocking project on the Southwest Margaree, and continuing to help our partner researchers and organizations working in the watershed and across Cape Breton.

April and May were spent driving all over the watershed to assess fish passage barriers, training new staff on the Nova Scotia Salmon Association's Habitat Suitability Protocol, readying field equipment, and doing some field work planning with all of our partner organizations. We were also fortunate enough to participate in the installation of a smolt wheel on the Cheticamp river. Researchers were also slowly making their way back to the Margaree for another field season, including Holly, Izzy, Frankie, and Kristen from the University of Windsor, and Sinead and Josh from Dalhousie.

By June, we were getting into the swing of things, conducting Habitat Suitability studies, deploying temperature loggers throughout the watershed, and assisting researchers with all sorts of fieldwork. June also marked the annual UINR Salmon Ceremony held at the hatchery which is always an incredible afternoon. Our work crew also kept busy, building a new walkway at the Tent Pool, and helping to repaint the Museum!

July and August were defined by the heat. The Margaree River was incredibly low all summer. That combined with the heat of July and August resulted in the river being closed to angling for long portions of the summer. MSA's work continued though- conducting habitat suitability assessments, taking water quality samples, and snorkelling the river during hot sunny days- which there were a lot of. During the provincial woods ban, we did what we could including working on the summer newsletter, taking water quality samples, and snorkelling some easily accessible pools.

MSA kept busy into September, starting off with a big week of electrofishing in Salt Brook, Ingrahms Brook, Big Brook, Gallant River, and Lake O'Law Brook. Huge thanks to the ASF, NSSA, and Cheticamp teams for making this possible. MSA then conducted an eDNA survey on the Margaree for the third straight year now, which will help us understand where different species spend their time, as well as help us detect invasive species. We also started bringing in temperature loggers

Margaree Hatchery broodstock collection day.

which collected important data all summer. The river remained low and warm throughout early September, but slowly started to cool as we approached October.
By October things were starting to wind down. MSA continued with water quality testing and bringing in the final remaining temperature loggers. We also had our annual dinner auction which was a great success largely due to the addition of an online auction portion. The final push of field work was to get in the water to do some snorkelling. MSA staff snorkelled from Ross Bridge to Crowdis Bridge, then from Crowdis Bridge to Cranton Bridge to get a sense of how many fish were in the river. Safe to say we were cold the entire time.

On behalf of the MSA, I want to thank all the people that made this field season such a success. First and foremost, thank you to our MSA field techs Stevie, Dylan and Meg, and the MSA work crew Donald, Tommy, and Emmitt for all your hard work this summer. Also than yous are in order for NSSA, ASF, and the Cheticamp crew for all the support over this field season. And finally a big thank you to our board of directors for ensuring everything ran smoothly. Looking forward to doing it all again next year!

Hauling the net for broodstock.

Hiking in the sanctuary to find temperature loggers.

Processing electrofishing catch.

Success does not occur alone. None of the work MSA has accomplished over the past year would have been possible without our incredible project partners and funders. We feel truly grateful to have such an amazing community around us all working towards conserving, protecting, and enhancing Atlantic salmon, native trout, and their habitats on the Margaree River.

Thank You!

The FishPeoplePlace Lab

NS Inland Fisheries

The Foundation for Conservation of Atlantic Salmon

Sustainable Communities Challenge Fund

ASF

Nova Scotia Salmon Association

adopt a stream

ACAP Cape Breton

Nova Scotia

ISAA Inverness South Anglers Association

CRSA Est 1981

Semeniuk Research Lab

UINR

Dalhousie University

The Lennox Lab

Ocean Tracking Network

Municipality of Inverness County

Fisheries and Oceans Canada

Pêches et Océans Canada

mitacs

Margaree Salmon Association

Established in 1982, the Margaree Salmon Association is a volunteer, non-profit organization, dedicated to the conservation, protection and enhancement of Atlantic salmon, trout and their habitat.

ORGANIZATION DIRECTORS

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COVER PHOTO: WINTERY EVENING AT SKYE LODGE – BIG INTERVALE, NOVA SCOTIA.