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President’s Message

By: Bill Haley

With all the political and health concerns this year, it was good to see salmon still return to our river and streams. Fish could be seen in the Margaree from June to November at what appeared to be healthy numbers. The number of brown trout seems to be on the rise. In one instance this year, approximately 100 were caught in one sweep when the broodstock were collected for the hatchery. And speaking of the hatchery, it is good to see this year’s major infrastructure investment and the successful, professional way it is being managed.

For the second time, portions of the river were closed to angling due to warm water conditions. We will be reviewing the present protocol this winter with DFO, DIFA, ASF and NSSA but overall, we are pleased to have the lowest threshold for river closure that we are aware of.

Covid certainly has had an impact on the number of anglers on the river. With entry into Canada restricted it was unfortunate that many regular visitors were unable to be here this year. Covid also resulted in the cancellation of our annual dinner auction. We did hold our annual general meeting while following covid guidelines.

Habitat restoration was carried out as usual with more than 150 tributary structures installed or repaired, and more than 4000 trees planted along the river. We have also begun site visits to areas on the river that require bank repair, especially rock structures that have remained mostly in place over a significant number of years. We hope to do another significant repair in 2022.

Now in early winter, we are working with the Government and Non-Government organizations in an effort to keep Eastern Cape Breton rivers (ie North, Baddeck, Middle etc.) open to catch and release salmon angling. The Department of Fisheries and Oceans may class Eastern Cape Breton salmon as endangered under the Species At Risk Act in the fall of 2021. If this is done, there will be no salmon angling in Eastern Cape Breton. Angling for other species may also be affected.

Each year, the Board of Directors changes in some capacity. This year Leonard Forsyth retired from the board. Len has invested years of professional and volunteer work into the health of the Margaree watershed and we wish him well. The newest member of the board is Paddy Poirier. With his science background, guiding experience and love of the Margaree, he is a welcome addition.

A big thank you to our members and board of directors for their time, effort and support. We have a healthy salmon and trout population and working together we can make a difference.

Did you know?
Many traditional salmon flies used today were developed in Margaree.
The Seal Pool

By: Diane Morrison Lachowiez

The Seal Pool is quiet today
No rattling of rods or casting away
No flies to flicker or nets getting wet
No stories being told of the ones they will get
Crossing the river one step at a time
Seeking out places for leader and line

Reaching the shore and turning around
A more beautiful place could not be found
Waders in water as reels start to glide
Waiting for the big one on the other side
The Seal Pool is quiet today

– Diane Morrison Lachowiez

Fly Pattern – The Mickey Muddler

By: Johnny Melnick

The Mickey Muddler, tied by Johnny Melnick, a fine gentleman who fished the Margaree for many years. This fly fishes very well in high, tea coloured water.

Hook: Use a hook of your choice
Body: Flat silver tinsel
Wing: Red calves tail
Head: Gold deer hair
Thread: # 6 red

A bench with the inscription “In memory of Joseph and Maynard Morrison” has been placed at the Seal Pool on the Margaree River.
Margaree Celebrates World Rivers Day

*By: Erin Gillis, MSA Conservation Coordinator*

“World Rivers Day is a celebration of the world’s waterways. It highlights the many values of our rivers, strives to increase public awareness, and encourages the improved stewardship of all rivers around the world. Rivers in virtually every country face an array of threats, and only through our active involvement can we ensure their health in the years ahead”.

World Rivers Day is held on the last Sunday of every September. This year, on Sept 27, 2020, the Margaree Salmon Association (MSA) collaborated with the Unama’ki Institute of Natural Resources (UINR) to host a traditional Mi’kmaq water healing ceremony along the Margaree River.

Due to the Covid 19 pandemic, participants were minimized, however a great turnout was had nonetheless. Community leaders from each of the 5 Unama’ki communities (Eskasoni, Wagmatcook, Membertou, We’koqma’q and Chapel Island) attended, as well as members of the Margaree Salmon Association. The ceremony was conducted by elder Mary Louise Bernard of Wagmatcook.

During the ceremony, each of the participants cleansed themselves spiritually by smudging with sage. Water is traditionally seen to share a sacred connection to women in Mi’kmaq culture and women are known as “water keepers”. Indigenous women share a sacred connection to the spirit of water through their role as child bearers, and have the responsibility to protect and nurture water.

The 4 directions of the earth (North, South, East and West) were previously marked into the sand along the river’s edge and each participant was asked to choose stones. As Mary Louise asked for healing for the river, the salmon, and healing for past injustices from colonialism, together we took turns to place our stones in a circle that connected the 4 corners of the earth.

After the ceremony was complete, everyone enjoyed an outdoor packed lunch, made by the Dancing Goat Cafe. It was a great day all around and a continuation to building stronger relationships between communities within Cape Breton that are dedicated to being stewards of the land.
The Little Tributary that Could

By: Erin Gillis, MSA Conservation Coordinator

Summary of Work Completed by the Margaree Salmon Association in 2020

Rivers with big salmon get big attention. The Margaree River is no exception. Each year thousands of Atlantic Salmon return from the North Atlantic back to the beautiful Margaree River, where they were born several years before. As they make their way upstream they no longer feed and have only one agenda, “to reproduce”: an action that has repeated and, hopefully, will continue to replay generation after generation.

The story of the Atlantic Salmon doesn’t end in the river, however. Instrumental to the health and well-being of the Margaree River and its aquatic inhabitants are its tributaries (brooks and streams). Often overlooked throughout the years of habitat restoration projects, many conservation and restoration organizations are now looking beyond the “big river”. The Margaree Salmon Association is no exception. The past number of years, the MSA, in collaboration with Nova Scotia’s Adopt a Stream, Atlantic Salmon Conservation Federation and Nova Scotia Salmon Association, has concentrated its efforts on the many tributaries of the Margaree River. What we now know is that the tributaries are often the nurseries for baby fish, where the salmon lay their eggs and vital for the continuation of the species.

Margaree’s numerous tributaries contribute to the health of Salmon and salmonid species in many other ways. Cool, clean water flowing into the great river provides for a wealth of life: Food in the form of invertebrates feed all kinds of species, oxygenation allows aquatic species to breathe, falling leaves and silt pour nutrients and minerals into the river. Finally, the shaded cooler water of some tributaries provides relief for many species.

Digger logs mimic a tree falling in nature. Creating waterfalls and riffles, they are considered a brook’s lungs, oxygenating the water. The logs slow the speed of the water, lessening erosion and sediment loss. They also allow pools to form immediately downstream; creating cooler fish habitats, protection from predation, and they help capture sediments above the log.
This past year, the Margaree Salmon Association’s river crew has worked diligently, (often in the heat of summer amid swarms of flies), to ensure the health of the tributaries and our Atlantic Salmon. This year, MSA’s river crew have assessed and restored 158 structures in the tributaries.

Below is a list of work completed by MSA in the 2020 season.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LOCATION</th>
<th>STRUCTURE</th>
<th>LOCATION</th>
<th>STRUCTURE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gallant Brook</td>
<td>2 rock silts</td>
<td>MacLean Brook</td>
<td>3 Rock Walls</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Assessed and or repaired</td>
<td></td>
<td>3 Deflectors</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Big Brook</td>
<td>3 rock silts</td>
<td>Ingram Brook</td>
<td>12 Rock Walls</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1 Deflector</td>
<td></td>
<td>27 Deflectors</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1 Skyhook</td>
<td></td>
<td>1 Digger log</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3 Retaining Walls</td>
<td></td>
<td>1 Skyhook</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ryan’s Brook</td>
<td>1 Deflector</td>
<td>Watson Brook</td>
<td>3 Digger logs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1 Skyhook</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3 Retaining Walls</td>
<td>Captain Allan’s Brook</td>
<td>15 Digger logs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marsh Brook</td>
<td>4 Digger logs</td>
<td></td>
<td>3 Retaining Walls</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>21 Deflectors</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Donald’s Brook</td>
<td>1 Retaining Wall</td>
<td>Sanctuary</td>
<td>1 Deflector</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Reforestation: Excess trees from revegetation project: Oak, Sugar Maple and Red Maple planted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mill Valley</td>
<td>1 Rock Wall</td>
<td>Riparian</td>
<td>2000 willows, 300 Oak, 500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1 Deflector</td>
<td>Revegetation Project</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lake O Law</td>
<td>9 Bank Retaining/Rock Walls</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>20 Deflectors</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>11 Digger logs</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2 Skyhooks</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nile Brook</td>
<td>1 Deflector removed</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Total Stream Habitat Length Improved (m) | 6411 (5979 m for tributaries and 432 main channel) | Total Volunteers | 5 |
| Total Stream Habitat Area Improved (m²) | 65829                                                                 | Total Volunteer Hours | 1200 |
| Total Riparian Area Improved (m²)       | 8640 m²                                                                  | Total Paid Employees | 6 |
Conservation and Responsible Harvesting
Effective June 1, 2020 until further notice – Netukulimkewe’l - Taking Responsibility

Salmon fishing rivers for the communities of: Acadia, Annapolis Valley, Bear River, Eskasoni, Glooscap, Membertou, Potlotek, Wagmacook and We’Koqma’q.

The low number of salmon returning to rivers in Nova Scotia is concerning. On the Gulf of St. Lawrence side of Nova Scotia, salmon populations are doing better. Currently, the Mi’kmaq are the only individuals retaining salmon for Food, Social and Ceremonial needs.

As Mi’kmaq, we have an important role & responsibility in managing the salmon population for the next seven generations. This includes only taking salmon from rivers that meet and exceed conservation requirements and reporting your catch.

Please provide details regarding your catch to your community fishery office UINR or NCG and include river, capture date, size & sex of salmon.

Treat the salmon with respect and return what you are not using to the earth.

Salmon Fishing Rivers
Status Card must be carried as proof of identity when fishing.

Salmon can be harvested from the Margaree River. Only grisle can be harvested from the Mabou River.

Area 18 - Gulf Shore of Nova Scotia (Cape Breton)
Margaree River & tributaries (smaller rivers off the main river) consistently exceed conservation requirements. Harvest of large (>63cm; >24.4 inches) & small/grisle (35.5 to 63cm; 14 to 24.4 inches) is necessary to allow the larger, egg-bearing female salmon to reproduce.

Spearing, snaring, dip netting, angling and fly fishing during the day and night with a light source is allowed. Community harvesting efforts using a seine, weir, or trap (maximum 1 trap per river) are also acceptable methods. Gill nets are not allowed for conservation reasons and injure fish.

Area 18 - Gulf Shore Nova Scotia (Mainland)
Access to salmon in this area is reserved of the communities of Paqtnkek, Sipekne’katik, Pictou Landing and Millbrook. Fishers who wish to fish mainland rivers for salmon should contact those communities and/or the Mi’kmaq Conservation Group.

Area 19-22
The salmon populations in these areas DO NOT MEET CONSERVATION REQUIREMENTS. This includes the Grand River, Middle River, Baddeck River, Skye River, the North River. Snorkel surveys are completed in the North River in the summer and fall to determine if there are enough salmon to harvest. Updates will be provided by UINR.

Below you’ll find the contents of reference cards prepared by, and distributed to First Nation communities in Nova Scotia.
Beavers; Friend or Foe?

By: Bill Haley

As I was recently reminded, beaver and fish, including salmon, thrived side by side long before North America was settled. To adult salmon, most beaver dams are no more challenging than a waterfall when autumn rains fill our streams. We seem to look upon natural changes in the watershed from a human perspective. The river should remain as is and where it is and any change is seen as detrimental. This is not the case. Regular changes will occur in any watershed due to both weather and wildlife activity. At times fall rain will breach dams allowing easy fish passage.

In a cold water environment such as ours, dams can contribute to warmer water temperatures. This can be a good thing in early spring as insects and other feed will be available for fish. During the summer, the warming trend may contribute to stressing fish.

At times, it is man’s intervention that results in problems. When we build bridges, we often provide ideal places for beavers to place very dense dams that may obstruct fish passage. There are two photos below showing examples of this.

Bridge over the Margaree watershed

Unbreached beaver dam on the Margaree watershed

Breached beaver dam on the Margaree watershed

Did you know?
The largest salmon caught in Nova Scotia by rod & reel was 52.5 pounds, taken from the Margaree River in 1927.
Margaree Fish Hatchery

A Rewarding Year

The Margaree Fish Hatchery, had an extraordinary year in 2020. As the oldest fish hatchery in Nova Scotia, the Margaree Fish Hatchery produces and releases over 250,000 Atlantic Salmon and Brook Trout each year. This year they were rewarded with some considerable evidence of the effectiveness of how a properly run fish hatchery not only helps to sustain healthy salmon runs, but also contributes to the recovery of rivers struggling to meet conservation escapement levels.

This past summer was one of the worst years for low-water levels and drought in several decades. Many Cape Breton rivers were running at minimal flows from the third week of June until the end of September. The Atlantic Salmon in the Margaree river, fortunate to have so many cool tributaries feeding into the deeper pools of the Margaree, fared better than most and salmon were spotted moving into the upper areas of the river in spite of the drought.

Despite the low waters, the Margaree Hatchery was successful in capturing all the broodstock needed for the Margaree in some of the cooler pools holding fish. What was so extraordinary about this year were the number of hatchery reared fish that were captured and documented during the broodstock collection process. Hatchery fish are identified by their absent adipose fin that is clipped off at the hatchery when the fish are young and prior to release back into the wild. Hatchery reared fish, although they come from wild salmon stocks, will never be used for broodstock collection in the future. This ensures that genetics remain diversified and each year new wild salmon are chosen for broodstock collection.

This year, an astounding 22% of all the salmon that were captured during broodstock collection were identified as hatchery reared fish! This is fantastic news for everyone involved as it highlights that, without the hatchery, there would be several hundred fewer fish contributing to egg deposition in the Margaree river. As well, it highlights a need for restocking many of our rivers.

The Margaree River is not the only river benefiting from restocking. In fact, several years ago, the Middle River was estimated to be reaching only 60% of its conservation requirements. Since the Margaree Hatchery began re-stocking the Middle River yearly with 25,000 juvenile salmon, data suggests that returns have almost recovered. As well, the Mabou, Baddeck and Graham’s River also receive a helping-hand from the Margaree Fish-Hatchery.
It should be remembered that brood stock is obtained from each of these rivers and the offspring grown are returned to the same river the adults were taken from.

The 2020 broodstock collection is complete for the Baddeck, Middle and Margaree rivers despite low water levels. Indeed, a good number of salmon were spotted far upstream in all rivers, waiting for a temperature drop in order to make their reds.

A great way anglers can help participate in data collection for, not only the Fish Hatchery, but for many scientific research centers on the Atlantic Salmon, would be to photograph or otherwise record the tag numbers of any hatchery raised fish they catch. Photos can be forwarded with the tag number to the Margaree Fish Hatchery.

Fly fisherman, Alan Mills at the Dollar Pool on Sept 25/20, who caught and photographed a tagged fish that was raised several years ago at the hatchery: Proof that hatcheries are necessary for conservation efforts and that fish return year after year to their native rivers.

A lot of very important data can be gathered through the marked-fish recapture program and we encourage all anglers to document any hatchery fish caught.

He describes it as “one of the most powerful fish he ever hooked”. It weighed, he thought, 20 lbs. Jamie Vallis, at the Margaree Hatchery was sent the tag info and reports that “this is a fish that we tagged at the hatchery on Nov. 1st, 2018. She was 75 cm 4.04 kg at that time. We spawned 8536 eggs from her.”
“The Salmon are in the Trees!” This clever, poetic phrase is often linked to the beautiful Pacific Salmon along British Columbia and Alaska’s ecologically rich coastline. It is well established that the Pacific Salmon and the trees have an indisputable symbiotic relationship. Consider the Tongass, a 17-million-acre temperate rainforest in Alaska that relies on the nutrients of the half-eaten salmon to keep its forests alive. The salmon are predated on by animals such as grizzly bears and eagles and their carcasses are left to decay, strown throughout the forests, depositing nutrients. The remains of the salmon contain vast quantities of nitrogen essential for a temperate rainforest. Astonishingly, 80% of the nitrogen in the forest’s trees comes from the salmon. Without these salmon, the forest would cease to exist and without the forest the salmon would cease as well.

The phrase “The Salmon are in the Trees” is not typically linked to the majestic Atlantic Salmon. The direct effects and the symbiotic relationship between the Atlantic Salmon and the Atlantic Acadian forest is not always as clear to see, nor easy to measure. That does not mean this symbiotic relationship does not exist and conservationists and scientists are beginning to understand that the “Salmon are in the Trees” for the Atlantic Salmon as well.

The Margaree Salmon Association, a not for profit organization run primarily by volunteers, believes that part of the future of the Atlantic Salmon may just be in the trees. MSA is hoping to combat unnatural erosion and a warming water trend in the Margaree River. Reforestation along riparian riverbanks is considered essential in helping to maintain a healthy salmon habitat, not only for the Atlantic Salmon, but also for many other species that make their home in Margaree; including brook trout, eels, lamprey, leopard frogs, bald eagles, beaver, lynx and numerous other aquatic and terrestrial species.

250 years ago, prior to European colonization, the Margaree, like many other rivers in North America, would have been deeply forested on both sides.

A healthy riparian (riverbank) performs several basic functions which helps maintain good water quality and a healthy watershed ecology. For instance, a natural riverbank covered in trees, shrubs and natural foliage usually has deep roots. This deep root mass helps maintain the bank and provides a barrier to the erosive power of the water.

By reducing erosion, less sediment is transported to the ocean which in turn also helps keep fish spawning areas clear. Trees and shrubs also help to slow down the natural erosion of the stream bed. Rapid erosion of the stream bed results in a lowering of the local groundwater table. Once the groundwater table is lowered, it is very difficult for water-loving plants to re-establish.
Riverbank vegetation also provides the river with essential nutrients and oxygen from falling leaves, twigs and insects. Larger debris from falling trees likewise provides shelter for fish and habitat for aquatic insects, which in turn, feed the fish. In flowing water, the debris also traps sediment and helps to create pools, riffles and runs in the stream. Pools, riffles and runs are important components of a stream’s ability to maintain aquatic life and oxygen.

Riverbank vegetation also, importantly, provides shade. Shade helps regulate water temperatures by controlling the amount of sunlight that reaches the river. Most fish species prefer and need the cooler temperature of shaded water. Shady areas also provide refuge areas for fish. Furthermore, less algae (think of the blue green algae problem the past few years) grows in shaded streams because reduced sunlight limits photosynthesis. In the age of global warming, providing cool shading in the river is essential to preserving salmonid species.

Taking into account, how important trees and vegetation are to the health of the Atlantic Salmon, the Margaree Salmon Association, has currently completed their first large tree planting project of 2020. Coincidently, the tree planting project just happens to be the largest riparian re-vegetation project ever completed in Nova Scotia. Property owners Ben and Shandel Leblanc, owners of Rural Roots Farm where they farm ethically raised lamb and beef, and Golden Grove property manager Sean Sturge have allowed their riverbank property to be replanted with thousands of willows, and hundreds oak, red maple and sugar maple. Next year, MSA will add white and yellow birch, wild rose, alder, and potentially black ash and American elm. The hope is to create a natural forest ecology that will buffer the river and stabilize the bank. Other property owners along the Margaree river have given their permission as well for future reforestation projects and several others have expressed interest to allow MSA to re-vegetate the riparian zone. Potentially, most of the Margaree river will one day be forested on both sides, harkening back to a pre-colonial era.

Like most major projects, the Margaree Salmon Association would not have been able to accomplish their reforesting goal without help from several people and organizations. The Margaree Salmon Association would like to thank the Atlantic Salmon Conservation Foundation, Adopt a Stream field technician, Nick MacInnis, ecologists Dr. Steve Manley and Bill English all of who provided expertise on water and forest ecology, tree species, and river morphology. The Strathlorne Tree Nursery provided and delivered 500 sugar maples, 400 red maple and 300 oak trees. A special thanks to the Celtic Colours program which donates 1 sugar maple for every ticket they had sold. The Margaree Salmon Association river crew was responsible for cutting and planting over 2000 willow trees. Property owners Shandel and Ben LeBlanc and Golden Grove Estates for allowing MSA to plant along their property. Lastly, thanks to Joel Taylor with Canadian owned Port Hawkesbury Paper, for donating the trees and the tree planting crew. With everyone working together to help reforest the Margaree River, the “salmon will be in the trees” in the future of the Margaree watershed.
Letter to SARA Director - Dated December 26, 2020

To Julie Stewart, Director, Species at Risk, Department of Fisheries and Oceans

Dear Ms Stewart,

This reply is in response to recent letters from your office requesting feedback to the future listing of Eastern Cape Breton Salmon as endangered and Southern Gulf Striped Bass as special concern under the Species At Risk Act (SARA). In 2010, COSEWIC listed the Eastern Cape Breton Atlantic Salmon as endangered. In 2012, COSEWIC listed the Southern Gulf Striped Bass as special concern. Today, many years later, the Department of Fisheries and Oceans, (DFO), is considering whether or not to have these species listed as endangered and special concern on Schedule 1 of the Species At Risk Act (SARA).

DFO has acknowledged that the data used in the 2010 decision was skewed. It included the Grand River as an index river and DFO no longer uses the Grand as an index river. In addition, DFO is now supporting a commercial fishery to reduce the abundant numbers of Southern Gulf Striped Bass.

In your letters, you mention that the COSEWIC have not changed their designations (over the past ten years). As you know, COSEWIC is currently re-assessing the designations as endangered for the Eastern Cape Breton Atlantic Salmon and special concern for Southern Gulf Striped Bass, as it has been ten years since their last assessment. Their assessment should be completed by May 2022, just a few months after your SARA designation target. This alone should be reason enough to coordinate your efforts with COSEWIC efforts and wait for their most recent designation to guide your actions. In addition, since 2010, the provincial Department of Inland Fisheries and Aquaculture (DIFA) have begun a very successful salmon stocking program on the Baddeck and Middle River watersheds. There are at least 5 rivers in Eastern Cape Breton with healthy salmon populations (North Asby, North, Baddeck, Middle and Inhabitants Rivers). The source of these rivers is the mountains and highlands of Northern and Central Cape Breton. These rivers should not be included as Eastern Cape Breton rivers. These rivers are very popular for angling. All salmon angling is catch and release, and has no significant impact on the salmon stocks.

We are sending this correspondence to ask you to wait until the present COSEWIC assessment is complete before moving forward with your SARA consultations and designations for these two species. We are also asking that DFO change the DU boundary used to designate “Eastern Cape Breton”. Consider excluding the area sourcing the above-mentioned rivers. Consider a boundary running from Point Aconi to the community of St Peter’s, for example.

We enjoy the volunteer work we do with both DFO and DIFA and are willing to assist you in any way.

Thank you for giving this matter your attention.

Bill Haley
President – Margaree Salmon Association
Photos – A select groups of images of the Margaree Area

Eddie Hillman with a large hatchery spawned salmon

Robert MacAulay with a bright fish

Jamie Vallis with a nice rainbow

Beavers; Friend or Foe? See article on Page 7

Bridge construction over the Nile Brook
Membership Stats & Keeping in Touch

By: John Stinson

As of Dec. 12, Regular memberships (including Family) totaled 90: 56 NS, 9 Rest of Canada (ROC), 56 US: LIFE memberships total 109: 47 NS, 18 ROC, 40 US, Other 4

With Covid we were pleased to see the membership numbers stay as stable as they have: thank you all for renewing online. It is also worth noting that a number of members have switched to Life Membership! Certainly, as one person said, if he had done it 12 years ago when he first started coming to Margaree, he would be ahead of the game!

As many of you know, we also have a Facebook page that allows us, in a timely fashion, to provide information or to upload an article, picture, or video that we think might be of interest to the membership. We encourage respectful comments on these posts.

Members should periodically check our website at www.margareesalmon.ca, particularly the NEWS tabs. Items of more lasting import are uploaded there. This frequently necessitates a “global e-mailing” to our members, but this is time consuming because, not wishing to compromise members e-mail addresses, we do that ourselves, rather than using one of the e-mail Apps.

Support the Margaree Salmon Association

B E C O M E A M E M B E R

Print and send the completed form to:
The Margaree Salmon Association
P.O. Box 108, Margaree Centre
Nova Scotia, Canada. B0E1Z0

NAME: ________________________________ TEL.: ________________________________

EMAIL: ________________________________

ADDRESS: ________________________________

SELECT ANNUAL MEMBERSHIP TYPE:

☐ $30 REGULAR  ☐ $10 JUNIOR (UNDER 14)

☐ $50 FAMILY  ☐ $300 INDIVIDUAL LIFETIME

PAYMENT: ☐ PLEASE SEE ENCLOSED CHEQUE  ☐ CHARGE MY CREDIT CARD (SEE BELOW)

NAME ON CARD: ________________________________ EXP. YR.: ________ EXP. MONTH: ________

CARD NO.: ________________________________ CVC NO.: ________ CARD TYPE: ____________

Facebook: margareesalmonassociation
Website: www.margareesalmon.ca
Salmon Pool Inn
9378 Cabot Trail, Margaree, NS B0E 1Y0
(902) 235-2737

Two Macs
6288 Cabot Trail North, East Margaree, NS B0E 2C0
(902) 248-2182

Duck Cove Inn Motel
(902) 235-2658

River Trail Cottages
(902) 248-2102

Please Support Our Local Businesses
Eddie's Small Engine Repairs
Cabot Trail, North East Margaree, NS
(902) 248-2283

Big Intervale Fishing Lodge
(902) 248-2275  3719 W Big Intervale Rd

Hart’s XTR Service Centre
Margaree Valley, NS
PO. Box 58
902.248.2436

Margaree Salmon Museum
60 East Big Intervale Rd, Margaree Forks, NS
Open June 15th to October 15th
9-5, Everyday

The Lakes Cottages & Restaurant
(902) 248-2360

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Fax: 902 248 2648
Cell: 902 295 6049
Margaree Riverview Inn
21045 Route 19, Margaree Forks, NS B0E
(902) 248-2948

Ross’s Cottages
1101 Egypt Rd,
Margaree Valley
NS B0E 2C0
(902) 248-2933

Cape Breton Gallery
15830 Central Avenue
Inverness, Cape Breton
B0E 1N0
tel. 902.615.5586
e-mail. rob@robromard.com
facebook.com/robromardphotography
instagram: robromard

Normaway Inn
691 Egypt Rd, Margaree Valley, NS B0E 2C0
1-800-565-9463
902-248-2987

Ol’ Miller Trout Farm
Guest House & U-Fish

Fred S. Gordon Financial Services Inc
Fred S. Gordon, FLMI, CFP, CH.F.C, EPC
President

Margaree Co-op
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Brown’s Cabins (902) 248-2935

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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

OFFICERS

President – Bill Haley
VP – Paul MacNeil
Secretary – Greg Lovely
Treasurer – John Stinson

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

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CONTACT

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TEL.: 1-902-248-2555

OFFICE LOCATION

206 Crantoon Cross Road
Margaree Centre, NS.
Mon. to Fri.: 8-12, 1-4. (Seasonal)
E-Mail: office@margareesalmon.ca
Web: www.margareesalmon.ca

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