



Canadian Council on Ecological Areas

Conseil canadien des aires écologiques

newsletter

No. 9

March 1994

EDITOR'S NOTES

Welcome to this latest edition of the CCEA Newsletter. In this issue we present various reports on the advancement of ecological area planning and programs from across the nation. As well there are news items which you should find interesting and informative.

Meeting Notice!!!

The 1994 Annual General Meeting of the CCEA will be held this year in Canada's ocean playground - Nova Scotia. The tentative dates are July 29 to August 2 at Acadia University in Wolfville. The meeting themes focus on practical applications of ecological representation, ecotourism and the pros and cons of interventionist management. For more information please contact: Mr. Dale Smith, Parks Division, Dept. of Natural Resources, R.R. # 1, Belmont, Nova Scotia, B0M 1C0. Tel. (902) 662-3030. Pre-registration forms should be ready soon.

The Canadian Nature Federation is scheduling its AGM for the week following the CCEA meeting. The CNF meeting will be held in Halifax beginning August 5. Why not plan to attend both?

Don't forget about the second International Conference on Science and the Management of Protected Areas being held in Dalhousie University in Halifax from May 16 - 20, 1994. This international symposium follows on the success of the first conference held two years ago and promises to be just as informative. For more information contact: Mr. Neil Munro, SAMPAA II, c/o The Centre for Wildlife and Conservation Biology, Acadia University, Wolfville, Nova Scotia, B0P 1X0. Tel. (902) 426-2797.

In this issue.....	
Editor's Notes	1
CCEA News	
1993 Meeting & AGM	2
Exec. Comm. Changes	2
Awards	3
Jurisdictional Notes	
British Columbia	5
Newfoundland	7
Ontario	8
Quebec	9
Saskatchewan	9
Forestry Canada	10
Other News	
Canada's Biodiversity	11
Conserving Forests	12
How to Contact the CCEA	13

Think Recycling!



Pensez à recycler!

Windsor, Ontario Hosts 1993 CCEA Meeting

The Province of Ontario and the City of Windsor served as hosts for this year's meeting of the Canadian Council on Ecological Areas. Staged in celebration of Ontario's Provincial Parks Centennial, the meeting featured a major conference, the annual general meeting (A.G.M.) of Council, a variety of field trips, and social events with exquisite culinary accents.

Ecological areas in the southern landscapes of Canada were the focus for the Conference and the 12th A.G.M., which took place from August 10-15, 1993. With the theme "Caring for Southern Remnants: Special Species, Special Spaces", the meeting explored the unique needs and adaptive approaches required to maintain Canada's southernmost endangered spaces and their component biodiversity. The meeting also provided delegates an opportunity to celebrate the centennial of Ontario's Provincial Parks System, which originated with the creation of Algonquin Provincial Park in 1893 and Rondeau Provincial Park in 1894.

Spread over five days, the program featured an opening symposium on protected areas and biodiversity, three concurrent workshops dealing with ecological representation, site protection, and integrity and management; field trips to Point Pelee National Park and Rondeau Provincial Park; closing plenary with workshop reports, presentations on CCEA case studies, and the A.G.M. and optional field trips to Pelee Island Nature Reserves and Walpole Island Prairies and Savannahs.

Altogether, the meeting featured more than 60 presentations including many by leading

authorities in Canada and the United States. Limited copies of the conference booklet containing the presentation abstracts are available, and work is underway on compiling the conference proceedings. For further information contact Tom Beechey, Parks and Natural Heritage, Ministry of Natural Resources, 90 Sheppard Avenue East, North York, Ontario, M2N 3A1. Tel. (416) 314-1101. Fax. (416) 314-1087.

The success of this year's meeting is a credit to the sponsors, cooperating organizations and volunteer support. Thank you to the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources, Windsor Parks and Recreation, Walpole Island First Nation - Council of Three Fires, Natural Heritage League, Nature Conservancy Canada, Ontario Heritage Foundation, Ontario Provincial Parks Council, Parks Canada, World Wildlife Fund Canada, and especially the many volunteers who helped to organize and execute the meeting.

Executive Committee Changes

Since the last newsletter, there have been two changes to the CCEA Board. Kevin Kavanagh has replaced Arlin Hackman as treasurer. Thanks to Mr. Hackman for his great service and dedication. Barry Worbetts has replaced Tom Beechey, who left after two very distinguished terms with the Board. Mr. Hackman and Mr. Beechey's contributions will be greatly missed.

The two new members are making their own special contributions to the Board. Kevin Kavanagh works with World Wildlife Fund (Canada) in Toronto and Barry Worbetts works with Husky Oil in Calgary. A warm welcome to you both!

CCEA Award To Bruce Falls

A highlight of the CCEA meeting was the granting of a recognition award to Dr. Bruce Falls, University of Toronto. The award was presented in recognition of Bruce's outstanding contributions toward the protection and use of ecological areas for biological conservation, scientific research, education and heritage appreciation.

Dr. Jennifer Shay graciously conveyed the award on behalf of CCEA with the following remarks:

- Bruce has a Ph.D from the University of Toronto where he has spent much of his academic career involved in teaching, research and administration. His research has focused on the behavioral mechanisms contributing to population regulation, dispersion and the use of resources by wild species. This has led him to study the song structure and singing behaviour of White Throated Sparrows, Oven-birds, Australian Magpies, Western Meadowlarks and many other bird species. It has given him the opportunity to work in a number of regions of Canada, the U.S.A., Britain and Australia.

- Birds have not been Bruce's only subjects. For 36 years he has monitored populations of small mammals in Algonquin Park, and he has also worked with squirrels, beaver and garter snakes. His research has produced 68 articles, chapters in 9 books, and he was a major participant in the *Atlas of the Breeding Birds of Ontario*. That would satisfy most people and consume their energy, but

there is another very significant side to our talented recipient.

- He was one of the founding members of the Nature Conservancy of Canada 3 decades ago. He was Co-Chairman, with the late Angus Hills, of the International Biological Program's Conservation of Terrestrial Ecosystems in Ontario, and subsequently a founding member of the Canadian Council on Ecological Areas. And, for many years, he has been an active member of the Federation of Ontario Naturalists and the Long Point Bird Observatory.

- Early in his career, Bruce established a reputation for quiet diplomacy and sound decisions based on the best knowledge available. He has been tireless in his efforts to procure and protect natural areas for posterity. For his many contributions to science and conservation he has received several honours. He was elected fellow of the American Ornithologists Union in 1983. In 1987, he received a Special Conservation Award from Environment Canada. The following year, he was elected a lifetime fellow of the *Deuche Ornithologen Gesellschaft* and, in 1990, he received the Doris H. Speirs Award from the Canadian Ornithologists for his contributions to Canadian ornithology.

Ontario Provincial Parks Program Receives CCEA Award

Following his opening remarks and keynote address at the CCEA meeting in Windsor, the Honourable Howard Hampton, Minister of Natural Resources in Ontario, received the CCEA program award for Ontario's Provincial Parks Program.

The inscription on the award reads: "This award is presented to Ontario's Provincial Parks Program by the Canadian Council on Ecological Areas in recognition of the centennial of Ontario's Provincial Parks System and the important contribution that it makes toward conserving Canada's biodiversity."

In conveying the award to the Minister, Al Davidson, acting for the CCEA Chair Tom Beck, offered Mr. Hampton every encouragement and Council's continuing support in pursuing Ontario's commitment to complete a comprehensive system of protected ecological areas representative of Ontario's natural diversity.

CCEA Tribute To Robert Graham

On August 21, 1993, Robert Graham passed away peacefully, after a courageous fight with cancer. In tribute to Bob's significant work on marine conservation, Tom Beechey and David Gauthier presented a dedication at the 1993 CCEA meeting in Windsor:

• Last year, at the annual general meeting of CCEA in St. John's Newfoundland, Council granted an award to Robert Graham, of the University of Waterloo. The award was presented in recognition of Robert's major contributions to the protection of marine ecological areas, genetic diversity, and rare/endangered species.

• Bob's work for Council entailed the formation of a task force of renowned experts in marine conservation. The task force staged a series of workshops and discussions which resulted in the preparation of *Marine Ecological Areas in Canada*, a report which offers a prospectus for the conservation of marine areas. The report was accepted by Council and issued as occasional paper #9 in CCEA's publication series. Since 1990, more than 3,000 copies of the report have been distributed to scientists, governmental agencies and non-governmental organizations worldwide.

In grateful recognition of Bob Graham's tremendous contribution and his plea that Council "continue the work", we would like to propose that CCEA consider the formation of a "Marine Protected Areas Memorial Fund" in Bob Graham's name, to accept financial donations in support of research and applied scientific work to advance the conservation of marine ecological areas and biodiversity.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Protected Areas Strategy

On June 15, 1993, the provincial government of British Columbia released its Protected Areas Strategy. This strategy commits the province to designating and managing a system of terrestrial and marine protected areas, and aims to have 12% of the province dedicated to protected areas by the year 2000.

The Strategy defines protected areas as:

- designated geographic areas of land, fresh water and marine areas set aside explicitly for the conservation of natural or cultural heritage values and/or recreation purposes that preclude commercial resource harvesting activities
- dedicated to present and future generations for the use and inspiration of all peoples for a spectrum of compatible uses - as scientific benchmarks, as nature preserves, as places for education and appreciation, as places of spiritual value and as places to enjoy compatible recreation activities
- unalienable; land and resources cannot be sold
- a public trust managed in accordance with legislatively mandated management objectives set in place through a process of open public consultation.

The two goals of the strategy are:

1. To protect viable examples of the natural diversity in the province representative of the major terrestrial,

marine and freshwater ecosystems, the characteristic habitats, hydrology forms and the characteristic recreational and cultural heritage values.

2. To protect the special natural and cultural heritage and recreational features of the province, including rare and endangered species and critical habitats, outstanding or unique botanical, zoological, geological and paleontological features, outstanding or fragile cultural heritage features, and outstanding outdoor recreation features such as trails.

The strategy identifies the processes and policies related to the identification of study areas; implementing interim management guidelines and managing transitional issues such as existing land and resource use tenures in candidate protected areas; and the relationship of the Protected Areas Strategy to other land use planning processes. It also presents an opportunity for the public to review and comment on appropriate protected areas legislation and management.

Seven inter-agency Regional Protected Areas Teams (RPATs) have been established to undertake gap analyses, identify new areas for consideration as protected areas, rank areas on their ability to fill gaps and determine what other land use commitments have been made in these areas. This work will be completed in the Commission on Resources and Environment's three regional planning areas (Vancouver Island, Cariboo-Chilcotin, and the Kootenays) by the end of 1993 and for the remainder of the province in 1994.

Fully protected areas (i.e., provincial parks, national parks and ecological reserves) total

approximately 6.09 million hectares (6.4% of the province) and other designations (e.g., recreation areas, Ministry of Forests' wilderness areas, wildlife management areas, migratory bird sanctuaries and national wildlife areas) encompass approximately 1 million hectares (1.1% of the province).

Preliminary results of coarse filter gap analyses to date indicate that 55% of the 110 ecosections have no protected areas or less than one percent of their area in protected area status. Currently, 14 ecosections have greater than 12% of their area in protected area status. Even in these ecosections, however, some ecosystems such as wetlands and mid- and low-elevational forests are, to a large extent, poorly represented.

Tatshenshini - "an outstanding decision of global significance"

On June 22, 1993, Premier Harcourt announced that the entire Tatshenshini-Elsek region in the northwest part of British Columbia would be established as a Class A Provincial Park and nominated as a World Heritage Site, as well as that the proposed Windy Craggy copper mine would not be permitted to proceed. This decision has been hailed as *"the most dramatic ecosystem protection initiative undertaken by a provincial government in recent memory."*

The park will ensure the protection of an area internationally recognized for its outstanding and significant wildlife, biodiversity and wilderness recreation values.

Table 1. New Protected Areas in BC

Since January 1, 1993, 12 new provincial parks have been established and five existing provincial parks expanded, resulting in an additional 965,967 ha being added to the provincial parks system. In addition, one wildlife management area has been established.

Site	Area (ha)
Babine Lake Marine Park	157
Bull Canyon Provincial Park	369
Cinnemousun Narrows Provincial Park (exp.)	176
Duffy Lake Provincial Park	2,379
Englishman River Wildlife Management Area	873
Kitson Island Marine Park	44
Klewnuggit Inlet Marine Park	1,733
Lake Revelstoke Provincial Park	71
Lowe Inlet Marine Park	767
Purden Lake Provincial Park (exp.)	181
Parkinson Creek Provincial Park	140
Shuswap Lake Provincial Park (exp.)	25
Shuswap Lake Marine Park (exp.)	361
Silver Beach Provincial Park (exp.)	54
Steelhead Provincial Park	38
Takla Lake Marine Park	98
Tatshenshini-Elsek Wilderness Park	958,000
Union Passage Marine Park	1,373

Draft Ecological Reserves System Plan for the Coastal Douglas-fir Zone

The Coastal Douglas-fir biogeoclimatic zone is limited to southeastern Vancouver Island, the southern Gulf Islands and a small portion of the Sunshine Coast. The zone is approximately 2,000 km² in extent, or about 0.2% of the province.

This ecosystem is one of the smallest distinct biotic units in Canada, but contains an unusually high diversity of life forms. It is estimated that approximately 150 rare species of vascular plants occur in association with the Coastal Douglas-fir ecosystem, representing 20 to 25% of all the rare plant species in British Columbia.

In 1991 BC Parks initiated an ecological reserves system plan for this ecosystem. A draft plan was recently completed and a number of ecological reserve proposals will now be forwarded to the Vancouver Island Regional Protected Areas Team (RPAT) for review and evaluation.

Clayoquot Sound

On April 13, 1993, Premier Harcourt announced the government's long-awaited land use strategy for the Clayoquot Sound area, the last large and unfragmented old-growth temperate rainforest on Vancouver Island. The land use decision is intended to balance environmental, economic and social considerations.

With this decision, the area in protected area status in Clayoquot Sound increases from 39,100 ha (largely Strathcona Provincial Park and Pacific Rim National Park) to approximately 87,500 ha. This increases the proportion of land dedicated to protected areas in the Clayoquot Sound area from 15% to 33%.

NEWFOUNDLAND

The process of establishing ecological reserves and other protected areas in the Province continued during the past year. Some of the highlights from Newfoundland and Labrador include the following:

New Ecological Reserve

The provincial government established the **West Brook Ecological Reserve** to protect one of the best native Red Pine sites on the Island of Newfoundland (red pine are not found in Labrador). The 1074 hectare reserve protects two blocks of undisturbed red pine for scientific research and biodiversity maintenance.

Management Planning

The completion of management plans and public hearings for the Cape St. Mary's and Witless Bay Seabird Ecological Reserves. These two established reserves protect some of the most diverse and important seabird nesting colonies in the North Atlantic Ocean. It is anticipated that the new plans and regulations will be in effect soon.

International Biological Program (IBP) Site Assessment

Parks Division conducted a thorough assessment of all remaining IBP sites in the Province to determine those suitable for protection as ecological reserves. The comprehensive study is expected to be referred to the Wilderness and Ecological Reserves Advisory Council (WERAC) later this spring for their consideration. New ecological reserves may be the result.

National Park Planning in Labrador

A tripartite agreement has been reached among Parks Canada, the Labrador Inuit

Association and the government of Newfoundland to study the feasibility of establishing a national park in the Torngats region of northern Labrador. The Torngats Mountains area is one of the most spectacular scenic and ecologically diverse areas of Canada's north and as such is an excellent candidate for a new national park.

Scientific Research and Monitoring

Scientific research and monitoring continued in several marine and terrestrial reserves. In addition, a detailed botanical survey of the Serpentine Lake and Lewis Hills area of western Newfoundland was conducted. This 900 sq. km. area of serpentine vegetation, river valleys and old growth forests is the newest active reserve proposal.

ONTARIO

Ontario Reaffirms Commitment to Protect Ecological Areas

On October 13, Premier Bob Rae and Natural Resources Minister Howard Hampton met with His Royal Highness, the Duke of Edinburgh and members of the World Wildlife Fund Canada (WWF), to outline Ontario's plans to designate new parks and protected areas to maintain the province's natural diversity for future generations.

"We are delighted to have the opportunity to discuss the government's plans for protecting the natural features of the province with His Royal Highness", said Premier Rae. "Later this fall, my government will be announcing a strategy to protect more of Ontario's natural diversity and majestic landscapes", Mr. Rae added.

"We will go to the public with a list of candidate parks and protected areas as

another step in our commitment to protect more of Ontario's natural heritage", Mr. Hampton said.

The Government of Ontario announced its commitment to its own *Endangered Spaces Action Plan* at the Tri-Council Meeting of Parks, Wildlife and Environment Ministers in Alymer, Quebec, in November 1992. The action plan calls for the development of a long-range strategy to complete a network of provincial parks and protected areas by the year 2000, including the identification, in 1993, of new areas to be protected in the short-term.

Ontario Unveils Natural Heritage Information Centre

The official opening of Ontario's Natural Heritage Information Centre took place on December 9, 1993, at Trent University in Peterborough. The information centre is a joint venture between the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources and three partners: the Nature Conservancy Canada, the Ontario Heritage Foundation and The Nature Conservancy (U.S.).

Representatives attending from the four partner organizations in the initiative included Howard Hampton, Minister of Natural Resources; John Eisenhauer, Executive Director, Nature Conservancy Canada; Dorothy Duncan, Chair, Ontario Heritage Foundation and Natural Heritage League; and, Loring Schwarz, Assistant Director, The Nature Conservancy.

Natural Heritage League Annual Meeting

The 1993 annual meeting of the Natural Heritage League (NHL) was held on November 25 in Toronto. The meeting was staged in connection with a two-day conference organized by the Federation of

Ontario Naturalists and titled: "Creative Conservation".

The NHL meeting featured remarks by Mrs. Dorothy Duncan, joint Chair of the Natural Heritage League and the Ontario Heritage Foundation, presentation of a proposal on strategic directions for the League, with discussion by League members and other delegates. The session saw the adoption of a resolution accepting the strategic plan and action calling for its implementation in the next year.

Proceedings of the conference will be published. For further information on the event contact Kim Gavine, Federation of Ontario Naturalists, 355 Lesmill Road, Don Mills, Ontario, M3B 2W8. Tel. (416) 444-8419. Fax. (416) 444-9866.

QUEBEC

New Ecological Reserves

Between April and November 1993, five new ecological reserves were created in Quebec.

Two of these are situated along the Ottawa River: **Aigle-à-Tête-Blanche Ecological Reserve** protects a wintering habitat of the bald eagle, a species listed as threatened or vulnerable in Quebec. **André Linteau Ecological Reserve** is aimed at preserving one of the finest examples of a pure white pine stand in that region.

In the Gatineau region, good examples of mature pine stands (for different pine species) are protected within **Père-Louis-Marie Ecological Reserve**.

Vallée-du-Ruiter Ecological Reserve in the Eastern townships, and **André-Michaud Ecological Reserve** in the Gatineau region, allow the protection of representative

ecosystems of two ecological regions in Southern Quebec.

These five new sites total 1,000 hectares of protected land and raise the total number of ecological reserves in Quebec to 44, for a total area of 431 km².

SASKATCHEWAN

Towards a Protected Areas Network

The Department of Environment and Resource Management is undertaking a Provincial Protected Areas Study, with the endorsement of the Saskatchewan Round Table on the Environment and the Economy. The purpose of the Study is to establish a definition of protected areas, assess current levels of land protection, address future protection and management issues, as well as complete a Provincial Protected Areas Strategy.

A multi-agency task force has been set up to assist in completion of the study. The task force is comprised of various provincial government and non-government agencies, including the Saskatchewan Conservation Data Centre (i.e. The Nature Conservancy) and the University of Regina.

Currently, the Task Force is working with federal agencies to develop a standardized Ecological Land Classification System for the Province. This system will be used to assess the current level of ecoregion/ecozone representation. A provincial ecological land classification map and accompanying booklet describing the Province's ecoregions will be published early this year. Another initiative includes establishing the first centralized database of lands currently under some level of protection within the Province. Many of these areas are being identified for the first

time on topographic maps, which will later provide the basis for a computerized (G.I.S.) map and structured data files.

A series of workshops with interest groups, academics, etc. began in February, 1994. These dealt with technical issues of representation, ecological integrity, protected areas definition and classification system, as well as management issues and selection criteria. The draft Protected Areas Strategy is scheduled for completion by December 1994. A stakeholders consultation session will follow. For further information contact:

Lynda Langford, Manager
Policy and Partnerships Branch
Saskatchewan Environment and Resource
Management
Tel. (306) 787-6868.
Fax. (306) 787-0024

FORESTRY CANADA

Activity in Three Model Forests

Despite some discouraging beginnings, the Ecological Reserves project has established beach-heads in three of the nine Model Forests now formally established in Canada.

In Fundy Model Forest, Judy Loo-Dinkins is leading a gap analysis to identify critical and unique areas, sensitive species, centres of species richness, and major ecosystem types. If successful, the approach will become a model for the rest of New Brunswick.

A similar initiative has been undertaken by a new Forest Ecological Reserve Working Group for the Eastern Ontario

Model Forest, and will include special studies of the three main site districts comprising the Model Forest. A prototype system for evaluating forest stands for ecosystem representation potential will be completed in this fiscal year. Richard Sims is supervising this study.

In the Foothills Model Forest, a partnership will identify and recommend to the Province of Alberta areas suitable for inclusion as Ecological Reserves within or adjacent to the Model Forest. The task, supervised by Ian Corns, begins with a series of public meetings to identify potential sites.

Defending Protection or Protecting Defence?

In an effort to secure its buffer zones for military installations and activities, the Department of National Defence (DND) has opened the way to better protection of some of the most critical natural areas in the Victoria Plains Ecoregion. For all its apparent beauty, this Ecoregion contains some of the most endangered forest ecosystems in Canada, notably dry Douglas-fir forests, and garry oak meadows. In collaboration with DND, the Ecological Reserves project is supporting an assessment of ecological diversity and integrity in each of four sites controlled by CFB Esquimalt. It is intended that a conservation agreement between DND and NRCAN will secure the areas for the immediate future.

Conserving Canada's Biodiversity

On December 4th, 1992, Canada became the first major industrialized country to ratify the United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity. Negotiated by an intergovernmental committee to halt the alarming decline in the diversity of life on Earth and to put man's use of the planet's biological resources on a more sustainable basis, the Biodiversity Convention has been signed by more than 160 countries since the United Nations Conference on the Environment and Development (UNCED) in June 1992. More than 30 countries have now ratified it, and it was brought into force on December 29, 1993.

With ratification, Canada agreed to be bound by the terms of the Convention. This agreement includes a commitment to prepare a Canadian Biodiversity Strategy to describe how Canada will fulfil all of its obligations under the Convention. Converting the legal and diplomatic language of the Convention into a Canadian strategy is now the task of a small group of federal, provincial and territorial government officials. Following a plan endorsed by these governments, and with the advice of environmental groups and business and industry associations, the working group is leading the effort to implement the Biodiversity Convention in Canada. The co-operative and co-ordinated effort to implement the Convention continues the effective partnerships that were forged during the preparations for UNCED.

Conserving the Earth's biodiversity in natural settings is one of the key features

of the Convention. Article 8 of the Convention requires signatories to establish and maintain a system of protected areas and prescribes a series of other measures aimed at promoting in-situ conservation of biodiversity. Canada is fortunate to have already established systems of national and provincial parks, migratory bird sanctuaries, national wildlife areas and other types of protected areas across the country. These areas are managed for a variety of purposes and offer differing degrees of protection to the ecosystems and individual species found within them. Accordingly, they will play a variety of different roles in conserving Canada's biodiversity. Some preserve representative samples of Canada's ecosystems and protect animal and plant habitat, while others protect areas important to migratory species. They can also provide valuable scientific information for monitoring the health of Canada's environment at large and are natural settings for important environmental education experiences.

The Convention is about much more than "spaces and species", however. It also includes measures to promote the sustainable use of the Earth's animals and plants and therefore has implications for resources found outside protected areas. The Convention applies to the entire landscape of Canada, not just to protected areas, so it will be important for such industries as forestry, agriculture and fishing which rely on the sustainable use of Canada's biological resources.

Developed countries also assume international obligations when they ratify the Convention. They agree to assist

developing countries to conserve their biodiversity by transferring technology to them, providing financial assistance to them and co-operating in research and training projects related to biodiversity. The broad scope of the Convention illustrates how complex the conservation of the Earth's biodiversity will be. Canada's Biodiversity Strategy will describe how Canada will fulfil all these obligations.

As a first step in preparing the Strategy, the federal, provincial and territorial governments have been examining their biodiversity-related legislation, policies and programs, including those for protected areas, to determine how Canada currently fulfils its obligations under the Convention. Existing protected areas programs and, in particular, The Protected Areas Statement of Commitment made by federal, provincial and territorial ministers in November 1992, will stand Canada in good stead on this aspect of the Convention.

Strategic recommendations for Article 8 and the other terms of the Convention will be developed based on the legislative, policy and program review currently underway. Any gaps, weaknesses or opportunities identified by the review of current government activity will be used to develop the Strategy. A draft of the Canadian Biodiversity Strategy will be released for public review in the spring of 1994 with the goal of finalizing it in November 1994.

For further information about the Convention on Biological Diversity and the Canadian Biological Strategy, contact:
Biodiversity Convention Office
Environment Canada
351, St. Joseph Blvd.
Hull, Quebec
K1A 0H3.
Tel. (819) 953-4374
Fax. (819) 953-1765

A Broader Perspective for Conservation in Canada's Forests

The International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN) has recently revised its classification scheme for protected areas to address the inconsistencies that arise in levels of protection among different countries. A significant feature of the more generic scheme is a new Category VI, Managed Resource Protected Areas.

In the process of proposing that the "reserved" forests of Canada's Forest Inventory be segregated into IUCN categories, The Forest Ecological Reserves Network (FERN) has suggested three additional categories that would cover all the remaining inventoried lands, as depicted in Table 2 (over).

This is a most exciting development for the Forest Ecological Reserves project, for it offers a new and comprehensive context for protected areas of all types.

Table 2. IUCN Protection Categories (CI-CVI) and Proposed Additions for Canada's Forest Inventory (C7-C9)

CI	Strict nature reserve/wilderness area
CIa	Areas managed mainly for science
CIb	Areas managed mainly for wilderness protection
CII	National Park: protected areas managed mainly for ecosystem conservation and recreation
CIII	National Monument: protected areas managed mainly for conservation of specific natural features
CIV	Habitat/species management areas: protected areas managed mainly for conservation through management intervention
CV	Protected landscapes: protected areas managed mainly for landscape/seascape conservation and recreation
CVI	Managed resource protection areas: protected areas managed mainly for the sustainable use of natural ecosystems
C7	Sustainable Timber Management
C7e	Extensive Sustainable Timber Management
C7i	Intensive Sustainable Timber Management
C8	'de facto' Wildland Protection
C9	Not Protected or Not Classified

How To Contact the CCEA

For copies of CCEA publications and general enquiries contact:

CCEA Secretariat
c/o Mr. Leigh Warren
Canadian Wildlife Service
Environment Canada
Ottawa, ON, K1A 0H3
Tel. (819) 953-1444
Fax. (819) 953-6283

ARTICLES WELCOME!

Articles, news items and other submissions are welcome. All submissions must be typed and preferably on disc in Wordperfect for IBM computers. Send submissions to;

Mr. Bob. Halfyard, Editor
CCEA Newsletter
Parks Division
Dept. of Tourism & Culture
P.O. Box 8700
St. John's, NF
A1B 4J6
Tel. (709) 729-2421
Fax. (709) 729-1100