

# CARIBOU NATION

Coast to Coast to Coast ... And Beyond Borders



**SPECIAL CONCERN\***  
Barren-ground



**THREATENED**  
Woodland (Boreal)



**ENDANGERED**  
Woodland (Mountain)



**ENDANGERED**  
Peary

Photos from left: Barren-ground and woodland (boreal) — both photos Terry Parker. Woodland caribou (mountain) — Milo Burcham. Peary caribou — Roy Hamaguchi, Ursus Photography.  
\*Committee on the Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada (COSEWIC) has recommended two populations of barren-ground caribou be listed as "Special Concern"

## Losing Ground Caribou Under Threat



**EXTINCT**  
Woodland (Dawson's)

The chances are, if you are Canadian, you have a caribou in your pocket. Since 1937 an engraved image of a caribou has been featured on the "tails" side of millions of Canadian quarters. The caribou is a living Canadian icon, nature's very own Canadian Idol.

From the Atlantic to the Pacific to the Arctic, various subspecies of caribou are found in windswept arctic tundra, remote inland rainforest mountain ranges, or dense boreal forests. The different caribou herds have all played an important role in sustaining Aboriginal cultures for millennia, by providing food and clothing as well as spiritual strength.

Caribou are a symbol of wildness and abundance. Films and photographs of vast caribou herds stir awe and wonder in the human imagination. These peaceful, graceful animals ask only for room to roam, plants and lichen to graze, and safe places to birth their calves.

All this and more is why we celebrate the caribou by placing its image on the Canadian 25-cent piece. However, the flip side of the Canadian quarter story is a sadder tale.

In British Columbia, the Dawson's caribou, an ecotype once occupying the Queen Charlotte Islands, became extinct in 1908 when the last one was shot for a museum specimen. It had taken less than 150 years from first contact with Europeans for the Haida Nation's caribou to be wiped out.

Caribou herds are in big trouble across the length and breadth of North America. In many places the battle has already been lost. Caribou have been eliminated from Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island, due to human actions like over-hunting and habitat destruction. Once ranging as far south as central Idaho, now only one small herd spends time in the Lower 48 states.

Today caribou habitat is being lost in ever-greater amounts. In the southern areas industrial clear-cut logging is decimating the intact and old-growth forests caribou need for their survival. Throughout caribou territory mining, hydro dams and power corridors also negatively impact habitat. The oil and gas industry is hitting caribou from two directions. First the industry causes habitat loss through industrial development associated with exploration and extraction. As well, it is largely responsible for the devastating effects predicted from climate change.

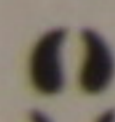
This education report is a wake-up call for all North Americans — all citizens of Caribou Nation — to act now to protect our three subspecies of caribou: woodland, barren-ground, and Peary.

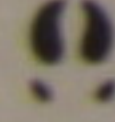
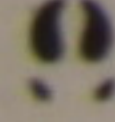
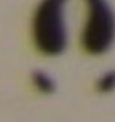
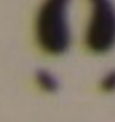
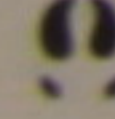
Read on to learn how citizen action in Canada can inspire our leaders to enact and enforce effective endangered species legislation to conserve endangered wildlife, including caribou. Find out what Canadians and Americans can do to challenge the oil, timber, mining and hydro industries to do the right thing and stay out of important caribou habitat. Please join us in keeping the true north truly wild and free: *Caribou Nation!*



### Quick Facts

caribou nation

 Caribou are ungulates — members of the deer family.

-  Caribou have large hooves which spread out to the size of dinner plates to help them stay on top of boggy ground and snow. They also act as paddles for swimming.
-  The caribou is the only ungulate species in which both sexes have antlers. Females generally have longer life spans than males (some over 15 years) while males live an average of 4.5 years in the wild, partly because males are easier prey after the rut.
-  Caribou make an audible clicking noise while walking, which is produced from tendons rubbing across a bone in the foot.
-  Calves are born in late May and early June; within one day of being born, a baby caribou can outrun a human.
-  In Asia and Europe caribou are called reindeer, and many populations are semi-domesticated, having been herded for thousands of years by indigenous peoples.

# Woodland

**Status:** Threatened, Endangered **Population:** 184,000  
**Range:** Alaska across to Newfoundland, and south into Idaho  
**Threats:** Logging, mining, hydro, oil and gas, climate change

The woodland caribou is usually found in small herds in boreal forests across Canada. In mountainous areas of western Canada, woodland caribou make seasonal movements from winter range in forested valleys to summer range on high, alpine tundra. Farther east, in the more level areas of boreal forest, they may move only a few kilometres seasonally from mature forest to open bogs. The mountain caribou ecotype, which lives in the mountain ranges west of the Rockies, lives in wet inland rainforests, moving seasonally from low-elevation cedar forests to sub-alpine spruce and fir. Average weights are 180 kg for bulls and 135 kg for cows.

In 2002, the forest-dwelling woodland caribou population in Canada was estimated at 184,000 animals.<sup>(1)</sup> Since then, there has been a downward trend in almost all populations. Woodland caribou generally use a "spacing out" strategy to avoid predators and thus require large swaths of intact forest to survive. Their main threat is from logging companies that have a big appetite for the old-growth forests upon which caribou rely to supply the lichen needed in their diet. The Committee on the Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada (COSEWIC) has noted, "It is doubtful that caribou can persist in forests managed primarily for [tree] fibre production."<sup>(2)</sup>

One study estimates that over half of the woodland caribou's historic range has been lost.<sup>(3)</sup> Already wiped out of the three Maritime provinces, their numbers are declining across their range. In Manitoba, a provincial government report estimated that "the [Manitoba] woodland caribou population has decreased by 50% since 1950."<sup>(4)</sup> In BC, some herds of the mountain ecotype have recently disappeared.



## Arctic



### 4 Barren-ground (Porcupine) NOT LISTED

Every spring for thousands of years the 120,000-strong Porcupine herd has migrated from its winter range in the Yukon and Northwest Territories to its calving grounds in the US Arctic National Wildlife Refuge (ANWR). The Gwich'in people have relied on this herd for food and clothing since the last ice age; so culturally intertwined that they call themselves "caribou people". ANWR is under direct threat from oil and gas development. Oil companies and the US government are pushing for oil development on the fragile coastal plain, right in the caribou calving grounds. Scientists warn that oil development would threaten the calf-survival rate and the complex web of life in ANWR — to provide less than six-month's supply of oil for the US.

# Peary

**Status:** Endangered **Population:** <2,000  
**Range:** Northern Arctic Archipelago  
**Threats:** Climate change

Peary caribou live farther north than any other North American caribou. They are smaller than their southern caribou cousins, an adaptation to the extreme cold of their habitat.<sup>(1)</sup> Average weights are 70 kg for bulls and 55 kg for cows. Peary caribou live in a harsh, treeless environment, where much of the ground is rock or ice. Severe winters can prevent females from having adequate fat reserves for reproduction, and in some years can lead to starvation.<sup>(2)</sup> In 1961, the Peary caribou population was estimated at 26,000.<sup>(3)</sup> But in 1973-74 episodes of freezing rain, heavy snow and recurring periods of freezing and thawing blanketed the Arctic islands in thick ice, making it impossible for caribou to dig for food. Similar weather conditions in 1995-96 caused up to 85% of the population to starve to death. Fewer than 2,000 now remain<sup>(4)</sup> and many people believe that if current global warming trends continue Peary caribou may be unable to recover.<sup>(5)</sup>



# Barren-ground

**Status:** Not listed\*  
**Population:** 1.32 million  
**Range:** Alaska to Baffin Island  
**Threats:** Oil & gas, climate change



Barren-ground caribou make up the bulk of North America's caribou population. Barren-ground caribou are migratory, travelling long distances over the Arctic tundra. Most live in five great herds which occupy home ranges across the breadth of the Arctic. From west to east, the herds are known as the Porcupine, Bluenose, Bathurst, Beverly, and Kaministiquia. Barren-ground caribou are a mainstay food-source for many northern First Nation and Inuit communities.

\*COSEWIC has recommended two populations be listed as "Special Concern"

Photos clockwise from far left: Woodland caribou (mountain) — Terry Parker; Peary caribou — Roy Hamaguchi; Ursus Photography; Barren-ground caribou (porcupine herd) — Edgar T. Jones.

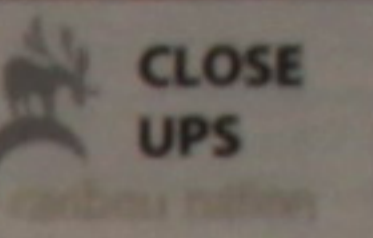
## Atlantic



### 13 Woodland, Boreal (Labrador) THREATENED

These three herds of caribou overlap in their territory, which ranges across southern Labrador and northeastern Quebec. Although these herds are off-limits to hunters, hunting is still the primary threat because the threatened herds often mix with herds that are legally hunted, leading to a high rate of incidental mortality. Other threats to these three herds include habitat loss and alteration caused by industrial resource extraction activities, hydro development, low-level military flying (from the NATO Training Centre in Labrador), and climate change.

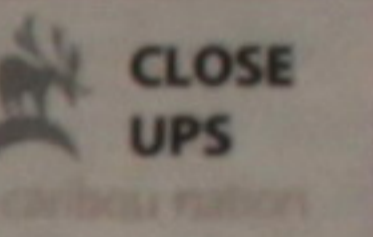
## Quebec



### 12 Woodland, Boreal (Atlantic-Gaspésie) ENDANGERED

The Atlantic-Gaspésie population of woodland caribou is a remnant of a herd that ranged from the Maritimes to New England when European settlers arrived. Habitat loss from logging and conversion of forest to farmland led to a population decline from 500 to 1000 individuals in the 1950s to 200 in the 1970s. The current population is estimated at 140 individuals.<sup>(1)</sup> In the early 1990s, the Atlantic-Gaspésie population faced a 90% mortality rate of calves due to predation.<sup>(2)</sup> The mortality rate has declined but the population is dangerously isolated from other populations. Recovery is also limited by lack of suitable habitat.

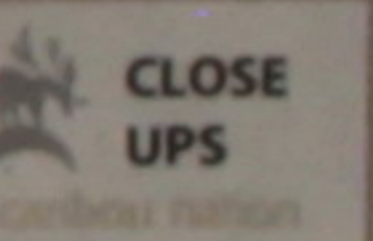
## Ontario



### 11 Woodland, Boreal (Northwestern Ontario) THREATENED

Woodland caribou once populated most of the northern and central parts of Ontario. But as logging has crept northward, caribou populations have run out of suitable habitat and declined. Dr. James Schaefer, a caribou biologist, estimates that the range of woodland caribou in Ontario is receding by an area equivalent to Prince Edward Island every one-and-a-half years. Currently, industrial logging in Ontario is limited to south of the 51st parallel, although the Ontario government has launched an initiative to expand industrial operations into the northern boreal forest. At present, intact forests such as those found in the Trout Lake Forest Management Unit, managed by Weyerhaeuser, remain along the northern limit, and support healthy woodland caribou populations. But Weyerhaeuser plans to construct 207 km of new roads in 2004-2009, which, if built, will fragment the remaining intact habitat. Dr. Schaefer warns that if the status quo of industrial operations is maintained in Ontario's boreal forest, woodland caribou will largely disappear from the wilderness of Ontario by the end of the century.

## Manitoba



### 10 Woodland, Boreal (East Side Wilderness) THREATENED

Already eliminated from southeastern portions of Manitoba in areas such as Whiteshell Provincial Park, woodland caribou continue to be victims of surging industrial habitat destruction. The threats to the intact boreal forests within the scope of the government-sponsored East Side Planning Initiative area (83,000 sq. km) are enormous — proposed northward expansion of industrial logging, increased gold and diamond mining, and proposed hydro transmission lines that would cut a 900-km swath through several woodland caribou ranges. On the positive side, there are opportunities for the provincial government to support local communities in conservation planning that could result in a network of protected areas large enough to conserve the region's woodland caribou. The East Side Planning Initiative, a First Nations-led World Heritage Site nomination, and logging company Tembec's agreement with the Wilderness Committee to defer cutting in core caribou habitats, all hold potential to find a conservation solution that would ensure protection of the woodland caribou in the region.

### 9 Woodland, Boreal (Interlake) THREATENED

If left unchecked current and proposed industrial logging, mining, and hydro developments will fragment this region's wilderness landscape. Loss of habitat on such a scale would put the local woodland caribou in a population spiral towards oblivion. But there still is hope for these caribou. The proposed Manitoba Lowlands National Park is a huge opportunity to protect essential caribou habitat. Including Little Limestone Lake and expanding Long Point South in a new Lowlands Park would further increase caribou habitat protection in the region. The mining sector formally supports 5,000 square kilometres for the national park. Now, logging company Tolko Industries needs to do the same. Local First Nations involvement and consent for the Lowlands National Park, as well as their help with protection of critical caribou habitats, is also required to ensure the future of the area's woodland caribou.

### 8 Woodland, Boreal (Northern Manitoba) THREATENED

Two woodland caribou ranges in north Manitoba are at high risk from industrial impacts. The site for the proposed Wuskwatim hydro dam poses grave risk as it is on an identified woodland caribou calving area. To make matters worse, Wuskwatim's 350 km of transmission lines would cut through three caribou ranges. It's widely recognized by biologists that hydro corridors are disruptive to woodland caribou travel and thereby pose negative impacts to their survival. Clearcut logging by Tolko Industries Ltd. has already damaged valuable woodland caribou habitat and Tolko continues to clearcut the old-growth forests the woodland caribou rely on for wintering grounds.

## British Columbia



### 1 Woodland, Dawson's EXTINCT

Known for their unique blend of biodiversity and ancient temperate rainforests, Haida Gwaii (the Queen Charlotte Islands) off of the coast of British Columbia were once home to the rarest of the five ecotypes of North American woodland caribou — the Dawson's caribou. In 1908 the last three of these small, grey-coloured caribou were killed, with the very last stuffed for a museum exhibit. In 2000<sup>(1)</sup> they were officially confirmed as extinct. The somewhat mysterious loss of the Dawson's subspecies of woodland caribou underlines the importance of knowing as much as possible of the needs of each caribou population and taking action to conserve their numbers.

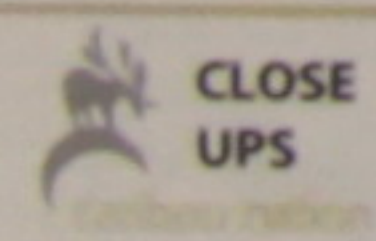
### 2 Woodland, Northern Mountain THREATENED

Woodland caribou are doing relatively well on the northwestern edge of BC's Chilcotin Plateau, thanks to agreements reached among conservationists, logging companies, governments, recreational users, wilderness tourism operators, snowmobile clubs, and guide-outfitters. Here the northern mountain ecotype of woodland caribou relies on old-growth pine forests for winter food, pawing away snow to get at the plants on the ground beneath, an activity called "cratering". The creation of Itchas Ilgatchuz Park in 1994 protected the high-elevation forests and alpine meadows used by the herd for calving (109,000 ha). Subsequent agreements protected the low elevation old-growth pine forests surrounding the park, placing a further 92,000 ha off-limits to road-building and logging and severely restricting these activities in another 110,000 ha. Snowmobile and ATV access throughout the herd's range is also voluntarily controlled. The herd has grown from 1,200 in 1990 to 2,800 today.

### 3 Woodland, Southern Mountain ENDANGERED

The only inland temperate rainforests in the world are found in the steep mountain ranges of southeast British Columbia and the northern sections of the three adjoining US states of Washington, Idaho and Montana. As unique as their old-growth forest habitat, these "rainforest" caribou — known as mountain caribou by the BC government — survive the winter by using their broad hooves to stand on top of deep snow and eat the lichen draped from old-growth trees. Mountain caribou, which are an ecotype of woodland caribou, have seen their numbers shrink by one-third over the past decade. Only 1,670 remain today.<sup>(2)</sup> Logging of their old-growth forest homes alters the delicate ecosystem balance that has evolved for thousands of years, making habitat unusable and causing increased predation. A dramatic increase in backcountry recreation (snowmobiling and heli-skiing) is also believed to be contributing to the mountain caribou's decline. They are red-listed (listed as endangered) by the BC government.

## Alberta



### 5 Woodland, Boreal (Rocky Mtn Foothills) THREATENED

In the Rocky Mountain Foothills of Alberta, woodland caribou are facing many industrial threats. Alberta's woodland caribou have been in decline since the 1970s and a recent University of Alberta study warned that woodland caribou will disappear from the province in less than 40 years if current trends continue. Some herds could be lost in the next decade. The declines are a direct consequence of unrestricted industrial activity in the region, including clearcut logging, petroleum exploration and development (wells and pipelines), and the roads built by both industries. Recently two separate logging companies announced that they would defer logging activities in caribou habitat in their tenures in the foothills pending further study and recovery planning.



### 6 Woodland, Boreal (Mackenzie Valley) THREATENED

The proposed seven billion dollar Mackenzie gas pipelines and anchor fields would trigger dramatic oil and gas industrialization of Canada's northwestern boreal forests, including a tripling of production from Alberta's tar sands in the next decade and three new multibillion dollar pipelines, two of which would go through Jasper National Park. Woodland caribou habitat throughout the Mackenzie watershed in Alberta and Northwest Territories would be increasingly fragmented and degraded.

Photo left: Woodland caribou (mountain) — Trevor Kinley.

## Saskatchewan



### 7 Woodland, Boreal (Churchill River) THREATENED

Plans for expanded industrial logging in the area surrounding the Churchill River in Saskatchewan threaten to further compromise the future of the local woodland caribou populations. Despite vocal opposition to logging plans from many local people, conservationists, and the general public, the provincial government has so far offered almost no protection from industrial logging along this treasured waterway. If these woodland caribou are to survive, it's imperative that the Saskatchewan government plan with all involved to ensure ample habitat protection along the Churchill River.



# Strong Measures Needed Across Caribou Nation

In every province and territory where caribou dwell in Canada (and the US), they are at risk. Yet industrial activities like logging, mining and petroleum development continue in caribou habitat from coast to coast to coast.

Caribou need intact ecosystems to survive. Caribou rely on the same

wild landscapes that are being fragmented by logging and oil and gas operations. To date, our federal, provincial and territorial governments have favoured protecting industrial interests over the needs of endangered wildlife, and done little to intervene as caribou have declined.

The power to protect Canadian caribou habitat lies in the hands of three key players: the federal government, provincial/territorial governments, and industry. These three players have largely failed to take the most meaningful step to protect caribou—protecting caribou habitat.

## Federal Government

Canada's *Species at Risk Act* currently lacks the teeth needed to protect caribou populations. It is discretionary and applies only to areas of federal jurisdiction — less than 5% of Canada's land base, outside the territories. The federal government has repeatedly assured Canadians that it will protect the habitat of an endangered species if a province is failing to do so. But this promise proved hollow when a petition was submitted to the federal Environment Minister in February 2004, urging him to protect habitat for BC's spotted owl—the most endangered bird in Canada, whose habitat is being logged by the BC government. The federal government has failed to intervene. Spotted owl numbers continue to decline.

While caribou recovery teams strive to restore species to healthy populations, they are limited by pressures to maintain status quo industrial operations. The Alberta draft recovery

plan for woodland caribou, for example, is guided by a principle of 'economic realism,' which essentially means that if a recovery measure may affect the economy, it isn't realistic!<sup>(1)</sup>

## Provinces & Territories

The major responsibility for endangered species protection thus falls to the provinces and territories. Effective wildlife protection requires strong endangered species legislation that ensures habitat protection, and the will to enforce it. Yet four provinces/territories have no stand-alone endangered species legislation at all (BC, AB, NWT, YK)<sup>(2)</sup>. Of those with legislation, only a handful require protection of critical habitat (NS, MB, ON, PEI)<sup>(3)</sup> — and even where habitat protection is required, few charges have been laid to enforce the legislation where it has been violated.<sup>(4)</sup> In some provinces, such as Manitoba, the provincial governments have lagged behind the federal *Species at Risk Act* by failing to list caribou under their provincial species Acts.

## Industry

Private companies have the ability to be good corporate citizens—to voluntarily stop operating in caribou habitat. Indeed, the logging company Canfor recently announced that it is deferring operations in the habitat of the Little Smoky woodland caribou herd in Alberta for two years, until a recovery plan can be implemented. In Manitoba, Tembec recently agreed to defer logging in core woodland caribou habitat within their licensed logging area in order to develop a joint conservation strategy with the local Wilderness Committee team. Tembec has also agreed to similar deferrals in mountain caribou habitat in BC. Unfortunately these are exceptions. Across Canada, the trend in forestry is for companies and government to "talk and log," experimenting with logging models while caribou herds continue to decline.

Clearly, changes must be made in order to ensure that caribou will survive in the future. Government decision-makers need to hear from the public — from you!

Visit **www.caribounation.org** to find out what you can do to help save caribou, coast to coast to coast.

## LITERATURE CITED

### CENTRE SPREAD – WOODLAND

- (1) Schaefer, James A. "Long-Term Range Recession and the Persistence of Caribou in the Taiga," October 2003.
- (2) Assessment and Update Status Report on the Woodland Caribou in Canada. COSEWIC, 2002
- (3) Manitoba government, "Woodland Caribou in Manitoba" Technical Report, 1993
- (4) Assessment and Update Status Report on the Woodland Caribou in Canada. Ibid

### CENTRE SPREAD – PEARY

- (1) The Nature of Caribou, H. John Russell, Greystone Books, 1998
- (2) Northwest Territories Department of Wildlife and Fisheries website
- (3) Ibid
- (4) Regal looking Peary now hard to find in Arctic, Ed Struzik, Edmonton Journal, November 30, 1999
- (5) Ibid

### CENTRE SPREAD – BRITISH COLUMBIA

- (1) [http://cityofrevelstoke.com/caribou/pdf/cosewic\\_status\\_report\\_2002.pdf](http://cityofrevelstoke.com/caribou/pdf/cosewic_status_report_2002.pdf)
- (2) Ian Hatter, BC Ministry of Water Land and Air Protection

### CENTRE SPREAD – ONTARIO

- (1) The Forest-dwelling Woodland Caribou, Ontario Parks publication, March, 2003
- (2) Disappearance of the Woodland Caribou: "A Crisis in Slow Motion" press release, Trent University, June 25th, 2004.
- (3) Weyerhaeuser Forest Management Plan for Trout Lake Forest, 2004-2009.
- (4) Disappearance of the Woodland Caribou: "A Crisis in Slow Motion", Ibid

### CENTRE SPREAD – QUEBEC

- (1) RENEW, 2003-2004
- (2) Sara Registry, [www.sararegistry.gc.ca](http://www.sararegistry.gc.ca)
- (3) Species At Risk Website, <http://www.speciesatrisk.gc.ca/search/speciesDetails.s.cfm?speciesID=144>, as visited March 8, 2005.

### BACK PAGE

- (1) Alberta draft Recovery Plan for Woodland Caribou, 2004
- (2) Species At Risk Report Card 2004, Canadian Nature Federation, Next Stop: Extinction: A Report Card on the Failure of Canadian Governments to save endangered species, Environmental Defence Fund, 2004.
- (3) Ibid.
- (4) There are numerous obstacles to species at risk enforcement, including shortages of enforcement staff and legal loopholes. For example, in Ontario charges can only be laid against willful intent to harm or endanger a listed species, which is difficult to prove.

Photo top left: Barren-ground caribou — Terry Parker. Photo right: Woodland (boreal) caribou — Terry Parker.

# ACT NOW!

1. Visit us online at **www.caribounation.org**  
Our new web site has everything you need to know about *Caribou Nation*, what's new about caribou and how to take action, including provincial government contacts.
2. Write to the **Prime Minister of Canada**  
House of Commons, Ottawa, ON K1A 0A6 **www.pm.gc.ca**  
Let Canada's Prime Minister know how you feel about strong measures to protect caribou and their habitat from industrial development.

## www.caribounation.org



caribou nation



CREDITS  
caribou nation

Research & Writing: Candace Batecki, Lefacio Cortesi, Bill Granger, Rachel Plotkin, Ron Thiessen. Special thanks to Dave Neach of the Caribou-Chilcotin Conservation Society & Gail Whelan-Evans at Manitoba Wildlands  
Editing: Joe Foy Design: Andrea Reimer  
Mapping: Geoff Serchenko  
Distribution: brian@gold-distribution.com

Wilderness Committee Educational Report Vol. 24, No. 4, Spring 2005, Canadian Mail Product Sales Agreement No. 0900567. Posted in Vancouver. For free distribution. Printed in Canada on recycled newsprint with vegetable-based inks. Press Run 90,000. © WCWC 2005. All rights reserved. Written material may be used without permission when credit is given.

Co-published by:

**Wilderness Committee — National Office**  
227 Abbott Street  
Vancouver BC V6B 2K7 CANADA  
Phone: (604) 683-8220  
[www.wildernesscommittee.org](http://www.wildernesscommittee.org)

**Wilderness Committee — Manitoba Office**  
3rd floor - 303 Portage Avenue  
Winnipeg, MB R3B 2B4 CANADA  
Phone: (204) 942-9292  
[www.wildernesscommittee.mb.ca](http://www.wildernesscommittee.mb.ca)

**ForestEthics**  
523 Cedar Street  
Nelson, BC V1L 2C2 CANADA  
Phone: (415) 863-4563  
[www.forestethics.org](http://www.forestethics.org)

**Sierra Club of Canada**  
412-1 Nicholas Street  
Ottawa, ON K1N 7B7 CANADA  
Phone: (613) 241-4611  
[www.sierraclub.ca](http://www.sierraclub.ca)

## FORESTETHICS

ForestEthics harnesses the power of the marketplace to transform the wood and paper industries and protect endangered forests. Learn more about our work at [www.forestethics.org](http://www.forestethics.org). Donations are gratefully accepted. Use our secure online donation system, or this coupon.

Here's a donation to your campaign.

Enclosed is: ☐ \$25 ☐ \$100 ☐ Other \$ \_\_\_\_\_  
Fed. reg. charity #130560188-RR0001

NAME \_\_\_\_\_

ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_

CITY \_\_\_\_\_ PROV. \_\_\_\_\_ PC \_\_\_\_\_

Make cheques payable to "Sage Foundation - ForestEthics Canada."  
Please mail donations to 523 Cedar St, Nelson, BC, V1L 2C2, Canada

One Earth • One Chance

Sierra  
Club of/du  
Canada

We need your help!

Become a member:

[www.sierraclub.ca](http://www.sierraclub.ca)

or 1-888-810-4204



WESTERN CANADA  
WILDERNESS COMMITTEE

I want to become a member!

Enclosed is my annual fee for a:

- ☐ \$30 Individual Membership  
☐ \$52 Sustaining-Family Membership

Here's a donation to your campaign.

Enclosed is: ☐ \$25 ☐ \$100 ☐ Other \$ \_\_\_\_\_  
Fed. reg. charity #11929-3009-RR0001

NAME \_\_\_\_\_

ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_

CITY \_\_\_\_\_ PROV. \_\_\_\_\_ PC \_\_\_\_\_

Please return with your gift to: Wilderness Committee,  
227 Abbott St., Vancouver, BC V6B 2K7 [wildernesscommittee.org](http://wildernesscommittee.org)