

YOUR WATERSHEDS OUR GREAT LAKES



2008 calendar



Fisheries and Oceans
Canada

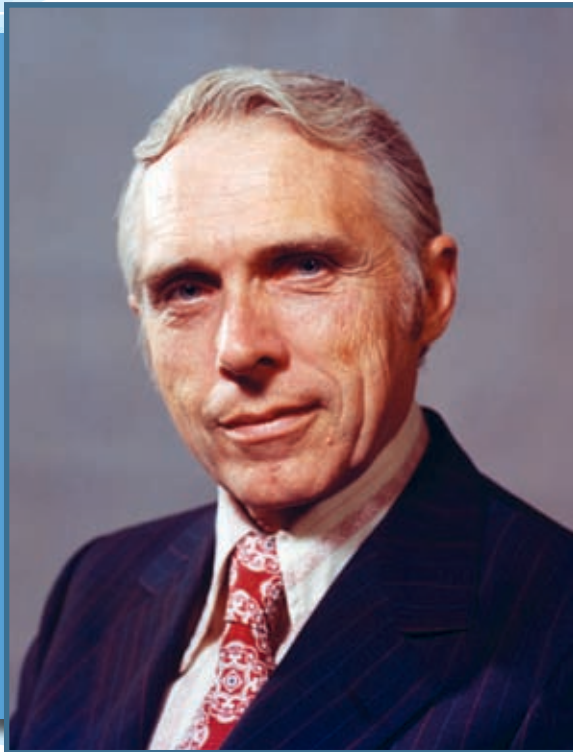
Pêches et Océans
Canada



Ontario



SALUTING CONSERVATIONISTS



This calendar is printed in conjunction with the 14th annual A.D. Latornell Conservation Symposium – Ontario's premier event for conservationists.

The theme of the Symposium is "Your Watersheds, Our Great Lakes." Keeping the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence River Basin and its watersheds healthy and sustainable is the key to charting a course for the future that will not only protect but restore these water bodies. We all must take responsibility to ensure **this valuable resource** is shared with our children and the generations that follow.

Did you know...

At the time of his death in 1991, Art Latornell made a bequest to the University of Guelph called the A.D. Latornell Endowment Fund. Arthur D. Latornell stated: "It is my wish that the fund be used to assist young people in their learning endeavors related to natural resource activities. In particular, I would wish that this fund be used to assist young people in obtaining a University education, whether or not such education leads to a University degree, to enable students to attend Symposiums or courses offered by educational institutions or groups associated with the University of Guelph and to enable the student exchanges and similar educational programs related to natural resources."

The Endowment Fund provides a generous donation to the A.D. Latornell Conservation Symposium.

We learn by listening to those who have come before us. Each year, the A.D. Latornell Conservation Symposium celebrates and recognizes the lifetime of achievements of an admirable group of dedicated conservationists – the A.D. Latornell Conservation Pioneers. You can meet this year's five Pioneers by visiting the Symposium's website at www.latornell.ca. In order to follow in the footsteps of one of Ontario's pre-eminent conservationists, Art Latornell, the symposium also supports and recognizes the achievements of young conservationist professionals. For the past two years, the University of Guelph has offered a professional development program for up to 23 young professionals from organizations across Ontario. The year-long Young Conservationist Professional (YCP) program is designed to provide training to developing professionals in the leadership and management skills they will need to flourish in the natural resource management. At the same time, it also meets the needs of agencies and organizations who often have limited opportunities for training.

We salute the young conservationists who are graduating at the 2007 Symposium and we offer our support and guidance as they continue to develop professionally.



UNIVERSITY
of GUELPH

YOUR WATERSHEDS, OUR GREAT LAKES

2007 december

november 2007

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january 2008

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FULL



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NEW



LAST 1/4

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	16	17	18	19	20	Winter begins 21	22
52	23	Christmas Eve 24					
53	30	New Year's Eve 31	Christmas 25	Boxing Day 26			
					27	28	29

THE GREAT LAKES AND THEIR WATERSHEDS



Did you know...

The Great Lakes form the largest system of freshwater lakes in the world. Ontario's economy and our way of life are both closely tied to their resources.

The Great Lakes – St. Lawrence River Basin is home to almost everyone who lives in Ontario – 98 per cent of Ontario residents, or 11 million people. The Great Lakes and their watersheds make up one of Canada's richest and most biologically diverse regions, home to a huge variety of fish, wildlife and plant species – and 130 of these species are rare. The Great Lakes are a national treasure that provide Ontario with a wealth of natural resources – water, fish, oil and gas, to name a few. Three out of four of us depend on them as a safe and reliable source of drinking water. The economic prosperity of the Great Lakes region – its industry, business, power generation, shipping, agriculture and fisheries – is tied to their waters. The Great Lakes are a place for recreation and a home for the residents of the many communities along their coasts.

YOUR WATERSHEDS, OUR GREAT LAKES





2008 january

december

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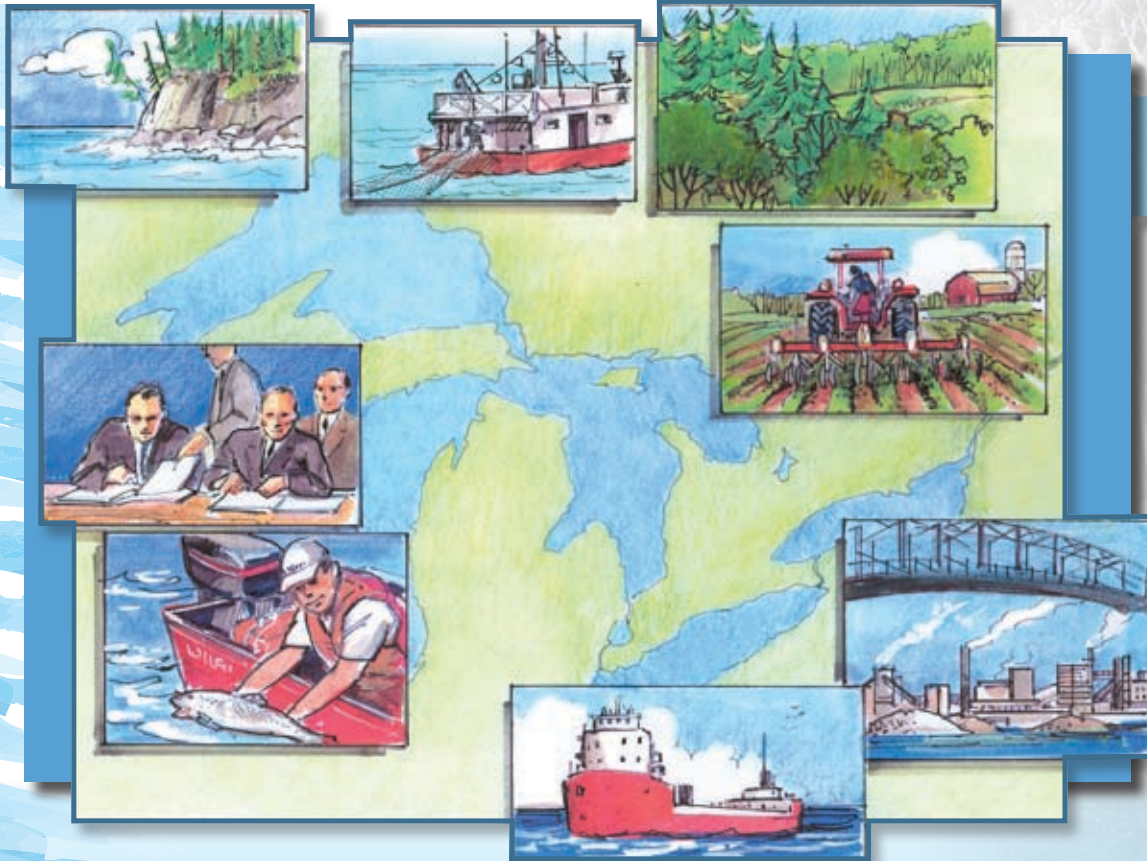
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OUR INTERNATIONAL GREAT LAKES



Did you know...

Even 100 years ago, Canada and the United States recognized that the Great Lakes waters needed protection, when they signed the Canada-U.S. Boundary Waters Treaty in 1909.

In the 1960s, people said that the Great Lakes were dead. Fish populations were diminishing. Great Lakes waters were polluted, their beaches choked with algae, and their rivers on fire with toxic chemicals. Then, in 1972, the U.S. and Canada signed the Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement. With the signing of this historic agreement the recovery of the Great Lakes began in earnest. Even before that, in 1955, government agencies signed a convention to protect our Great Lakes fisheries and to control the sea lamprey that threatened Great Lakes fish. In 2005, Ontario, Quebec and the eight U.S. states bordering the Great Lakes signed an agreement whose goal is to keep Great Lakes waters where they belong, in the Basin. And, in 2007, Canada and Ontario signed their sixth agreement to work together to protect and restore the Great Lakes Basin Ecosystem for our children and grandchildren.

YOUR WATERSHEDS, OUR GREAT LAKES





2008 february

january

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march

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7	Central Canadian Symposium on Water Quality Research 11th - 12th 10	11	12	13 Valentine's Day 13	National Flag Day 15	16
8	Heritage Day Family Day 17	18	19	20	21	22 Ontario Family Fishing Weekend 23rd - 24th 23
9	24	25	26	27	28	29

WATERSHEDS - FROM LAND TO LAKE



Did you know...

Only one per cent of the water in the Great Lakes Basin Ecosystem is renewed annually, making flushing rates in the system extremely low. Conservation Authorities promote a watershed-based approach to managing our natural resources because our water and land resources are just naturally connected.

Very simply, a watershed is an area of land that is drained by a river and its tributaries into a particular body of water such as a lake or ocean. If you think about your local creek, river or stream, where does it start? What types of landscapes does it pass through and where does it end up? All of that area that water passes over or through is a watershed.

Upstream activities can both harm and benefit the conditions of our water resources located downstream, affecting water quality and supply. The fewer negative activities impacting our land, the greater the chance the water coming out of our taps will be cleaner and more plentiful.

YOUR WATERSHEDS, OUR GREAT LAKES

2008 march

february

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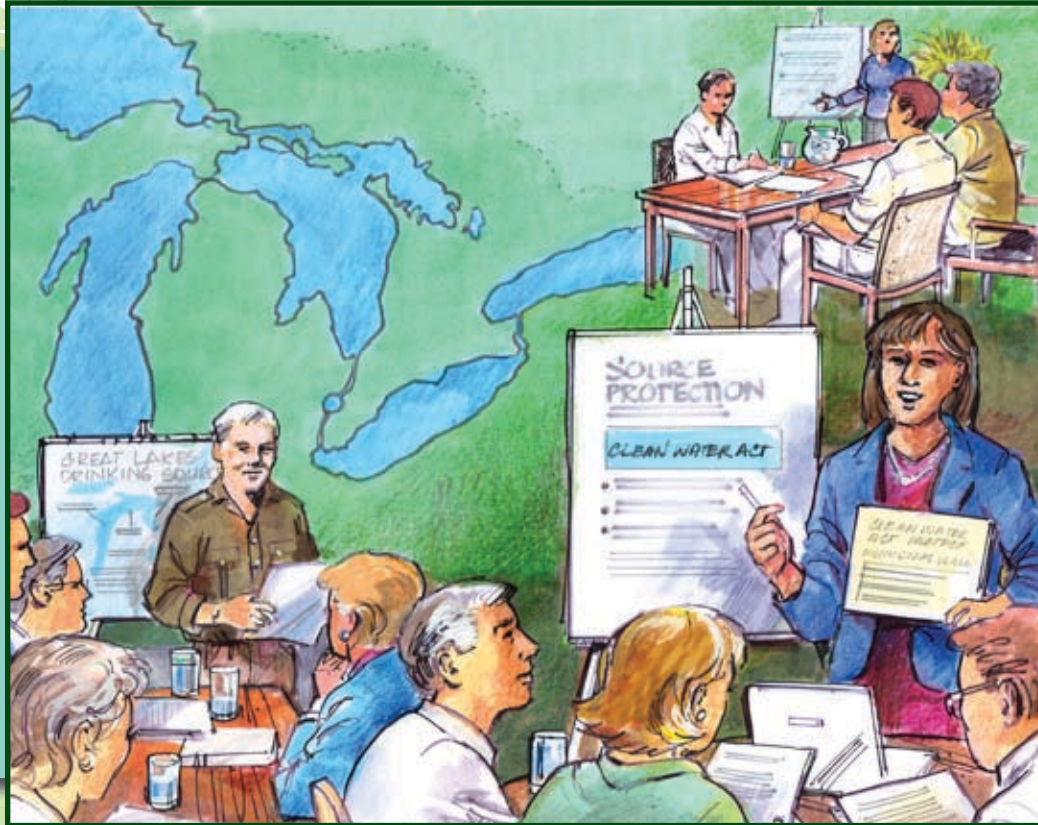
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-  NEW
-  1ST 1/4

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
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11						15
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12	16					22
	 St. Patrick's Day	18	19	Spring Begins	Good Friday	World Water Day
13	 Easter Monday					
14						
	23					
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THE GREAT LAKES – DRINKING WATER SOURCE



Did you know...

Over 70 per cent of Ontario residents get their drinking water from the Great Lakes. Conservation Authorities work with landowners, other agencies and government to promote stewardship actions to protect the Great Lakes as a source of drinking water.

The Great Lakes are a source of drinking water for a total of 24 million people every day! Pollution from many different sources is washed into the Great Lakes by rainwater and snowmelt. In urban areas, such pollution includes spilled automotive oils and chemicals, road salt, lawn and garden chemicals, and pet waste. In rural areas, runoff from farm fields can carry manure, fertilizers, and pesticides into surrounding waters.

In some cases, people dispose of unwanted paints, chemicals, motor oil, and medicines by pouring them down household or street drains rather than taking them to hazardous waste disposal sites. Because of the way water travels over and under land, this pollution can easily make its way into the Great Lakes system.

Preventing pollution from reaching the Great Lakes by taking local action can protect our drinking water. This is called source protection and everyone can play a part in protecting the Great Lakes and St. Lawrence River.

YOUR WATERSHEDS, OUR GREAT LAKES





2008 April

march

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may

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-  LAST 1/4
-  NEW
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14						
		All Fool's Day 1	2	3	4	5
15 National Wildlife Week						
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
16						
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
17		www.earthday.ca				
20	21	 Earth Day 22	23	24	25	26
18						
27	28	29	30			

STEWARDSHIP ACTIONS YOU CAN TAKE – EVERYONE HAS A PART TO PLAY



Did you know...

Before 1950, all lawn and garden care was essentially organic or natural in that individuals used manual techniques and natural materials, such as manure from the local farm. The introduction of synthetic pesticides and fertilizers following the Second World War changed how many people cared for their lawns. Today, people are again looking for ways to care for their lawn without using chemical products.

From: *Pesticide Free...A Guide to Natural Lawn and Garden Care* (City of Toronto, August 2004)

We are all stewards of the Great Lakes and their watersheds. One by one, step by step, each of us can make a difference. We can make sure that pollutants don't enter Great Lakes waters by keeping motor oil, fertilizers, pesticides and other chemicals out of storm drains and local watercourses. We can allow native plants, shrubs and trees, which lower water temperatures and improve water quality, to grow up alongside our ponds and creeks. We can collect rainwater in barrels to use during periods of drought, conserving groundwater for our streams. And we can participate in local stream clean-up, habitat restoration or fish-stocking programs. All these individual efforts will add up to greater health for our Great Lakes Basin ecosystem.

YOUR WATERSHEDS, OUR GREAT LAKES

2008 may

april

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june

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FULL



LAST 1/4



NEW



1ST 1/4

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
18						
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19						www.birdday.org
4	5	6	7	8	9	International Migratory Bird Day 10
20 Mother's Day						
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
21						
18	 Victoria Day	19	20	21	International Day for Biological Diversity 22	23
22						24
25	26	27	28	29	30	31

AGRICULTURAL STEWARDSHIP AND THE GREAT LAKES



Did you know...

The idea of Environmental Farm Plans originated within Ontario's farming community. Through the Ontario Farm Environmental Coalition, farmers have been involved in every stage of developing the Environmental Farm Plan program. For information about the program and local EFP representatives in Ontario, visit www.ontariosoilcrop.org

Farmers rely on fresh, clean water for many aspects of their operations. Environmental farm and stewardship programs help many farmers living around the Great Lakes improve the health of their local watersheds, and the overall health of the Lakes, through their use of agricultural *Best Management Practices*. These include: planting trees, shrubs and native grasses alongside streams, rivers and wetlands; directing livestock away from stream valleys with fencing and alternative watering sources; diverting farmyard run-off, away from watercourses and into vegetative filter strips; improving manure storage and spreading procedures; and, much more.

The Canada-Ontario Environmental Farm Plan (EFP) Program helps farmers to identify and implement environmental best management practices on their farms. The Ontario Soil and Crop Improvement Association and its partners deliver the EFP Program in Ontario.

YOUR WATERSHEDS, OUR GREAT LAKES

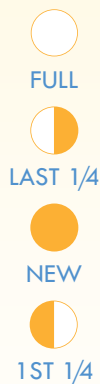
2008 june

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july

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SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
23 1	2	 National Environment Week 3	4	World Environment Day 5	6	International Trails Day 7
24 World Oceans Day Canadian National Rivers Day 8	9	 10	11	12	13	14
25 Father's Day 15	16	17	 18	19	Summer Begins 20	National Aboriginal Day 21
26 22	23	St-John the Baptist Day 24	25	26	Multiculturalism Day 27	28
27 29	30					

CLIMATE CHANGE: PUTTING THE GREAT LAKES BASIN ECOSYSTEM AT RISK



Did you know...

You can take action now to help slow climate change. Visit www.gogreenontario.ca and click on the ***Climate Change Projections for Ontario*** button to see how your actions can make a difference.

While we hear, know and talk about climate change today, our children and grandchildren will live with its impacts. The Great Lakes will change dramatically as a result of climate change. Wetlands and beaches along the coasts of the Great Lakes will be altered. Docks, marinas and wharfs will need to be re-designed in response to changing water levels. Our fisheries will change. Species that are abundant now may not be in the future, and new species will take their place. There are many small things each of us can do now to help lessen the impact of future changes.

YOUR WATERSHEDS, OUR GREAT LAKES

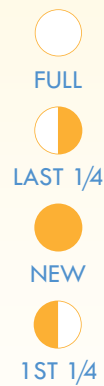
2008 July

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SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
27		 Canada Day 1	 2	3	Ontario Family Fishing Weekend 4th - 6th 4	5
28 www.nationalfishingweek.com National Fishing Week 6	7	8	9	 10	11	12
29					 18	Parks Day in Canada 19
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
30					 25	26
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WETLANDS OF THE GREAT LAKES



Did you know...

There are nearly 1,100 coastal and river wetlands covering an area of more than 63,000 hectares along the Canadian shores of the Great Lakes. However, this represents only a portion of the wetlands originally present on the landscape. It's estimated that 50 per cent of Great Lakes coastal wetlands have been lost basin-wide, with losses of up to 90 per cent occurring in some areas.

The coastal wetlands of the Great Lakes are among the richest and most diverse habitats in North America. Over the past 200 years, many of these wetlands have been lost to development, drained or reclaimed for building or industry. These unique natural features support an abundance of fish, wildlife and plants. Many of our native Great Lakes fish species spawn in coastal wetlands. Numerous endangered and threatened species of birds, reptiles and amphibians use coastal wetlands for all or part of their life cycle. Great Lakes coastal wetlands have many other functions that benefit the millions of people who live in the Basin: they improve water quality by controlling stream flows and erosion, and reduce contaminant levels. They also contribute millions of dollars to Ontario's economy by providing outstanding opportunities for fishing, hunting, or observing nature and wildlife.

YOUR WATERSHEDS, OUR GREAT LAKES

2008 august

july

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september

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FULL



LAST 1/4



NEW



1ST 1/4

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32	 Civic Day					
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	10	11	International Youth Day	13	14	15
34						
	17	18	19	20	21	22
35	24					
36	31	25	26	27	28	29
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FISH SPECIES NATIVE TO THE GREAT LAKES – THE WALLEYE



Did you know...

Walleye is the second most caught species in the Great Lakes and the most popular sport fish in Canada. Walleye also support a commercial fishery in the Ontario waters of the Great Lakes.

There are more than 150 fish species in the Great Lakes and most of their populations reproduce naturally in Great Lakes rivers, wetlands or spawning shoals. Walleye are a native Great Lakes fish species with populations in each of the Great Lakes. There are many vital Great Lakes walleye fisheries; the Lake Erie and Bay of Quinte walleye fisheries are especially well known. Some walleye populations in the Great Lakes need our assistance. At the east end of Lake Erie, many groups and individuals have been working together to rehabilitate the eastern basin walleye stocks, which reproduce in the Grand River. In Lake Superior, the walleye of Black Bay have been the focus of rehabilitation efforts. In Lake Huron, efforts to revive ailing fish habitat and improve local water quality in the Severn Sound region seem to be helping the recovery of local walleye populations.

YOUR WATERSHEDS, OUR GREAT LAKES





2008 september

august

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october

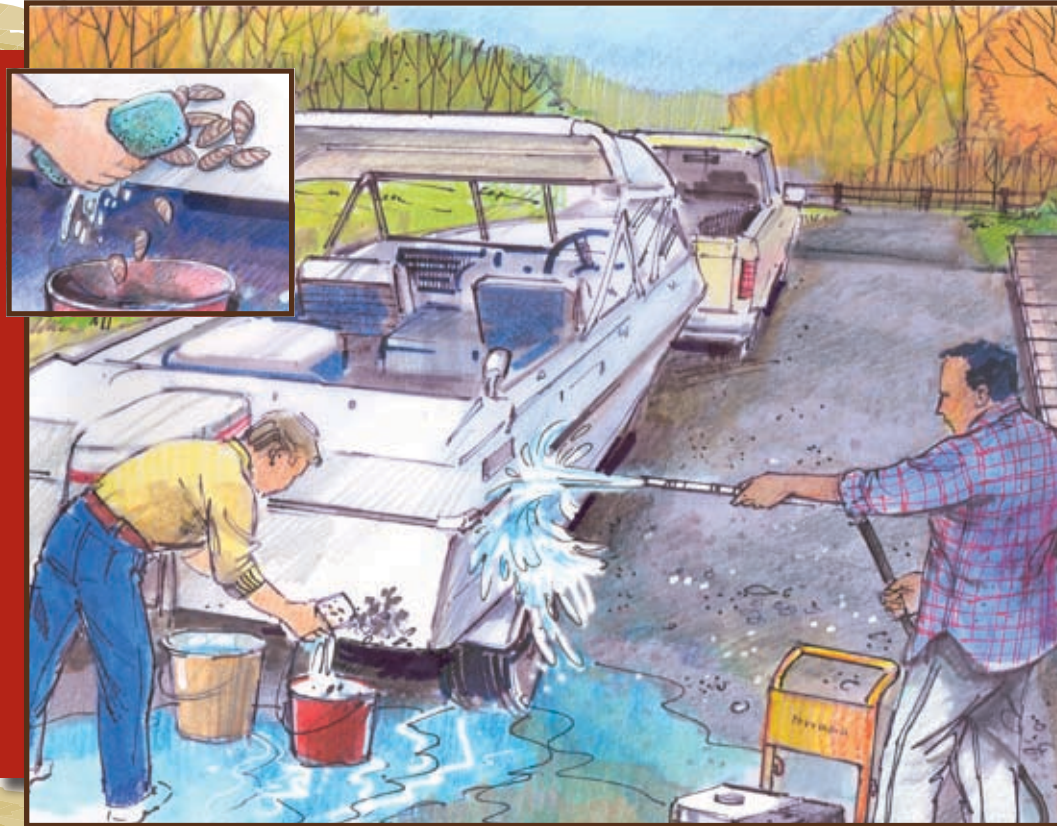
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 FULL
 LAST 1/4
 NEW
 1ST 1/4

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
36	 Labour Day					
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Grandparents Day	7	8	9	10	11	12
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38			International Day for the Preservation of the Ozone Layer	International Plowing Match and Rural Expo in Teeswater 16th - 20th		
	14	15	16	17	18	19
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National Forest Week	21	Autumn Begins	22	23	24	25
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AQUATIC INVASIVE SPECIES

A THREAT TO THE BIODIVERSITY OF GREAT LAKES



Did you know...

In 1992, the Ontario Federation of Anglers and Hunters (O.F.A.H.) and the Ministry of Natural Resources established the *Invading Species Awareness Program* to help spread the word across Ontario about not spreading aquatic invasive species. Find out more at www.invadingspecies.com

Fisheries and Oceans Canada has a Centre for Expertise for Aquatic Risk Assessment where it conducts biological risk assessments for aquatic invasive species.

For more information visit www.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/science/ceara/

In the past 100 years, more than 185 aquatic invasive species have entered the Great Lakes. It's estimated that one new aquatic invasive species enters the Great Lakes every eight months. Aquatic invasive species can enter the Great Lakes in many ways: in the ballast water of a cargo ship, on an angler's boat or through a live fish market.

Aquatic invasive species are opportunistic. They compete with native Great Lakes fish species for food or, in some cases, drive native species out of certain habitats. They're also next to impossible to get rid of once established. Such species threaten the health and biodiversity of the Great Lakes and their watersheds. After the loss or destruction of habitat, aquatic invasive species are the biggest threat for Canadian freshwater fishes and molluscs. Twenty-six of 41 freshwater fish species listed at risk are at risk primarily because of invasive species.

YOUR WATERSHEDS, OUR GREAT LAKES

2008

October

september

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FULL



LAST 1/4



NEW



1ST 1/4

SUNDAY

MONDAY

TUESDAY

WEDNESDAY

THURSDAY

FRIDAY

SATURDAY

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Thanksgiving Day

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Hallowe'en

31

A GREAT LAKES SUCCESS STORY – THE ATLANTIC SALMON PARTNERSHIP



Did you know...

Our approach to restoring Atlantic salmon to Lake Ontario has become a model for conservation partnerships, worldwide. Learn more at www.bringbackthesalmon.ca.

At one time, Atlantic salmon were so plentiful in Lake Ontario that the early settlers could catch them by the barrelful. By the late 1800s, however, development in the lake's watersheds caused salmon spawning and nursery habitat to disappear. About a century ago, the Atlantic salmon vanished from Lake Ontario. One of the last fish was spotted in Wilmot Creek in 1896.

The Ontario Federation of Anglers and Hunters and the Ministry of Natural Resources have teamed up with two partners – Australia's Banrock Station wine company and the Liquor Control Board of Ontario – to bring back Lake Ontario's only native salmon. A healthy Atlantic salmon population would act as a barometer of lake health, a sign that Lake Ontario and its tributaries are doing well. Other contributors to the project include federal and provincial government agencies, conservation and fishing organizations, colleges and universities, community groups and private landowners.

YOUR WATERSHEDS, OUR GREAT LAKES

2008




november

october

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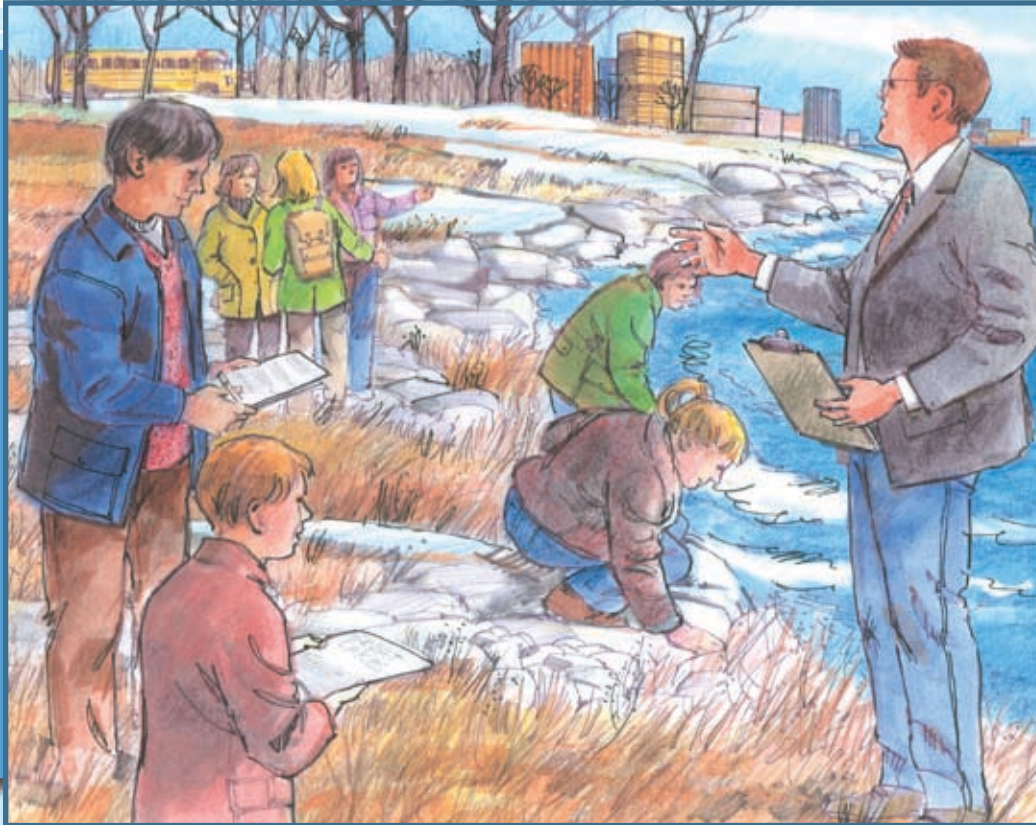
december

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-  FULL
-  LAST 1/4
-  NEW
-  1ST 1/4

	SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
44							I
45							
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
46							
	9	10	 Remembrance Day 11	12	13	14	15
47				 A.D Latornell Conservation Symposium 19			
	16	17	18	19	20	World Fisheries Day 21	22
48	23						
49	30	24	25	26	27	28	29

GREAT LAKES CHAMPIONS



Did you know...

You can be a Great Lakes champion in your community by participating in a local clean-up or stewardship event. The following organizations can offer support in helping you identify or coordinate a local event:

Ontario Stewardship –
www.ontariostewardship.org

Conservation Ontario –
www.conservation-ontario.on.ca

Ministry of Natural Resources –
www.mnr.gov.on.ca/fishing/cfwip.html

Great Canadian Shoreline Cleanup -
www.vanaqua.org/cleanup

Or contact your local scouts, guides or municipal parks department.

Throughout the Great Lakes and their watersheds, there are many individuals, organizations and companies that are making a difference in the health of our Great Lakes. The local citizen who cleans up litter while walking along a streamside trail; community groups and agencies who work to restore natural stream channels and fish habitat; farmers who change their daily practices to ways that protect and improve water quality – all are Great Lakes champions.

We're making sure there will be Great Lakes champions in the future, too. Around the Lakes, schools, service clubs and community groups involve children in storm-drain marking programs that remind urban residents of the connection between storm sewers and local waterways. Family fishing festivals help to raise appreciation for the value of healthy stream habitats. And community cleanup events encourage youth to clean tires, shopping carts and other debris out of their local watercourse.

YOUR WATERSHEDS, OUR GREAT LAKES

2008 december

november

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
					1	2
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	30

january

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
					1	2
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	30



FULL



LAST 1/4



NEW



1ST 1/4

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
49						
	1	2	3	4	5	6
50						
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
51						
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
52						
Winter begins 21	22	23	Christmas Eve 24	Christmas 25	Boxing Day 26	27
53						
28	29	30	New Year's Eve 31			



Fisheries and Oceans
Canada

Pêches et Océans
Canada

Fisheries and Oceans Canada
Central and Arctic Region
Ontario-Great Lakes Area
867 Lakeshore Road
Burlington, ON L7R 4A6
www.dfo-mpo.gc.ca



Ontario

Great Lakes Branch
Ministry of Natural Resources
P.O. Box 7000
300 Water Street, 5th Floor, North Tower
Peterborough, ON K9J 8M5
www.ontario.ca/mnr



Ontario Stewardship Program
Ministry of Natural Resources
P.O. Box 7000
300 Water Street, 4th Floor, South Tower
Peterborough, ON K9J 8M5
T: 705.755.3278 F: 705.755.3233
The Ontario Stewardship Program represents 42 Stewardship Councils
www.ontariostewardship.org



Conservation
ONTARIO
Natural Champions

Conservation Ontario
Box 11, 120 Bayview Parkway
Newmarket, ON L3Y 4W3
T: 905.895.0716 F: 905.895.0751
Conservation Ontario Represents Ontario's 36 Conservation Authorities
www.conservation-ontario.on.ca

Canada