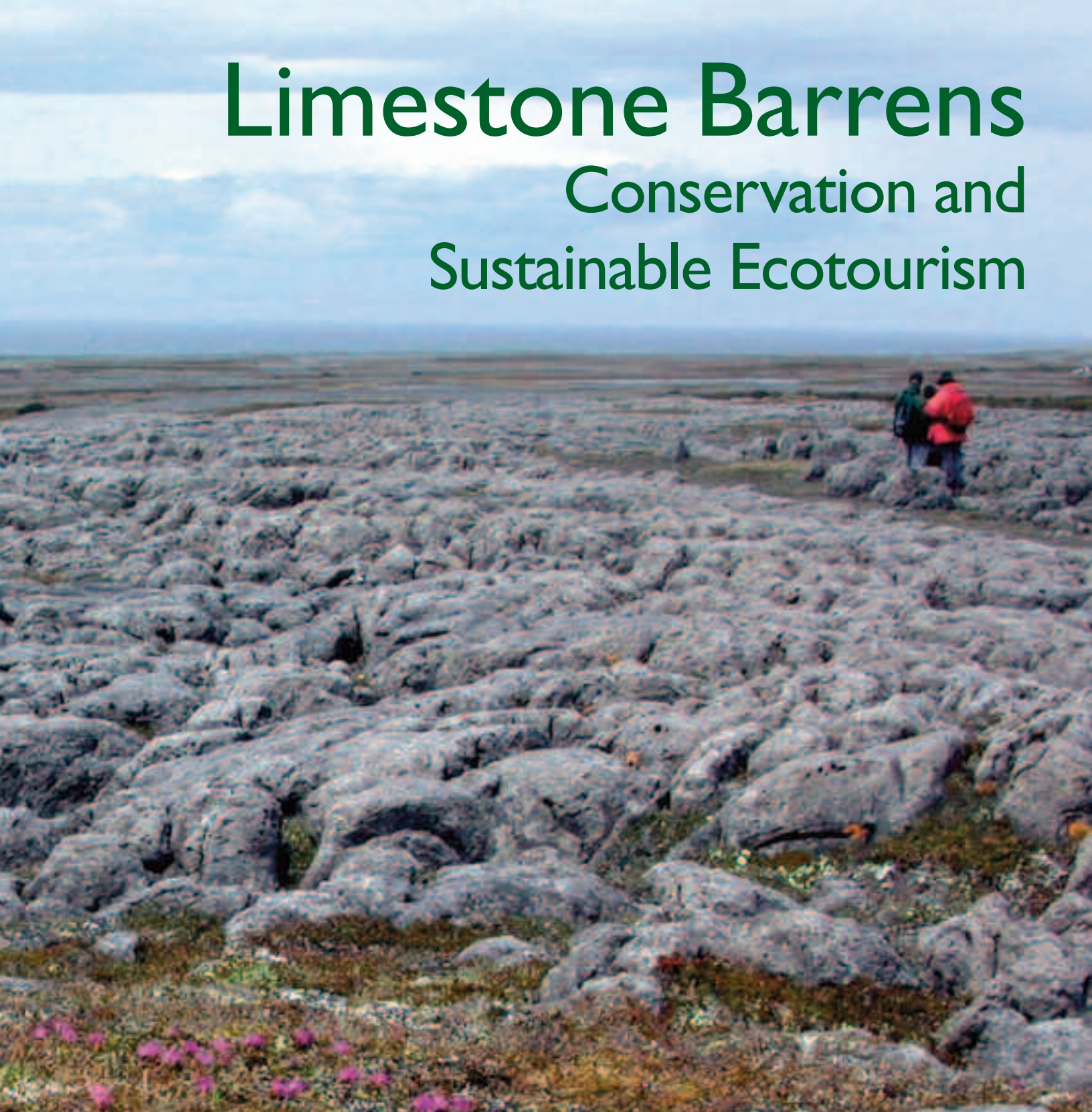
Limestone Barrens

Conservation and Sustainable Ecotourism









Workshop Summary

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Also available on the Internet: www.limestonebarrens.ca

INTRODUCTION

The workshop, Limestone Barrens: Conservation and Sustainable Ecotourism, was held October 12-13, 2006, in Plum Point, Newfoundland and Labrador. It was organized for key stakeholder groups and residents of the Great Northern Peninsula of Newfoundland with an interest in the conservation of the limestone barrens and the sustainability of local communities. The workshop's purpose was to inform participants about knowledge gained from ecological studies on the limestone barrens, to engage them in discussions and problem-solving about conservation challenges, and to explore opportunities for collaborative planning and nature-based tourism development.

> "Great workshop. Can't wait to see some of these ideas put to work."
>
> - Workshop Participant

Fifty-seven people participated in the workshop, which took place at the Plum Point Motel. They represented provincial departments in conservation and economic development, regional and local development corporations, universities and colleges, nonprofit organizations, and small businesses.

The workshop was organized by the Limestone Barrens Habitat Stewardship Program, which since 2001 has provided residents with information about the limestone barrens and how to engage in stewardship activities. Major funding for the workshop was provided by the Government of Canada Habitat Stewardship Program for Species at Risk; Atlantic Canada Opportunities Agency; Innovation, Trade, and Rural Development; the Harris Centre of Memorial University of Newfoundland; and the Newfoundland and Labrador Department of Environment and Conservation, Wildlife Division.

© Dulcie House

The agenda included 14 informational presentations that were focused around three themes: ecological significance, conservation, and ecotourism development. The presentations were interspersed with four interactive exercises designed to encourage group collaboration and problem-solving. A festive evening program called "Stewardship Night" featured schoolchildren from a local elementary school, who performed a play about stewardship. About 40 additional people attended the evening program.

Workshop participants reported having learned a lot and feeling energized by the people they met. Nearly everyone requested follow-up activities designed to assist them in sustainable ecotourism development for the region.

Workshop Objectives

- to increase knowledge about the ecological significance of the limestone barrens;
- to encourage local pride in the resource and support for conservation;
- to seek solutions to conservation challenges; and
- to explore opportunities for nature-based tourism development.

This report is intended for workshop participants and for anyone with an interest in the future of the limestone barrens of Newfoundland and Labrador—especially local business owners, economic development officers, resource managers, teachers, artists and craftspeople, and residents. The report highlights important aspects of the workshop and the more obvious affects on participants. We hope it will also be used as a tool for encouraging collaboration and investment in sustainable, nature-based economic development.

Background information and photographs for this report were generously provided by the workshop speakers, to whom we owe our sincere thanks: Pete Barrett, Joe Brazil, Michael Burzynski, Brendan Dunford, Wavy Greenham, Luise Hermanutz, Jean Hoddinott, John Jacobs, Charlotte Jones, John Maunder, Sue Meades, Wilf Nichols, Julie Robinson, Elizabeth Smith, Susan Squires, and Gerry Yetman.

Dulcie House
Program Coordinator
Limestone Barrens Habitat Stewardship Program

ECOLOGICAL SIGNIFICANCE

The first theme, Ecological Significance of the Limestone Barrens, consisted of five presentations about the habitat characteristics, geology and fossils, plants, and recent climate change effects recorded for the limestone barrens. The following is a summary of the presentations.

"The first workshop I attended where all presenters were absolutely outstanding."

- Workshop Participant

A variety of limestone substrates exist in the world. The limestone barrens of Newfoundland and Labrador, the alvars of the Great Lakes basin, and the limestone pavement of western Ireland (the "Burren") are three examples. All are considered globally rare habitats.

The limestone barrens of the Great Northern Peninsula of Newfoundland extend roughly 150 km along a narrow strip of western coast from Port au Choix National Historic Site in the south to Burnt Cape Ecological Reserve at the northern tip of the Peninsula. The barrens encompass less than 0.02% of the land area of the island of Newfoundland.

The region is considered a hotspot of plant diversity. Of the 298 rare species of plants that occur on the island of Newfoundland, 104 occur in this region and 22 are found only on the limestone barrens. Three species are endemic, i.e. found nowhere else in the world! They are Long's braya (*Braya longii*) and Barrens willow (*Salix jejeuna*), both of which are endangered, and Fernald's braya (*Braya fernaldii*), which is threatened. As one speaker asserted, these plants have nowhere else to go. To save them from extinction demands that the habitat be protected.

© Michael Burzynski

© Dulcie House

© John Maunder

© John Maunder

The limestone, which is about 450 million years old, originated in the warm shallow waters of an ancient tropical sea. The most common types of fossils that appear in the limestone today are snails, trilobites (relatives of insects and crustaceans), nautiloids (relatives of squid and octopi), and the mounds left by cyanobacteria (blue-green algae) that are known as thrombolites (*pictured in the lower right*). Many rock features, such as glacial striations, were formed during the last Ice Age.

The soil and weather conditions are very challenging for plants to grow. The rock consists mostly of calcium concentrated from seawater. Constant freezing and thawing of water on the rock surface causes cracks to form and chunks of bedrock to break off as gravel. In addition, plants must adapt to the many effects of dryness, wind, and cold. Under these conditions, only a few species can grow successfully.

Annual temperatures recorded along the Great Northern Peninsula have increased during the first six years of the 21st century. This trend is expected to continue as part of global climate change and will likely affect the distributions of rare plants found on the limestone barrens over the next 100 years.

Limestone barrens extend along coastal regions of Labrador. At the present time there is less known about existing plant species and the conservation priorities for their protection.

© Michael Burzynski

CONSERVATION

Working Toward a Solution

The second theme of the workshop focused on conservation. It began with a motivational presentation on the scientific, aesthetic, cultural, economic, and moral grounds for why people should conserve. In an interactive session, participants identified human impacts and conditions that negatively affect the species and habitats of the limestone barrens. Later that afternoon, they broke into small groups to develop strategies for addressing the top five issues.

Top 5 out of 38 human impacts that workshop participants considered most harmful:

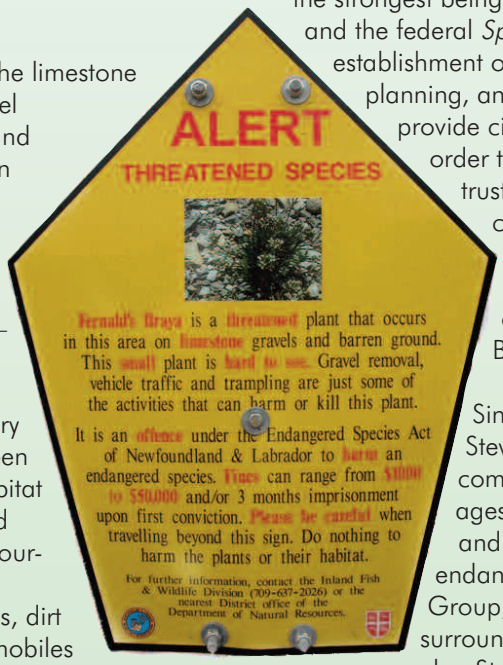
- vehicle traffic (e.g., ATVs)
- lack of education
- heavy equipment use
- negative attitudes
- quarrying

Item considered easiest to tackle right away: education.

"The protection and recovery of endangered species is everyone's business."

-Joe Brazil

Many human activities cause damage to the limestone barrens. Uncontrolled development, gravel extraction, vehicle use, dumping of gear and other waste, and the drying of fish nets can damage rare plants and their habitats. External conditions such as climate change and threats that originate from afar—such as the non-native diamondback moth, an agricultural pest—may be more difficult to control.



Once damage occurs, recovery can be very slow. In some places where gravel has been extracted, the habitat has not recovered after 40 years. Four-wheel drive and all-terrain vehicles, dirt bikes, and snowmobiles can cause irreparable damage. Parks Canada ecologist Michael Burzynski told of one small juniper that was crushed by an ATV in 2001—the juniper turned out to have been 253 years old!

© Michael Burzynski

Fortunately, there are many ways in which people can become partners in protecting the barrens. For example, members of the Small Boat Fishermen's Association in Port au Choix National Historic Site have agreed to restrict driving to the approved routes and to avoid the endangered plants.

© Michael Burzynski

Many tools and protection measures are available, among the strongest being the provincial *Endangered Species Act* and the federal *Species at Risk Act*, along with the establishment of protected areas, resource management planning, and stewardship. The process is designed to provide citizens with the information they need in order to make sound, ethical decisions; to build trust through consultation; and to engage citizens in active recovery through partnerships. For further information, contact the Wildlife Division, Department of Environment and Conservation, Corner Brook, NL A2H 2N2.

Since 2001, the Limestone Barrens Habitat Stewardship Program has been working with communities, schools, and volunteers of all ages to promote responsible use of the habitat and to raise awareness of rare and endangered species. A Community Working Group, composed of leaders from the surrounding communities, serves in an advisory role. Stewardship agreements have been signed with Strait's Elementary School, the Town of Flower's Cove, and local landowners. Seasonally hired youth assist with ecological restoration and outreach. Newspaper stories document the progress and showcase the region's beauty. The program has been effective at encouraging local pride and a sense of ownership, which are critical ingredients to long-term success.

© Dulcie House

ECOTOURISM DEVELOPMENT

© Pete Barrett

A matted photo of a Long's braya.

The third theme

explored ways that communities of the Great Northern Peninsula could benefit from the development of nature-based tourism, local crafts, and other products and services that would contribute to the conservation of the limestone barrens. Craft development expert Pete Barrett outlined the many possibilities for developing an economically and ecologically sustainable craft industry under the limestone barrens themes. She displayed many colourful samples of products that had been created specifically for the limestone barrens as well as other crafts that could be adapted easily to fit the limestone barrens themes. These included quilted products; apparel; crafts made of metal, wood, bone, and stone; print work, pottery, and glass.

Studies show that travelers seek to learn about the communities they visit and to carry home some of the products that serve as reminders of unique cultures. Therefore, in order for nature-based product development to succeed, the products need to reflect the beauty and distinct character of the region.

© Pete Barrett

Bookmarks with scrimshaw images, by Jim Troke, Twillingate.

© Pete Barrett

Quilted items that feature the rare and endangered plants of the limestone barrens

© Pete Barrett

© Pete Barrett

Jewelry created with limestone, by Tom Barrett.

Pete Barrett offered several recommendations:

- Form a committee to explore opportunities for building a craft industry, both wholesale and retail, centered on the limestone barrens.
- Produce products using methods and materials designed to "protect" and be sustainable. Adhere to strict conservation guidelines.
- Establish a brand for these products or product line that will identify and validate them as part of the Limestone Barrens Habitat Stewardship Program. The program will buy them and resell them retail or wholesale.
- Include participating craft shops within the Regional Economic Development Zones (6 & 7) in the planning and implementation stages.
- Build on the existing product lines and mediums of artisans living in the region; work with artisans to develop new products specifically for the Limestone Barrens Habitat Stewardship Program.
- Engage professional designers that will help artisans develop products that reflect the theme and goals of the stewardship program.
- Develop experiential learning tours that focus on crafts.
- Incorporate a cultural development theme into the long-term plan for the stewardship program.
- Train artisans for skills to introduce new products not currently being produced in Newfoundland and Labrador

© Dulcie House

Xxx (left), a student at Straits Elementary School in Flower's Cove, Newfoundland, is congratulated by Xxx, a member of the local Green Team, for winning a colouring contest.

Participants were also encouraged to explore and utilize the visual arts as a means to interpret and promote the limestone barrens. Artist Charlotte Jones gave a presentation on the international interdisciplinary art project that linked the alvar region of Ontario, the limestone barrens of Newfoundland, and the Burren of Ireland through the visual, written, and

© Charlotte Jones

Artist Liam O'Callaghan from Ireland, visits with students at Straits Elementary School in Flowers Cove, Newfoundland.

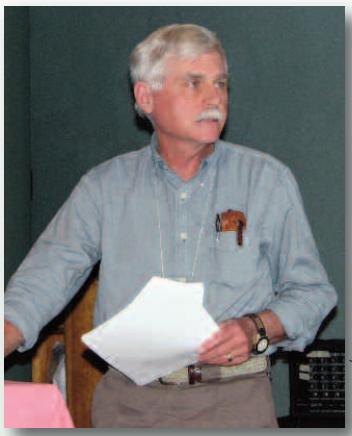
musical arts. Visual artists, writers, and a musician from these locations were asked to visit one of the limestone areas and to produce work based on their impressions and on briefings by scientists, conservationists, and other researchers. The project was many-faceted and included projects in schools, the development of a website, a symposium, a touring exhibition, and a book.

© Dulcie House

Har-Prakash Khalsa's exhibit, including images from Burnt Cape, Newfoundland, and the Bruce Peninsula of Ontario.

© Jean Haddinott

Artist Charlotte Jones (right) describes to Carolyn Lavers of the Dept. of Innovation, Trade, & Rural Development the project involving artists from Newfoundland, Ontario, and Ireland.


©Gerry Yetman

John Jacobs, Memorial University of Newfoundland, describes possible impacts of climate change on rare plants of the limestone barrens.

© John Maunder

Millie Spence of Parks Canada, Port au Choix, talks about her vision for the limestone barrens during the "ice-breaker" exercise.

Partici
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the lin


© John Maunder

Henry Mann, Professor at Sir Wilfred Grenfell College and member of the Recovery Team.


© Susan Squires

Left to right: Dulcie House (workshop coordinator), Brendan Dunford (from Ireland), Luise Hermanutz and Joe Brazil (Co-chairs, Limestone Barrens Species at Risk Recovery Team).

Wilf Nichols, Director of the Botanical Gardens of Memorial University, gave inspirational presentations about conservation and here reports out from a break-out session.


© John Maunder

Gerry Yetman (left) presents members of the Limestone Barrens Community Working Group with Certificates of Appreciation in recognition of their contributions towards the protection of habitat and species at risk. With him are (left to right) Elizabeth Smith, Carolyn Lavers, Geneva Woodward, and Sylvia Gould. Tamsey Laing and Madeline White (not present) were also recognized.

©Gerry Yetman

Geneva Woodward, Principal of Straits Elementary School, and students xxx and xxx present the quilt of rare plant images, which was made by local members of the Women's Institute.


© John Maunder

Botanist Sue Meades (left), who was instrumental in restoring the habitat of Burnt Cape, won the grand door prize of a framed photograph of the endangered Long's braya, taken by Dulcie House (right).

© John Maunder

Xxx (left) and xxx of Straits Elementary School perform in the rare plant play.


© Gerry Yetman

John Maunder, teacher/naturalist and former curator of Natural History for the Provincial Museum of NL, explains the special adaptations of rare plants.


© John Maunder

Children of Straits Elementary School perform the rare plant play to a crowd assembled for Stewardship Night.


© Gerry Yetman

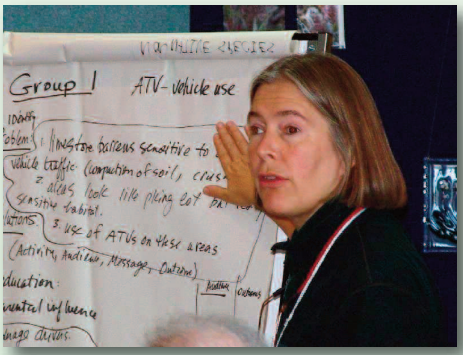
ipants rank the human impacts xternal conditions that most affect nestone barrens.


© John Maunder

Gerry Yetman presents a certificate of appreciation to Elizabeth Smith of the Limestone Barrens Community Working Group.


© John Maunder

The Honourable Wallace Young, M.H.A. for the Ste. Barbe district, Newfoundland and Labrador, welcomed the participants and guests to the Great Northern Peninsula of Newfoundland.



© John Maunder

Anne Marceau, Parks Canada, Rocky Harbour, reports out from the working group that developed solutions to disturbance caused by ATVs and other vehicles.

© Jean Hoddinott


© John Maunder

Jean Hoddinott (right) of the Limestone Barrens Habitat Stewardship Program presents ambassadors Brendan Gould and Courtney Young of Roncalli Central High in Port Saunders to the workshop participants.


© Jean Hoddinott

Susan Squires (left) and Julie Robinson (not pictured), graduate students at Memorial University, were indispensable with technical assistance for workshop coordinator Dulcie House (right).


© John Maunder

Dulcie House, workshop coordinator, and Program Coordinator of the Limestone Barrens Habitat Stewardship Program.

CASE STUDIES

Local Case Study: Burnt Cape Ecological Reserve

The history and evolution of the Burnt Cape Ecological Reserve is a story about how a small group of dedicated individuals can make a world of difference for their community and for the protection and restoration of limestone barrens habitat.

© John Maunder

Elizabeth Smith (left) and Wavey Greenham (Chair of Friends of Burnt Cape) describe the first years working at the Burnt Cape Ecological Reserve.

After mining operations at Burnt Cape were halted and the habitat restored, in 1999 two interpreters where hired from the local area with funding from Nature Conservancy Canada. With no camera or computer equipment to document the plant life, they relied upon local knowledge, a handful of field guides, and training by visiting professors from Sir Wilfred Grenfell College and staff from the Parks & Natural Areas division. They developed the first brochure, slide show, and walking tour, while drawing on a network of people for free promotion.

In the early stages of the project, many local residents feared that the government would deny them access to the Cape and the ability to continue their traditional activities. Gradually local attitudes changed, as people began to take pride in the reserve and to share their traditional and new-found knowledge with visitors.

> "In order to be good stewards, we must make a connection to nature. I truly believe that the people of Raleigh have made that connection and it shows in our continuing efforts to protect Burnt Cape."
>
> -Wavey Greenham

Ecological Reserve status was granted in 2000. Two permanent seasonal interpreter positions were created through the Parks & Natural Areas division and students from the local community were hired during the summers.

In 2002 the Friends of Burnt Cape was formed as a not-for-profit organization for the purpose of protecting and promoting Burnt Cape Ecological Reserve and its interpretation program. The Friends provide support for equipment and resource materials, upgrades to access roads, signage, and information materials. They also run a nature store and office in the town of Raleigh. Currently they are developing plans for an interpretive centre.

The creation of the Ecological Reserve and interpretive program has brought several new businesses and other economic development opportunities to the region. The annual number of tourists taking the guided tour has increased from 100 to 900 between the years 2000 and 2006. Burnt Cape is now a destination sought by tourists and wildflower experts from around the world.

International Case Study: The Burren of Ireland

Derived from the gaelic, *Boireann*, meaning "place of stone", the Burren is a unique glaciated karst landscape located on the western coast of Ireland. Spanning approximately 600 sq km, the region contains over 75% of Ireland's native flora and a diverse archaeological legacy that spans over 6,000 years. Considered Ireland's flagship heritage landscape, the Burren is also a major international tourist attraction.

© Brendan Dunford

The Burren

The Burren's long and proud tradition of agriculture has helped to maintain its limestone habitats. In recent years, however, a decline in farming and grazing combined with the loss of important land management traditions have led to the degradation of priority habitats.

Each year a greater number of tourists visit the Burren. While this brings economic development opportunities to the local communities, if not managed properly tourism could potentially threaten the very resource on which it depends.

Conservation leaders like Dr. Brendan Dunford, who presented the case study, are developing a model for sustainable tourism that would protect the region's unique heritage, while at the same time support local communities and provide an enhanced visitor experience. Promotion and marketing; information and outreach; developing local networks; and a range of research, education, and training programs are initiatives under the model (see www.burrenbeo.com).

NEXT STEPS

Science and Ecotourism in Partnership

Scientific information derived from research on the limestone barrens has begun to unravel the mysteries of this unique landscape and habitat. So much more needs to be discovered about the needs of rare and endangered species and how to protect them. Science and tourism can be strong partners in the path to sustainable nature-based economic development for the Great Northern Peninsula of Newfoundland. A brainstorming session near the conclusion of the workshop revealed several possible steps towards such a partnership.

The workshop introduced people to the many stakeholders who share a common passion for the limestone barrens and the hope of a sustainable future for their communities. Researchers, tourism associations, artists, craftspeople, economic development agencies, small businesses, news media, outfitters, fish harvesters, teachers, youth, nonprofit organizations, conservation departments, municipalities, and local citizens—each sector makes a vital contribution. All it takes is the willingness of people to do their part for stewardship and to remember always that the limestone barrens is *Ours to Protect*.

Brainstorming Ecotourism Development

Products and Services

- Create a guidebook to the limestone barrens.
- Produce a CD album of photos.
- Craft jewelry inspired from fossils.
- Offer training programs to increase local knowledge about plants, etc.
- Give workshops for service providers, especially those at information centres.
- Run familiarization tours for local businesses.
- Celebrate the 10th anniversary of Burnt Cape Ecological Reserve; plan a conference.
- Produce iPod tours with stops, info., images.
- Sell field kits with magnifying glass, knee pads, ID guide, survival blanket, thermals.

Selling the Experience

- Offer guiding service to organized groups.
- Provide tourists with information that encourages longer stays.
- Create a networking partnership. Encourage local buy-in.
- Place posters in B&Bs, craft shops, restaurants.
- Use economuseums as information centres.
- Conduct regional planning; create gateway centres.
- Encourage interpretation before visitation.
- Post signs to route traffic, inform visitors, prevent disturbance.
- Identify where more information may be obtained.

Learning Concepts and Skills

- Awareness of what's there and why it's interesting.
- Significance of the limestone: origin, rarity.
- Fragility of the ecosystem.
- Respect for local culture, people, environment.
- Plant diversity and adaptation.
- Flowers, rocks, fossils.
- Landscapes, history, climate.
- Threats to the barrens.
- Protection measures.
- How to see small things up-close.
- How to avoid trampling rare plants.
- How to understand what is significant.

Capturing Revenues for Conservation

- Arrange a conservation fee from tour providers when they visit a community.
- Levy tourists directly for conservation.
- Charge annual fees for network services: website, education, other benefits.
- Develop a well-branded local network of licensed providers.
- Build a conservation fee into the price for certain goods.
- Create mechanisms for revenue: admittance fees, donations boxes.

WORKSHOP PRESENTATIONS

Limestone Barrens: Conservation & Sustainable Ecotourism
12 – 13 October 2006, Plum Point, Newfoundland & Labrador

THEME I SIGNIFICANCE OF THE LIMESTONE BARRENS

Overview of the Limestone Barrens
Dr. Wilf Nicholls, Dir., Botanical Garden, Memorial University of Newfoundland

Limestone Barrens – Their Extent, Rarity and Significance
Dr. Luise Hermanutz, Co-Chair, Limestone Barrens Species at Risk Recovery Team
Susan Squires, Ph.D. Student, Memorial University of Newfoundland

Geology and Fossils
Michael Burzynski, Ecosystem Scientist, Parks Canada Western NL Field Unit

Climate Change: Implications for the Limestone Barrens in the Next 100 Years
Dr. John D. Jacobs, Honorary Research Professor, Memorial University of Newfoundland

Plants of the Limestone Barrens
John Maunder, Curator Emeritus of Natural History, "The Rooms" Provincial Museum

THEME II CONSERVATION: WORKING TOWARD A SOLUTION

Why Bother Conserving?
Dr. Wilf Nicholls, Limestone Barrens Species at Risk Recovery Team

Threats to the Limestone Barrens
Michael Burzynski, Ecosystem Scientist, Parks Canada Western NL Field Unit
Dr. Luise Hermanutz, Associate Professor, Memorial University of Newfoundland

Interactive Session: Challenges to Conservation
All participants

Laws, Policy, and Legislature: Using Tools to Ensure Plant Survival
Joe Brazil, Senior Manager, Endangered Species and Biodiversity Program, Dept. of Envt. & Conservation; Co-Chair, Limestone Barrens Species at Risk Recovery Team

Toolbox of Protection: a Range of Strategies for Different Groups
Dulcie House, Program Coordinator, Limestone Barrens Habitat Stewardship Program

Problem-solving Exercise: Solutions to Conservation Challenges

Stewardship Night

Recognition of "Good Stewards"

Drama Performance about Species at Risk
Students of Straits Elementary School

Video: "The Legacy of Stewardship"
Introduction by Gerry Yetman, Senior Biologist, Dept. of Environment & Conservation; Limestone Barrens Species at Risk Recovery Team

Craft Product Development
Pete Barrett, Craft Industry Development Consultant, Dept. of Innovation, Trade & Rural Development

Limestone Barrens Art Project
Charlotte Jones, Visual Artist and Independent Curator

THEME III. CASE STUDIES AND ECOTOURISM DEVELOPMENT

Essential role of science in ecotourism and nature-based industries
Susan Squires, Ph.D. Student, Memorial University of Newfoundland
Julie Robinson, M.Sc. Student, Memorial University of Newfoundland

Local Case Study: Burnt Cape Ecological Reserve
Susan Meades, Botanist, Adjunct Professor, Algoma University College
Elizabeth Smith, Interpreter Technician, Burnt Cape Ecological Reserve
Wavey Greenham, Ranger, Pistolet Bay Park; Chair, Friends of Burnt Cape

International Case Study: The Burren of Ireland
Dr. Brendan Dunford, Co-founer, Burrenbeo; Manager, LIFE project "Farming for Conservation in the Burren"; Member, Heritage Council of Ireland

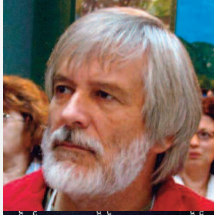
Brainstorming: Strategies for Nature-based Tourism Development
All participants

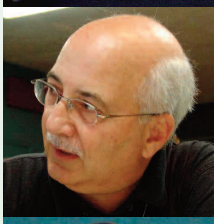
Workshop Summary and Conclusion

Final words
Geneva Woodward, Limestone Barrens Community Working Group
Dr. Luise Hermanutz, Limestone Barrens Species at Risk Recovery Team

Outcomes of the Workshop
Dr. Kathleen Blanchard, Workshop Facilitator

Acknowledgements and Thanks
Dulcie House, Coordinator, Limestone Barrens Habitat Stewardship Program







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Newfoundland and Labrador Department of Tourism
Newfoundland and Labrador Legacy Nature Trust
Nina Hoddinott
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Protected Areas Association of Newfoundland and Labrador
Raleigh Historical Society
RED Ochre Regional Economic Development Board
Roadside Recreation Ltd.
Shoreline Flowers and Gifts
Sir Wilfred Grenfell College
St. Anthony Basin Resources Inc.
Straits Elementary
Sylvia Gould
The Honourable Gerry Byrne, MP, Canada
The Honourable Wallace Young, M.H.A. Newfoundland and Labrador
Town of Port au Choix
Town of Port Saunders
Town of St. Anthony
Western Newfoundland Model Forest

"When people learn about special things, it empowers them"

- Workshop Participant

For further information, contact:
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Front and back cover: limestone barrens, photo by Dulcie House; Gerry Yetman, Sylvia Gould, photo by John Maunder; workshop participants, photo by Gerry Yetman; Brendan Dunford, photo by Gerry Yetman; Wilf Nichols, photo by Dulcie House; Long's braya, photo by Dulcie House; Dulcie House, photo by John Maunder; students from Straits Elementary School, photo by John Maunder.

Page 11: George Barrett; limestone jewelry; John Gibbons; Michael Burzynski; John Jacobs, Elizabeth Smith, Andy Hennebury (standing), Charlotte Jones, Claudia Hanel (seated); Doug Ballam; Pete Barrett; Gerry Yetman, Kathleen Blanchard; glass medium craft; xxx. Photos by Dulcie House, John Maunder, Gerry Yetman and Pete Barrett.

Inside back cover: limestone barrens, photo by John Maunder.

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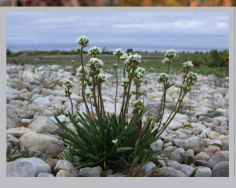

Ours to Protect