

GUIDE TO GREENBOATING



2007 / 2008



Georgia Strait Alliance
"Caring for our Coastal Waters"

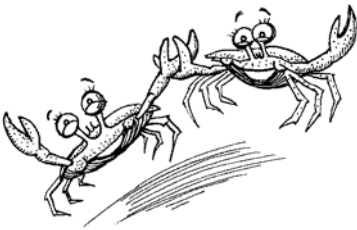
The Strait of Georgia is part of a great inland sea stretching from Puget Sound to Johnstone Strait. This area is sometimes referred to as the “Salish Sea”, in recognition of the Coast Salish people who historically inhabited its shores and still live here. Visitors and residents alike have always enjoyed the rich bounty of these waters, which continue to provide us with the most fabulous cruising in the world.

Despite its outward beauty, all is not well with the Salish Sea. The open ocean refreshes these waters slowly, which means pollution stays in our favourite areas for years. In addition, rapid population growth and development are increasing pressure on the marine environment. Shellfish contamination, unusual algae blooms and declining fish populations are all indications of a system under stress.

As boaters, we only contribute a small portion of the overall pollution entering the Strait, but it often concentrates near sensitive foreshore areas and in confined bays. There's a lot we can do to ensure the future health of Georgia Strait.

This guide outlines some of the steps we can take to minimize our environmental impacts.

– Georgia Strait Alliance

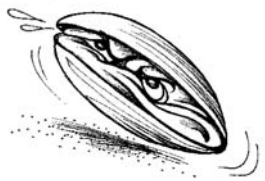


British Columbia's coastal waters are home to nearly 7,000 known marine species, and some scientists feel there are thousands more waiting to be discovered.

FEELING FLUSH

In busy or poorly flushed anchorages, sewage from boats hurts the environment. Each year a number of areas suffer from shellfish closures, health risks, and other unpleasant effects. This is no longer acceptable to residents or visitors.

Clams, oysters and mussels are filter feeders, which concentrate the disease-causing organisms present in sewage. The resulting health risk means the closure of thousands of hectares of shellfish beds every year. This imposes hardships on the businesses and communities that rely on these resources.



Keeping it clean:

- ✓ Never pump out sewage at the dock, in anchorages or near sensitive areas such as shellfish beds.
- ✓ Install a holding tank or portable toilet.
- ✓ Use shoreside facilities whenever possible.
- ✓ Avoid chemical additives or bleach in your holding tank – safer products include enzyme or bio-active treatments. Read labels carefully before using. Never use products containing formaldehyde, ammonia or chlorobenzene.
- ✓ Don't use your boat's head to dispose of anything it isn't intended for. Kitchen wastes, solvents, detergents, paints, and other foreign objects will cause problems for you and the environment.
- ✓ Use pump-out services where available (see centrefold map) – otherwise ensure that you are in open waters before emptying your holding tank or portable toilet.
- ✓ Dispose of your pet's waste properly, even on shore.

The Canada Shipping Act 2001 will likely be proclaimed as law in 2007 or 2008. Regulations for pleasure boaters on discharging sewage are included. When the new regulations are decided upon, Georgia Strait Alliance will summarize them on the website. www.georgiastrait.org.

**FILL 'ER UP**

Repeated small fuel spills add up to a real problem for the environment. Spills during fueling are common – fuel vent overflow from a 100-litre tank can be as much as 1/2 litre and this increases for larger tanks. Remember: **“Topping off the tank” means waiting for a spill to occur!**

Even small amounts of gas, diesel and oil can kill or harm marine plants and animals. When fuel or oil is spilled you see a sheen on the water. This can be fatal to the many tiny animals that live in the water's surface layer. Juvenile fish and shellfish also depend on this surface “microlayer”. Let's keep it healthy for them!

Every year in North America recreational boaters put more than 1 billion litres of hydrocarbon pollution into our waters – 15 times the Exxon Valdez spill!



Fuel dock operators point out that most marina fuel pumps are able to supply fuel much faster than small and medium sized boats are able to take it. The “kickback” effect or “burping” is a major source of fuel spills. The advice from marina operators is “don't rush your fuelling and don't worry about keeping other boats waiting for an extra minute or two”.

Keeping it clean:

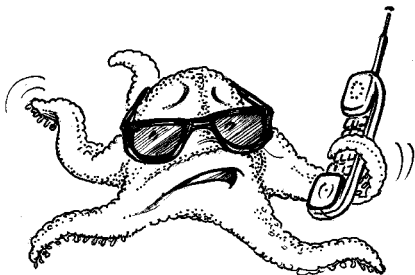
- ✓ Fill carefully! Plan to avoid spilling even one drop of fuel into the water.
- ✓ Know how much fuel you need, and feel for an increase in airflow from the vent – this means the tank is full. **Remember:** fuel expands on warm days!
- ✓ Don't transfer fuel between tanks when on the water. Carry reserve fuel in a container that connects to your engine.
- ✓ Don't rely on the automatic shutoff.
- ✓ Have fuel absorbent materials ready.
- ✓ Check fuel lines and fittings to ensure there are no leaks – this may save your life as well as the fish!
- ✓ When boating season is over fill tanks and add fuel stabilizer to protect engines and avoid the need to dispose of “bad fuel” in the spring.
- ✓ Never use soap to disperse fuel spills – this causes greater harm to the environment. And it's illegal!
- ✓ For safety, disperse any gasoline that has spilled into the water with a hose.
- ✓ All other spills must be contained with a spill kit – these should be available at all marinas. Dispose of used clean-up material as hazardous waste (see **Disposal** section).
- ✓ Put a "fuel saver" over your vent to catch spills and alert you that the tank is full. 🐟

Chemicals present in fuel react with sunlight to become up to 50,000 times more toxic – killing plankton and other species that are essential for a healthy marine environment.

GREAT GADGETS AND GEAR:

Check out our website: www.GeorgiaStrait.org or phone (250) 753-3459 for information on products that will help you reduce your impact on the marine environment.

🐟 This symbol means there is more specific information available on our website.



Report all spills!
 (Even spills of less than a litre are significant)
Contact Coast Guard on VHF 16
or 1-800-889-8852.

Be prepared to answer the following:

- Where, when and how did the spill occur?
- What kind of pollution is it?
- How much was spilled?
- What's the name of the person or vessel that caused the spill?

BATTLE OF THE BILGE

Oil, fuel, antifreeze and other fluids collect in the bilge and are then pumped overboard, often by automatic pumps. Bilge cleaners, degreasers and soaps – even biodegradable ones – increase harmful effects. These cleaners spread the pollution over a greater volume of water, harming greater numbers of fish and other marine life.

Half a litre of oil will cover an acre of surface water. If every one of the 200,000 boats on the coast spilt just ½ litre that would be a 200,000-acre oil slick! It all counts!

Keeping it clean:

- ✓ Don't pump oily bilge water overboard – if it discolours surface water **it is pollution**. This is a **criminal offence!** Large amounts of fuel or oil in the bilge must be pumped into a closed container and properly disposed of – ask your marina or marine mechanic for advice.
- ✓ Secure an oil absorbent pad in your bilge and check it often. 🐟
- ✓ Chronic fuel or oil in the bilge indicates a leak – check all fittings.
- ✓ To clean the bilge, pump out uncontaminated water and then wipe out the rest using an EcoLogo cleaner. Don't flush bilges with cleaners. 🐟
- ✓ Fit a drip tray under your engine to catch any leaks.
- ✓ Install a bilge filtration system. 🐟

*Oil absorbing pads soak up the oil in your bilge, but not the water. These pads are very effective at keeping your bilge and the environment clean. When the pads are saturated, use gloves and wring out the oil into a container for recycling. Re-use the pad. To dispose of worn out pads see **Disposal** section. 🐟*



ENGINE MAINTENANCE

Keeping it clean:

- ✓ Use an oil change pump to transfer oil to a spill-proof container, then cap this tightly.
- ✓ Slip a plastic bag over the oil filter before removing to prevent oil spilling into the bilge.
- ✓ Keep oil-absorbent pads handy to wipe up spills.
- ✓ Inspect and fix any leaks or drips.
- ✓ Antifreeze is harmful to marine life - use only when necessary. Propylene Glycol is the less toxic alternative.
- ✓ Dispose of oil, filters, contaminated absorbent pads and other materials correctly (see **Disposal** section).
- ✓ Use biodegradable oils whenever possible. 🐟

COMPLETELY EXHAUSTED

Conventional 2-stroke outboards discharge up to 25% of their fuel/oil mixture straight into the water – just think, if you used 20 gallons of fuel you might as well have poured a 5 gallon can of gas and oil into the water!!!

Motorized personal watercraft (jetskis) are bad for wildlife, water and air quality. They spill up to one-third of their fuel which is an estimated 600 million litres into U.S. waters each year, and discharge significant amounts of air emissions as well.


Keeping it clean:

- ✓ Always keep your engine well tuned.
- ✓ Choose 4-stroke or oil injected 2-stroke outboards instead of conventional 2-strokes. They're better for the environment, save fuel costs, and are quieter.
- ✓ Some new inboard diesel and gas engines produce less air pollution – consider this when choosing your next engine.

Substances that are toxic to marine life are present in many products used to clean boats – even “biodegradable” products often contain harmful ingredients. **Chlorine bleach** is dangerous to marine life and can be a health risk for people.



Choosing environmentally friendly cleaning products can be confusing. In Canada, manufacturers don’t have to substantiate claims such as “green” or “environmentally friendly”. The best cleaning option is to use the alternatives on the following page. If you are buying cleaning products, here are some of the terms you may encounter.

Term	Explanation
<p>Ecologo</p> 	<p>The three-dove symbol indicates a degree of acceptability, but doesn’t mean the product is harmless. 🐟</p>
<p>Biodegradable</p>	<p>Product naturally breaks down, but often into harmful components.</p>
<p>Surfactants</p>	<p>Surface active agents are in all soaps and detergents to create suds – they attach to fishes’ gills, destroying their ability to breathe.</p>
<p>Chlorine</p>	<p>Found in bleach and other cleaning products, it forms the basis of dioxins and other deadly compounds that cause cancer and damage growth, development and reproduction in humans, fish and other wildlife.</p>
<p>Phosphate-Free</p>	<p>By law these products can still contain up to 1% phosphates.</p>

Remember: Choose carefully! 🐟

Keeping it clean:


- ✓ Read labels and look for non-toxic, chlorine-free, phosphate-free products. Use the “EcoLogo” symbol as a guide to “less harmful” products. 🐟
- ✓ Minimize your use of soaps and detergents.
- ✓ Keep your boat waxed and wash with fresh water and a brush. Remember: use water carefully, as the Gulf Islands and other areas often have water shortages in the summer.
- ✓ Check out “Alternative Cleaners” (see next page).

Dish soap, laundry detergent and other products that go down your boat's drains are harmful to fish and other marine life. These products go untreated into the water and stay there.

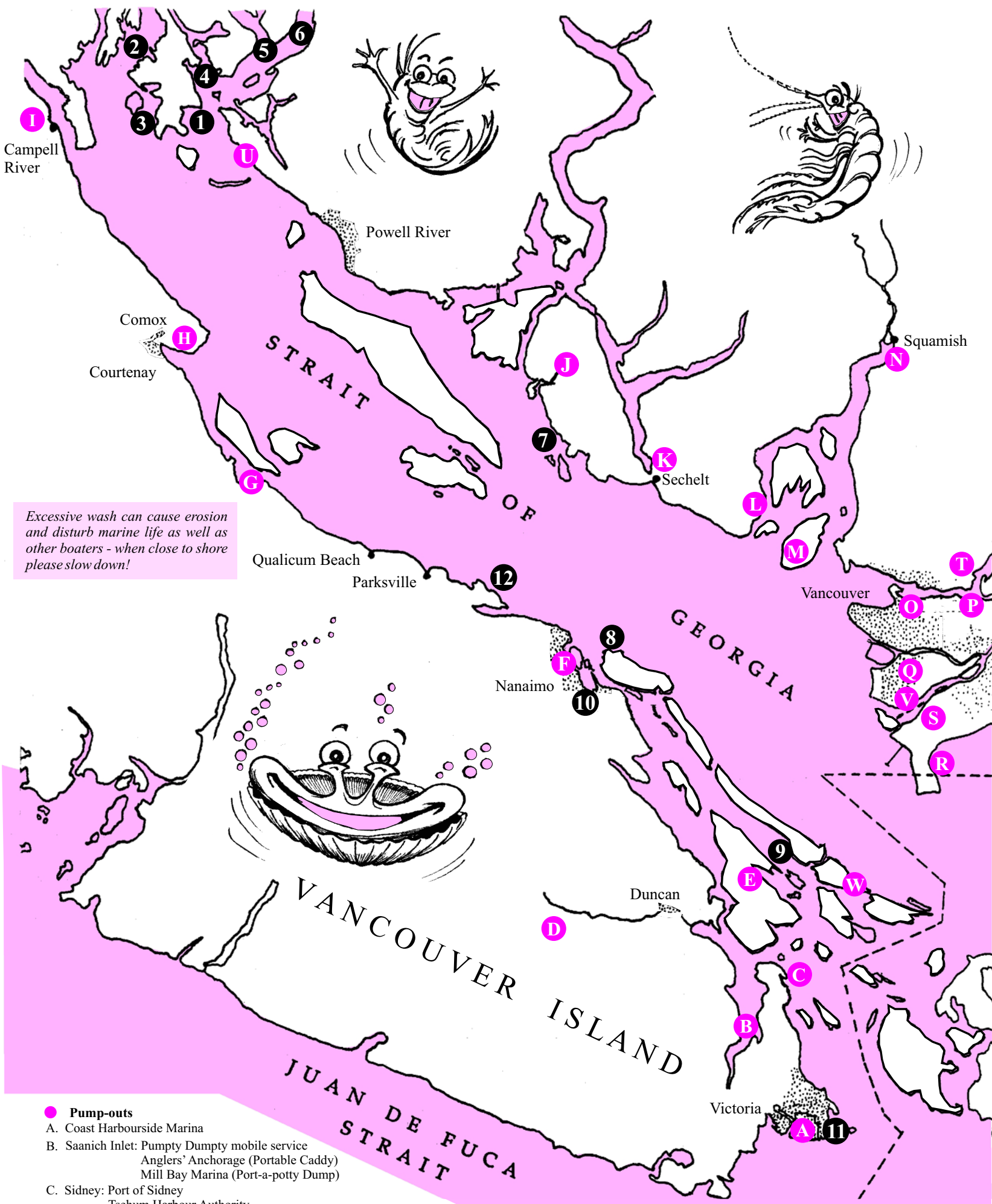
Keeping it clean:

- ✓ *Never* use chlorine bleach or products containing chlorine.
- ✓ Choose all soaps and detergents carefully, and use the minimum amount necessary.



Task	Alternative Cleaners
Decks	1 part vinegar to 8 parts water
Fibreglass	Baking soda and salt (in wet paste)
Aluminium	1 tbsp. cream of tartar in 1/2 litre hot water
Brass	Worcestershire sauce, vinegar and salt solution
Chrome	Vinegar and salt solution
Chrome/metal	Polish with baby oil
Copper	Lemon juice and salt solution
Clear Plastic/glass	1 part vinegar to 2 parts water
Mildew	Vinegar and salt solution or tea tree oil
Wood (interior)	Polish with olive oil
Bleaching	Hydrogen peroxide bleach (NOT chlorine bleach)
Scouring	Baking soda and water paste
Hair	Baby shampoo (phosphate-free & pH balanced)
Shower	Wet area & scour with baking soda
Toilet	Baking soda
Dishes	Use minimal amounts of dish soap. Choose non-petroleum based soaps (eg. Nature Clean)
Après cleaning 	1 part rum to 2 parts fruit juice – mix with ice.

GEORGIA STRAIT PUMP-OUT STATIONS AND NO-DISCHARGE ZONES



Excessive wash can cause erosion and disturb marine life as well as other boaters - when close to shore please slow down!

New regulations coming into force into 2007/08 prohibit raw sewage discharge in many areas of Georgia Strait. See Transport Canada's website for more details - www.tc.gc.ca

● Pump-outs

- A. Coast Harbourside Marina
- B. Saanich Inlet: Pumpy Dumpty mobile service
Anglers' Anchorage (Portable Caddy)
Mill Bay Marina (Port-a-potty Dump)
- C. Sidney: Port of Sidney
Tsehum Harbour Authority
Van Isle Marina
- D. Cowichan Lake Marina
- E. Saltspring Harbour Authority - Ganges
- F. Port of Nanaimo Eco Barge
- G. Deep Bay Harbour Authority
- H. Comox Harbour Authority
- I. Campbell River: Coast Discovery Inn
Campbell River Harbour Authority
- J. Pender Harbour: Madeira Park Public Dock
Harbour Authority of Pender Harbour
- K. Porpoise Bay Public Dock
- L. Gibsons: Gibsons Marina
Gibsons Landing Harbour Authority
- M. Union Steamship Company Marina
- N. Harbour Authority of Squamish
- O. Vancouver: Burrard Civic Marina
Coal Harbour Marina
False Creek Yacht Club
Heather Civic Marina
False Creek Harbour Authority
- P. Reed Point Marina
- Q. Shelter Island Marina
- R. Point Roberts Marina
- S. Ladner Harbour Authority
- T. Deep Cove North Shore Marina
- U. Lund Harbour Authority
- V. Steveston Harbour Authority
- W. Mayne Island: Pumpy Dumpty II - mobile service

● No-Discharge Zones

1. Cortes Bay
2. Carrington Bay
3. Mansons Landing/Gorge Harbour
4. Squirrel Cove
5. Roscoe Bay
6. Prideaux Haven
7. Smuggler Cove
8. Pilot Bay
9. Montague Harbour
10. Nanaimo Harbour
11. Victoria Harbour
12. Schooner Cove

Future designations

Future designations will be updated at: www.pacific.ecg-gcc.gc.ca.
Contact the Office of Boating Safety for regulation details: 1-800-267-6687
Note: In Puget Sound it is illegal to dump raw sewage anywhere.

Fees vary. Some locations give priority to moorage customers. All data current at time of printing.

Let Georgia Strait Alliance know if you find a new pump-out station in or around the Strait, and we'll spread the word via our website: www.georgiastrait.org



DISPOSAL INFORMATION

The following substances are listed as special household wastes and should **only** be disposed of at the appropriate facilities. **Never mix hazardous substances!**

Substance	Disposal Information	Notes
Used oil	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> www.usedoilrecycling.com Some public docks and marinas 	Confirm disposal location before changing oil Do not mix fuel and oil!
Oil filters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> www.usedoilrecycling.com Canadian Tire Automotive centres Some service stations (check first) 	Drain first and dispose of oil as above.
Oil absorbents	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Many places that collect oil filters. www.usedoilrecycling.com 	Wring out and reuse (dispose of the liquid with used oil). Dispose of when no longer useable.
Stale or contaminated gas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> www.productcare.org Service stations (check first) 	Store and transport only in "ULC" approved containers. Keep fuel out of oil collection facilities!
Solvents & thinners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> www.productcare.org 	Allow sediments to settle and then re-use.
Paints & varnishes etc.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> www.productcare.org Some retailers 	Share product if still useable. (Some recycling depots have a paint sharing service.)
Antifouling paint	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> www.productcare.org 	Store carefully and save for future use rather than disposing.
Batteries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Battery retailers Local recycling depot 	
Antifreeze	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Service stations 	All antifreeze is harmful to marine life and should be recovered and recycled.

B.C. Recycling Hotline: **1-800-667-4321** can provide information when you do not have web access.

Local Disposal Information			
Facility name	Phone	Address	Notes (materials taken, hours etc.)




GREEN BOATING TIPS

- **Think!** Is what you put in the water safe? Remember, 200,000 boaters are doing the same thing!
- A recent survey found that most boaters would prefer marinas with high environmental standards. **Ask** your marina or yacht club to look at ways to improve its environmental performance. This includes facilities such as pump-outs and oil collection, as well as signs on docks showing how and where to dispose of waste products.
- **Get involved!** There are many groups working to protect and restore the Strait and its watersheds. For ideas and information contact Georgia Strait Alliance: 250-753-3459 www.GeorgiaStrait.org

One of the greatest potential sources of pollution is the dryland area in marinas where boats are hauled out for cleaning. Most of us enjoy blasting away with the pressure washer to clean the bottom. Unfortunately, the paint residue that we remove is toxic and when we wash it down the storm drain it goes straight into the water. Very few marinas have installed recirculating systems because of the cost and the difficulty of disposing of the toxic sludge that is collected. Until these systems are in place, boaters can eliminate the problem by using a “drop sheet” to collect residue from cleaning, sanding or painting. Responsible marinas insist on this. Don't feel shy about suggesting this practice to other boaters.

Keeping it clean:

- ✓ Choose hard antifouling or new “non-fouling” paints. 
- ✓ Only use a **soft** brush or cloth to clean your hull in the water – this prevents the release of toxic paint into the environment.
- ✓ Don't buy more than you need. Reseal and keep for future use.
- ✓ Avoid tide grids for sanding, scraping or painting. If other options are not available, use a groundsheet to collect spills as well as residue from sanding or scraping, then dispose of this properly.

Have your boat hauled out annually and plan to do any substantial work on dry land, where you can contain waste products and keep them out of the marine environment.

TOPSIDE WORK

Any foreign substance entering the water can hurt marine life. To minimize the risk, you should do most of your work on land. Follow these steps when minor dockside work can't be avoided – check with your marina for its policy on this.

Keeping it clean:

- ✓ Don't let anything fall in the water, including sanding dust, solvents, strippers etc. Choose water-soluble solvents.
- ✓ Ensure that sanders, grinders and other tools have dust collection fittings in place.
- ✓ **Be prepared!** Always have absorbent pads or rags on hand to contain spills.
- ✓ **Contain the mess!** Use tarps on the dock and between the dock and the boat to catch spills and other materials.
- ✓ Mix paints and other liquids on shore and have only small amounts open on the dock or boat at any time.

Never pour paint or other liquid wastes down storm drains or any other drain.

Before doing any work on your boat ask your marina or boatyard for a copy of Environment Canada's Best Management Practices. Become familiar with where to dispose of paints, solvents and other wastes.

Trash is ugly and kills fish and wildlife. Plastics can foul props or engine intakes and cause expensive repairs.

In BC, 13,803 volunteers collected 2,924 bags (19,620 kg) of garbage in the 2003 Great Canadian Shoreline Cleanup. Shoreline and recreational activity accounted for more trash than any other category.

Keeping it clean:

- ✓ Don't let trash get **thrown, blown or washed overboard.**
- ✓ Many remote areas do not have garbage facilities, so plan to bring back everything you take with you.
- ✓ Remember: “reduce, reuse, recycle”.

According to the U.S. Coast Guard, 30,000 fur seals die annually due to entanglement in plastic debris!

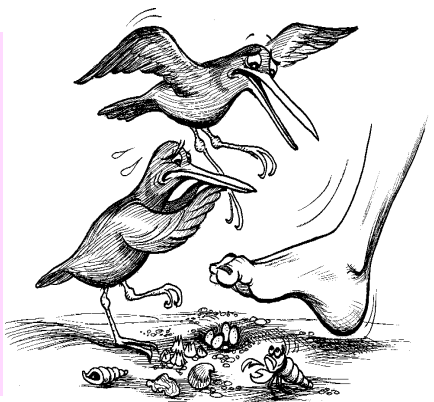
FOR THE BIRDS

Wildlife is sensitive to disturbance from people, boats and pets. Birds often abandon their nests and young, and feeding or other behaviour critical to survival can be disrupted.

Marine Birds

- ✓ Don't approach within 100 metres of bird colonies.
- ✓ Don't allow pets ashore where they can disturb birds or nests – this can easily kill young birds.
- ✓ Marine birds often nest on the ground or in burrows on small islets, cliffs and shorelines. These nests are difficult to see – **so be careful!** For more information contact the Canadian Wildlife Service: (604) 666-0143.
- ✓ Respect ecological reserves – these are identified on charts.

There are only 11,000 oystercatchers left in the world. Between April and August they build camouflaged nests near the shoreline of small islets or spits. These are easy to disturb without even knowing you've done so.



- ✓ Stay at least 100 metres from whales, porpoises and other marine mammals, and 200 metres from seal or sea lion haulouts.
- ✓ If you're lucky enough to get to travel with whales, always go parallel with their direction (don't cut across their path or stop just in front of them).
- ✓ Avoid erratic manoeuvres, and never chase whales or other animals. Minimize your wake and engine noise. The federal Fisheries Act makes it illegal to disturb marine mammals.
- ✓ Report observed violations or harassment of marine mammals to the Department of Fisheries and Oceans: 1-800-465-4336.
- ✓ For more detailed information on marine mammals and further viewing guidelines contact the Georgia Strait Alliance: (250) 753-3459.



Propeller scars are common on many marine mammals – use caution when they are near.

Did you know the southern resident population of Orcas is now officially endangered?

SENSITIVE AREAS

River and stream estuaries: up to 80% of BC's wildlife relies on estuaries at some part of its life cycle – especially important to juvenile and spawning salmon and marine birds.

Keep all pollution out of the water e.g. oil, soap, sewage etc. Avoid running motors in shallow waters.

Eelgrass/kelp beds: key habitat for juvenile fish, crabs and shorebirds.

Anchors can damage these areas. Use fixed moorings instead where possible.

Shellfish areas: clams and oysters are an important economic resource on the coast. These and other filter feeders are very sensitive to pollution.

Never discharge sewage or other pollution in these areas. Take care to not damage shellfish beds with anchors, dinghies or other activities.

Enclosed bays, narrow channels: these experience very little exchange of water and tend to accumulate pollution.

Never discharge sewage or other pollution in these areas.

Marine protected areas, or marine reserves, can be effective in protecting habitat and restoring declining species like rockfish. Rockfish - actually 36 different species in BC waters - can live for up to a century and need to reach their teens in order to reproduce. When younger fish are caught before they have a chance to breed, the species is unable to sustain itself. Setting aside protected marine areas for these and other species can go a long way to addressing this.

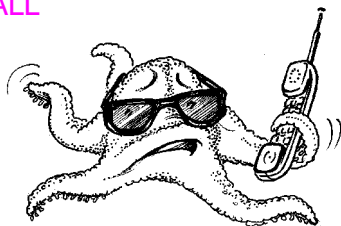
Protected areas are already established in the terrestrial world. In British Columbia, more than 12% of our land has protected status. But for our coastal waters, it's less than 1%.

Marine reserves work. A survey of about 100 of these areas around the world showed that after just two years of protection, the number of fish grew on average by 91%, and the average size and number of species increased as well. These benefits spilled out around the reserves, benefiting fishermen. For example:

- *The waters around Cape Canaveral have been off limits to fishing for a number of years for security reasons. The closure has actually been a bonanza for anglers. Fish are more abundant, more diverse and larger--so big that sport fishers working the waters around the zone are catching a record number of trophy fish.*
- *In St Lucia, a third of the country's fishing grounds were designated as marine reserves in 1995. Within three years, commercially important fish stocks had doubled in the adjacent areas.*

Marine protected areas can come in many different forms and no two will be exactly alike. Initiatives to watch in southwestern BC include:

- *Orca Pass:* Canadian and US citizen groups are working to have the waters between the Gulf and San Juan Islands recognized as an International Stewardship Area, and to create marine reserves within this area, where needed, to conserve species in decline. For info: Georgia Strait Alliance (www.GeorgiaStrait.org).
- *Rockfish Conservation Areas:* 89 small areas (mostly in Georgia and Johnstone Straits) have interim closures on some types of fishing in order to conserve rockfish. Be sure to familiarize yourself with the locations and regulations before you go fishing. For info:
www.pac.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/recfish/Rockfish_Maps_2004/default_e.htm
- *Strait of Georgia National Marine Conservation Area:* A large, multiple-use area in the southern Strait, to be established over the next several years. For info: Parks Canada (www.pc.gc.ca/progs/amnc-nmca/index_E.asp)
- *Race Rocks:* One of four Marine Protected Area pilot projects. For info: Fisheries and Oceans (www.pac.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/oceans/mpa/default_e.htm)



- **Coast Guard** (marine spills - 24 hours): **Coast Guard on VHF 16 or 1-800-889-8852**
- **Provincial Emergency Program** (24 hours - spills of dangerous materials): **1-800-663-3456**
- **Department of Fisheries and Oceans** (Violations of fishing/shell fishing regulations) **1-800-465-4336**
- **B.C. Recycling Hotline and Household Special Wastes: 1-800-667-4321**
- **Canadian Wildlife Service: (604) 666-0143**
- **Marine Mammal Research Group** (marine mammal sightings) at **1-800-665-5939**
- **Office of Boating Safety: 1-800-267-6687**

Solutions for a healthy Strait of Georgia depend on you. We want your comments and feedback. Please contact Georgia Strait Alliance at 250 753-3459 or gsa@GeorgiaStrait.org.

Help care for our cruising waters.

Georgia Strait Alliance is the only grassroots organization working to protect the whole of the Strait of Georgia and its waterways -- truly one of the world's finest cruising grounds. With its rich marine life and natural environment, the region is a boater's paradise. Please help ensure that future generations get a chance to enjoy these magnificent waters too, by sending a tax-deductible donation today to:

Georgia Strait Alliance
195 Commercial Street
Nanaimo, BC V9R 5G5

Nanaimo: (250) 753-3459

Vancouver: (604) 633-0530



Caring for our Coastal Waters

www.GeorgiaStrait.org

Charitable registration #13994-2254-RR0001

All donations are tax deductible. If you would like a receipt for donations less than \$20, please request one.



Illustrations by
Dee Gale

The *Guide to Green Boating* is a project of the
Georgia Strait Alliance.



Caring for our Coastal Waters
www.GeorgiaStrait.org

This printing was made possible by the support of:

Vancity



and the
Province of British Columbia

Much of the material in this booklet is adapted from Fisheries and Oceans' *Protecting BC's Aquatic Environment – A Boater's Guide* as well as information provided by Environment Canada. Other sources include Canadian Power Squadron's *Enviro Boater Guide* and *Sound Information: A Boaters Guide* by the Puget Soundkeeper Alliance. Our thanks to all.



Revised Edition © 2007 Georgia Strait Alliance