



Here we are again at the end of a beautiful season of cleaning duty. We thank you all who have bravely volunteered to share this adventurous year with us. Without your help, we could not have performed as much work through this task that we hold so dear. When new volunteers get on a dumping site for the first time, they are in shock and it takes them a good deal of courage to start and get to work. Fortunately, they are not alone, and when the work is done, they are proud of their efforts to bring a brook back to life. There are still many riverbanks to clean up, but every little bit counts when it comes to improving our environment. The more we raise awareness of the public through cleaning activities, the more people will deal responsibly with getting rid of their disposals.

France Bourgoin

In a few months, the International Year of Water will be over. Of course, many lectures, colloquiums and other reunions have been held addressing that theme. Among others, there was a symposium in Victoriaville, a colloquium at Bishop's University (this colloquium may be coming back, next year) and the Water Festival in Blanchard park (in Sherbrooke) last summer. Incidentally, Alana attended this Festival and is sharing her impressions concerning this Festival in this issue.

Among the lectures that were given in our area, Jean-Claude Thibault's was a very interesting one. Mr Thibault is a teacher at Sherbrooke's College. His lecture was organized by "Les Amis de la Terre" and addressed his concerns about the amount of sediments that are building up in St-



Volunteers at the Eaton River.

Francis River after each rainpour. By promoting simple solutions like the re-introduction of plants on the banks, Mr Thibault is alerting ministries, municipalities, farmers, manufacturers and citizens to convince them to take action in diminishing the quantity of sediments accumulating on the riverbeds. Revitalizing the banks is one of Action St-François' prospected actions. We invite you to read Charles Coulombe's message to members from the board of directors, concerning "Future Prospects". Many plans are bubbling now and we welcome those who want to get involved to embrace the diversity of tasks that our mission implies.

Through the province of Québec, the overall quality of waters has improved. Nevertheless, many sources of pollution are still in existence. Robert Léo traces a portrait of the pollution consequent to human use of water, as well as its impacts on a planet scale. Isabelle, on her part, describes her participation in a project to evaluate the quality of waters in the St-

Lawrence River basin.

We want to say a word, also, to congratulate the City of Sherbrooke for making efforts to raise awareness of citizens via its environmental guide "Le Bottin Vert". In it's contents, one can find many a useful advice concerning better uses of water resources, pesticides and other harmful products, as well as a list of recuperation manufacturers, and a list of places to go to obtain ecological

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SUMMARY

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Coordinator's Report

Another year of cleaning up that ends on a good note, weather and volunteer participation included. As we did last year, we have added to our volunteers, members of groups whose visibility and tools can help us reach more people. Among others, we have invited politicians, journalists, Cascade employees, high school students, Quebec Ministry of Environment employees and members of COGESAF (*Comité de Gestion du bassin versant de la rivière Saint-François*).

When writing these lines, so far this year, we have completed 24 clean-up chores and there are still three Saturdays to go. If all goes well, we will have achieved 27 activities, which would be in keeping with our predictions for the year.

Robert Léo Gendro
Coordinator

Volunteer participation has been quite good. We had anticipated and promised Environment Canada (our main financial support for the last 7 years) a minimum participation of nine volunteers per

Saturday, and our current average is 9.3 volunteers per week. Some weeks, participation was very low, while others, it was very high. For example, the week media were invited, there was no volunteer collaboration on their part. Only one journalist showed up (from La Tribune) and after his interviews and photographs, he left without picking anything up. The next day, his article mentioned the low volunteer participation rate (we were only three) at Action St. François. I was somewhat worried that his article would have a negative impact on future participation, but on the

following Saturday, 15 people showed up. On the other hand, during a special chore day in collaboration with l'Association pour la protection de la rivière Magog, 44 people participated.

The amount of rubbish we collected this year (see table) was lower than predicted. However, tonnage predictions can't be precise. Even with excellent participation, it isn't always possible to pick up lots in terms of weight if most material is lightweight, such as Styrofoam. On the other hand, we can easily pick up 10 tons of metal in two chore days with a backhoe loader and two or three volunteers. In other words, weight is not an indicator of work exerted. We must therefore not be too impressed with high-tonnage years. To this effect, last year, a journalist asked me why we hadn't collected nearly as much tonnage as the previous year. I tried explaining,

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Clean-up Operations report november 2003

Water Course	Municipality	Outing	Volonteers	Metal (kg)	Glass and plastic (Kg)	Tires (kg)	Waste (kg)	Total
Ruisseau Allan	Huntingville	4	20	1982	160	210	1254	3606
Ruisseau Carrier	Stoke	1	1	400	0	0	0	400
Rivière Saint-François	Canton de Westbury	3	13	673	0	0	0	673
Rivière aux Saumons	Milby	4	39	818	470	0	439	1727
Rivière Eaton	East Angus	4	36	2455	180	67	240	2942
Ruisseau Doughty	Richmond	1	11	373	330	0	0	703
Ruisseau Veillette	Compton	9	113	2117	0	126	3396	5639
Rivière Magog	Katevale	1	7	318	0	477	54	849
TOTAL		27	240	9136	1140	880	5383	16539



WATER FESTIVAL

A seven year old would tell you about walking through an obstacle course with water in her boots; over the log, under the bar and emptying the boots into a pool. She would tell you about the hot dogs and French fries at the kiosque. But I am not seven years old.

Alana Russell

If I was an oarsman in a Dragon boat, I would tell you about the feelings of pride to be part of the team. I would talk about the thrill of crossing the finish line in first position. If I was in the boat that overturned, I would tell

you about how cold the water was with the wind that whipped at my hair as I waited to be rescued. But I am not an oarsman.

If I was in the crowd of on-lookers... but I was not in the crowd.

I was under the big tent at the Action Saint François kiosque. So that is what I can tell you about. Robert Leo and I put up our banner, our pictures and displayed our found objects. We sat down behind our tables and waited for visitors.

A collector told us about the difference in value between bottles that are molded and those that are blown. Another person told us about where the horse shoe had come from based on the state of the nails that were in it. A third explained how the gas lamp functionned.

There were people who had participated in clean up sessions with us and found their photographs in our album. There were adolescents from Montréal who were amazed by what we do and what they saw in the pictures. Some parents explained to their children the problems that over-consumption causes.

We talked about our environmental work with all of these people. Some were interested to participate in a clean up, others simply encouraged us with their words. Francophones and Anglophones stopped by our kiosque.

Personally I enjoyed the experience and feel that it is a great way to heighten public awareness. Next year, will you pass by our kiosque?

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much as above, but to no avail. The next day's article said exactly what I was afraid of. To compensate though, another journalist wrote that we had collected 340,000 tons when in fact we had collected 340 tons. The moral of the story: if you read something strange in the paper regarding Action St. François, it may be a mistake. Call us.

Thank-you nonetheless to those journalists who talked about



Eaton River.

us, regardless of the information's accuracy, it gave us visibility. Thank-you also to all the volunteers that helped again this year. In closing, I would like to thank Environment Canada for their trust and financial support. Our results would not have been as good without them. We look forward to seeing you again next year.

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goods. Action St-François, though, is not mentionned: a simple mistake.

Also in this issue, our coordinator gives an assessment of the bank cleaning season. Much garbage, many tires, but also a great deal of good humor and cooperation. A special activity, in collaboration with the comity for preservation of the Magog river, has made it to the medias. Forty-four persons participated in it with much energy. At the closing of that day, the organizer Jean-François Hamel was a bit discouraged with the important amount of garbage taken from the riverbed, compared to the small area of riverbed cleaned. This activity will have to take place again next year.

We hope you find this issue interesting and that we will see you in the next cleaning season.



A Basin within a Basin

I assume that since you are reading this issue, the health of the St. Francis River, as well as that of water in general, is important to you. As it isn't easy to evaluate a river's health, I offer you a very personal assessment.

The Biosphere project, has enlisted high schools, cegeps and universities to help in the study of the health state of the St. Lawrence River watershed, through fish sampling in its tributaries. I participated, as a biology student, in this project with

other malformations. They were then released. To complement this sampling, we studied invertebrates of this area. The various types of invertebrates encountered can also help in qualifying certain aspects of the river. Since some species can survive in harsh conditions, and others, not, conditions can sometimes be assessed based on "who lives where?".

All the data has not yet been compiled. Therefore, an accurate health status of the river has not been established, but I hope to come back to you with more information in a later edition.

In a different way, I was given to take a glimpse into the St. Lawrence estuary's health through the diversity

Sorel-Tracy and Nicolet. The end of lake St. Pierre marks the end of the St. Lawrence River per se, and the beginning of the St. Lawrence Estuary.

The estuary is divided into three sections : the Fluvial Estuary (with its high tides) flowing between Lake St. Pierre and the east tip of Île d'Orléans ; the Middle Estuary (with its brackish water and tides) flowing from Île d'Orléans to the Saguenay River ; and the Lower Estuary (with its salinity close to that of the sea and, again, its tides) flowing from the Saguenay River to Pointe des Monts, which is the beginning of the Gulf of the St. Lawrence.

During the summer, I worked as a naturalist at Cap de Bon Désir: one of the land site that gives access to the Saguenay St. Lawrence Marine Park. Although people come for whale watching, they are constantly amazed at one of the interpretation activities we offer. Divers collect an incredible richness of invertebrates in a small periphery and bring them back for people to see and understand. For those who have never seen it, the richness and diversity of those marine animals go beyond the imagination.

In short, I have been given a glimpse of a St. Lawrence that appears to be flourishing. It is essential that we make its integrity our responsibility. Every action taken here may have an impact further down the stream. The water we see flowing here at home will some day bathe this rich underwater fauna. Unfortunately, a shopping bag dropped in the wind can also go downstream and could someday block a cetacean's oesophagus. But if, like you, we all weigh our simple gestures, then, there is hope.



Volunteers at the Doughty River.

Bishop's University in which we sampled fish from the St. Francis River in front of our campus. Bishop's has been collaborating in this project for two years.

Isabelle Normandin

The fish were measured, weighed, checked for parasites, blindness, scoliosis, lordosis and

and abundance of its underwater animal-life. I assume that you know that the St. Lawrence watershed encompasses that of the St. Francis River.

In order to better establish our situation, let us take an overview of this large basin. After having been fed by its tributaries, the St. Francis River flows into lake St. Pierre, between



L'eau

"You don't know the value of water until the well goes dry."

Worldwide proverb

The United Nations General Assembly, in its resolution 55/196, proclaimed 2003 the International Year of Freshwater. The resolution, adopted on December 20, 2000, was initiated by the government of Tajikistan and supported by 148 other countries. It encourages governments, the United Nations system, and all other players to take

advantage of the Year to increase awareness of the importance of sustainable freshwater use, management, and protection.

Robert Léo Gendron

Water around the world

Most of the Earth's water (approximately 1,200,000,000 km³) is salty. Fresh

water accounts for only 2.5% of the water on the planet. Most of this fresh water is stored as ice in the Antarctic; another portion is held in the soil, where access to it is difficult. Only 0.03% of the world's water is readily available to humans. Water is one of the most unevenly distributed resources: it is only available on half of the world's 150 million square kilometers of land surface. Of the 14,000 km³ of precipitation that fall on the globe annually, 5,000 km³ is not available because it falls in uninhabited regions. In Quebec, for instance, the greatest reserves of water are on the Laurentian plateau, in the back country, while the population is concentrated in a narrow fringe along the St. Lawrence.

Message from the board of directors

CONCERNING ACTION PROSPECTS

Last spring, during our annual general meeting, members of ASF adopted future action prospects for 2003. These prospects were divided into four categories, which fully represented the actions that our organisation is leading:

- *interventions on the field;*
- *member recruiting and educative activities;*
- *associative life;*
- *management;*

As the years pass, ASF makes more and more attempts to increase the number and diversity of its activities. And it works! Incidentally, numerous interventions to heighten public awareness and increase visibility have been achieved. Those interventions widely contributed in publicising the organisation as much as its results of the last ten years. And yet, in spite of all this dynamism, each year reality catches up with us: almost all of our energy is devoted to inventory, cleaning bees and recruiting. These activities are the core of ASF's program and have made its credibility, based on commitment to con-

crete action, all along the years. Not long ago, following a scorching Saturday morning of work, a volunteer made this judicious commentary that made everybody laugh: "Our name is "Action" St-François and not "Discussion" St-François, is it?"

Except for a short period of time in its history, ASF never benefited from government grants to resume basic operations. Financial support provided by Environment Canada since 1996 has essentially and solely served the purpose of cleaning the river banks. Thus, instead of a "general coordinator", ours is rather a "cleaning operations" coordinator. The efforts he dedicates to other activities than cleaning are performed in addition to his regular tasks, on a voluntary basis and by sheer activism, as is the case for the other members of the board of directors. To develop ASF's programming, we must mobilize our members, militants and volunteers and find new sources of financing. ASF will try to diversify its income sources, so as to

get down to work on the action prospects adopted during the annual general meeting.

During the weeks and months ahead of us, we plan to review the description of our different types of memberships and of the requirements of entry for new members. This will be an occasion to improve and reevaluate our recruiting methods. Moreover, in the course of the next few years, the aspect of education activities directed particularly towards young people will be examined and established. Finally, ASF still expects to get into actions to re-introduce plants on the river banks when possible. However, those last types of actions cannot be contemplated on a short time basis.

To get a copy of the "report on activities and action prospects", you are invited to get in touch with ASF at the addresses (postal and *e-mail*) appearing on this journal.

Charles Coulombe,
member of the board of
directors

Water consumption

- Domestic consumption :

Water is the most fundamental natural resource: without it, no living creature can survive. As a general rule, a human being cannot live for more than ten days without water. In temperate climates, we need about one and a half litres of water a day, but that requirement can rise to five litres on a hot summer day. We also use water to prepare food, bathe, wash our clothes, heat our homes, dispose of our waste, and so on. In North America, water consumption is on the order of 500 to 600 litres a day per person.

- Industrial consumption :

Water is also vital to industry: as a solvent, as a heat transfer agent or coolant, and for washing and waste disposal. To produce one ton of steel, it takes 300 to 600 tons of water; to make one tone of paper, 250 to 500 tons of water. It takes 25 litres of water to make a single litre of beer.

- Agricultural consumption :

Water consumption for agricultural uses is also very high: here we're talking about the amounts of water required to obtain the plant and animal products we eat. It takes 1,500 kg of water to produce 1 kg of wheat and 4,500 for 1 kg of rice; for 1 kg of eggs you need 12,000 kg of water. Producing 1 kg of meat takes approximately

23,000 kg of water: the amount a typical family (two adults and two children) uses in two months!

Water pollution

"Dirty water cannot be washed."
Proverb from Togo

Municipal wastewater

Much of the water we use goes back to nature more polluted than it started out. Water from household use is largely redirected to a water treatment plant – at least, in most Quebec cities. Indeed, between 1978 to 2002, the provincial and municipal governments invested a total of over seven billion dollars for wastewater purification in Quebec's municipalities. Thanks to these investments, 98% of the population served by sewer systems got the infrastructure needed to purify their wastewater. But even with these improvements, municipal water treatment problems remain: in particular, those involving municipal sewer system overflows in rainy periods, residual contamination in the outflow from municipal water treatment plants, untreated wastewater in small municipalities, and wastewater from residences that are not on a municipal sewer system and have independent purification systems that are outdated or

inadequate.

Agriculture and water

Agriculture is responsible for the discharge of numerous organic and inorganic pollutants into surface and ground water. These contaminants include sediments from the erosion of agricultural land, as well as phosphorus and nitrogen compounds – particularly nitrates – from animal waste and commercial fertilizers. Animal waste eats up oxygen, is high in nitrogen and phosphorus, and often contains disease organisms. Fertilizer residues are held by the soil, but can contaminate the water table and watercourses via runoff and percolation.

Intensifying agricultural clean-up efforts

Agricultural clean-up is required to recover lost uses of water. In Quebec, the Ministère de l'Environnement proposes strategies for changing agricultural practices, including respect for soil support capacities, the establishment of wooded riparian corridors in agricultural areas, application of the principle of ecoconditionality (taking regulatory compliance, environmental efficiency, and protection of the water system and biodiversity into account in defining and im-

plementing agricultural support policies), pesticide management, and a sustainable development strategy for freshwater fish farming.

In June 2002, this government also established a new regulation on farm operations, designed to protect the environment, particularly water and soil, against pollution resulting from certain agricultural activities. The regulation deals first with norms for animal waste management, in terms of storage, spreading, and processing. It goes on to address fertilizer management, norms for the location of livestock facilities and animal waste storage sites, and animal circulation near watercourses. This regulation replaces the "Regulation respecting the reduction of pollution from agricultural sources" (EN970505).

Moreover, the imposition of a moratorium on the establishment of any new pig-farming operations (renewed by Environ-

ment Minister Thomas J. Mulcair on October 29, 2003) makes it possible to determine the environmental impacts of growth in this industry. By making decisions that weigh hog-production needs against environmental protection necessities, the government is responding to the expectations of local populations, who want to live in a safe, healthy environment.

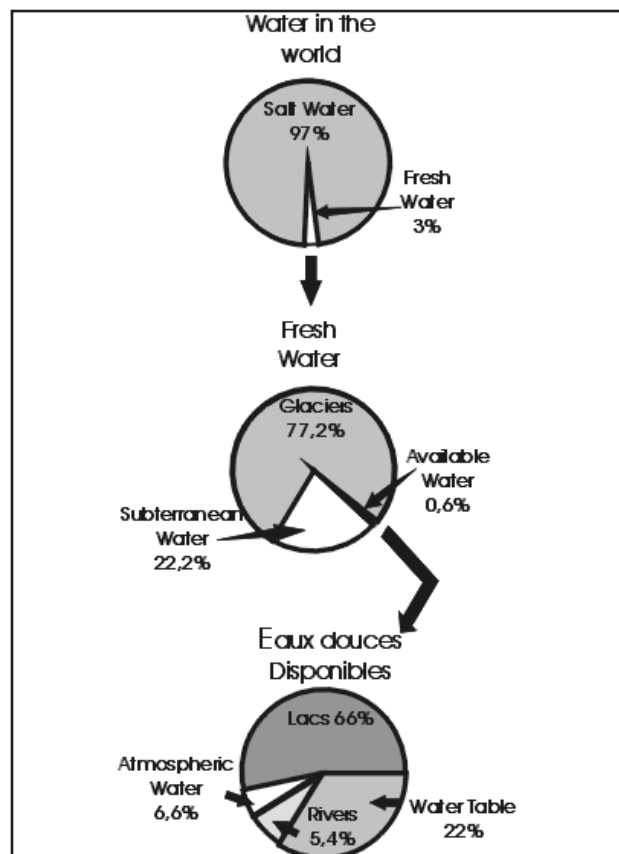
The Quebec government undertakes to:

- Achieve a balance with respect to soil phosphorus support capacity by the year 2010.
- Follow up on and implement the decisions made by the Forum on Agriculture and Agri-food: "Un environnement à valoriser".
- Support the establishment of wooded riparian corridors on agricultural land to link natural settings.
- Introduce ecoconditionality within a range of financial assistance programs in the agricultural sector.

Ginette Cardinal



Ginette Cardinal the most regular volunteer in 2003. She has participated at 17 clean-up operations, thank a lot Ginette!



- Reduce the environmental impact of agricultural pesticide use by the year 2010.
- Provide technical and financial support to existing fish-farming operations.

Industrial wastewater

Efforts undertaken since 1978 to eliminate industrial wastes, via wastewater treatment programs, the Canada-Québec program, and tightening of regulatory provisions, have yielded encouraging yet insufficient results. However, pulp and paper plants have achieved substantial waste reductions in compliance with regulatory requirements. In conventional pollutants, for instance, wastes were reduced by 90% for organic materials and 47% for suspended particulates. Discharges of halogenated organic compounds fell by 46%, while dioxins and chlorinated furans were reduced by 91%. This now needs to be followed up with clean-up efforts throughout the industrial sector:

- Broaden the application of

the Industrial Waste Reduction Program (IWRP).

- Establish an accountability mechanism for industries not subject to the IWRP.
- Continue efforts to restore mine tailing sites.

The future

The main pressures (drawn from the site <http://www.wateryear2003.org>)

In the twentieth century, the world's population tripled and use of water resources increased sixfold. These changes have come at great environmental cost: half of the world's wetlands disappeared in the twentieth century; some rivers no longer reach the sea; and 20% of freshwater fish species are endangered.

In 2050, one person in four is likely to live in a country affected by chronic or recurrent freshwater shortages. A number of scenarios have been developed, based on the most recent UN population projections:

- Rising world temperatures: According to the WMO/United National

Environment Programme (UNEP) Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, continued increases in greenhouse gases will cause the global mean temperature to rise by 1.4 to 5.8°C, and the sea level by 9 to 88 cm, by the end of the century, compared to 1990 levels. Climate change accounts for about 20% of the global increase in water scarcity – countries that already suffer from water shortages will be hardest hit.

- Food security: The most probable effect of a significant increase in global temperature will be a general reduction in potential crop yield in most tropical and subtropical regions. Arid lands may be the most affected, as the vegetation there is sensitive to small changes in climate.
- Extreme events: Droughts and floods will grow in intensity. Heavy precipitation events will also lead to more frequent landslide, avalanche and mudslide damage. Some coastal cities will be threatened by flooding.
- Health: Tropical diseases will be found at ever higher latitudes. Diseases carried

by vectors, such as mosquitoes, and water-borne pathogens (linked to poorer water quality and food availability and quality) will be subject to changes.

- Ecosystems: While some species may increase in abundance or range, climate change will increase the existing extinction risks to some more vulnerable species and lead to a consequent loss of biodiversity.

Talk about good news! Happy Year of Freshwater!

"Only after the last tree has been cut down, only after the last river has been poisoned, only after the last fish has been caught, only then will we find out that money cannot be eaten."

Cree proverb

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Mon voisin d'en face

Homo sapiens moderne
Lave son bel asphalte
Trois fois par semaine
Le regard fier
Le boyau grand ouvert
L'eau coule à flot
Pour que brille son auto

En première page du journal
Problème d'eau potable
Mais s'instruire n'est pas son fort
Il caresse plutôt son char.

Mon voisin n'est pas méchant
Juste un peu insouciant;
Comme nombre de ses contemporains
Il s'agenouille devant ses biens

Il préfère ces plaisirs insignifiants
À l'effort du moindre changement;
Par ignorance ? Par suffisance ?
C'est le mystère de l'abrutissement

Vaut pourtant mieux l'aimer
Cet ennemi sans conscience
Pour l'amour de la vie qui danse
Pour l'infini des planètes
Qui peuplent le ciel de créatures
Dont certaines courent à leur perte
Malgré le miracle de l'aventure

Mais l'aimer sans tolérer
Ses actes de nuisances
Et lutter pour l'empêcher
D'accélérer notre déchéance

Le dernier animal
Enfanté des étoiles
Est fils de Wall Mart
Et roule en 4 par 4;
L'eau de tous
Manque à plusieurs
Mais le métal
Brille sous la douche
Pour son misérable
Mesquin bonheur

Mansour Danis

The new members of Action Saint-François

from Marsh the 31st to November the 17th, 2002

BROMPTONVILLE

Line Gagné

CANTON DE MAGOG

Raymond Demers

FLEURIMONT

Anick Cournoyer
Isabelle Chai
Yvan Ouellette

LENNOXVILLE

angela petitclerc
Bernard Patterson
Brian Heath
Bruce Giddinos
Carole Chevalier
Charles Ouellet
Christine Metayer
Colette Mayrand
Colleen Lyon
Collin Grimson
Daniel Dostie
danika plouffe
david mcoormack
Dianne Prah
Douglas Jondreville
Elie Khoury
Ellen Goldfish
Emily Smerdon
Francis Marineau
Fred Montague
Gail Farrell
Ghislaïne Champoux
Gilles Ribaud
Gilles Ribaux
Guy Dallaire
Harvey White
J. May Beers
J. Peter Jones
J. Peter Jones
Jacques Simard
Jean Ellyson
Jeanette Stevenson
Jean-Pascal Ouellet
Jim Brodie
Lisa Doell
Louis Taillefer
Louis Taillefer

Madelaine Bédard

Maria Pschorn
Martine Loignon
Mary Rhodes
Michael Mccland
Mildred D. McMullen
Nancy Simpson
Patrick Relley
Pauline Belisle
René Hirbour
Sébastien Lebel-Grenier
Valois Boudreault
Yves Daignault

ROCK-FOREST

Alain Malenfant
Bruno Bisson
Cécile Tessier
Céline Ruel
Charles Perreault
Claude & Line Charbonneau
Daniel Bilodeau
Diane Péron
Diane Poirier
François Lapointe
Frank Barnard
Gaston Naessens
Ginette Legault
Hélène Beaulieu
Jean-Guy Ouellet
Jean-Luc Gauthier
Linda Giroux
Martine Roy
Michel Proulx
Michelle Bergeron
Pierre Bergeron
Pierrette Laborde
Réjean Fontaine
Renée Lemay
Roland Joly
Serge Larrivée
Sophie Gauthier
Steve Fréchette
Susie Lépine
Véronique Cibert
Walter Jutras

SHERBROOKE

Alain Bardeau
Alain Bergeron
Alain Rajoutte
André Bouchard
André Mayers
Andrew Chartier
angela Mosimann
Audette Büchler
Bertrand Daignault
Bibiane Roy
Carl Gingras
Catherine Allard
Catherine Blais
Charles Brochu
Charles Ménard
Chloé Bellemare
Christiane Lahaie
Clarke Ryder
Claude Asselin
Claude Boulanger
Claude Marchand
Claudette Phaneuf
Colette Bourque
Colette Richard
Dany Lemelin
Denise Létourneau
Dianne Houde
Dominique Parc
Edmond Desbiens
Edmond Desbiens
Églantine Gosselin
France Lacroix
Francine Audet
François Evoy
Frédéric Plourde
Garry Gauthier
Gaston Boulé
Germain Boivin
Ghislaïne Beaudette
Ginette Cardinal
Ginette Carreau
Ginette Laflamme
Gloria Allain
Guy Powell
Huguette Parent
Huguette Parent
Jacques Danis

Jacques Renaud

Jean Lavoie
Joanne Blais
Jude Labrecque
Judith Munger
Jules Proteau
Jules Proteau
Julie Thibault
Julien Marceau
Julien Marceau
Karl Dalery
Lin Sweeney
Line Comeau
Lise Friolet
Lise Larue
Lise Lemelin
Lise Proulx
Louis Delbecchi
Louis Martin
Louise Collette
Louise Gendron
Louise Martin
Louise Melancon
Lucie Bergeron
Lynda Banks
Lyne Bélanger
Marc Tremblay
Marcel Raymond
Marcel Therrien
Marie-Josée Bouffard
Mario Boulé
Mario Roy
Martin Dubois
Michael P. Tinker
Michel Demers
Michel Rheault
Michel Valade
Michel Valade
Mike Butterfield
Mills Wallace
Monique Lahaye-Desrochers
Myrtle Allan
Nadine Gagnon
Nathalie Langlois
Nathalie Lapointe
Nathalie McFadden
Nicloe Perrault

Pascal Scannon
Patrick Fréchette
Peggy Hickey
Pierre Bergerie
Pierre Blais
Pierre Boudreau
Pierre Boulanger
Pierre Côté
Pierre-Louis Péloquin
Raymond Boutin
Richard Gagné
Robert Trudel
Roger Carbonneau
Sandra Breton
Sarah Calvert
Serge Boisvert
Solange Bachand
Steve Tremblay
Susanne Millard
Suzanne Masson
Suzanne Thérien
Sylvie Bequet
Sylvie Fortier
Sylvie Girard
Sylvie Lafond
Sylvie Lafond
Tayna Bardati
Valérie Duperval
Valéry Martin
Wayne Rich
Yves Laverdière
Yvon Vézina

ST-DENIS-DE-BROMPTON

André Robichaud-Johnston
François St-Pierre
Johanne Veilleux
Marie-Reine Thouvenot
Michel Grégoire
Roger Tardif

STE-CATHERINE-DE-HATLEY

Karine Meunier

VALCARTIER

Pamela Bown

220 people have join for the first time, Action Saint-François, since Marsh 31st 2003.

JOYEUSES FÊTES À TOUTES ET À TOUS

Les membres qui ont une adresse électronique peuvent nous la faire parvenir en envoyant un message à asf@asf-estrie.org

Check us out on the Internet at :
<http://www.asf-estrie.org/asf/>



**ACTION
SAINT-FRANÇOIS**

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Nos archives :
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ACTION SAINT-FRANÇOIS A NON PROFIT ORGANIZATION FOUNDED IN AUGUST 1992 BRINGS TOGETHER CITIZENS CONVINCED OF THE IMPORTANCE OF THE ENVIRONMENT. THE GROUP IS INTERESTED IN THE RESTORATION AND PRESERVATION OF AQUATIC MILIEUS OF THE SAINT-FRANÇOIS RIVER WATERSHED. CLEAN UP, EROSION CONTROL AND REPLANTING PROJECTS ALONG WATERWAYS AND FLOOD PLAINS ARE ORGANIZED BY ACTION SAINT-FRANÇOIS. WE WANT TO HEIGHTEN AWARENESS OF THE POPULATION TO THE NECESSITY TO ACT IN ORDER TO PRESERVE THE HYDROLOGICAL NETWORK OF OUR TERRITORY. ANNUAL MEMBERSHIP DUES ARE 25\$. FOR MORE INFORMATION CALL US AT (819) 563-5362.