

# CVNHP Update

Celebrating the 50<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of the Clean Water Act in 2022  
The Champlain-Adirondack Biosphere Network  
Sunset of the CVNHP: October 12, 2021



**Champlain Valley  
National Heritage Partnership**







# INTERNATIONAL YEAR<sup>OF</sup> THE SALMON



Champlain Valley  
National Heritage Partnership



**FREE EVENT**

October 5 | Volunteers Green  
9:30 - 3:30 | 286 Bridge Street  
Richmond, VT

## Salmon Festival 2019

Celebrate the return of the salmon!

RICHMOND LIBRARY	VOLUNTEERS GREEN	AUDUBON CENTER
<b>9:30am</b> Salmon Conservation in the Berkshire River presentation	<b>9:30am - 10:30am</b> Guided 2 mile paddle from canoe launch on Champlain River to Volunteers Green Limited number of permits available - please register* at fishing point near canoe launch	<b>9:30am</b> Opening of fall fingertrap canoe season!
<b>10:00am</b> Free lunch celebrating International Year of the Salmon production	<b>10:00am - 11:00am</b> Community and partner booths	<b>POST OFFICE</b>
	<b>11:00am - 12:00pm</b> Fly fishing lessons on the Green	<b>11:30am - 1:00pm</b> 100% International Year of the Salmon dining consultation
		For more information: <a href="http://champlainvalleynationalheritage.org">champlainvalleynationalheritage.org</a>

food · activities · exhibits · demonstrations



# IYS Grants



## LCMM: Exploring the Natural History of Lake Champlain's Salmonid Species



**Tickets on Sale Now!**

**The Year of the Salmon**  
a Community-Generated Movie

**Monday, September 16, 2019**  
at the **WELDEN THEATRE**  
104 North Main Street, St. Albans City, VT 05478

**TICKETS \$5 EACH**

Seating opens at 5:30pm. Show starts at 6PM.

**After-party at Mill River Brewing directly after showing with Stars Reception and "Salmy" Awards!**

Entry to the after party is free, thanks to the support of our friends at Mill River Brewing. Mill River Brewing is located at 100 Deseronto Drive in St. Albans City, VT 05478. (off Lake Street)

This project would not be possible without the support of the Lake Champlain Basin Program, the Champlain Valley National Heritage Partnership, Northern Access TV, the Missisquoi National Wildlife Refuge and the talented writers, actors and videographers in the Swanton Community

## Canton De Potton



**Soyez préparé**

- Choisissez un parcours qui correspond à vos capacités et au temps de l'année.
- Portez un vêtement de protection individuel (PPE).
- Maitrisez vous du froid, du vent et des vagues.
- Apportez nourriture, eau et vêtements supplémentaires en cas de changements de température.
- Attention aux risques qui peuvent représenter les hautes eaux, les arbres tombés et les bœufs dans le doute, descendez de votre embarcation et allez en reconnaissance.
- Évitez de partir seul : payez en petits groupes.
- Informez les autres de votre itinéraire.

**Be a Responsible Paddler**

- Choose an appropriate river or lake for your skill and the time of year.
- Wear a life jacket.
- Be wary of cold, wind and lightning.
- Watch food, water and clothes for changing weather.
- Avoid hazards such as high waters, fallen trees, dams, if in doubt, get out and out.
- Don't paddle alone, keep your group small and together.
- Inform others of your trip plan.



Le sentier canotable Northern Forest Canoe Trail emprunte la rivière Missisquoi le long de la frontière Canado-Américaine. Pendant des milliers d'années, cette rivière a servi de moyen de transport, donnant accès aux territoires de chasse et de pêche des hautes terres tout en offrant une connexion au lac Memphrémagog via le Grand Portage. Aujourd'hui, les pagayeurs qui parcourent de cette voie navigable historique y trouvent des eaux paisibles parfaites pour les pagayeurs débutants et expérimentés. Le trajet entre Mansonville et le débarcadere de Glen Sutton est une agréable demi-journée soit environ 15km. Les pagayeurs intrépides peuvent continuer vers l'ouest, passer la frontière internationale et continuer jusqu'au lac Champlain: un voyage de 4-5 jours soit 114 km (71 mile) à travers les montagnes vertes. Des paysages magnifiques et variés vous y attendent. Certains pagayeurs appelé (through paddlers) choisissent de remonter la rivière Missisquoi dans le cadre d'une expédition de plus de 1300 km à travers la forêt du nord-est des Etats-Unis. Partez à l'aventure, grande ou petite!

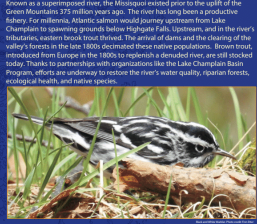
The Northern Forest Canoe Trail follows the Missisquoi River in its journey along the international border. For thousands of years, the river has served as a means of travel, providing access to upland hunting grounds, productive fishing holes, and, via the "Grand Portage", a connection to Lake Memphremagog.

Today, paddlers journeying along this historic waterway will find peaceful waters that can be enjoyed by both beginner and experienced paddlers. It is a pleasant half-day, 12-15 km trip from Mansonville to take-out points near Glen Sutton. Intrepid paddlers can continue west across the international border all the way to Lake Champlain: a 4-5 day, 114 km (71 mile) journey through the Northern Green Mountains – a beautiful and varied landscape. Other "thru-paddlers" chose to paddle and pole upstream, as part of a 700+ mile expedition across the Northern Forest. Enjoy your adventure, big or small!

[www.NorthernForestCanoeTrail.org](http://www.NorthernForestCanoeTrail.org)



La rivière Missisquoi est une rivière supersalée, elle existait avant le coulement des Montagnes Vertes il y a 375 millions d'années. La rivière Missisquoi a longtemps été une zone de pêche productive. Pendant des milliers d'années, le sentier de la rivière se trouvait en amont du lac Champlain vers les hautes terres au nord des montagnes vertes. L'arrivée des bœufs dans le défilé des forêts de la vallée Missisquoi à la fin des années 1800 ont décimé les populations indiennes. La truite brune, l'omble d'étang et le saumon ont été introduits pour reconstruire la rivière. Aujourd'hui, on peut encore voir la truite brune, l'omble d'étang et le saumon. Grâce à des initiatives comme le programme du bassin du lac Champlain, des efforts sont faits pour restaurer la qualité de l'eau de cette rivière, les forêts riveraines, les écosystèmes et les espèces indiennes.



La Rivière Missisquoi traverse le Nord des Montagnes Vertes, qui est le berceau de la culture Cold Hollow du Vermont jusqu'au nord des montagnes de Sutton au Québec. Ces montagnes font partie de la forêt expérimentale, l'une des forêts de la région les plus écologiquement intactes de la planète. En fait, une seule diversité d'oiseaux se reproduit ici, notamment des migrateurs méridionaux tels que le Parula à gorge noire, la Tourterelle du Canada, la Grive des bois et la Grive de Bicknell. Les montagnes abritent une vaste variété de mammifères, et ont permis à des espèces telles que l'ours noir, l'arctique et le lynx de trouver un habitat.

Des organisations telles que la Réserve naturelle des Montagnes Vertes (la plus grande réserve naturelle privée au Québec) et Cold Hollow au Canada travaillent pour assurer que ces forêts soit exploitées selon une économie forestière résiliente et qu'elles demeurent intactes pour les générations à venir.

The Missisquoi cuts through the Northern Green Mountains, which stretch from Vermont's Cold Hollow range north to Québec's Sutton Mountains. These mountains are part of the Northern Forest, one of the most ecologically intact, forested areas on the planet. In the summer, a diverse assemblage of birds breed here, including migratory species such as the Black-throated Blue Warbler, Canada Warbler, Wood Thrush, and Bicknell's Thrush. The mountains are home to a variety of mammals, providing room for species such as black bear, moose, bobcats, and fisher to roam.

Organizations such as the Water Valley Land Trust, Nature Conservancy of Canada, and Cold Hollow in Canada are working to ensure these forests and a resilient forest base economy remain intact for generations to come.

Funded through a Conservation and Community Grant from the Champlain Valley National Heritage Partnership



## Northern Forest Canoe Trail: Gateway to the Missisquoi

## Swanton Arts Council: "Year of the Salmon"– A Community Generated Movie



# 2020 Women's Suffrage

- 2018 CVNHP International Summit, Burlington
- April 2019 LCBP awards seven CVNHP Interpretive Theme Grants
- May 17, 2019 Women's Suffrage Meeting at the LCMM
- 2019 CVNHP International Summit, Venise-en-Quebec
- Champlain Valley Partnership Committee and five geographic subcommittees are collaborating to mark 2020 commemoration
- A set of traveling interpretive panels for socially distant events
- *Bringing the celebration into 2021*



Fort Ticonderoga Association	Pavilion Collections Project
League of Women Voters of VT	<i>Because of Women Like Her...</i>
Friends of Crown Point	Voting for our Voices: stories of women's suffrage & civil rights
LCMM	Ladies of the Lake – Women Captains on Lake Champlain
Shelburne Historical Society	Women of Shelburne: Community Builders, Past to Present
Chapman Historical Museum	Champlain Valley Suffrage Centennial Motorcade
LCMM	Planning and Preparation for the 2020 Season of <i>Lois McClure</i>



# Upcoming Interpretive Themes

2021: Prohibition, Temperance & Smuggling

2022: 50<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of the 1972 Clean Water Act



Champlain Valley  
National Heritage Partnership





# We've come a long way,

20

THE NEW YORK TIMES, SUNDAY, JUNE 16, 1985

## Lake Champlain Found to Be Polluted by PCB's

By HAROLD FABER

Special to The New York Times

ALBANY, June 15 — Lake Champlain, a center of tourism in northern New York, is polluted by PCB's, a hazardous chemical, according to the State Department of Environmental Conservation.

The extent and source of the pollution is not known, but the department has discovered that eels caught near the city of Plattsburgh have concentrations of PCB's — polychlorinated biphenyls — almost five times the safe level set by the Federal Government.

Because of those levels, the Health

Department has warned the public not to eat any American eels, the most common variety, taken in the lake near Plattsburgh.

### Bullheads Affected

It also warned the public not to eat more than one meal a month of another species, the brown bullhead, because of excessive P.C.B. concentrations. However, most of the fish in the lake, such as bass, trout and Atlantic salmon, show only small traces of PCB's, and there are no restrictions on eating them.

PCB's are a group of chemicals that were used for years in the manufacture

of electrical equipment because of their excellent insulating properties. State and Federal officials consider them to be dangerous because of findings that they can cause cancer in laboratory animals.

The disclosure of the PCB contamination of Lake Champlain came in an announcement by the State Department of Environmental Conservation that it had begun an investigation to determine the source and extent of the pollution.

### First Warning

It was the first public warning that the lake had been contaminated by the chemical. However, reports about it

have been circulating among scientists in state agencies for the last year.

The announcement said that a sampling of 15 American eels analyzed in 1984 showed PCB levels between 4.05 and 19.49 parts per million, for an average contamination level of 9.84 parts per million. The Federal level of tolerance of PCB's in fish is 2 parts per million.

"The finding that there is a new location of PCB contamination doesn't surprise us," said Dr. Edward Horn, chief of the Bureau of Environmental Protection at the State Department of Environmental Conservation. "PCB's are ubiquitous. Last year, for example, we found them in one of the Finger Lakes, Lake Canandaigua."

In its latest advisory about the consumption of sports fish caught in New

York, issued last month, the Department of Health added five bodies of water, including Lake Champlain and Lake Canandaigua, to its list of contaminated sources.

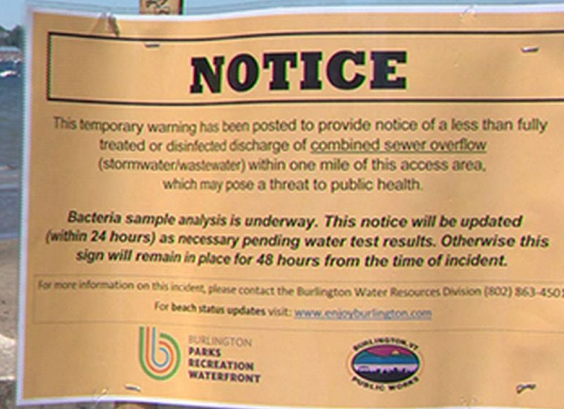
It warned the public against eating any lake trout from Fourth Lake in Hamilton and Herkimer Counties because of DDT levels, any splake longer than 12 inches from Long Pond in Lewis County because of mercury contamination and any American eel or white perch from Kinderhook Lake in Columbia County because of PCB's.

State officials consider the Hudson River to be the body of water in the state most dangerously polluted by

# but we've got a long way to go...



Champlain Valley  
National Heritage Partnership





# 2022 is also the 30<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of the Lake Champlain Basin Program!



Champlain Valley  
National Heritage Partnership





# How can the NYCAC Help?

- Network among potential New York partners
- Support additional resources in the FY2021 Budget
- Clean Water Act grantee/partner meeting June 2021
- CVNHP International Summit Sept. 2021 (Saranac Lake, NY)
- Winter-Spring 2022: Projects begin
- October 18, 2022—50 years!



Champlain Valley  
National Heritage Partnership





# Champlain- Adirondack Biosphere Network







## WHAT IS THE UNESCO MAN AND BIOSPHERE (MAB) PROGRAM?

- Launched in 1971 by the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization
- Intergovernmental scientific program that aims to establish a scientific basis for the improvement of relationships between people and their environments.
- The World Network of Biosphere Reserves currently has 701 sites in 124 countries all over the world, including 21 transboundary sites.



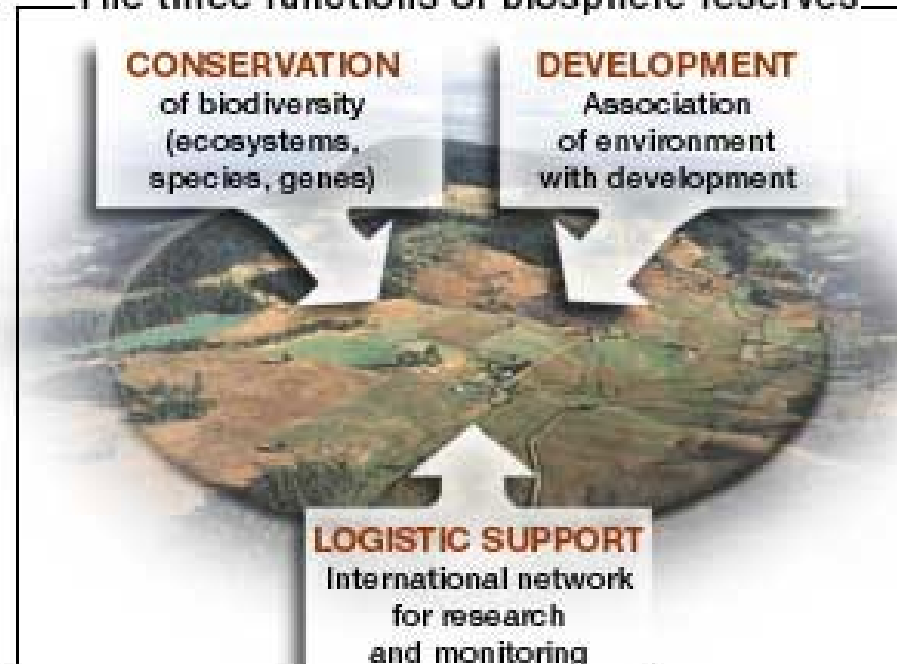




## WHY ARE BIOSPHERE RESERVES IMPORTANT?

- Biosphere reserves are learning places for sustainable development
- Sites for testing interdisciplinary approaches to understanding and managing changes and interactions between social and ecological systems

### The three functions of biosphere reserves







## UNESCO BIOSPHERE RESERVE STRATEGIC GOALS

1. **Conserve biodiversity**, restore and enhance ecosystem services and foster sustainable use of natural resources.
2. Contribute to **building sustainable healthy and equitable societies**, economies and thriving human settlements.
3. Facilitate **sustainability science and education** for sustainable development.
4. **Support mitigation and adaptation to climate change** and other aspects of global environmental change.







# SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS







## A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE CHAMPLAIN-ADIRONDACK BIOSPHERE NETWORK (CABN)

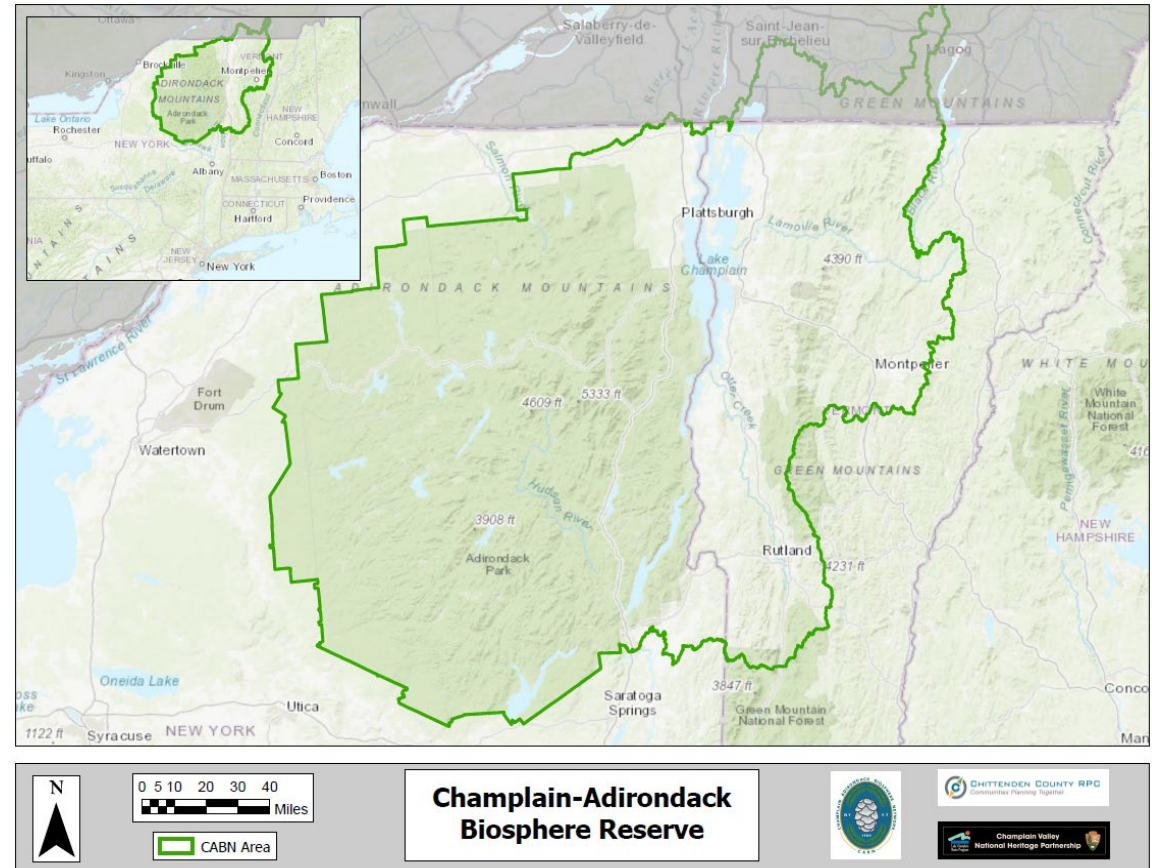
- Champlain-Adirondack Biosphere Reserve was nominated by the U.S. Department of State for biosphere reserve status
- Awarded biosphere reserve designation in 1989; faced significant resistance from residents due to perceived land use regulations
- Boundaries were established according to a 'bioregion' that consists of the entire Lake Champlain watershed including the Green Mountain National Forest, and entirety of the Adirondack Park
- Over 300,000 full-time residents
- Original managing authorities of CABR: Vermont Agency of Natural Resources, Adirondack Park Agency, and U.S. Forest Service
- In 1995 CABR was listed by the MAB Program as "inactive"





## CHAMPLAIN-ADIRONDACK BIOSPHERE NETWORK (CABN)

- **Surface area (terrestrial and marine):** 3,990,000 ha (9,859,504 acres)
- **Core area(s):** 960,000 ha (2,372,211 acres)
- **Buffer zone(s):** 1,130,000 ha (2,792,290 acres)
- **Transition area(s):** 1,900,000 ha (4,695,002 acres)
- **Permanent Residents:** 300,000+







# CHAMPLAIN-ADIRONDACK BIOSPHERE NETWORK (CABN) MILESTONES

- 2016 UNESCO Periodic Review
- 2017 Steering Committee Formed from NY and VT – PSC, UVM, SUNY ESF
- 2018 Focus Groups Conducted, International Collaborations and Presentations, CABR Charter Developed
- 2019 Frontenac Arch BR Twinning Agreement, Regional and International Partnerships Expand – Lake Champlain Basin Program, ADK Youth Climate Summit, Named Changed to CABN
- 2020 CABN Youth Board, US MAB Network Workshop, NPS Film Crew, Communication and Outreach



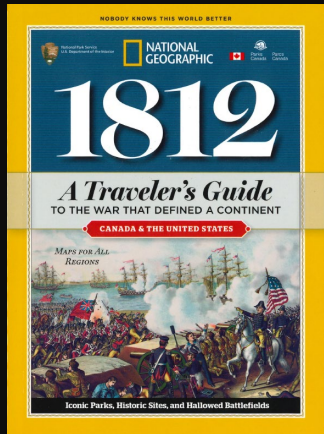




## CHAMPLAIN-ADIRONDACK BIOSPHERE NETWORK (CABN) 3-5 YEAR OBJECTIVES

1. Marquee issue: ‘Bioregional’ approach for CABN in the face of **global climate change**
2. Inspire and **empower youth leaders** across the region to support the SDGs
3. Establish CABN as a Collaborative Network; “**A network of networks**” regionally and internationally via the **Lake Champlain Basin Program**
4. Create a bioregional version of **Adirondack Common Ground Alliance**
5. Establish CABN as an **international tourism destination** that promotes destination stewardship and responsible community-based tourism
6. Act as a **smart conduit for grant money**
7. **Research** aggregator and originator

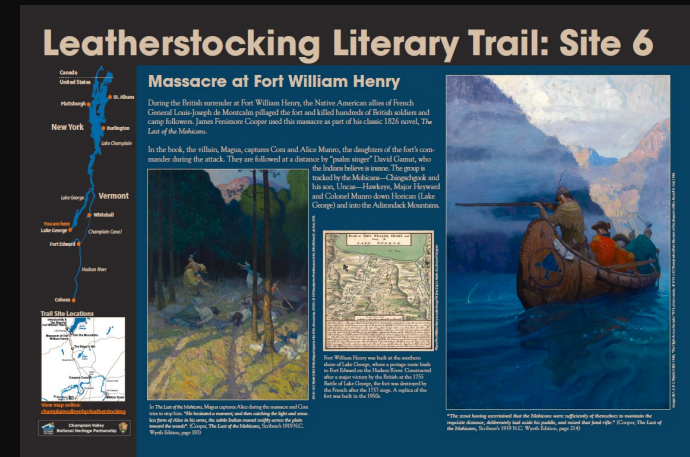
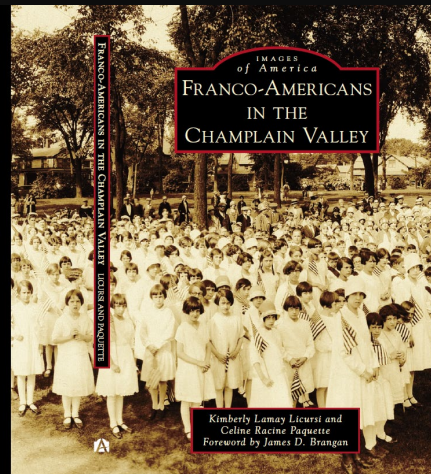
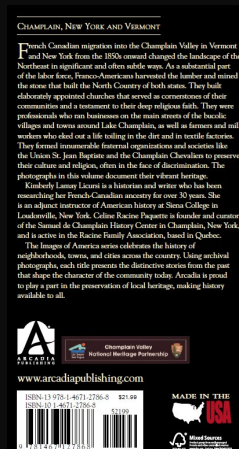
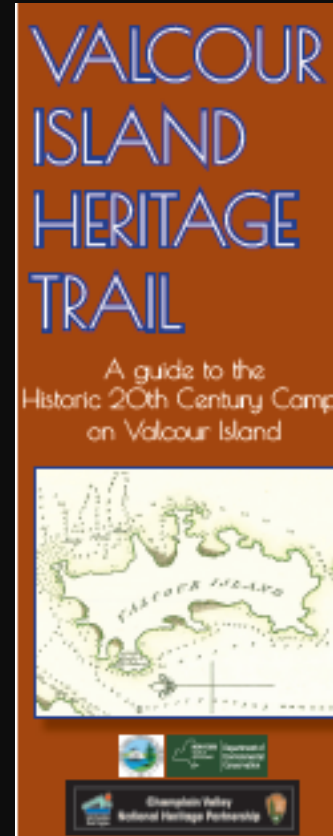




# Champlain Valley National Heritage Partnership



Since 2008: 193 Grants  
\$1.3 Million Awarded  
\$2.3 Million in Match







# Champlain Valley National Heritage Partnership



Sunset date: October 12, 2021