



BIODIVERSITY AT THE BRINK



EXTINCTION IS A POLITICAL DECISION WE CAN CHANGE



Lucero González
Conservation and
Policy Campaigner

In the future, children should be able to learn about old-growth forests, thriving caribou herds, teeming wildflower meadows, landscapes full of bison and plentiful salmon runs — not as stories from a world we've lost, but as places they can visit and species they can see for themselves. Only then will we know if our collective fight for biodiversity has worked, or if it was swallowed by the greed of those who chose profit over life.

At the core of that future are healthy ecosystems that rely on thousands of species to function and thrive. And right now, those species need us as much as we need them.

Globally, more than a million species are on the brink of extinction. They're disappearing at a rate the earth hasn't seen in more than 10 million years.¹ As a country, Canada has contributed to this trend by adding more than 5000 at-risk species to the global extinction pool.²

The biodiversity and extinction crises often get less attention than the equally important, but more talked about, climate emergency. Perhaps, it's because we think about extinction as a slow process that takes thousands of years and, somehow, doesn't affect humans. But chances are your favourite

wild species — be it a funky fungus, cool amphibian or fuzzy mammal — is facing some type of human-caused threat to their survival.

In Canada, the federal Species At Risk Act (SARA) was passed in 2002 to legally protect species and their habitat. However, instead of being a safety net for biodiversity, it's become a bureaucratic black hole. To be legally protected, a species must first be assessed and classified as at-risk. As of 2024, the federal government isn't even on track to finish assessing and classifying species for another 120 years!³

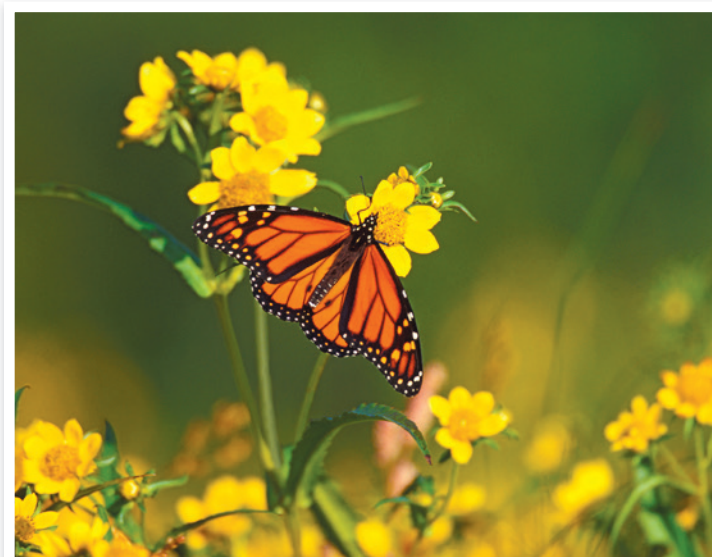


Photo top: Killer whale breaching (Dave Hutchison).
Photo bottom: Monarch butterfly (Robert McCaw).

At this rate, species are closer to going extinct because of habitat destruction than getting classified as at-risk by the federal government.

Globally, more than a million species are on the brink of extinction. They're disappearing at a rate the earth hasn't seen in more than 10 million years.

Canada has found the perfect loophole to avoid accountability by simply not listing species as at-risk.

We are just 25 years away from Canada's international commitment, under the UN Convention on Biological Diversity, to completely halt human-induced extinction.⁴ But can we achieve that when we don't even know the full picture about species in the country?

Yes, we can and should protect species even before they are listed under SARA and long before they reach the point of no return.

It starts with safeguarding large areas of habitat and holding federal and provincial governments accountable to their promises of protecting 30 per cent of lands and waters by 2030. While this target

is not the final goal, it's a solid stepping stone to much bigger protections for ecosystems.

Amidst an uncertain political future that's bound to test our resilience and hope, it's essential we stay grounded in community and local action. When political will fails us, it becomes clear the solutions we need are in the hands of the people, in ancestral Indigenous knowledge, with frontline land defenders and in communities around the world.

Extinction is a political decision we cannot afford to accept. Our job is to challenge systems that continuously put a price tag on entire ecosystems and our future.

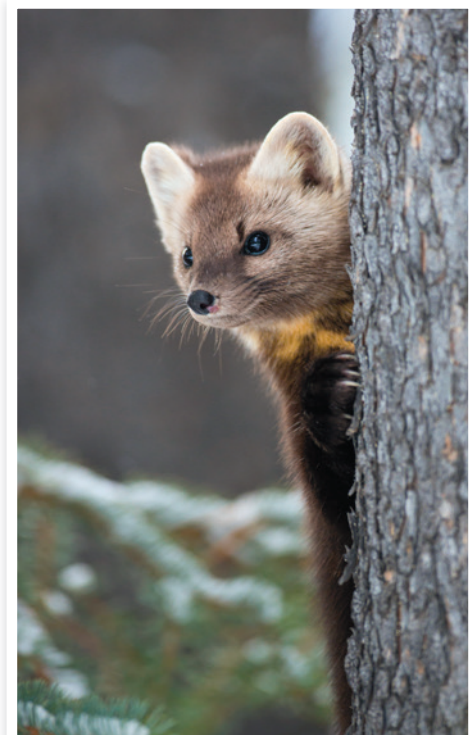


Photo: Pine marten (John E. Marriott).

THE PEOPLE’S FIGHT FOR BIODIVERSITY AT COP16

“Peace with Nature.” This slogan united thousands at the 16th UN Convention on Biological Diversity (COP16) held in October 2024.⁵ Surrounded by rainforests in one of the most biodiverse places on Earth, Cali, Colombia, became the stage for a collective call to global governments: prioritize life now or stay on course towards Earth’s sixth mass extinction.

For two weeks, government officials sat in air-conditioned conference rooms debating the fate of ecosystems worldwide. Prioritizing political interests and the demands of destructive corporations over solutions, they spent hours arguing over grammar before settling on watered-down agreements — compromises that, if we’re lucky, might give nature a fighting chance.

The best conversations happened outside of the bureaucratic spaces. From the Amazonia to the Great Bear Rainforest and beyond, we shared our experiences of witnessing ecosystems struggle and our unique knowledge on how to fight for them. A refreshing and hopeful reminder that real

biodiversity conservation happens year-round and is fuelled by the on-the-ground actions of Indigenous Peoples and local communities around the world.

Ancestral connections and knowledge of Indigenous People around the world are often impossible to put into words, pacts and international agreements. These connections depend on healthy ecosystems and can’t be entrusted to governments increasingly detached from nature itself.

So what was at stake policy-wise? This COP was all about tracking countries’ progress on implementing the 2022 **Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework**. This framework, adopted by 196

countries, includes bold promises like protecting 30 per cent of lands and waters by 2030 and halting all human-induced species extinction by 2050.⁶

By the end of COP16, Canada reaffirmed these commitments. So far, they have unveiled a 2030 Nature Strategy⁷ and committed to a Nature Accountability Act⁸. The catch? As of March 2025, the Accountability Act remains unfinished⁹, and the funding to achieve many measures of the Nature Strategy is still in limbo.¹⁰

One positive breakthrough was the adoption of an Indigenous-led subsidiary body under the convention¹¹ — an overdue step that will give Indigenous Peoples a direct seat at the table. If protecting nature is

the goal, why should governments actively destroying ecosystems have more influence than those safeguarding 80 per cent of the world’s remaining biodiversity?

As the self-proclaimed “COP for the people,”¹² COP16 reinforced the reality that decisions about life on earth cannot be made in isolated meeting rooms. Those decisions belong to all of us.

Canada’s commitment to achieving its goals under the framework remains to be seen. Being on the ground in Colombia gave us more tools to hold them accountable beyond COP16.



Photo: Cali, Colombia, Countries negotiations at COP16. (Lucero González).



Photo: Members of the Aw'inkola Foundation at COP16. (Ecojustice).

IN DEFENCE OF THE LAND AND THOSE WHO DEFEND IT

Defending land, waters and species in the face of climate and extinction crises is a human survival instinct. For Indigenous Peoples, land protection has been an inherent right and a core part of their identities since time immemorial. Yet, defending these rights makes hundreds of land defenders targets of the same industries destroying ecosystems around the world.

Just as the ecological crisis worsens in the absence of political will, so does the criminalization and targeting of land defenders. In 2023 alone, nearly 200 defenders were murdered worldwide. Of those, 43 per cent were Indigenous and 12 per cent women.¹⁶

There is no protecting ecosystems without protecting those fighting on the frontlines.

When logging companies

clearcut oxygen-producing, carbon-storing, life-sustaining ancient old-growth forests, we lose centuries of ecological resilience. When an Indigenous guardian is taken, we lose generations of ancestral knowledge — wisdom containing the solutions the world needs. With each land defender lost, the world loses their courage, love and bravery. Without them, we’re far less equipped to face the crises we’re trying to solve.

In Canada, land defenders face mounting criminalization, harassment and violence for protecting their territories. On the west coast, Wet’suwet’en¹⁷ and Tsleil-Waututh¹⁸

leaders still face unjust charges for resisting pipeline projects forced through their lands without consent. On the other side of the country, governments continue to ignore and sideline Grassy Narrows First



Photo: Wet’suwet’en solidarity rally (Em Hoffpauir).

Nation youth as they fight to reverse decades of mercury poisoning in their waters by a pulp mill — one of Canada’s worst health crises.¹⁹

We cannot leave future generations a world where extinction, ecosystem destruction and human rights violations are commonplace. As we fight for biodiversity, safeguarding land defenders must be our priority.

You can help reduce violence and hostility against land defenders by joining their causes and being by their side as they advocate for their territories.

If you’re a frontline land defender, thank you! Know that we’re with you, now and always.

Nature cannot be sacrificed, and neither can the lives of those who protect it.



Photo: Demonstration in support of land defenders at COP16 (Lucero González).

BEWARE OF FALSE SOLUTIONS

Have you heard of biodiversity offsets? If not, let me introduce the latest trend for governments and corporations who want to get credit for protecting biodiversity without doing the work.

Biodiversity offsets are a system of credits through which corporations or governments can pay to protect wildlife in one place and claim these “offsets” harming or destroying wildlife somewhere else.¹³ These offsets have been widely proposed in international and national policy negotiations.¹⁴ Instead of preventing harm, companies can invest in conservation projects elsewhere while continuing to bulldoze forests, pollute rivers and wipe out species.

Activists and scientists alike have condemned this as a false solution that does nothing to stop biodiversity loss.¹⁵ The only real way to protect ecosystems is to stop destroying them.



WHILE LOGGING THRIVES, CARIBOU ARE LEFT BEHIND

Caribou are one of the few species that roam in most provinces and territories in Canada. Each population is uniquely adapted to thrive in its environment — from the mountain ranges covered in deep snow to the vast boreal forests. Yet, even with their remarkable evolutionary resilience, they cannot outrun the relentless destruction of their habitat that's pushing them closer to extinction.

Every caribou subspecies faces threats to its survival, as assessed by the Committee on the Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada

(COSEWIC).²⁰ Nearly all are listed under Canada's Species at Risk Act (SARA)²¹, a designation that should automatically trigger urgent protection and recovery efforts. But does it? **Not really!**

Caribou numbers continue to plummet²² as the logging industry chips away at their habitat. The reason? Canada's species at risk law only provides automatic protection for migratory birds, aquatic species and wildlife on federal land. **That leaves over half the country unprotected for terrestrial species.**²³

In provinces like British Columbia,

where federal land accounts for just one per cent of the land area,²⁴ SARA shifts primary responsibility for terrestrial species almost entirely to the provincial government. And caribou population numbers are clear: **no province is doing enough to help them because they all prioritize logging.**

The federal government has delayed mapping critical habitat for southern mountain caribou in B.C. for more than 10 years, in which time 310,120 hectares of habitat has been logged.²⁵ Next door in Alberta, none of the 12 boreal caribou ranges meet the 65 per cent undisturbed habitat threshold that caribou need to survive. Some herds are left with as little as 0.7 per cent of intact habitat.²⁶

The plight of caribou proves extractive industries like logging will continue to threaten species until they are stopped by strong laws. Whether through strong provincial species at risk laws or federal SARA emergency orders when provinces fail, caribou will only recover when their habitat is no longer open to destruction.

CAN CARIBOU GRAZE THE PATH TO 30x30?

Saving large, highly biodiverse areas is at the core of achieving Canada's commitment to protect 30 per cent of lands and waters by 2030. With ranges spanning much of the country and their need for vast, connected and intact ecosystems, safeguarding caribou habitat provides a straightforward path to achieving this goal.

The perfect example is the historic extension of the Klinse-Za Park in north eastern B.C., which set aside over 200,000 hectares of habitat for southern mountain caribou, thanks to the leadership of the West Moberly First Nation and Saulteau First Nation.²⁷ If we were to take similar land protection approaches for all caribou herds in the country, Canada would be on a very good path to achieving 30x30.

BOREAL AND SOUTHERN MOUNTAIN CARIBOU RANGES AND HUMAN IMPACTS

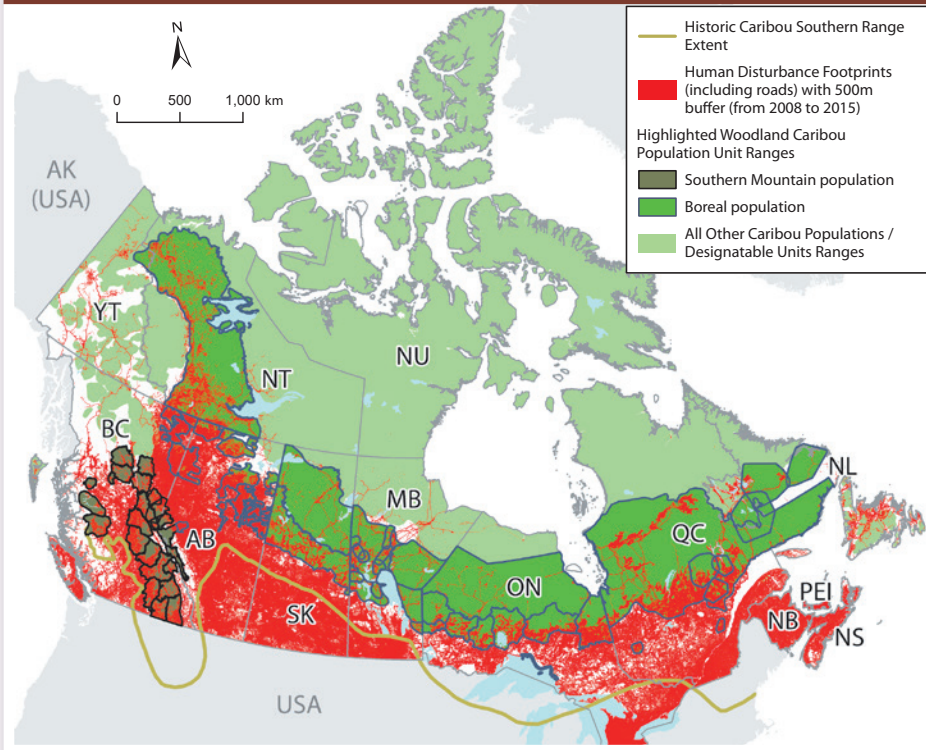


Photo: Southern mountain caribou (All Canada Photos/Mark Bradley).

A COAST SALISH SALMON STORY

Cedar George-Parker Campaign Assistant

My name is Cedar George-Parker and I am proud to be from the Tsleil-Waututh Nation and Tulalip Tribes. This beautiful story that comes from the Tulalip people touches our hearts and shows our connection to waters and salmon. **We must look to our past to protect biodiversity into the future.**

Long ago, in Coast Salish territories, there was a time when we could speak to the animals and fish... a time where animals and fish could transform into humans and vice versa... a time where the people would give the bones of the salmon back to the waters after eating.

One day, a young man was walking along the water asking why there were less and less salmon. All of a sudden, a person walked out from the sea. This magical person said, "I have been sent to bring you back to the Salmon Village so you can get an answer to your question, and I will be your guide. Also, there is another reason I have been sent, our leader has fallen very ill." And so, into the sea went the young man and guide.

After a journey through the vastness of the sea and into the Salmon Village, the young man looked around and noticed the people of the village looked very ill. Many of the salmon people were in rough shape with many even missing parts of their bodies. The guide somehow

understood the thoughts of the young man and said, "This is what happens when your people don't put the bones back in the water".

"Our leader would like to meet you," the guide continued. As they swam up to the leader, the young man saw the hook within the leader's body. The guide asked the young man, "We have brought you here to see what the nature of this illness is — perhaps it's an illness from your world?" The young man could see the hook clearly, but to the salmon people it was invisible. "Young man, I hope

you can help me," said the salmon leader. The young man removed the fish hook, and the salmon leader sat up, completely well again. "You have saved my life," he said. The salmon people with great appreciation honoured the young man.

The salmon people taught him songs for a salmon ceremony, how to welcome the arriving King Salmon and a song to sing farewell as the bones were returned to the sea. "Take these teachings to your people," the salmon leader said. "Each year we will send a scout to your village, and he will report back to us. If the river

is clean and the ceremony is held and the bones of this scout salmon are taken good care of, we will come back each year."

The young man brought these teachings back to the people. And so, to this day, each year the salmon scout arrives to see whether the *ʔaciʔalbiw* (humans) will continue to live up to their side of the agreement. Each year, the scout reports back to his people about whether the ceremony was held, how his bones were taken care of and whether the salmon habitat was well maintained. Each year, so far. That is the end.



Photo: Sockeye salmon on Adams River (Dale Sanders).



Photo: səliwataʔ Tsleil-Waututh Nation paddlers (Michael Wheatley).



FROM LOOPHOLES AND BROKEN PROMISES TO REAL ACTION FOR SPECIES

Thinking about the triple crisis of biodiversity loss, pollution and climate change can be overwhelming.²⁸ But nature reminds us that nothing exists in isolation. These issues are interconnected, as are their solutions. The climate crisis is fixable. **Extinction is preventable. Species endangerment is reversible.**

We must address them together. This starts with shifting our extractive and exploitative relationship with nature to one of care and protection.

Canada has a species at risk law, it has science, it has international commitments to protect biodiversity, it has money other countries do not have. Yet over 5,000 species remain at risk nationally, with more added each year.

The problem is Canada continually prioritizes industrial development over its duty to protect species and ecosystems.

Time after time, destructive projects are approved under the false pretense of economic growth. One example is the Roberts Bank Terminal 2 (RBT2) port expansion in B.C. This mega-project threatens 102 at-risk species, will destroy 170 hectares of critical habitat for the last 72 southern resident killer whales (SRKW) and will devastate the Fraser River estuary, one of the most biodiverse spaces in Canada.²⁹

All of this sacrifice for an economic rationale that doesn't support jobs: the automated RBT2 terminal will eliminate thousands of longshore jobs. It's opposed



Photo: Sage grouse (Grambo Photos).

by the International Longshore and Warehouse Union of Canada.³⁰ Despite all this, the federal cabinet approved RBT2 in 2023 in a decision that defies logic.

Under SARA, marine species like the SRKW are under federal jurisdiction and protections³¹, and therefore a perfect case in which to use SARA to effectively protect species and their habitat. Yet, more than a decade after being listed as endangered, the SRKW population continues to decline.³²

The Wilderness Committee and our allies took Canada to federal court in 2024 for approving RBT2³³, but a recent decision confirmed that approving such projects is indeed legal under our broken federal system. Even if a scientific panel concludes a project will harm a species and the federal environment minister concludes it will have irreversible and adverse environmental effects, the federal cabinet can still give it the green light if they conclude the social

and economic benefits justify the ecological impacts.

Provincially, things are not much better. Federal lands and protections cover less than nine per cent of the terrestrial habitat of at-risk species, yet British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan, PEI, Yukon and Nunavut still lack species at risk laws.³⁴

One solution is to create stronger laws to fill in the gaps. The federal Nature Accountability Act was proposed to hold Canada accountable to their international commitments under the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework. But the act has been sidetracked in political limbo for months.³⁵

We simply must remind our governments to do their jobs. In the past few years, we've taken Canada to court twice for violating SARA — once over their delayed recommendation of an emergency order to protect the last wild spotted owl³⁶ and once for their failure to protect habitat for at-risk migratory birds.³⁷ Both times, the court ruled in our favour, proving SARA can and must be used to protect species.

It's important not to lose hope. The thousands of at-risk species in Canada aren't giving up and neither are we. If there was ever a time to lean into our collective human instinct to fight, it's now. We must make ourselves impossible to ignore. **The fight for biodiversity is the fight for life itself — human and non-human — and it's one we need to win no matter what.**

REFERENCES

1. United Nations. UN Report: Nature's Dangerous Decline "Unprecedented"; Species Extinction Rates "Accelerating" - United Nations Sustainable Development. 6 May 2019, <https://bit.ly/2UbbHq>.
2. Wild Species. Reports - Wild Species: The General Status of Species in Canada. <https://bit.ly/3Q3OQj>.
3. Report 9: Supporting Species at Risk Assessment and Reassessment— Environment and Climate Change Canada. Office of the Auditor General of Canada, 2024, <https://bit.ly/4ajjv4R>.
4. Convention on Biological Diversity. Kunming- Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, 2030 Targets. <https://bit.ly/4jMV7r9>.
5. Convention on Biological Diversity. United Nations Biodiversity Conference. 2024, <https://bit.ly/3CBcWc4>.
6. Convention on Biological Diversity. Decision Adopted by the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity, COP15 Decision 4: Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework. 19 Dec. 2022, <https://bit.ly/4goRHfYO>.
7. Government of Canada. Canada's 2030 Nature Strategy: Halting and Reversing Biodiversity Loss in Canada. 30 July 2024, <https://bit.ly/42Dnkdx>.
8. Thurton, David. "Canada Now One of the First Countries to Introduce a Nature Accountability Bill, Says Guilbeault." CBC, 13 June 2024, <https://bit.ly/400AWj5>.
9. Cruickshank, Ainslie. "Canada's Environment Minister Didn't Make It to the UN Nature Summit. He Blames the Opposition." The Narwhal, 31 Oct. 2024, <https://bit.ly/4hJPBUy>.
10. Thurton, David. "Canada Now One of the First Countries to Introduce a Nature Accountability Bill, Says Guilbeault." CBC, 13 June 2024. Ibid.
11. Convention on Biological Diversity. Institutional Arrangements for the Local and Effective Participation of Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities in the Work Undertaken under the Convention on Biological Diversity. 16 Oct. 2024, <https://bit.ly/4aMkHsc>.
12. "COP16: A Historic People's COP Sets the Stage for Nature-Positive Action." United Nations Environment Programme, 5 Nov. 2024, <https://bit.ly/40PyYzK>.
13. Lahiri, Souparna, and Valentina Figueroa Martínez. Biodiversity Offsetting: A Corporate Social License to Perpetuate Biodiversity Destruction and Gender Inequality. Oct. 2024, <https://bit.ly/3WP3O2p>.
14. Environment and Climate Change Canada. Offsetting Policy for Biodiversity Draft. Government of Canada, <https://bit.ly/410yAjo>.
15. Weston, Phoebe. "Global Biodiversity Offsetting Doesn't Work - Keep Schemes Local, Say Experts." The Guardian, 11 Nov. 2024, <https://bit.ly/3Q7JAJ5>.
16. "Missing Voices: The Violent Erasure of Land and Environmental Defenders." Global Witness, 10 Sept. 2024, <https://bit.ly/400AaOQ>.
17. "Canada: 'Removed from Our Land for Defending It': Criminalization, Intimidation and Harassment of Wet'suwet'en Land Defenders." Amnesty International, 11 Dec. 2023, <https://bit.ly/3EskRZB>.
18. Zoledziowski, Anya. "Indigenous Land Defender Gets Jail Time after Performing Ceremony near Trans Mountain Site." VICE, 2 Mar. 2021, <https://bit.ly/3WkqXen>.
19. "The Youth Activists Taking on One of Canada's Worst Health Crises." Amnesty International, 3 Dec. 2019, <https://bit.ly/4hJXZDr>.
20. Environment and Climate Change Canada. "Caribou (Rangifer Tarandus) Specific Populations: COSEWIC Assessment and Status Report 2014, Part 2." Government of Canada, 9 Dec. 2015, <https://bit.ly/4jP0Bls>.
21. Environment and Climate Change Canada. "Caribou in Canada." Government of Canada, Updated 10 Jan. 2025, <https://bit.ly/40Z6LJ5>.
22. Cox, Sarah. "Inside the Fight to Save One of North America's Last Deep-Snow Caribou Herds." The Narwhal, 20 Dec. 2023, <https://bit.ly/4hF8t7D>.
23. Neimanis, V. P. "Crown Land." The Canadian Encyclopedia, 18 May 2011, <https://bit.ly/3Q6mLbL>.
24. Government of British Columbia. Working on the Land Base - Natural Resource Use. <https://bit.ly/3ddhe7K>.
25. Gonzalez, Lucero. "Environment Canada Put on Notice for 10-Year Delay in Protecting Endangered Caribou." Wilderness Committee, 22 Jan. 2025, <https://bit.ly/3E6vR9p>.
26. Krelve, Katie, et al. "Boreal Caribou Update: Ghosting a National Icon." Wilderness Committee, 18 July 2024, <https://bit.ly/3WQeTsw>.
27. Cruickshank, Ainslie, and Steph Kwetásel'wet Wood. "This New Provincial Park Is the Largest Created in B.C. In a Decade." The Narwhal, 14 June 2024, <https://bit.ly/4hotYjt>.
28. United Nations Climate Change. "What Is the Triple Planetary Crisis?" UNFCCC, 13 Apr. 2022, <https://bit.ly/4qs8JwQ>.
29. Steph Kwetásel'wet Wood. "Canada Approved a Major Port Expansion in Endangered Orca Habitat — Now It's Going to Court." The Narwhal, 8 Feb. 2024, <https://bit.ly/40P3Xfz>.
30. Vesceca, Zak. "Union Fears Robots Will Kill Jobs in Controversial Port Expansion." The Tyee, 16 Feb. 2023, <https://bit.ly/3WfWSeX>.
31. Justice Laws Website. "Consolidated Federal Laws of Canada, Species at Risk Act." Government of Canada, 12 Aug. 2021, <https://bit.ly/3EsnEhf>.
32. Strain, Brendan. "New Census Data Shows Southern Resident Killer Whale Population Once Again in Decline." CTVNews, 2 Oct. 2024, <https://bit.ly/40KJOCs>.
33. Steph Kwetásel'wet Wood. "This Vancouver Megaport Expansion Could Harm Killer Whales. Approving It Still Didn't Breach Endangered Species Law, Court Says." The Narwhal, 13 Jan. 2025, <https://bit.ly/4jnbvbi>.
34. Shape of Nature. Provincial & Territorial Species at Risk Laws. Wildlife Conservation Society Canada, 31 Dec. 2022, <https://bit.ly/4aP7JUr>.
35. Charlotte Dawe. "Parliament Gridlock Must End to Tackle Canada's Biodiversity Crisis." The Hill Times, 16 Dec. 2024, <https://bit.ly/4118tdP>.
36. Foy, Joe. "Historic Win for Spotted Owl as Federal Court Finds Guilbeault's Delay in Recommending Emergency Protections Unlawful." Wilderness Committee, 10 June 2024, <https://bit.ly/40KZ1bs>.
37. Wilderness Committee, et al. "Federal Court Sides with Conservation Groups over the Canadian Government's Failure to Protect At-Risk Birds' Habitat." Wilderness Committee, 6 Feb. 2024, <https://bit.ly/4hpxOdw>.

TAKE ACTION

Species at risk don't have time for political turmoil to settle. Conservation shouldn't depend on which party is in power — it must be a legal responsibility.

The Nature Accountability Act would ensure every government, no matter its political stripe, follows through on Canada's commitments to halt biodiversity loss and protect 30 per cent of lands and waters by 2030.

Call on your MP to:

- ▶ Ensure the prompt implementation of the Nature Accountability Act.
- ▶ Protect 30 per cent of lands and waters by 2030, prioritizing highly biodiverse areas and critical habitats for species listed under SARA.



Photo: American badger (Isabelle Groc).

WildernessCommittee.org/ProtectSpecies

YES!

Return to:
Wilderness Committee
46 E. 6th Avenue,
Vancouver, BC V5T 1J4

Phone:
604-683-8220 in the
Lower Mainland, BC
1-800-661-9453 toll-free
elsewhere in Canada



SCAN
ME

Give online:
WildernessCommittee.org/ProtectBiodiversity

I'LL ACT NOW TO STOP EXTINCTION

Your gift provides crucial resources to protect at-risk species and preserve their habitats. With your support, we can advocate for stronger environmental protections, fund research initiatives and take direct action to stop deforestation, pollution and habitat destruction. Together, we can ensure a future where biodiversity thrives. Act now — before it's too late.

Enclosed is: \$35 \$60 \$150 Other \$ _____
Fed. reg. charity #11929-3009-RR0001

NAME _____ PHONE _____
ADDRESS _____ CITY _____
PROVINCE _____ POSTAL CODE _____ EMAIL Get the most urgent calls to action in my inbox!
 Email my tax receipt.

CREDITS

Writing: Lucero González, Cedar George-Parker
Editing: Freney Fernandes
Art Director: Sue Fox
Mapping: Geoff Senichenko
Graphic Design: Kelvin Yip

Wilderness Committee, Vol. 44, No. 2, 2025.
Canadian Mail Product Sales Agreement No. 0900567.
Posted in Vancouver for free distribution. Printed in Canada on recycled newsprint with vegetable-based inks.
Press Run 23,000 © Wilderness Committee 2025.
All rights reserved. Written material may be used without permission when credit is given.

Published by
Wilderness Committee — National Office
46 E. 6th Avenue, Vancouver, BC V5T 1J4
Unceded x'mə0k*əy'am, Skwxwú7mesh and salilwatał Territories
☎ 604-683-8220 or 1-800-661-9453 ☎ 604-683-8229
@info@wildernesscommittee.org

People powered wilderness preservation for a wild future.

[f /WildernessCommittee](https://www.facebook.com/WildernessCommittee)
[@WildernessCommittee](https://www.instagram.com/WildernessCommittee)
[@WilderNews](https://www.youtube.com/channel/UCWilderNews) [@WilderNews](https://www.youtube.com/channel/UCWilderNews)

