



T H E



R I P P L E

Paddle Manitoba Newsletter



**"Let's fly in
and paddle out!"**

by Dr. Rob Stewart

The enthusiastic opener in the title can be the start of a fresh new adventure – one you have never done before – or it can end with “Seemed like a good idea at the time.” The “fly in” can be the deciding factor. A fly-in trip by definition heightens the remote wilderness experience and makes the whole venture somehow bigger. But there is no reason organizing the flight needs to be an adventure. Here are some tips, based on several years of experience using chartered aircraft that might make organizing the flying logistics a bit smoother. Generous application of courtesy and common sense will make your trip – and life – more pleasant. Your first flight in could be a highlight of both.

I assume you are not coupling the first fly-in with the once-in-a-lifetime venture to do your “dream” trip. If you have already picked an exotic river, some of the options discussed later are no longer options although the generalities still apply. In writing this I envisaged the Bloodvein, not the Nahanni.

The “courtesy” part is easier if you remember that this may be your ONE

big trip but it is only one of MANY trips for the air charter company. These companies earn their living doing all sorts of flying. Regular scheduled freight and passenger flights (“sked” flights in the industry jargon) and long-term charter contracts with large companies or government agencies generate most of their business.

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spring 2007

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Welcome New Members!

If you would like to be part of Paddle Manitoba and join in our activities both on the water and off, sign up as a member today!

Contact our Membership Convenor,
Dusty Molinski, at 586-7536

Contact Paddle Manitoba
Seeking information on Paddle Manitoba?
Three routes will take you there:

Website: www.paddle.mb.ca

Phone: (204) 338-6722

Directly contact Convenors for information on specific programs (e.g. instruction, indoor program, etc.) contact the appropriate Convenor. See page 3 for their phone numbers and e-mails.

Paddlers' Forum

Pose a question on our on-line **paddlers' forum** by following the links on our website, at:
<http://www.paddle.mb.ca/mrcawebsite/forum>

Other Paddling Connections

Paddle Manitoba is affiliated with the following organizations:

Paddle Canada

(613) 269-2910 or 1-888-252-6292

E-mail: staff@crca.ca;

Website: www.crc.ca

Manitoba Whitewater Club

www.mbwhitewaterclub.ca

Manitoba Paddling Association

(204) 925-5681; mpa@sport.mb.ca;

www.mpa.mb.ca

MPA is focused on competitive paddling.

Newsletter Submission Guidelines

This newsletter is published quarterly (December, March, June, and September) on the first day of the month.

Advertisement

Advertisements must be prepaid. Classified ads cost 25 cents per word, per issue, with a minimum of 12 words. Individual and family members may place up to 40 words free.

The cost for corporate ads per issue and per four consecutive issues are as follows:

eighth page	\$25	\$90
quarter page	\$35	\$125
half page	\$45	\$160
full page	\$75	\$270

Ad copy and/or camera ready copy and payment must be received by the editor the month prior to the issue date. Receipts will be mailed with a copy of the issue each quarter.

Other Submissions

The editor welcomes submissions of articles, trip reports, paddling tips, recipes, photos, jokes, and other materials of interest to local paddlers. Photo captions should be provided, although photos need not relate directly to an article.

Send submissions by E-MAIL, SNAIL MAIL, or FAX.

The Ripple Newsletter

Phone: (204) 388-4465; E-mail: theripple@mts.net

Format Note: Photos submitted electronically should be scanned at a setting of 250 dpi, at minimum. For electronic submissions of text, writers are asked to either provide text files in Microsoft Word format, or send text within the body of an e-mail.

DEADLINE

June 15, 2007

Disclaimer: The information contained in articles, advertisements or inserts in the Paddle Manitoba newsletter, The Ripple, do not necessarily reflect or represent the opinions, policies or priorities of Paddle Manitoba Board or membership. Authors are solely responsible for the content, and specifically for the accuracy and validity of information contained in their articles.



2007 Waterwalker Film Festival

Sunday, 29 April 2007

**The Globe Cinema -
Portage Place Shopping Centre**

10:00 AM - 03:00 PM

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President's Message

By Cam White

This is my last contribution to the Ripple as President, and mixed emotions attend the close of the endeavour. I have thoroughly enjoyed the opportunity to serve you over the last four years, and though I look forward to new challenges, there are many aspects of the position that I will miss. My time as President has allowed me to meet and work with a great diversity of people and organizations in support of paddling, and this has proven the most rewarding part of my responsibilities. To all those who support the efforts of Paddle Manitoba, my personal thanks for facilitating many successes over the years.

As I hand over the reins to a new president, I am encouraged to see the strength of Paddle Manitoba represented in our board. It is an ongoing to struggle to secure volunteers for organizations such as ours, but time and again members have stepped forward to ensure that our programs and services remain viable. I would ask that you take the time to email and welcome the new executive and convenors. Please remember to support them with your time and initiative.

In the next month PM and its partners will enter into an agreement with FortWhyte Alive to enhance our public paddle nights. The involvement of our corporate members has been critical in ensuring the growth of our paddling programs, and I am very hopeful that the continued cooperation between commerce and community will engender more opportunities for the uninitiated to discover the joys of paddling.

With new infrastructure in place, we must now move to engage Manitoba families and individuals with the vision that paddling, in all its forms, is for everyone. Recreational use of natural areas is often key in ensuring preservation, and much of our province's wilderness is only accessible by boat. Without the inspiration of club trips and clinics, many people will never venture to experience the splendour of Manitoba's waterways. It all starts with that first Wednesday night paddle or introductory kayak course.

Bon voyage to Paddle Manitoba. I leave you with the words of Mr Toad: "There is nothing, absolutely nothing, half so much worth doing as simply messing about in boats"

Editor's Message

By Eric Gyselman

Looking out my office window, I still see lots of snow on the ground but the days are unquestionably getting longer and warmer. More important, I have a new canoe on order, a blank for my latest version of the 'perfect' paddle is glued up and hopefully the trip down the Bloodvein will come off as planned. Life is good!

This issue contains the Annual General Meeting reports. PM is financially sound but we could sure use more volunteers to help with the activities we try to put on throughout the year. Please consider giving a bit of your time to PM. Even if you can only spare an hour or two a month, it helps to bring an increased vitality to the organization.

The feature article in this issue is on arranging for an aircraft charter. Many canoeists are anxious at the idea of spending a good chunk of money for a half hour ride but Dr. Rob Stewart has been doing this sort of thing for 30 years. I'm sure he will reduce your anxiety level. We also have an article on why canoeists do what they do by our own Brian Johnson. Dr. Nichole Riese is taking a sabbatical from her first aid article so she can head off with Doctors Without Borders for a while. Our hearts are with you Nichole. My Navigation article in this issue is on the UTM system. If you haven't tried it, I suggest you do. I also decided to write the Natural History article in this issue. Arctic char are near and dear to my heart but that's a whole other story.

See you all at the Waterwalker film festival.

“Let’s fly in and paddle out!”



(continued from page 1)

Seasonal clients like you, are a relatively small part of their cliental. Variable weather conditions, late freight arrivals, and aircraft and crew availability all come together to make planning one of the most challenging jobs of the charter operator. Flying is the easy part. Good business sense encourages the carrier to treat you well and you certainly do not have to tolerate rude behaviour from your carrier. But be mindful of other demands on their time and try to be patient. Pay attention to your carrier and your carrier will pay better attention to you.

So when and how do you start to make your first fly-in trip a success? “When” is as soon as you can. Make contact weeks if not months before your flight. The more time you give yourself to make choices and allow time for the back and forth communications with your potential carriers, the better. And the earlier you book, the more likely you are to get your preferred dates.

“How” is a bit more complicated? First you need a reality check – or cheque.

Aircraft are expensive to charter and the farther you need to fly, the greater the cost. You need to know the rough price range. Use the experience of friends, the internet and even the yellow pages and make a list of air-charter companies servicing the area of your trip. Make some phone calls to get mileage costs. Perhaps a potential carrier has a website with a list of fees or some ball-park estimates. In 2006 it cost our group of 4 under \$2500 (after tax) to get us in and out, with two canoes, near the Pigeon River from Matheson Island. You could do it for more or less depending on a number of factors.

If you don’t have a specific river in mind, it might be useful to decide what you want to spend – let’s say \$2000. Reducing this for GST and canoe tie-ons gives you a “flying” budget of about \$1600. Divide by 4 “legs” and by the cost/km to get your traveling distance. On your map, use a string and pencil to draw a semi-circle around various airbases and you’ll have a first guess about where you can afford to go. Now look more closely for that magic stretch of water that suits your fancy.

“Wait a minute. What’s this about ‘4 legs’?” say you.

One of the *apparent* inequities of bush flying is you pay for a round trip going in and coming out. It is irksome that after dropping you off the plane pops one lake over and collects another party to take back to his base. You are both paying for in and out flights. This is the way charter carriers operate because if there isn’t a pick-up on the way back, the aircraft still has to get home. If you coordinate pick-up and drop-off with another group, you *might* be able to cut your costs, but it has to be arranged with the carrier before the first group goes in.

You know where you can afford to go, so look at your maps and plan the paddling part of your trip, almost as you always would. You need to start and end paddling where a loaded floatplane can land and take off safely. Look for at least 1500 m of lake or straight rock-free river. Select alternative sites for both drop-off and pick-up. The carriers know the area and may be able to tell you ahead of the trip that they can’t get in to your first choice. But don’t be surprised if your plans change again on the day of your flight. The pilot may not like your landing spot depending on wind, water levels, and rocks not apparent on the map. Be prepared to fall back to option 2 or option 3.

So you have a budget and two or three places you think you can afford, go back to your list of charter companies. Generally, the more driving and less flying you can do, the easier it will be on your wallet. But the carrier nearest your destination may not be the cheapest option. Choose a few companies and start talking to them. E-mail is an easy opener but these companies get vastly more e-mails from the idle curious than from serious clients. It is often better to start with a real letter or preferably a phone call. The extra effort it takes to write or call tells the operator you are sincere. Use e-mail later once you have a working relationship with the carrier.

Tell the carriers where you want to go. Use latitudes and longitudes rather than names. It's surprising how many lakes have the same name. Tell them how many people are in your group, how many boats, and when you'd like to go. If your dollars are tight, tell them it has to be less than the maximum your budget will allow. Try to offer some flexibility in dates. You might have fewer delays if you avoid heavy "sked" days, or weekends when other groups may be vying for time. If you can fly earlier in the day when the air is cooler and winds lighter you'll keep the pilot happier. You're also less likely to have to wait for your plane. Late day flights are often delayed because the plane has accumulated several, even small, delays in earlier flights.

Ask the carrier what aircraft will be used and its capacity. What you need to know is how much gear you can take. Based on your initial information the carrier can offer the most cost-effective equipment (planes) for your needs. Here is where the carrier closest to your destination might not be the cheapest. If the nearest carrier has aircraft that are so small you would need to make two trips, you might be better off flying in a larger aircraft a longer distance, all in one flight. Conversely, you may decide to pay a little more money for a larger aircraft so everyone can all arrive at the same time.

Ask about other fees. Most carriers charge for tying canoes on, currently about \$75 per canoe, each way. Fuel surcharges are common these days. Ask the carrier for the total cost of your trip including all charges and taxes so you don't get a surprise when you arrive at his dock.

Ask if the company "keeps an eye" on its clients. Their planes criss-cross paddling country and the pilots usually watch folks on the river. Ask if there is a pre-arranged way of signaling an aircraft in an emergency. A common signal is an orange tarp. Knowing what your company uses allows you to take the right signal with you.

Ask about weight limits and pay attention to them. If you are told you can bring 500 kg of gear with four "average" people, don't show up with 600 kg and four line-backers. But do let the carrier know you are all 60 kg or less and do your math carefully. Weigh everything at home: paddles, PFDs, throw bag, everything. The ground-crew will weigh it before loading and you avoid nasty surprises if you know what you have before you leave home. You will, of course, have your gear packaged in tidy bundles. If your "at home" weight is close to the limit, have one or two packages you'd like along but can do without. They just might make it depending on the conditions of the day and how courteous

you've been by the time you show up.

Now you've got information from a few companies and may have talked on the phone a couple of times. Pick a company and work out the details before you arrive. "Wait!" you say. "How do I pick a company? You can't just gloss over that!"

I can't gloss over it but I also can't tell you. Cost will be a factor as will driving time to the air base, and departure dates and times. Some carriers you contact may not service the river or area you want or their aircraft will be unsuitable for your group. But mostly it will come down to how comfortable you feel with the prospective carrier. Do you get a sense of professional competence? Ask about the experience of the company and of its pilots. If you are anal (I've done this) search the internet for Transport Safety Board comments on the company. (The worse I found was a carrier had been late renewing a permit. We selected that company.)

Work out the final details with "your company" as the date approaches. Make these contacts efficient and professional. You may be thinking "holiday" but the person at the other end of the phone/email is at work.

It's now the morning of your trip. You got up early enough to arrive at the seaplane base half an hour before your prearranged departure time. Your gear is weighed (congratulations – you've checked your weights accurately and the extra pack doesn't put you over the limit). Let's pitch the stuff in and get going!

Hang on! It's not your plane.

Loading is critical to flight safety so curb your enthusiasm and ask what you can do to help. Hand up baggage as it is requested so the ground crew can stow it properly. Ask if the pilot thinks you'll need a paddle and/or painter when you land or if the boats can simply be handed ashore there. If you need a line/paddle it has to go in last. Help handling the canoes but let the professionals tie them on. A canoe that comes off in mid-flight will spoil everybody's day – lethally. The carriers we have flown with want all the ropes off a canoe before it's tied on. So make sure they can come off easily.

Ask where you are to sit in the plane. It usually doesn't matter unless there is a big difference in your body sizes. But it's useful to have someone who knows where you are going to sit beside the pilot – with a map. Be able to point out your favoured landing spot and chosen alternates in case your preferred spot is not suitable. Give the pilot your GPS coordinates. Have your GPS handy and turned on.

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Enjoy the flight. Most carriers provide ear muffs but we always take our own ear plugs just in case. Bush planes are not known for their dulcet tones. Now might be a good time to eat your bagged lunch. But if the weather is less than idyllic, if you are new to small aircraft, or if you have a history of motion sickness, or even any doubts about it, leave lunch for later – just don't lose track of that bag. If you do suffer from motion sickness, consider taking anti-nausea medication far enough before takeoff that it has time to start working. You may be a bit drowsy for the rest of the day though.

Keep your PFD handy. Bush planes are required to have life jackets on board but these are usually the plastic inflatable type. I prefer my own PFD which I'm used to. I keep a few key survival items on my person and in my PFD. Accidents may be rare but they do happen. It would seem a shame to escape a forced water-landing unscathed only to sink before you got to shore. Even if I've flown with this company many times before, I pay attention when the pilot does the pre-flight briefing to tell me where the exits, emergency locator beacon and first aid kit all are.

A refresher might serve me well later that day. Bush planes are also required to carry survival gear. If your pilot doesn't give you a pre-flight briefing, ask for it.

Keep your camera close by. The view is always great.

Once you are down on the river, follow the pilot's guidance for securing the airplane.

Now is not the time to abandon that cordial working relationship that has served you so well. Help keep the floats off the rocks and the wings out of the trees. Don't be surprised if the pilot prefers to unload you directly into your canoe without going to shore. It makes his life easier. Help get your gear off and the pilot back in the sky. Watch the plane lift over the trees and grow small. Listen to the silence descend.

If this were a movie, we'd fade-out here to you paddling blissfully downstream then fade-in to you – still blissful – just arriving at the pick-up spot. Notice the fade-in doesn't include the airplane. That's because you have done everything to ensure you will BE HERE ON TIME. Build in weather days to make sure you are on the spot well before airtime. Remember the first night you camped beside the dock because the weather kept the plane grounded? I hope you made all that time up. Not being present at a prearranged pick-up site due to bad planning is inexcusable and may launch search and rescue efforts – which you could end up paying for.

But here's the plane. Same loading routine as before, then sit back and let the muscles relax. You've just pulled off your first bush-flight. It was a good idea at the time.

*Dr. Rob Stewart paddles and builds canoes when his career as a Research Scientist for Fisheries and Oceans Canada studying walrus permits. **R***



2007 Summer Program

Enjoy a five day wilderness cabin vacation at the low cost of \$310 per week. Full-time students 18 and older with valid student ID and MNS members are \$270 per week. The cost includes accommodation, food, canoes and guide services. A \$100 non-refundable deposit reserves your spot and the full amount is due two weeks prior to departure. Register before June 1st and receive a \$35 early-bird discount. For Family weeks only, the cost per child under 18 is \$100.

Participants must be physically fit and have their own sleeping bag and rain gear. For registration information please contact:

Mantario Wilderness Experience
c/o Manitoba Naturalists Society

401-63 Albert Street
Winnipeg, Manitoba R3B 1G4
Phone/fax: (204) 943-9029
Email: mns1@mts.net

Web: www.manitobanature.ca/mantario

July 2nd to 6th –
Fun and Fishing with Marc Leclair

July 9th to 13th –
Tai Chi with Si Chan

July 16th to 20th –
Family Week with Dale Brown

July 23th to 27th –
An Eclectic Botanical Tour of
Mantario with Charles Burchill

July 30th to August 3rd –
Mantario with Lorne Klassen.

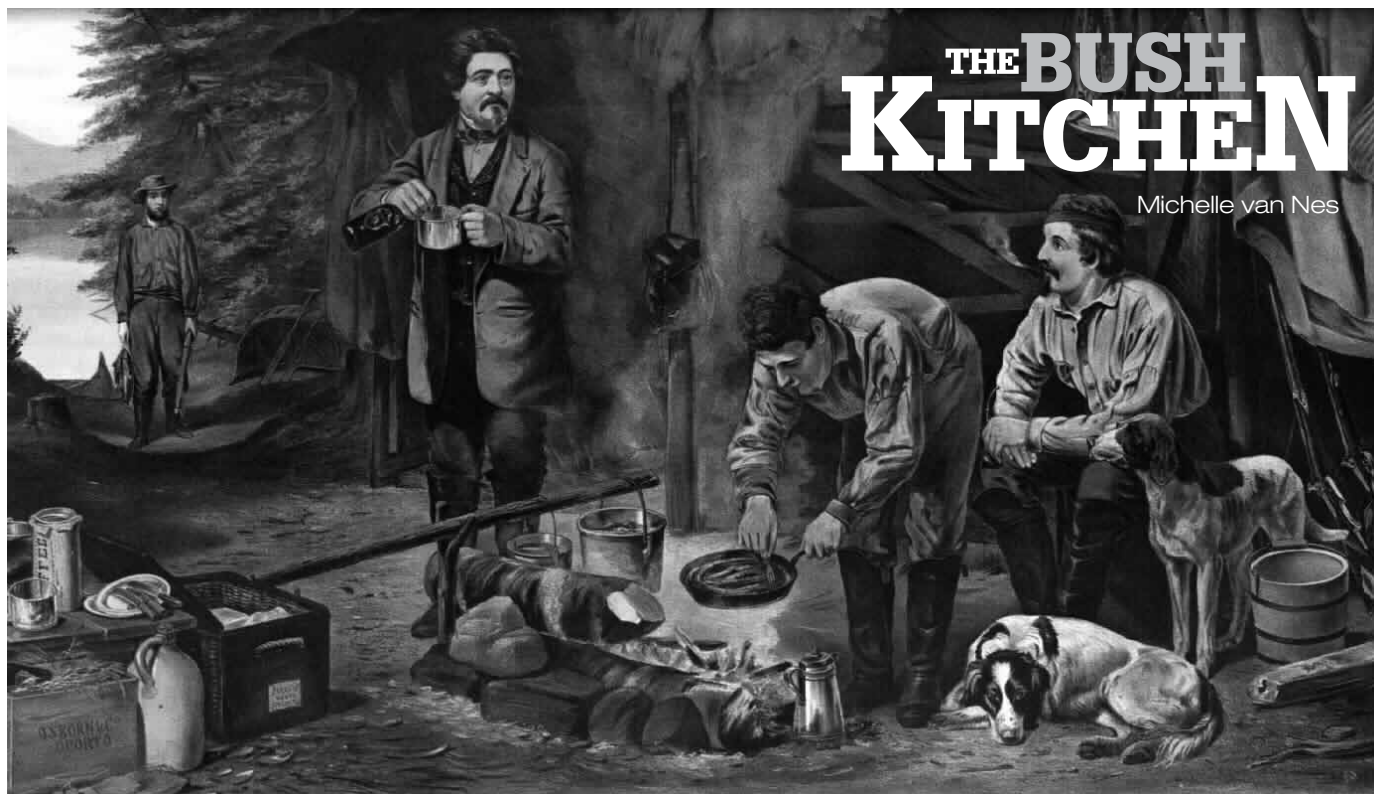
August 6th to 10th –
Family Week with Dale Brown

August 13th to 17th–
Astronomy with Jennifer West.

August 20th to 24th –
Photography with Al Ross

August 27th to 31st –
The Four R's of Mantario with
Maureen Frolick

The Manitoba Naturalists Society reserves the right to decline application to any individual as the MNS deems appropriate and to cancel trips due to lack of enrolment.



Here is a recipe that struck me with its interesting mixture of ingredients particularly the peanut butter. Maintaining caloric intake can be challenging on canoe trips when we may be burning as much as 5000 – 7000 calories per day. Peanut butter and pasta have high source of calories and besides what kind of canoe trip would it be without peanut butter.

Peanut Noodles with Chicken and Peppers

(4 Servings)

Don't be daunted by the long list of ingredients. You can put together the sauce at home. The preparation in camp is simple & quick. I made the dehydrated version on my last canoeing trip and everyone loved it.

- | | |
|------------------------------|-----------------------|
| – 8 oz spaghetti | Sauce: |
| – 2 cans chicken | – 1 Tbsp Soya sauce |
| – 1 each red & green peppers | – 1 Tbsp Rice Vinegar |
| – 1 onion | – 1/2 tsp chili sauce |
| – 2–4 cloves garlic or | – 1 tsp sesame oil |
| 1–2 tsp garlic powder | – 1/3 cup |
| – oil (canola or olive) | peanut butter |
| for sautéing | – 1 tsp corn starch |
| – Peanuts for garnish | – 2/3 cup water |

At Home:

Combine rice vinegar, chili sauce, soya sauce, sesame oil in a small leak proof container. Package peanut butter & corn starch separately.

In Camp:

Cook pasta & drain.

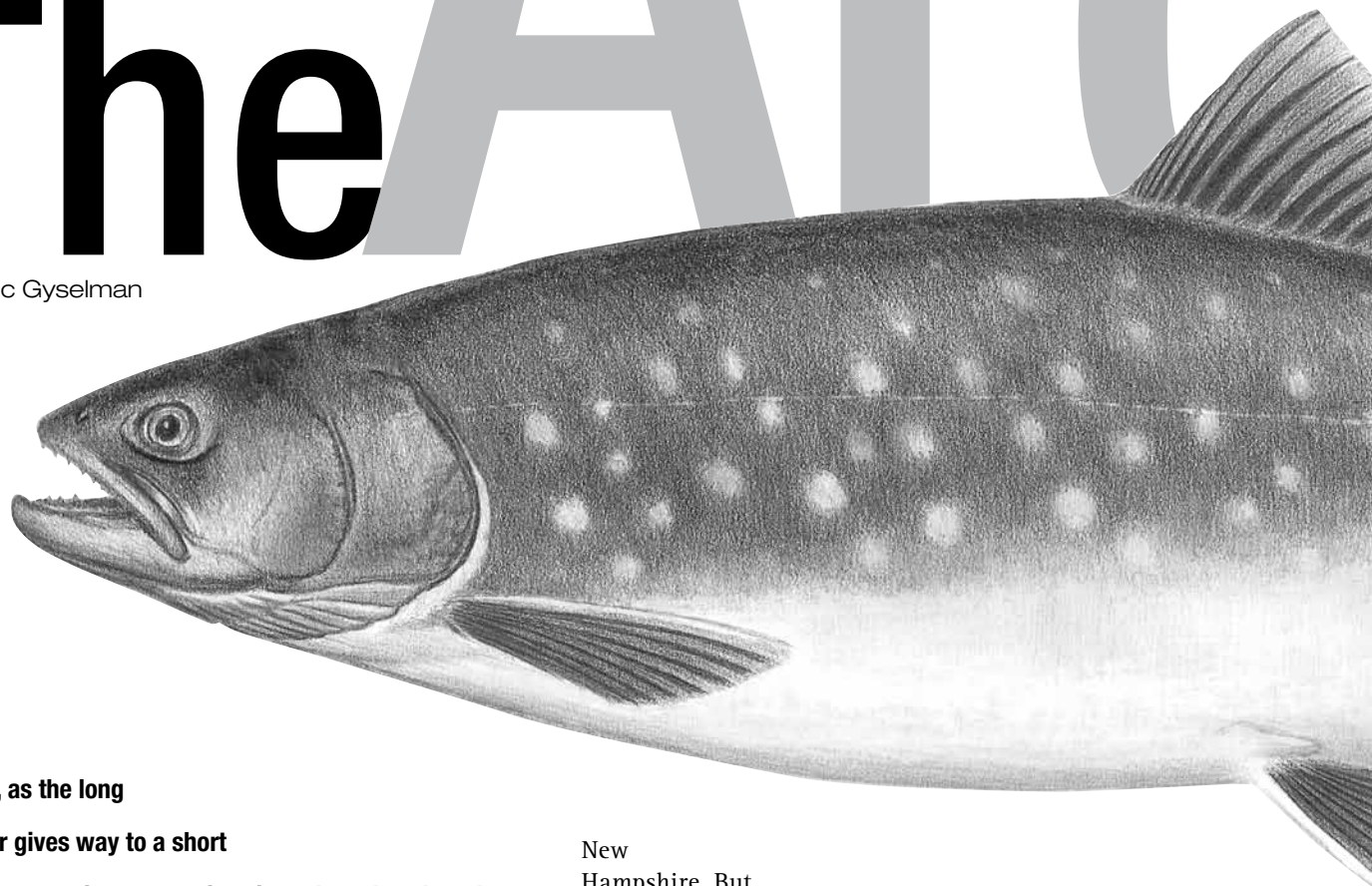
Thinly slice peppers, dice onion, & mince garlic. Sauté in oil until crisp tender. Add sauce & water, heat, stir in peanut butter on low heat. Mix corn starch with small amount cold water. Add to sauce, cook until thickened. Pour sauce over pasta. Garnish with peanuts if desired.

Dehydrated Version:

Dehydrate peppers & canned chicken at home (fresh chicken doesn't dehydrate well). Use onion flakes instead of fresh onion. Store peppers & chicken in separate zip-lock bags for re-hydrating. Add water just to cover chicken & peppers a few hours before cooking. Drain excess water off and add to sauce while it heats.

Natural History The

by Eric Gyselman



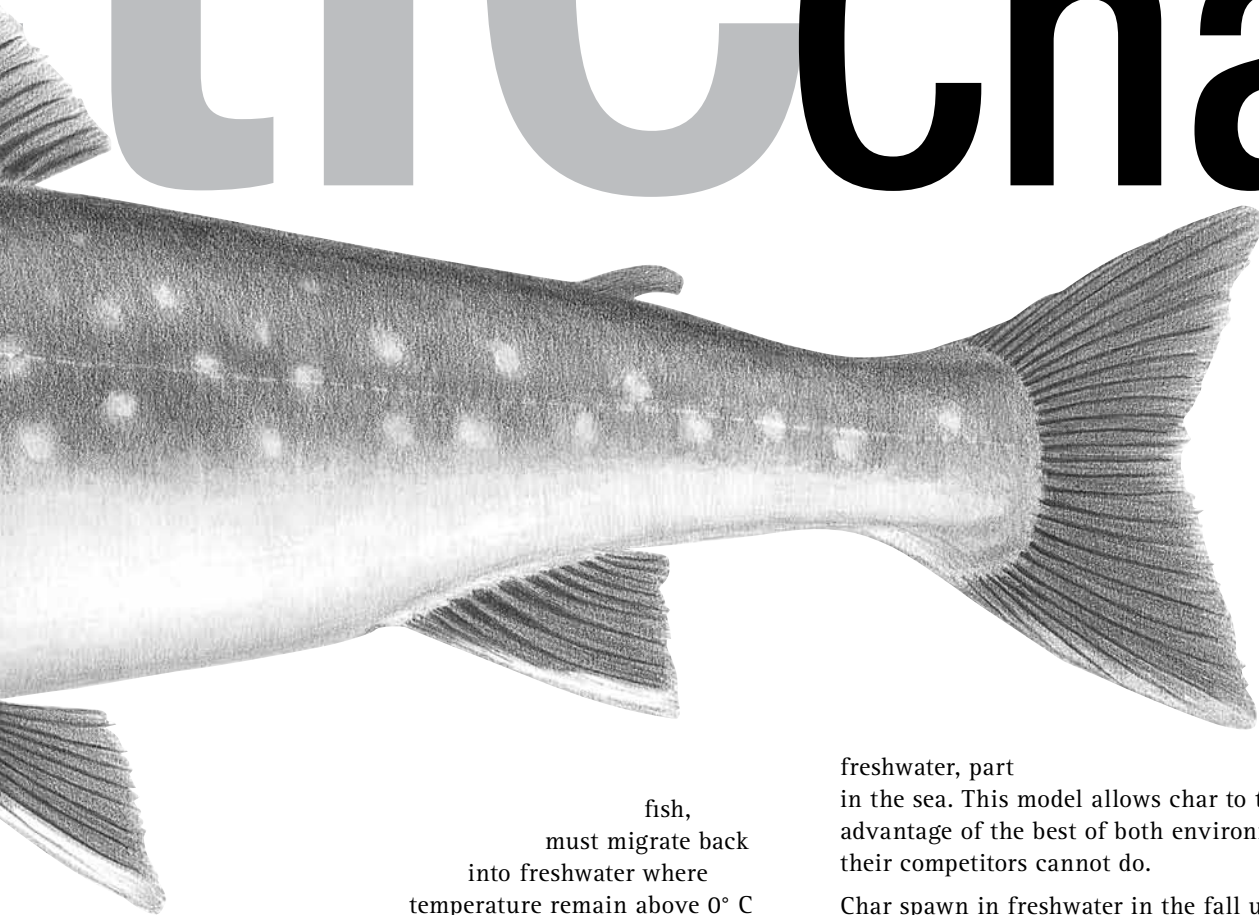
Each spring, as the long Arctic winter gives way to a short intense summer, an immense migration takes place largely unseen by humans. Arctic char begin to move from freshwater lakes and rivers out into the sea to feed for the summer. In some rivers, the run can number in the hundreds of thousands exceeding the caribou migrations across the tundra.

Arctic char (*Salvelinus alpinus*) is the most northerly member of the char family which also includes lake trout, brook trout, the lesser known Dolly Varden char of western North America, and the even rarer bull trout. The distribution of Arctic char is circumpolar, occurring throughout the Arctic basin. It is also found in the cooler alpine areas of Great Britain and Europe and relic populations occur in Quebec, New Brunswick, Maine, and

New Hampshire. But it is the Arctic stocks that have a near mythical attraction for canoeists on the famous northern rivers: the Coppermine, Burnside, Hood, and Back. I suspect it is rare to see a canoeist on one of these rivers who does not dream of a char at the end of his or her line. What most do not know is the life history of the char which is perhaps the most diverse of any sport fish in the world.

Arctic char are specifically adapted to cold water but being an ancient fish, they lack the adaptations enabling them to live in Arctic marine water throughout the year. The attraction of the sea is food. Arctic marine waters are much more productive than lakes and each summer enormous schools of capelin and other marine fish and invertebrates provide a vast energetic opportunity for char. But in the fall, the ocean becomes prohibitively cold and char, who lack the natural 'antifreeze' proteins of true Arctic marine

Arctic Char



fish, must migrate back into freshwater where temperature remain above 0° C throughout the winter. Each summer, the cycle repeats itself. As soon as the snow begins to melt and the rivers flow, char move downstream into the sea and feed for 30 to 90 days before swimming back upstream into freshwater for the winter. They do not feed during the winter. Instead, they remain quiet, conserving energy but still, they can lose half their body weight over the 10 months of winter. It's a bizarre boom-and-bust cycle char have learned to exploit; one that gives them the edge in northern climates.

The life cycle of Arctic char is highly variable which enables this very 'plastic' species to adapt to a host of Arctic environments. The migratory life history strategy is called 'anadromy'; part of the life cycle takes place in

freshwater, part in the sea. This model allows char to take advantage of the best of both environments, something their competitors cannot do.

Char spawn in freshwater in the fall usually at around freeze up. The eggs are laid in gravel nests or 'redds' in 3 to 4 meters of water, well below the ice level in the coming winter. The young or 'alevins' hatch in the spring at about the same time as the spring melt. They feed on zooplankton until they grow large enough to begin to feed on the small forage fish such as sticklebacks. When they reach about 15 to 20 cm in length which can take from 4 to 8 years, they begin to 'smoltify' which is the physiological process that enables them to migrate into seawater. Their first few years at sea are perilous but productive. Small char are eagerly consumed by marine fish, seabirds, and seals but once they reach 30 to 35 cm in length, they become relatively immune to predation because of their size.

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navigation

by Eric Gyselman

In the last instalment in this column, I described the Geographic Coordinate System (GCS) which is the old well established design of parallels of latitude and meridians of longitude. In this article I want to introduce you to the Universal Transverse Mercator or UTM system.

The Universal Transverse Mercator system was created after the Second World War. Initially, European countries worked together to develop a system to accurately map their African colonies to prevent border disputes. In 1947, the United States military and its NATO allies created the final version we know today in order to have a standardized system they could use in joint operations. With slight variations, it has been the western military standard ever since.

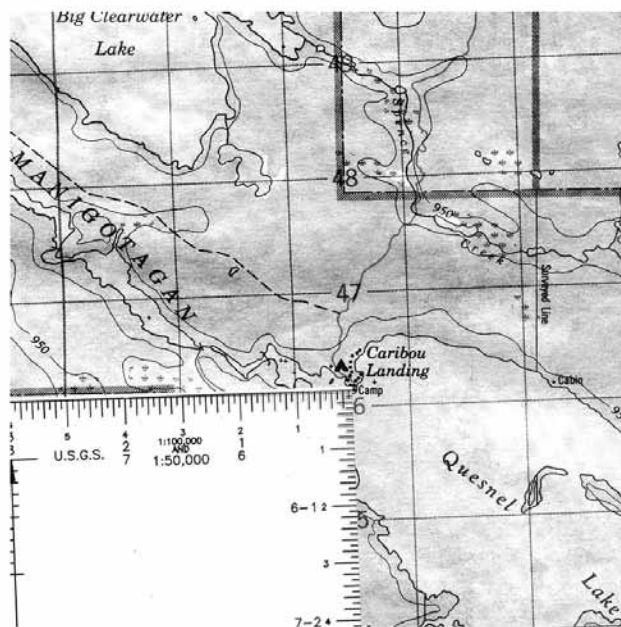
So how does it work? The UTM system applies to the whole world from 80°S to 84°N. It divides the world up into 60 'Zones', each 6° of longitude wide. Zone 1 starts at 180°W (the International Date Line) and goes east to 174°W. Zone 2 goes from 174°W to 168°W. The numbering continues eastward past the Prime Meridian (0°) until 180°E is reached again. Therefore, the first step in determining a UTM location is to find out which Zone it is in. If you look at a Canadian topographic sheet, you will see the Zone identified in the right-hand margin. In the UTM system, the coordinates in each zone are given in meters. Yup, that's right, honest to goodness meters. As you will see later, this is one of the great benefits of the UTM system. North/south locations are called 'Northings'. In the northern hemisphere, Northings start at the equator and count northward. So when you see a Northing value anywhere in the northern hemisphere, you know how far north of the equator you are. In the southern hemisphere, Northings start at the South Pole and increase northward to the equator. Therefore, in the UTM system, you need to know which side of the Equator you are on (usually not much of a concern for us). East/west measurements are a bit more complicated. The center meridian in each zone is called the 'Central Meridian'. In Zone 1, for example, the Central Meridian would be at 177°W, midway between 180° and 174°W. In Zone 2, it would be at 171°, midway between 174° and 168° and so on. All east/west measurements in each zone are referenced to the Central Meridian and are called 'Eastings'. Note that the Central Meridian is the only meridian that runs true north and true south to the poles.

All other meridians are parallel to the Central Meridians. They do not run true north or true south. More about this later! By convention, the Central Meridian is assigned a value of 500,000 meters. Values decrease to the west and increase to the east. Why? The developers wanted to ensure no Easting has a negative value. Since the maximum width of any Zone is 674,000 meters, assigning 500,000 to the central meridian guarantees all Eastings will be positive. Since Eastings are not true values measured from a specific reference point, they are sometimes called 'False Eastings'.

So there are the basics. Any point in the northern hemisphere can be referenced by its Zone number, its Easting, the number of meters east or west of Central Meridian ($500,000 \pm \text{distance}$), and its Northing, the number of meters north of the equator. The convention for writing a location in UTM is the Zone number followed by the Easting and then the Northing. So, for example, a well known location like Caribou Landing on Quesnel Lake on the Manigotagan River (Canadian 1:50,000 Topographic Sheet 52 L/13 'Manigotagan Lake') would be written as 15U 312379 5646297. The letter 'U' takes a bit of explaining but has little relevance to the way we use the UTM system. As originally configured, the UTM system divides the latitude into 8° bands starting as 80°S and moving north. These bands are given a letter designation starting with 'C' at 80°S and ending with 'X' at 84°N. The letters 'I' and 'O' are not used because they could be confused with a '1' and '0'. The Caribou Landing example above shows that it is in band 'U'. In reality, the band designation is not necessary because the Easting and Northing values are unique in Zone 15 irregardless of the band letter. Bands are necessary in the Military Grid Reference System but that's a whole other story (see below).

If you look at a Canadian topographic sheet, you will see it is covered with a blue grid. This is the UTM grid. On the borders of the sheet are blue numbers that give the Eastings and Northings. Again using Sheet 52 L/13 as the sample, you will see in the bottom right-hand corner that the first Easting is 322000 and the first Northing is 5626000.

Remember when I said that the only grid line that ran true north was the Central Meridian. All the other meridians are parallel to the Central Meridian. They do not run north and south. They have a slight declination. How much? Well, the folks at the map department are good enough to tell us.



Back in the Fall 2006 issue of The Ripple, I discussed magnetic declination, the variation between true north and magnetic north. At that time, I mentioned the second line on the declination figure provided on each sheet and said I would talk about it later. This is later! Figure 2 shows the declination figure from sheet 52 L/13. It shows that the magnetic declination is $6^{\circ} 10'$ east of north. Notice a second line west of the True North (T.N.) line labelled Grid North. Beside this line is a value of $2^{\circ} 08'$. This means that the average declination of the UTM meridians on this sheet is $2^{\circ} 08'$ to the west of north. Is this important? Well sort of! If you use UTM coordinates to calculate heading then you have to remember to correct for the UTM declination to find the true heading with reference to the North Pole. Furthermore, the UTM declination and the magnetic declination are additive. In the example above, to go from UTM grid heading to magnetic heading, we would have to add $2^{\circ} 08'$ (the UTM declination) to the magnetic declination ($6^{\circ} 10'$) for a total declination of $8^{\circ} 18'$. Remember though that the magnetic declination changes with time (see Navigation the Fall 2006 issue of The Ripple). There are some general rules to the UTM declination which help. Declination is always west of True North when you are west of the Central Meridian and east when you are east of the Central Meridian. Declination increases as you move further away from the Central Meridian. Therefore, check the declination for each sheet. UTM declination is fixed and does not change with time like magnetic declination. If the magnetic declination and the UTM declination are on the same side of the True North line, subtract them. If they are on opposite sides, add them.

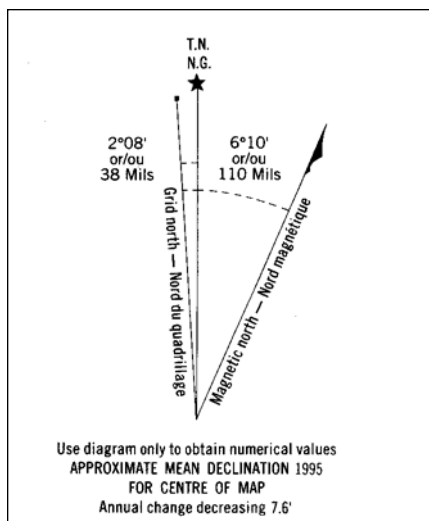


Figure 2

(continued from page 11)


The second idiosyncrasy of the UTM system is the boundary between Zones. In theory, as you pass over a Zone boundary, the Zone number and the Easting and Northing should completely change and have little relationship to coordinates on the other side of the boundary. While this is true, a 'patch' (to borrow the computer software term) was created to solve the problem, at least for the borderline areas. Again, using topographic sheet 52 L/13 whose western boundary is on the division between Zone 14 and Zone 15 (96° W), you will see brown tick marks on the outside of blue UTM grid marks and a comment in the right margin that states "BROWN NUMBERED TICKS INDICATE THE 1000 METRE U.T.M. GRID ZONE 14". So what Natural Resources Canada has done in preparing this map is to carry on the Zone 14 grid onto this sheet so you can use Zone 14 coordinates for this sheet. If you went to sheet 61 I/16, the next sheet west which is in Zone 14, you would see the Zone 14 grid in blue and the Zone 15 references on the edge in brown. However, this only applies to boundary sheets. Once you move well into a new Zone you have to change coordinates.

Now you have a dilemma. Which system to use, GCS or UTM? The GCS is better for long distance navigation. The problem of moving between Zones goes away and it's much easier to calculate long distance navigation courses in the GCS system. This is why airlines and ships continue to use it. The UTM system is more convenient at smaller scales mainly because the coordinates are in real units, metres. In the UTM system, it is easy to calculate the distance between points. Let me use an example to demonstrate. If we wanted to calculate the distance from Caribou Landing (15U 312379 5646297) to the inlet of Quesnel lake at the southeast corner (15U 316630 5641585), we can use the very simple Pythagorean theorem. First calculate how far east the inlet is from Caribou Landing by subtracting the Eastings ($316630 - 312379 = 4251$ metres). Next calculate how far south the outlet is from Caribou Landing (5646297

$- 5641585 = 4712$ metres). We now have the two sides of a right-angle triangle: one side is the east-west value and the other side is the north-south value. Pythagoras told us that the length of the hypotenuse (the diagonal line connecting the outer points of the two arms of the triangle) is equal to the square root of the sum of the squared values of the two right-angle arms. This may sound intimidating but it is dead easy. Take the difference in the east-west values (4251), square it by multiplying it by itself ($4251 \times 4251 = 18071001$). Do the same for the north-south distance ($4712 \times 4712 = 22202944$). Add these two values together ($18071001 + 22202944 = 40273945$). Take the square root of this number (6346.2). This is the distance between the two locations: 6346.2 metres or 6.35 kilometres. While this calculation may seem complex, it is easy after you have done it a few times. However, it does explain why I have a cheap calculator in my map bag. I only have 3 rules for canoeing calculators: 1) it has to have a square root function, usually shown as SQRT or $\sqrt{\quad}$, 2) it has to be solar powered so I do not run out of batteries, and 3) it has to cost less than \$10 (I'm on my third!). You can also calculate the heading but this gets even further into trigonometry and I suspect I have lost half my readers already. If you want to know how this is done, send me an e-mail. All of the above demonstrates the advantages of the UTM system; the coordinates are in real units, metres. Also, once you get used to the system, finding locations on a topographic map using the UTM grid is very easy. Most GPSs will give coordinates in UTM as well as GCS.

On the surface the UTM and GCS may seem completely different. If you like UTM but have GCS coordinates (latitude and longitude), how do you convert from one to the other? You could do it on a map by measuring the point of interest in both scales. The other way is to use the miracle of modern computers, assuming you are doing this at home before you leave. The good folks at the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers have created a simple free little program called Corpscon which enables you to convert back and forth between GCS and UTM. It can be downloaded from: <http://crunch.tec.army.mil/software/corpscon/corpscon.html>

The UTM system has a variation used by the military called the Military Grid Reference System or MGRS. The MGRS has only slight differences. I suggest you read the very good article on the MGRS in the Spring 2005 issue of Kanawa if you are interested

So, there are the basics of the UTM system. If you are a GCS fan and have not tried the UTM, I suggest you do. After a while it actually makes more sense at the canoeing level of navigation. 

Why do Canoeists Go Canoeing?

by Brian Johnston



During the winter months, as I'm gliding through the snow, my mind often drifts to past canoe trips—memories of panoramic landscapes, fellowship, the simple life, and hard work.

It is during this lull in paddling that many canoeists gather to show photographs and retell stories of past trips as well as to formulate plans for future travels. Twenty some years ago, George Luste opened his home to host slide shows that has since evolved into the Wilderness Canoe Symposium (WCS), held annually in Toronto.



Why do canoeists go wilderness canoeing? A quick look at some of the literature reveals several motives and rationales. Bruce Hodgins and Margaret Hobbs in the book, *Nastawgan: The*

Canadian North by Canoe & Snowshoe, suggest diverse and complex reasons including, “the search for adventure, the pursuit of pleasure, the need for challenge, the yearning for escape from the concrete of urbanism to a more natural environment, the spiritual and mythical quest, and the Herculean-like voyage of personal testing into the unknown.” Can you relate to their reasons? Another author, Shelagh Grant, writing on George M. Douglas and the *Lure of the Coppermine*, offers reasons linked to nationality as well as material and spiritual motives. Canadians were in quest of national identity, Americans sought personal challenge, and Englishman wished for foreign adventures. She also mentions the time period when numerous Canadians were canoeing as part of their occupation compared to now when they are motivated by the mystery and romance of the routes once traversed by explorers. Can you relate? Did your father or grandfather travel by canoe while working for a logging company but

now you wish to view your route from the same knoll that Samuel Hearne once gazed from? Canoeing, of course, is not limited to men. Gwyneth Hoyle indicated in *Women of Determination: Northern Journeys by Women before 1940*, that women travel by canoe for self-testing and self-discovery as well as for the mystery and the wilderness. Her and Grant's reasons share commonalities. Furthermore, Bruce Hodgins' chapter, *The Lure of the Temagami-Based Canoe Trip*, expands on Hoyle's wilderness by calling it “deep wilderness.... [and] a quest for nordicity. The quest involved a search for stillness, beauty, wildlife, fishing, and companionship.” Finally, the Fraser family's attraction to the wilderness experience (paraphrasing a Canadian Canoe Museum plaque card), was because of the huge sky, weather, sounds, war on bugs, smells, freshness of the air, wildlife, colours, thrill, pain and fatigue, absence of human, and to escape. From the brief survey of what has been written on why canoeists go wilderness canoeing, numerous reasons have been suggested, mostly surrounding the physical demands, adventure, escape, and nature.



I have explored the reasons why people go wilderness canoeing but canoeing is far more encompassing. Whitewater playboater, Eli Helbert simply stated that, “the quality of life

on the river is just better in a canoe.” I have heard parents say that they go canoeing to expose kids to the discomforts as well as the joys of canoeing. Other people have said the canoe is a soulful vehicle for self-discovery. Hoyle wrote that women travel for the same reason. George Luste's words on a plaque at the Canadian Canoe Museum reiterate why solo canoeists go canoeing. “To plumb the depths of our own being, one must travel alone and embrace solitude; only then can we re-experience the sense of oneness with earth that too often eludes us in the everyday bustle of life.” What would other canoeists give as their reasons to go canoeing? What would dragon boat canoeists say? What would coastal canoeists say? What would Olympic canoeists say?

Why do I go canoeing? I believe my reasons are akin to George Luste's introductory remarks to the Wilderness Canoe Symposium. Paraphrasing him, I canoe to experience the solitude, to find communion with my environment, to see natural vistas free of human scars, to marvel wondrous natural beauty, to live simply with the elements, to feel the winds, rain, and snow in my face, to experience the physical hard work and challenge of travelling in and over the landscape, and to experience pleasure and gain a sense of place.

...Why do YOU go canoeing?

Brian Johnston not only canoes but teaches whitewater canoeing. See the course listings in this issue. R

General Information

Paddle Manitoba and FortWhyte Alive have partnered to provide you with quality Paddle Canada canoe and kayak courses for ages 12 and up.

2007 Canoe and Kayak—Course Schedule

These courses will cover the basics of paddling while introducing the student to more advance skills. Instruction is progressive, but courses are small enough that instructors can accommodate individual needs. All Paddle Manitoba / FortWhyte Alive instructors are certified by Paddle Canada.

Safety First: Properly fitted, fully secured PFDs must be worn by all participants while on or near the water.

Location: Courses take place at either the Fort Whyte Alive Adventure Centre or at Labarriere Park. The location of each course will be found in your registration package. La Barriere Park offers sheltered paddling in a natural setting while Fort Whyte has the advantages of a dock system and convenient washrooms. All Kayak courses are taught at FortWhyte Alive.

Course Times: Courses may be taught on either evenings, starting at 0500PM, or weekends starting at 0900AM.

Registration: All course registration is through the Fort Whyte Centre. Call 989-8353 or download the registration forms found at www.fortwhyte.org or www.paddle.mb.ca



(Paddle Manitoba)



Introductory Canoe Courses

Flatwater Courses will introduce you and your family or group to the basics of canoeing. In addition to safety training and equipment education, you will be taught the strokes and maneuvers that will help to further enhance your paddling experience, and build confidence on the water. Each course requires a minimum of 4 students and the maximum number of students is 10. Students should bring a change of clothes. All equipments (canoes, paddles, PFDs) are provided.

FW A/B/C/D = Flatwater Canoeing Levels A, B, C, or D

Duration: A, B, and C are 4 hours, D is 6 hours

Double classes (A/B) are 8 hours

Prerequisites:

FW A: No previous experience required – for someone who has not paddled stern. Canoe equipment and safety are covered in detail.

FW B: FW A, or equivalent – for someone who is comfortable in a canoe and wants to learn more. A solid introduction to the stern and how to steer.

FW C: FW B, or equivalent – for someone who has paddled stern in a canoe and wants to hone their skills.

FW D: FW C, or equivalent – for someone who has tried solo paddling and wants to hone their skills.

Dates/Locations are either FortWhyte Alive (FWA) or Labarriere Park (LP):

FW A	FW B	FW C	FW D	FW A/B
May 7 (FWA)	Jun18 (FWA)	Jul 21 (LP)	Jun 23 (LP)	May 12 (FWA)
May 14 (FWA)	Jul 19 (FWA)		Aug 25 (LP)	Jun 16 (FWA)
Jun 4 (FWA)				Jun 24 (LP)
Jul16 (FWA)				Jun 30 (FWA)
Sep 10 (FWA)				Jul 14 (LP)
				Jul 28 (LP)
				Aug 18 (LP)
				Sep 8 (FWA)

Fees:

FW A or B or C = \$55.00 for PM and FWA members / \$75.00 for non-members

FW D = \$65.00 for PM and FWA members / \$85.00 for non-members

FW A/B = \$85.00 for PM and FWA members / \$105.00 for non-members

Introductory Kayak Course

The Flatwater Kayak course will introduce you, and your family or group to the basics of kayaking. In addition to safety training and equipment education, you will learn the strokes and maneuvers that will help you to build confidence on the water. You will participate in a “wet exit” – essential for safe paddling technique – so bring a change of clothes. Each course requires a minimum of 4 students and the maximum number of students is 6. All equipments (kayaks, paddles, PFDs) are provided.

Duration: The Flatwater Kayak Course is 8 hours in length, but it will be taught in two parts for evening courses.

Dates (all kayak courses are taught at FortWhyte Alive):

Weekend Courses		Weekday Courses (Pt 1/Pt 2)	
May 26	Jul 7	May 8/10	Jul 10/12
Jun 16	Aug 11	May 22/24	Jul 24/26
Jun 17	Aug 25	Jun 5/7	Aug 21/23
		Jun 19/21	

Fees: FW Kayak = \$85.00 for PM and FWA members / \$105.00 for non-members

Advanced Courses

Once you are confident with your flatwater skills you may want to challenge yourself with Paddle Canada's advanced courses. Canoe and kayak camping, whitewater, and lakewater paddling are some of the interests covered in these courses. Contact the various discipline chairpersons listed below to find out more details on available courses and instructors.

Moving Water Canoe – Learn to paddle moving and whitewater in a solo or tandem canoe.

Brian Johnston: (204) 754-2651

River Kayak – Moving water and whitewater kayak

Mick Lutt: 470-4872

Canoe Tripping – Learn to enjoy, or lead, multi-day canoe trips in river and lake environments. Navigation, camping and safety skills are part of the curriculum. Great for families.

Cameron White: 878-3570

Sea Kayaking – Open water touring for kayaks on lakes and coastal environments. Camping and navigations skills covered as part of the program.

Phil Hossack: (204) 736-2902

Instructor Courses

Paddle Manitoba offers both kayak and canoe Paddle Canada Instructor certification. By becoming an instructor you can offer your camp or outdoor organization an important paddlesport resource. Instructors can also earn great part-time income while doing something they love. Contact Cameron White at 878-3570 for more information.

How to Register

1. Fill out the form on the Paddle Manitoba website under “Learn With Us” or contact Fort Whyte at 989-8353 and www.fortwhyte.org
2. Send the registration form and fees to:
Fort Whyte Centre
1961 McCreary Road
Winnipeg, MB R3P 3K9

Fees are non-refundable unless the course is cancelled due to environmental, safety, or instructor absence, or unless the student provides proof of illness or emergency (e.g. bereavement). The student must advise the Fort Whyte Centre 24 hours prior to the course if he/she cannot attend the course in order to be eligible for a refund.

Check our website for changes
Scheduled course dates may be subject to change based upon participation.

Please consult the **CALENDAR** page of the **PADDLE MANITOBA WEBSITE** for periodic updates.
www.paddle.mb.ca

Paddle Camp on Shoal Lake: 18 – 21 May 2007

If you are interested in seeking an instructor level, or just acquiring new skills which will improve your paddling enjoyment, then Paddle Camp is the place for you. We have partnered with Pioneer Camp to deliver a great program of two and four day courses in a fantastic setting. Meals and accommodations are included in the price, as well as Paddle Manitoba and Paddle Canada instructor memberships where required.

Pioneer Camp, located at Mackinnon Island on Shoal Lake, has long been a partner of Paddle Manitoba and a strong supporter of Paddle Canada. Their facilities and instructor base make them an ideal host for this event. Individuals and organizations alike are welcome. Call Cameron White at 878-3570 for more information.

Four Day Instructor Courses

Course	Description	Length	Prerequisites	Cost
FW Canoe	The first level of canoe instruction	4 days	FW D skill level or solid solo experience	\$360.00
Lakewater (LW) Canoe I	An advanced instructor who focuses on the challenges of open water	4 days	FW Instructor Level	\$360.00
FW Kayak	The first level of kayak instruction	4 days	River or Sea Kayak skill Level I, or solid kayak skills with roll	\$360.00

Two Day Skills Courses

Course	Description	Length	Prerequisites	Cost
Canoe Tripping (CT) 1	The basics of overnight canoe tripping including navigation	2 days	Solid solo and tandem canoe skills	\$150.00
Canoe Camp Course (CCC)	FW A & B plus safety and teaching methodologies	2 days	16 years of age or older	\$150.00

Manitoba Whitewater Club Shindig!!

22 – 24 June 2007

This annual summer festival is not to be missed if you love paddling whitewater or just watching others paddle! In addition to the crew from Manitoba, the club hosts a number of out of town paddlers from around Canada and the USA. This is a great weekend of paddling, games, camping, delicious food, dancing, prizes and more. We look forward to seeing you. Camping at Cook's Falls on the Whitemouth River

Contact Barrett Elliott for more information at:

email: qotsa_2001@yahoo.ca

web: www.mbwhitewaterclub.ca



Paddle Manitoba and Partners – Open Paddle Nights

No experience encouraged! Family Friendly.

Paddle Manitoba and its Corporate Partners, FortWhyte Alive, and the City of Winnipeg offer open paddles for the general public. These social evenings provide novices and experienced paddlers with the opportunity to paddle in relaxed, natural settings just minutes from home. We provide all necessary equipment or you can bring your own boat, paddle and PFD. No experience is encouraged!

Families will particularly enjoy the chance to experience the excitement of canoeing or kayaking with the assistance of experienced staff. For those who desire, we will educate you in the basics of entering and paddling your canoe or kayak. Many paddlers had their start at one of our evening paddles. We emphasize family fun and casual learning as great ways to discover more about Paddle Manitoba.

Wednesday Night Paddles

June, 6:30 – 8:30 pm

July/August, 7:00 – 9:00 pm

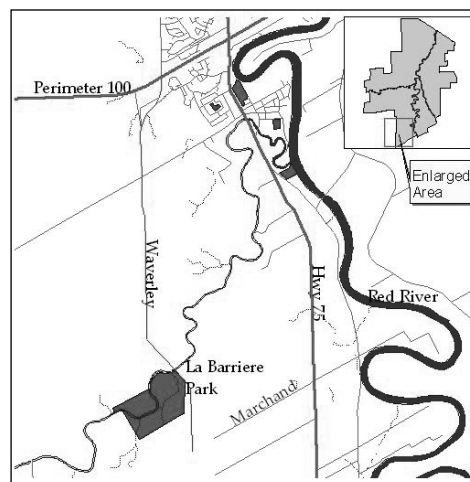
September 6:30 – 8:30 pm

LaBarriere Park ([link to map](#))

\$5.00 per person. Children 11 years of age and under paddle for free

Slip down the La Salle River and you'll soon forget that you are in Winnipeg. This dam controlled river provides a great setting for a nature paddle in a park setting. There is a chance to see deer and beaver while learning the fine points of canoeing from your host, Charles Burchill.

*Please reserve your canoe for Wednesday Night Paddles by phoning Charles at 453-5374. Phone several days in advance because this is a popular event. Participants should be prepared to stay for the whole evening. All paddlers must sign a waiver. Wearing PFDs is mandatory.



Tuesday and Thursday Night Paddles

June/July/August, 6:00 – 8:00 pm

FortWhyte Alive Adventure Site 2505 McGillivray Blvd. ([link to map](#))

\$5.00 per person. Children 11 years of age and under paddle for free

Enjoy canoeing or kayaking in a lake setting with a beach and dock. This sheltered location has convenient washrooms and is ideal for your first family paddle. Staff will introduce you and your family to the basics of canoeing or kayaking – or both.



Premier Canoe Courses Available

(for additional information please contact either Instructor)

All courses taught by Paddle Canada Qualified Instructors

Moving Water Level 1A – Introduction to tandem white water canoeing

Moving Water Level 1B – Introduction to solo white water canoeing

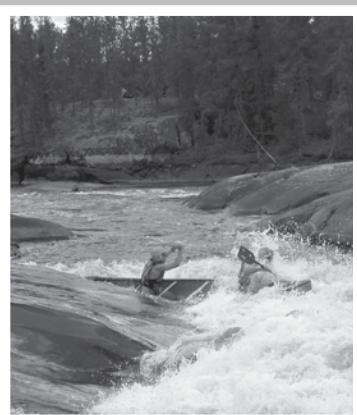
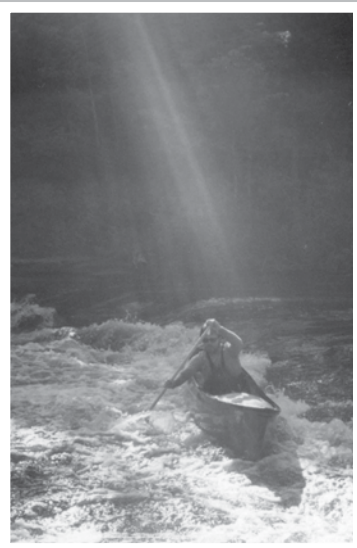
Moving Water (MW) Course Dates

May
26/27 MW 1A and/or B
June
2/3 MW 1A and/or B
16/17 MW 1A and/or B
June/July
30/1 MW 1A and/or B

Contact Information
Gerry Hirose
488-8225
gerry_hirose@yahoo.ca
Brian Johnston
204-754-2651
bjohnston@lssd.ca

Paddle Manitoba's 7th Annual Photo Contest

Submit your entries now!.



Pick Your Pics!

Now is the chance to expose your inner Karsh or Leibowitz! Dust off those photos from your summer's sojourn and enter to win great prizes and province-wide acclaim. (Not to mention the gratitude of the Photo Contest organizer!)

Winners!

Winning photos will be exhibited and prizes awarded at the Waterwalker Film Festival at the Globe Cinema, April 29 2007. Winners of the individual categories will receive a free membership and the overall winner will garner a tasty paddlesport article of great value from Mountain Equipment Co-op. Your pics will also be published in the Ripple and posted on the website.

How to Enter:

1. Select one or more photos and assign it to one of six categories:

- Flatwater
- Whitewater
- Family Paddling
- Campsite Life
- Scenery
- Canoe/Kayak Equipment

Please ensure that some sign of paddling activity is evident in the photo. You can enter as many categories as you like.

Photos need not have been taken within the last year; however, previous submissions will not be considered.

2. Provide your contact information and a caption with full details of location and description of subject.

3. Send all entries to:

Dusty Molinski
9-105 Scotia Street
Winnipeg, MB
R2W 3X2
Phone: 586-7536
Email: d_molinski@ducks.ca



4. Deadline for submissions: 12 April 2007

Important Photo Guidelines

Amateur: All photos must be amateur.

Limit: We encourage you to enter photos in all categories. You may submit 2 photos per category, per person for a total of 12.

Basic Specs: All submitted photos must be 5" x 7". Colour or black and white.

File Format: A 5" x 7" print is required. A digital copy is appreciated as well. Please label print and digital submissions with your name and the title of the work

File Size: Maximum file size of 1-MB

President's Report

2006

Annual General Meeting Reports

Overview

1. 2006 was a year of strong activity, and the realization of a full partnership with the Fort Whyte Alive Centre. Despite expenses for website development and administration, increased revenue from corporate sponsorships and individual memberships ensured a net profit in contrast to 2005's loss.
2. Member services benefited from the addition of Kanawa magazine subscriptions and increased member trip offerings. Paddlefest attendance improved, but we did not see the dramatic gains desired. The Canoe and Kayak Camping Clinic proved to be a highlight of the year's indoor programs and deserves to be repeated annually. As with 2005, lack of volunteers for Board positions made the provision of services problematic.

Paddle Canada

3. PC conducted its first physical AGM after a three year hiatus. The meeting at the Madawaska Kanu Centre was well attended and produced some positive results. The financial situation of PC remains tenuous but the impending sale of the Ron Johnston Paddling Center in March should erase much, if not all, of our debt.
4. A desire to reform the Local Administration Agreement with ORCA – which has in large part precipitated the fiscal crisis of PC – was evident amongst all provincial members, less Ontario. By 2008 we may expect that ORCA has adopted all PC programs and will be prepared to shoulder their share of the national administration office.
5. A Governance Committee was struck to reduce the Executive and Board from 29 members to a more workable 15. The regional Vice President positions will be replaced with function-focused convenors elected by the PC members of each province vice the provincial paddling organizations. This model will provide the PC President with more administrative resources while making the structure more responsive to its instructor membership.

PM Instruction

6. The instructional partnership with Fort Whyte proved to be a financial and administrative success. Kayak courses joined the canoe offerings of PM for the first time. Course administration assumed by Fort Whyte proceeded with only minor challenges. Instructor participation filled the required courses with one exception, but it is imperative that we increase the diversity of our instructor pool. A complete outline of instructional activities can be found within the annexes.
7. PM and WAVpaddling sponsored a kayak instructors course at Fort Whyte which resulted in four graduates. A tandem and solo canoe clinic was conducted by Becky Mason at Fort Whyte for members and the general public.
8. PM has committed a maximum of \$1500 towards a cost sharing program which will see the first three kayaks added to our instructional fleet.



Your 2007 Executive:

Back Row L-R: Tim Lutz (Advocacy),
Eric Gyselman (Newsletter),
Dusty Molinski (Membership),
Lisa Cameron (Secretary), Ken Schykulski.

Front Row L-R: Sharon Touchette (Treasurer),
Dr. Cary Chapnick (President),
Cam White (Instruction & Past President),
Lori Slobodian (Indoor Program),
Cheri Villard (Vice-President).

2006

Annual General Meeting Reports

Course Counts for PM / Fort Whyte Courses

Type	06 Courses	06 students	05 Courses	05 Students
FWA	3	13	5	21
FWB	1	5	3	12
FWA/B	6	38	1	5
FWC	1	6	1	4
FWD	1	2	2	2
FW Kayak	11	62	0	0
Total FW	23	126	12	44

Indoor Programs

- Indoor program attendance increased to an average of 45 people and a total of 9 events including Paddlefest. Topic diversity and presentation quality contributed to make this one of the strongest years on record. A special slide / movie presentation was made by Becky Mason in September. More clinics and experiential programming are desired by the membership and our camping clinic should be repeated. A complete list of all programs can be found in the annexes.



Trips

- Three trips – river canoe, lake canoe and kayak – were planned, of which the two canoe trips were executed. The Manigotagan River trip was attended by 14 persons and the ELA trip by 8. Insurance for all trips was purchased from the Standard Insurance Company, and this service was also extended to the Manitoba Whitewater Club's Shindig at cost. Proper scheduling of next year's kayak trip (conflict with Folklorama in 06) should set the conditions for success in 2007.

Paddlefest

- Paddlefest continued in its Saturday/ Sunday format, encompassing a celebration of Canadian Rivers Day in conjunction with Save our Seine, and the open house / film festival activities at Fort Whyte.
- Paddle Manitoba members arrived in great numbers to introduce new Canadians to paddling at the Rivers Day event. Attendance at the Fort Whyte activities increased to 221 from 150 but did not reach the desired 400 mark. The Fort Whyte Paddlefest and Waterwalker Film Festival on Sunday June 11 were chosen as the site for the official designation of the Hayes as a Canadian Heritage River by the Federal and Provincial Governments. The Manitoba Minister of Conservation was in attendance.

Wednesday Night Paddles

13. WNPs, hosted by Charles Burchill, saw a dramatic increase in revenue and attendance. This may attributed to advertising by Fort Whyte and a supportive article in the Winnipeg Free Press. 280 people took part in the evening paddles, the majority of those not being members of either FW or PM. Revenue increased from \$198.00 to \$895.00. WNP continues to serve effectively as our premiere venue for attracting new paddlers.

Community Paddling Program

14. PM's outreach program for groups which may not have the funds to access regular courses began operations this summer. Charles Burchill hosted four paddling clinics for the Boys and Girls Club of Winnipeg.

Fort Whyte Alive

15. PM Corporate Life Members and PM negotiated a community agreement to assume operation of all evening and weekend paddling venues at FWA, including Tuesday and Thursday Open Paddles. This arrangement will provide a full complement of facility access for Winnipeg paddlers, and it augments our existing Instructional Program.

Vision for 2007

16. The following projects are planned for 2007 in addition to our normal framework activities:
- To capitalize on our relationship with Fort Whyte in attracting new members through increased open paddle nights;
 - A Waterwalker Film Festival independent of Paddlefest to be held in April;
 - The transformation of Paddlefest into a no -admission open house at FWA; and
 - Complete the new PM website.

Conclusion

18. Paddle Manitoba continues to grow in terms of its program offerings, but needs to find new ways of attracting members outside of its courses and paddle nights. Volunteers will be the key to developing the full potential of our unique relationship with Fort Whyte Alive. Family programming must be a priority if we are to see real membership expansion.



2006

Annual General Meeting Reports

Paddle Manitoba also maintains a newsletter exchange with 17 other organizations, which includes other provincial and state paddling groups, the city of Winnipeg and environmental organizations.

Paddle Manitoba Membership Report – 2006

Dusty Molinski, Membership Convenor

Presented at the 2007 Annual General Meeting

2006 Membership Categories

For 2006, members of Paddle Manitoba had seven different membership categories from which to choose. These categories included:

Affiliate: annual membership for non-profit clubs, associations and organizations

Lifetime Corporate: one-time fee for businesses

Corporate: annual membership for businesses

Family: annual membership for household of two or more

Lifetime Instructor: one-time fee for members that have been certified to instruct by Paddle Canada

Lifetime Individual: one-time fee for adults

Individual: annual fee for one adult

There is also a Honourary membership category, which is given to Manitobans who have made significant contributions to the world of paddling.

2006 Membership Rates

Membership rates were increased in 2006 to incorporate a subscription to Kanawa Magazine, which is published by Paddle Canada. Subscriptions to Kanawa Magazine were also offered to all life members for an annual fee of \$10. Membership rates for 2006 were as follows:

Membership Category	Fee
Affiliate	\$40
Lifetime Corporate	\$300 (\$10 annual fee for Kanawa subscription)
Corporate	\$100
Family	\$40
Lifetime Instructor	\$250 (\$10 annual fee for Kanawa subscription)
Lifetime Individual	\$200 (\$10 annual fee for Kanawa subscription)
Individual	\$30

2006 Membership Totals by Category

Overall, total membership numbers have remained relatively unchanged over the past two years. The number of memberships by category for 2006 are as follows:

Membership Category	2006	2005	2004	2003
Affiliate	2	5	3	1
Lifetime Corporate	9	8	8	n/a*
Corporate	3	4	6	10
Family	39	45	55	34
Lifetime Instructor	4	2	2	n/a*
Lifetime Individual	9	8	7	n/a*
Individual	94	86	127	88
Honourary	2	2	2	n/a*
Total	162	160	210	13

**Honourary and Lifetime memberships were not offered until 2004*



2006 Membership Interests

Members are asked about their experience and paddling preferences when they apply, which allows Paddle Manitoba to focus its programming in areas of interest to our members.

Interest Category	Percent of Members*
Canoeing	41%
Kayaking	10%
Both	4%
Not Specified	15%
Flatwater	57%
Whitewater	33%
Moving Water	39%
Tripping	64%
Beginner	22%
Novice	12%
Intermediate	51%
Experienced	22%
Recreational	31%
Family	16%
Instructing	16%
Competitive	2%

**Members may select all categories that apply. Some members did not select any categories.*

Members are also asked about their volunteers interests.

Committees	Percent of Members*
Resource	2%
Membership	1%
Instruction	6%
Advocacy	1%
Newsletter	0
Executive	0

**Members may select all categories that apply. Some members did not select any categories.*

2007 Membership Classes and Fees (Proposed)

A new "instructor" annual membership category has been proposed with an annual fee of \$50. The cost of the instructor annual membership is higher than that of an individual annual membership due to greater amounts of administration. Categories and fees for 2007 will be as follows:

Membership Category	Fee
Affiliate	\$40
Lifetime Corporate	\$300 (Option of \$10 fee for Kanawa subscription)
Corporate	\$100
Family	\$40
Lifetime Instructor	\$250 (Option of \$10 fee for Kanawa subscription)
Instructor	\$50
Lifetime Individual	\$200 (Option of \$10 fee for Kanawa subscription)
Individual	\$30

To increase numbers for 2007, membership will be promoted at Paddle Manitoba events, as well as at boat demo-nights at Fort Whyte.

Events, Clinics and Indoor Programs Presented in 2006

January 21

Dog River Presentation and 2006 Paddle Manitoba Annual General Meeting

Brian Johnston

February 18

Missinaibi – a Fur Trade Odyssey

Cameron White

March 18

Whitewater Destinations

Manitoba Whitewater Kayak Club

Mick Lauth, Renaud Lafond,

April 15

Canoe and Kayak Tripping Clinic

April 22

Members' Appreciation Night at Mountain Equipment Co-op

June 9

Rivers Day Paddle on the Seine

June 10

Paddlefest and the Waterwalker Film Festival

September 10

Watershed Moments

Becky Mason

September 11

Solo and Tandem Canoe Clinics

Becky Mason

October 28

The Condition and Future of Lake Winnipeg

Dr Greg McCullough, Ocean and Fisheries Canada

November 18

Stranded on the Hayes

Gina Unger and Jeff Macmillan

November 25

Members' Appreciation Night at Mountain Equipment Co-op

2006

Annual General Meeting Reports



2007 OPERATING BUDGET

For The Year Ended December 31 (Unaudited)

	2006		2007	
	Actuals	Budget	Variance	Budget
REVENUES				
Memberships	\$5,974.36	\$5,600.00	374.36	\$6,300.00
PaddleFest	1,893.50	3,200.00	(1,306.50)	2,500.00
Sponsorship	2,000.00	–	2,000.00	
Wednesday Night Paddle	895.45	198.00	697.45	800.00
Insurance	930.00	–	930.00	1,100.00
Member Meetings	220.35	200.00	20.35	200.00
Donations	38.38	40.00	(1.62)	50.00
Merchandise – CDs, Clothes, Gear	336.00	300.00	36.00	250.00
Instruction	1,930.35	1,200.00	730.35	2,100.00
Newsletter	–	300.00	(300.00)	300.00
Investment Interest	615.17	629.43	(14.26)	600.00
	\$14,833.56	\$11,667.43	3,166.13	14,200.00
EXPENSES				
Operating and Administration	\$385.05	518.15	(133.10)	400.00
Subscriptions – Kanawa	402.48	–	402.48	400.00
Telephone	1,249.77	1,200.00	49.77	1,200.00
Newsletter – The Ripple	4,726.60	3,880.00	846.60	5,000.00
Insurance Expense	1,250.00	–	1,250.00	1,250.00
PaddleFest	1,683.84	2,500.00	(816.16)	2,000.00
Paddle Canada Dues	434.00	428.00	6.00	450.00
Member Meetings	493.68	–	493.68	500.00
Merchandise – CDs, Clothes, Gear	765.12	–	765.12	200.00
Instruction Program	205.62	200.00	5.62	200.00
Website Expense	1,600.00	2,000.00	(400.00)	1,600.00
Volunteer Appreciation	–	300.00	(300.00)	300.00
Paddle Canada Representation	444.75	–	444.75	500.00
Equipment	–	–	–	200.00
	\$13,640.91	\$11,026.15	2,614.76	14,200.00
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenses	1,192.65	641.28	551.37	

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

As At December 31 (Unaudited)

	2006	2005
CURRENT ASSET		
Cash	\$3,603.07	\$4,980.94
Cash Box	25.00	-
Account Receivable		
FortWhyte Alive – 2006 Instruction	1,930.35	
Term deposit	3,213.93	3,150.91
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	8,772.35	4,980.94
Investments	18,724.96	18,109.79
Property, Plant and Equipment	-	-
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$27,497.31	\$26,241.64
	<hr/>	<hr/>
CURRENT LIABILITIES		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	\$53.74	-
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	53.74	-
	<hr/>	<hr/>
FUND BALANCE		
General Fund	27,443.57	26,241.64
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$27,497.31	\$26,241.64
	<hr/>	<hr/>

2006 Annual General Meeting Reports



2006

Annual General Meeting Reports



STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS

For The Year Ended December 31


	General Fund	
	2006	2005
REVENUES		
Memberships	\$5,974.36	\$3,450.00
PaddleFest	1,893.50	2,710.00
Sponsorship Note 1	2,000.00	-
Wednesday Night Paddle	895.45	198.00
Insurance	930.00	-
Member Meetings	220.35	194.00
Donations	38.38	39.80
Merchandise - CDs, Clothes, Gear	336.00	-
Instruction Note 2	1,930.35	2,330.00
Newsletter	-	200.00
Investment Interest	615.17	609.85
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$14,833.56	\$9,731.65
EXPENSES		
Operating and Administration	385.05	222.83
Subscriptions - Kanawa	402.48	-
Telephone	1,249.77	848.10
Newsletter - The Ripple	4,726.60	3,869.34
Insurance Expense	1,250.00	-
PaddleFest	1,683.84	2,448.04
Paddle Canada Dues	434.00	428.00
Member Meetings	493.68	618.06
Merchandise - CDs, Clothes, Gear	765.12	-
Instruction Program	205.62	1,671.29
Website Expense Note 3	1,600.00	129.23
Volunteer Appreciation	-	300.00
Paddle Canada Representation	444.75	-
Equipment	-	-
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$13,640.91	\$10,534.89
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenses	1,192.65	(803.24)
Fund balance, beginning of year	4,980.94	5,784.18
Increase from Investments	615.17	-
Fund balance, end of year	\$5,558.42	\$4,980.94

(continued from page 9)

Char can reach 60 to 70 cm in length and 6 to 7 kg in weight throughout most of their range. Individuals as large as a meter and 12 kg have been recorded. When they reach about 40 cm in length at the age of 9 to 13, they begin to prepare to spawn. For char, spawning is only possible when they have amassed enough energy to produce eggs or milt. Throughout much of the Arctic, it takes 2 or 3 years to store enough energy to begin the spawning cycle although annual spawning does occur in warmer climates. In some stocks, spawning char migrate upstream in the fall and head directly for their traditional spawning grounds. In others, they wait through the winter and migrate up into secondary lakes the following spring. They do not spawn until the following fall and wait through a second winter before going back out to sea to feed. Twenty two month without food takes a toll on these fish and they can lose 65% of their body weight leaving them as emaciated 'slinks'. Yet many survive and return after 2 or 3 years to repeat the cycle. Individuals can spawn several times during their lives but they can also go into a period of reproductive senility where they migrate to sea each summer but never manage to acquire enough energy to spawn. These large old fish can live almost 30 years.

Char can also live their entire life in freshwater. These non-migratory forms are almost always found in lakes isolated from the sea. They are small, rarely exceeding 25 or 30 cm in length. Often in these lakes, there are a few very large individuals that have learned to be effective cannibals, using other char as an energy source in an otherwise barren environment. Char can quickly evolve and adapt to the specific ecological conditions when isolated from other stocks. It is not unusual to see char with quite different body forms in adjacent lakes.

Canoeists know char as a prize angling trophy. Sometimes, particularly in the spring, they can be caught easily on almost any lure. The Inuit 'jig' for them along the ice edge above an outflow, a welcome spring treat after a long winter of only dried char. However, for canoeists traveling later in the summer, char can be more difficult to catch. Often they are at sea but even in late summer when they are beginning to congregate around the mouths of rivers, they can be fickle. Their stomachs are frequently packed full of food from their last meal of the summer and they have little interest in feeding. Once in the river, they are usually not interested in feeding but attack lures as a perceived threat rather than food. This makes them a challenge to catch but when you do, the experience is one you are unlikely to forget. The struggle to land a 5 kg char on a fly rod can be the highlight of the trip. As food for us, char are perhaps the finest of the Salmonid family, surpassing both Pacific and Atlantic salmon (but I admit my biases). So, if you ever get the opportunity to canoe an Arctic river, make sure you take a fishing rod. To turn down an opportunity to catch char is liable to leave you being viewed as very 'odd' by your canoeing brethren. **R**




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CONTACT
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Tel: (807) 227-4329 or email:
woodlandcaribou@ontario.parks.ca
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ONTARIO
PARKS

Paddle Manitoba Membership Application and Renewal

Last Name or Organization Name (Corp./Affil.) (attach business card, if appropriate)

First Name and Initials

Street Address (P.O. Box)

City, Province (State) Postal Code (Zip)

Telephone (Home; Business)

Fax Number

E-mail/Website (please write very clearly)

Family Membership (names of persons at address):

Membership Fees (please circle appropriate category) *Do Not Mail Cash*

Individual (Adult)	\$30
Lifetime Individual (add \$10 per year for Kanawa subscription if desired)	\$200
Family (two persons, same household)	\$40
Corporate (Business)	\$100
Lifetime Corporate (add \$10 per year for Kanawa subscription if desired)	\$300
Affiliate (Club, Organization, Association)	\$40

Foreign (non-Canadian) members please add \$5 to cover additional mailing costs.

Cheque or money order payable to Paddle Manitoba.

Application Type (circle one) **a) New** or **b) Renewal**

Application Date _____ / _____ / _____

Applications received after November 1 expire December 31 of the next membership year.

Member Interests (please check all that apply)

- | | | | |
|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|---|-----------------------------------|
| <input type="radio"/> Canoeing | <input type="radio"/> Kayaking | <input type="radio"/> Beginner | <input type="radio"/> Movingwater |
| <input type="radio"/> Family | <input type="radio"/> Experienced | <input type="radio"/> Whitewater | <input type="radio"/> Tripping |
| <input type="radio"/> Competitive | <input type="radio"/> Intermediate | <input type="radio"/> Flatwater/Lakewater | <input type="radio"/> Instructing |
| <input type="radio"/> Recreational | <input type="radio"/> Novice | | |

Interested in helping out? Which committees interest you? (please check your interests)

- | | | |
|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| <input type="radio"/> Resource | <input type="radio"/> Membership | <input type="radio"/> Instruction |
| <input type="radio"/> Advocacy | <input type="radio"/> Newsletter | <input type="radio"/> Executive |

Cut out and mail with payment to:

Paddle Manitoba Membership Committee
P.O. Box 2663, Winnipeg, MB R3C 4B3

Paddle Manitoba Corporate Members

(\$100/year)

Woodland Caribou Provincial Park

Ontario Parks, Min. of Natural Resources

Box 5003, Red Lake, ON P0V 2M0

Tel: (807) 727-1329

Email: woodland.caribou@mn.gov.on.ca

Website: www.OntarioParks.com

Paddle Manitoba Volunteer Positions

Paddle Manitoba relies upon Volunteer Power. You don't have to "walk on water" to help. Just indicate your interests below and pitch in where you can.

Paddle Manitoba also accepts tax deductible donations (tax receipt provided through CRCA – refer to the application form on the previous page).

Please tell us how **you** could help Paddle Manitoba achieve its objectives. Contact the appropriate convenor (listed on page 3) for more information on how to contribute in these areas.



- ☐ Resource Committee
- ☐ Membership Committee
- ☐ Instruction Committee
- ☐ Advocacy Committee
- ☐ Indoor Program Committee
- ☐ Newsletter (The Ripple) Committee
- ☐ Fund Raising/Social Committee
- ☐ President, Vice-President,
- ☐ Secretary or Treasurer

Paddle Manitoba Lifetime Corporate Members

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Mountain Equipment Co-Op

Everything imaginable for canoeing and kayaking. Special members' only discount nights hosted twice a year. A wide selection of repair, rescue, and outfitting accessories. Home of Seaward composite kayaks and Pyranaha whitewater boats.

Address: 303 Portage across from the True North Arena.

Phone: (204) 943-4202

Website: www.mec.ca



Red River Outfitters

In addition to wilderness trips on Manitoba's rivers, we offer unique paddling experiences in our cedar and canvas vintage canoes. Explore Winnipeg's waterways in classic luxury and then dine at your favourite riverside restaurants. Great for anniversaries and special occasions. CRCA instruction also available.

Address: Box 23, Lorette, MB R0A 0Y0

Phone: (204) 878-3570

Email: rrr@mts.net

Website: www.redriveroutfitters.ca



Adventure Education

Offers adventure-based experiential activities and programs to promote the development and personal growth of all people. They serve a variety of clients from entire communities to individual schools and small businesses to national corporations.

Address: 255 Tache Avenue, Winnipeg, MB R2H 1Z8

Phone: (204) 775-2462

Email: aem@mts.net

Website: www.aeminfo.mb.ca



Red River Canoe and Paddle

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Address: P.O. Box 78, GROUP 4, RR2 LORETTE, MB R0A 0Y0

Phone: (204) 878-2524

Email: rrcp@mts.net

Website: www.redrivercanoe.ca



WAVpaddling

WAVpaddling is central Canada's whitewater kayaking school specializing in kayaking instruction in and around Manitoba. They provide highly personalized, small group and private kayaking instructional adventures. Professional, certified, and experienced, their instructors teach using proven progressions and the most recent techniques.

Address: 119 Lenore Street, Winnipeg, MB R3G 2C2

Phone: (204) 775-1124

Email: yak@wavpaddling.ca

Website: www.wavpaddling.ca



Paddle Manitoba Lifetime Corporate Members



U of M Recreation Services

In addition to a wide range of canoe and kayak programs, Recreation Services offers activities in climbing, hiking, biking, boat safety, orienteering, and first aid. A great place for your family to learn about living in the outdoors. Open to students and members of the general public.

Address: Recreational Services,
University of Manitoba, Winnipeg,
MB R3T 2N2

Phone: (204) 474-8234

Email: rec_services@umanitoba.ca

Website: www.umanitoba.ca/faculties/physed/recreation/



Northern Soul

This Manitoba company will guide you on some of our most stunning rivers – with a twist! Relax on a “Yoga Canoe” or sharpen your skills with a day of Nature Photography. Northern Soul will work with community and business groups to customize trips to suit your needs.

Address: 67 Cunnington Avenue, Winnipeg,
MB R2M 0W4

Phone: (204) 284-4072

Email: adventure@northernsoul.ca

Website: www.northernsoul.ca



WILDS Of Manitoba

Offers Paddle Canada certified canoeing courses in North Winnipeg and other venues if required. Flexible dates can be booked from June to October.

Address: 30 Riverstone Rd, Winnipeg, MB
R2V 4B1

Phone: (204) 334 -3111

Email: courses@wilds.mb.ca

Website: www.wilds.mb.ca



Wave Track Canoe and Kayak

Carrying a wide range of canoes and kayaks, Gary Brabant is the city's east end paddlesport retailer. In addition to names such as Old Town, Wenonah, and Clipper, Wave Track also carries a broad selection of camping equipment and clothing.

Address: Unit C, 42 Speers Road, opposite
Symington Yards off Lagimodiere Blvd.

Phone: (204) 231-8226

Email: wavetrak@escape.ca

Website: www.wilds.mb.ca/wavetrack/



Wilderness Spirit

Your guides to the Hayes, Thelon, Bloodvein, Assiniboine, and many other Manitoba and Arctic rivers, are biologists whose knowledge of the wilderness will enhance an already exciting adventure. They will also customize instructional packages for any age and skill level.

Address: 696 McMillan Avenue, Winnipeg,
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Phone: (204) 452-7049

Email: info@wildernessspirit.com

Website: www.wildernessspirit.com



Manitoba Pioneer Camp

Manitoba Pioneer Camp offers a variety of exciting programs that specialize in wilderness canoeing and adventure programs both in our children's camps and through Wildwise, our out-tripping program. Located in pristine wilderness on two Shoal Lake islands, we have been providing traditional wilderness camping experiences for children, youth and adults since 1942.

Address : 640 Broadway Avenue, Winnipeg
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