

Walk Softly

Newsletter of the
Yukon Conservation Society
Summer 2022



Inside: • Talking Bears • Abandoned Mines • 15 Minute City

Table of Contents

YCS Board & Staff	3
Editorial – Executive Director	3
Yukon South Beringia - Priority Place Initiative	4
How should we talk about Bears	5
Reason for Hope	6
Surpassing thresholds in caribou range	7
Whitehorse as a 15 minute City	8
Welcome new summer staff	9
Abandoned Mines	10

Cover Photo: Crocuses above Chadburn Lake Road, by Shailyn Drukis



Earth Day

April 22nd marked the passing of another Earth Day. Happy belated Earth Day everyone!

Perhaps you participated in an Earth Day event - *Walk Softly* readers are more likely than most to have done so. If you did, it was probably something along the lines of a litter clean up, maybe you signed a petition, or made a donation to a worthy cause.

All of these actions are great things to have done and important in their own right...BUT...

They will not make much difference to the Earth, not even combined with the similar actions of thousands of others.

If you hold elected office, your legislative body probably included tributes to Earth Day which probably celebrated the actions of individuals and groups and your political party... BUT...nothing much will likely change; the drivers that mean we still need an Earth Day will continue unabated.

If you represent a country, perhaps you signed the Paris Climate Agreement on Earth Day in 2016...we KNOW that made no difference.

So, why all the pessimism Sebastian? Surely your job here today is to promote taking action, to encourage us all to be better stewards of our planet?

I was inspired to write this piece after visiting www.Earthday.org – and I encourage you all to do so too, it includes some fun quizzes and lots of ways to reduce your environmental impact. While you are there, look for ways of addressing the systemic causes of the climate crisis and the biodiversity crisis and the plastic pollution crisis. Look particularly for advice on how to consume less instead of consuming better, look for indications that our socio-economic system, predicated as it is on infinite growth, needs reforming.

So, by all means do all the good things that are suggested, but until we hear announcements from our governments that signal significant changes such as an end to growing the economy, nothing that we as individuals can do for the environment will shift the needle as much as it needs to shift.

Which leads us to the one single thing that we can try that might make a difference- tell your MLA, tell your MP that we are still spiralling down the wrong trail and that we need to do less, as well as do it smarter.

In the meantime, while you are awaiting a response from your representative, here is an exercise that you can do that, by making you the Global Minister for Climate Change, enables you to make the tough policy choices that could get us to a 1.50 temperature rise in 2050. It's hard - I only got us to 1.54 degrees! <https://ig.ft.com/climate-game/>

Maybe one day, Earth Day will be a day of giving thanks, instead of taking action.

*Sebastian Jones,
YCS Wildlife Analyst*

Walk Softly

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Tanya Handley, Deborah Donnelly
printed on 100% recycled paper



Editorial

Happy Spring Everyone! Yukon Conservation Society has had a busy early springtime. Watch Tread Lightly for upcoming projects, announcements and events. Deborah has continued to prepare for the coming trail guiding season and Created in the Canyon. In addition, plans are fully underway for YCS' gardens. We have just launched our new website (yukonconservation.ca) and changes to our emails will occur in the coming weeks.

We are delighted to welcome Sierra Link on as our Summer Interpretive Program Coordinator, who will be coordinating the Summer Guided Hikes and Created at the Canyon programs. In addition, we want to extend a warm welcome to Emily Crist, our Helmut Grunberg Conservation Intern who will begin her internship in early May.

YCS staff have been extraordinarily busy with numerous YESAB, waterboard and energy submissions since the beginning of the year. The ETS project has continued installations and monitoring, the project now has 43 participants with 38 installations.

We are continuing to collaborate with the Yukon South Beringia Priority Place Initiative – (YSB PPI) project partners to publicize the breadth of research happening in this unique region. The YSB PPI is a multi-year, multi-partner project that includes the southern half of the Beringia region. The YSB PPI project has now been launched on social media (Twitter, Facebook, Instagram) as well as a new Yukon South Beringia website (yukonsouthberingia.ca). Additionally, the first of two Yukon South Beringia Priority Place Information Fairs took place on April 13th in Dawson, with the second fair scheduled for May 26 in Whitehorse – watch Tread Lightly for further information and updates.

As I stare out my open window at the still melting snow and listening to the birdsong, I wish you all a warm and sunny Spring!

Coral Voss, YCS Executive Director

YCS BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

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Yukon South Beringia Priority Place Initiative (YSB PPI)

YCS has been actively involved in this collaborative project. Over the past few months the project partners agreed on a design for the logo, and local graphic artist Tanya Handley created this beautiful image that depicts the caring hands of conservation protecting a species at risk, the Yukon Podistera (Podistera yukonensis).



YSB PPI

Follow along by checking out our website
www.yukonsouthberingia.ca
(to be launched at the end of March)

 @YukonSBeringia
 @yukonsouthberingia
 @yukonsouthberingia

The YSB PPI Communications Working Group finalized a Communications Plan for the project and YCS (as the Communications Lead for the project) has set up social media accounts.

In April, the first of two planned Fairs was held in Dawson. It was a successful event held at the Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in Community Hall. Static displays were set up, and presentations were given.

We will be holding another fair in Whitehorse on May 26, at the Yukon Beringia Interpretive Centre. We hope to see you there.



How should we talk about bears?

Vested within every Yukoner is a great power of influence: as a resident, you are categorically the go-to reference for family, friends, newcomers, and even strangers who seek guidance on engaging with wildlife safely. After all, you have lived here for a good while already – maybe your whole life – and you have lived to tell the tale. Ergo, you must be a reliable, if secondary, source of knowledge.

So, Yukoner, what do you do when you see a bear on the trail? Will it attack? Can I see a polar bear here? Who would win between a grizzly bear and a wolf? What about between a grizzly bear and a pack of wolves? Can I use bear spray on a coyote?

These are all questions we field often as wildlife educators – and many great resources are available through our various channels. However, very often, it is asked of you, Yukoner, to disseminate that information instead. The words you use and stories you tell will inform how that person feels about wildlife, and later, how they act.

Uninformed members of the public often have two very strong and conflicting beliefs about bears: first, that they are formidable and that they want to see one; and second, that any bear they encounter will shred them into strips and eat them. They seek information to confirm those beliefs. They want you to tell them your scariest bear encounter, and they want to know where they can photograph them. Of course, travelling in bear country with these polarized feelings of terror and amazement is dangerous: the likelihood that such a person will act calmly and respectfully in a bear encounter is low.



Disseminating the right information is important. People should know what bear spray is, for example, and when and where to use it. People should know to stay calm in a bear encounter, rather than screaming or running. People should be aware that making noise in the bush is an effective way to deter bear encounters, and that leaving garbage around is an effective way to invite a (negative and dangerous) bear encounter.

However, just as important is the consideration you give to wildlife when you share your stories. In keeping with the bear example, it is often easy to leave out the bear's context when recanting an encounter. Bears have stressful lives: hard work is required to protect cubs from harm, to eat enough food to survive torpor in long Yukon winters, and to compete for mates and territory. It is stressful to be left by your mother to fend for yourself in the great wilderness. It is stressful to encounter humans, alleged apex predator guild member, and have them act in ways that are difficult

to read. It is stressful to be snuck up on by said apex predator moving very quickly on two wheels, or to be accosted by their unleashed canine accomplice. Negative encounters, which represent many of the stories told about bears, often involve bears feeling like they, their cubs, or their food are threatened, prompting a defensive response. The reason the standard bear safety advice works is because it changes human behaviour to reduce bears' stress. But the safety information on its own is not enough to spur respect for bears.

An exercise for you, Yukoner: the next time you are asked for bear advice or a spicy bear tale, observe the language you use to portray bears. Do they come off as killers? Aggressive attackers? Harmless critters? A tourist attraction? Or, are they represented as complex creatures with complex needs, with whom peaceful coexistence is possible when treated with respect? Wield your power of influence wisely.

Elise Brown-Dussault, Program Coordinator at WildWise Yukon

Reason for Hope?

Yukoners who care that the Yukon contributes its fair share towards Canada's Emissions Reduction Plan can be forgiven for despairing: It is on track towards a massive failure.

The Yukon's current plan, an update on Our Clean Future, is more or less aligned with Canada's - it calls for a reduction in absolute greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions of 45% by 2030 from 2010 levels.

Or does it?

One very important sector is left out of the plan and it is going to blow our emissions reduction plan out of the water.

Government services, fishing, farming, tourism, outfitting, construction, transportation - they are all included and are mandated to reduce emissions.

But one sector, one industry has managed to obtain an exemption.

The mining industry has, almost unbelievably, extracted a pass; it has to merely promise to reduce emissions per unit of production, something that will not reduce actual emissions if production climbs - as it will, judging by the recent and pending approvals of new large mines.

The thing is, the atmosphere, the climate does not warm less if a unit of carbon is associated with one tonne of ore or ten tonnes - it only cares about the amount of carbon. And we should too.

The Yukon's plan also gives a pass to the mines that close and leave the cleanup to the public. Nobody has proposed how an intensity approach will work during a cleanup, such as the one at Faro, which will not produce anything... except GHG emissions.



We don't know how the mining sector managed to convince the Yukon government that Yukoners are dumb enough and careless enough to think that we will not need to continue to reduce GHG emissions if a mine closes. When a mine closes, and the Yukon's GHG emissions go down, from the atmosphere's perspective that is a good thing. However, the emissions associated with reclamation must be accounted for in the carbon budget of mines. From a climate change viewpoint, it is abhorrent that the Yukon government agrees with the industry that Yukoners must personally reduce their own individual emissions but miners can increase theirs

This matters. When all the mines currently approved or under assessment, (including mines that closed years ago that we the public shall need to clean up now that the profits are socked away overseas), when all these operations are up and running, they will more than double the Yukon's emissions.

This will place the Yukon on a grim pedestal - the only jurisdiction in Canada with a climate plan that allows for a doubling of GHG emissions.

But there is reason for hope.

And that hope comes from an unlikely source: The oil patch in Alberta.

Canada's new Emissions Reduction Plan not only places a hard cap on emissions from the fossil fuel sector, but mandates that it cuts absolute emissions by 42% by 2030.

And this gives me hope.

If we as a country can stand up to the vast wealth and power of the carbon industry, the Yukon can stand up to the rapacious dreams of the mining industry.

The Yukon can (and must) impose an emissions cap on mining. We can (and must) require that it reduce its actual emissions rather than only its emissions intensity.

And the Yukon's governments will be able to attend conventions and meetings without the shame of being the only jurisdiction in Canada with a plan to double its emissions.

*Sebastian Jones,
YCS Wildlife Analyst*

Further reading:

<https://www.yukon-news.com/opinion/commentary-mining-will-bury-us-all/>

<https://yukon.ca/en/our-clean-future-2020-annual-report>

<https://www.canada.ca/en/environment-climate-change/news/2022/03/2030-emissions-reduction-plan--canadas-next-steps-for-clean-air-and-a-strong-economy.html>

Approved disturbances likely surpass thresholds in the Clear Creek Caribou Herd range

We shared our work on the Clear Creek Caribou Herd (CCCH) with *Walk Softly* readers in February.



We assessed disturbance in the CCCH's annual range as well as their winter and rutting ranges. The winter and rutting ranges are considered wildlife key areas (WKAs), areas within the annual range that have a disproportionately high value to the caribou for biological or life functions. We used publicly available online Yukon Environmental and Socio-economic Assessment Board (YESAB) recommendations and spatial data of approved or in process mining claims to calculate the total area of disturbances that have been permitted within the ranges. The full report is available on our website: <https://www.yukonconservation.ca/conservation-resources/technical>.

The results from this work indicate that large portions of the WKAs have already been staked for placer or quartz mining. Each WKA (winter or rutting) is comprised of multiple polygons or areas that comprise the WKA. In some cases, polygons have been entirely overlapped by approved mining claims. This means that there is the potential that the entire polygon is developed and therefore not suitable for caribou use. As areas of very high value to the caribou, this is extremely concerning.



From our February edition: The CCCH are a woodland caribou herd whose range extends between Mayo and Dawson, on the territories of the Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in and Nacho Nyak Dun First Nations. The most up to date population estimates of this herd indicate that it is stable at about 900 individuals (Yukon Government 2001). Woodland caribou herds, like the CCCH, are not migratory. That is, they use the same habitat year-round. Therefore, loss of any of their habitat through natural or human means, can be quite damaging to the herd.

Disturbances from industrial activity (forestry, mining, exploration, etc.) can influence woodland caribou habitat in two main ways. First, there are the direct disturbances, the area of the total footprint of the disturbance. Second, there are the areas around the physical disturbance which caribou (and other wildlife) avoid due to loud noises, high stress levels, increased risk of predation, etc. These are termed Zones of Influence (ZOIs). Current scientific understanding of ZOIs for northern caribou populations estimates that they range from 250 m to 4km (i.e., for each linear disturbance, there is an extra 250 m – 4 km on either side that caribou will avoid). From detailed investigations into other northern caribou populations, we collectively understand that if a herd's range remains at least 65% undisturbed, then the herd has a 60% of being self-sustaining. Of course, this also means that if 65% of the range is undisturbed, a herd has a 40% chance of disappearing...

There are no shortages of historical and contemporary disturbances within the CCCH range. In addition, like many places in the Yukon, this area is the potential home to future large-scale disturbances. It is unknown whether we have already crossed the 65% undisturbed threshold. Future disturbances within their range may therefore have serious implications for the herd.

Our study highlighted that a significant amount of development and disturbance is in varying stages of approval throughout the herd range and WKAs. There is a lack of available and detailed spatial data to definitively say how much of the herd range and WKAs have been disturbed; we can only say how much area has been approved for disturbance. As the approved numbers are already so high, we urge regulatory bodies to pause new approvals within this area until more detailed assessments can take place. We need to know the answers to the following questions before more disturbances and industrial development can be approved:

How much (area) disturbance has occurred throughout the herd range? Winter range? Rutting range?

Has the threshold of 65% undisturbed habitat been crossed?

The CCCH is in serious threat of decline. In order to save this herd, we need to make responsible decisions about industrial development and disturbances. Yukon Conservation Society aims to share these results with YESAB (the Territorial environmental assessment body) to advocate for a pause on development and for detailed assessment into the existing disturbance levels in this area.

*Kirsten Reid,
YCS Conservation Biologist*

Whitehorse as a 15-Minute City

The City of Whitehorse, and every other Yukon community, is being built wrong.

We are recreating the urban sprawl of almost every other post Second World War North American metropolis, and it is going to end in a very foreseeable urban disaster. As the need to address climate change issues accelerates, the way we live is going to have to drastically change and that includes how to reduce our energy footprint but at the same time increase our urban density.

The idea of subdivisions containing housing that is completely disconnected from places of work, recreation, or shopping unless a resident has access to a vehicle is ludicrous. Exhibit A in a Yukon context is the Whistle Bend subdivision. There is still no grocery store for all the current residents. Everyone has to drive Downtown or up into Porter Creek just to get basic food supplies. Now this will hopefully change soon as the commercial region of Whistle Bend is developed, but it seems unbelievable that it has been so many years since people started living there, and there is still no store.

Some would argue that the gradual replacement of gasoline and diesel powered vehicles by electric cars will allow us to continue developing Yukon communities in the same old fashion. Electric vehicles are not the solution. While they might well reduce greenhouse gas emissions (when compared with internal combustion engines) the conceit that everyone should own an electric vehicle is, in a word, insane.

The energy intensity and resources required to build a personal electric vehicle for 'everyone' will ecologically destroy the planet. It also means we have to keep designing cities with wide streets and acres of asphalted parking to accommodate these vehicles. This comes at the cost of making other forms of movement such as walking, bicycling, and kick sledding feel less safe.

Far better to design Whitehorse around the 15-Minute City concept. This means most things that residents need should be within a fifteen minute walk or bike from their home. For longer distances public transportation should be available, preferably green transportation in the form of electric buses or vans or even perhaps trams. For those times when getting away from it all is required, individuals who choose to not own vehicles could rent them.

A 15-Minute City means narrower streets, with less space wasted on parking spaces, and it provides for higher densities which can, when planned correctly, be not only nicer to live, work, and play in but also be less harmful and wasteful from an environmental perspective. There are slow signs this is happening in the Yukon, with the rise of densification of residential areas, such as in Downtown Whitehorse. However, the type of densification done so far has mainly been high-cost condominiums. To really make the 15-Minute City concept work all types of housing need to be densified, from low cost housing upwards. And ideally, they must be mixed together, not only within neighbourhoods but even within buildings.

A 15-Minute City approach to all Yukon communities will not only benefit the environment, it would actually make them communities as they would be built for humans, and not just for humans with vehicles.

*Lewis Rifkind,
vehicleless Downtown
condo dweller*



Calling Yukon Artists

CREATED AT THE CANYON JULY 8-9/22

This event gives local artists an opportunity to reflect on and create art outdoors while sharing their process and inspiration with the public. The selected six participants will create original work(s) in the Kwanlin/Miles Canyon area, while interacting with each other and the public. This project includes a public exhibit at the Yukon Arts Centre Community Gallery, where all finished pieces will be presented in August. A \$35/hr honorarium will be awarded to the artists for their involvement in the project.

More information can be found at
<https://www.yukonconservation.ca/created-at-the-canyon>

*Deadline for applications is June 12
Youth and Indigenous artists are encouraged to apply*

Welcome New Summer Staff

Sierra Link, Summer Interpretive Program Coordinator (SIPC)

Sierra is a born and raised Yukoner who loves to spend her summers hiking, camping, and canoeing. She is currently a student attending post-secondary education in Kelowna, BC where she is pursuing an associate degree in the Arts. However, her passion resides in travel and sharing her home, the Yukon, with others.



Trail Guides: Dorian Giesinger and Danial Kosarifar



Emily Crist, Helmut Grünberg Conservation Intern

In the Spring of 2022 Emily finished her BSc. in Geography and Environmental Studies at the University of Victoria. She grew up in Whitehorse and is excited to move back full-time and begin working in and learning more about her field as it relates to the Yukon. Her interests include climate change, renewable energy transitions, and environmental education. Previously Emily has worked as a field technician within forestry and last year was a Park Interpreter with Tombstone Territorial Parks where she guided interpretive hikes and manned the desk at the visitor's center. Outside of work Emily can be found doing watercolour painting or trying to improve her skills on a mountain bike.



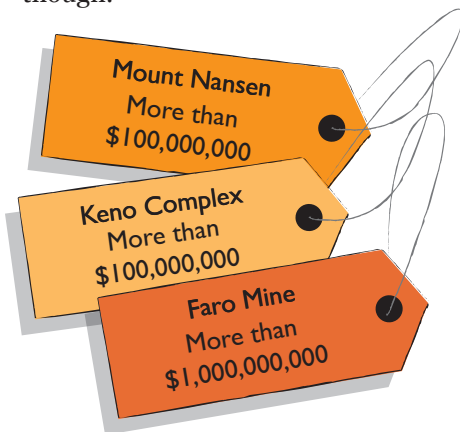
Sarah Juliet Nadler, Environmental Visual Communications Intern

Sarah-Juliet is a multimedia artist, scientist and storyteller. SJ was raised in Caledon, Ontario (Treaty Lands and Territory of the Mississaugas of the Credit First Nation). She has a BSc in Biology (Queen's U), a BFA in Cross-Disciplinary Life Studies (OCAD U), and finally found art-science-fusion in the Environmental Visual Communications program (a post graduate certification through Fleming College, on site at the Royal Ontario Museum). She is interested in contributing to environmental conservation, restoration and sustainability initiatives through collaboration, intersectional project work, public education, and creative communications. SJ is into hiking, fungi and mycorestoration, decomposition and anatomy, ecosystem dynamics and ecological interactions, experimental film and documenting temporal change, as well as life drawing and making art out of found materials.

What is to be done

While the title of this article was originally used by Lenin for a pamphlet about the need for a political party to spread the concept of smashing capitalism among the workers, let us appropriate the title to talk about the **Yukon's abandoned mines** and why the public always seems to have to clean them up after the corporations have tired of them. Why the appropriation, one might ask? Well, because it is still uncertain about what is to be done with the process that allows companies to privatize the profit from the operating mine but socialize the cleanup costs. Here's a quick summary of the major abandoned mines in the Yukon.

The Faro Mine gets all the attention these days, as perhaps it should. The Federal government is spending hundreds of millions on it, doing what is termed urgent works to prevent the site from getting any worse. At the same time a very large and complicated remediation plan is being assessed by the Yukon Environmental and Socio-economic Assessment Board. When this plan is approved the real hard work will begin at the Faro Mine over the next few decades. Once that is complete, some form of water treatment will be required on site in perpetuity, but at least a decent attempt is being made to reduce the environmental liability of it all. Total cost to taxpayers will be well over a **billion dollars** though.



The Keno Complex (no, not a name of a psychological disorder, although it does cause a nervous twitch among some of the YCS staff each time it is mentioned) refers to the large number of small mining shafts, tailing ponds, waste rock dumps, and associated mining infrastructure that taxpayers are now paying to clean up located around Keno and Elsa. The project has been through the YESAB process and the Yukon Water Board is currently deliberating the terms of the water licence the project will have to meet. This site is complicated by the fact that active mining is occurring atop the abandoned areas that have to be remediated. Total cost of the cleanup to taxpayers will be well over a 100 million dollars.

Mt Nansen hasn't been in the public eye recently but it too is an abandoned site slated for publicly funded cleanup. Once again costing taxpayers over a \$100 million, this site is slowly being remediated.

The final one on the list of the big four that the Federal Government is responsible for is the old asbestos site called Clinton Creek. Located downstream from Dawson not much analysis has been done on which remediation option is best for this site. Depending on the option, it could cost anywhere from \$200 to \$800 million to remediate.

There are some other sites in the Yukon that Federal taxpayers are on the hook for. Ketz River and Wellgreen (\$15 million) come to mind, although the latter one is a bit of an outlier. It was actually deemed fully remediated back in the day, and all liabilities associated with it were removed. However, as our understanding of environmental conditions has advanced over the decades, it was recognized that more work has to be done on site. Thus once again the taxpayer steps forward to pay for the work.

There're also odd sites like the Mactung, where the NWT government paid to clean up some old exploration equipment. Sa Dena Hes is being remediated by a private company. And let us not even consider the 'historic' messes left by the placer mining industry that if the Yukon is lucky is cleaned up by new operators when they take over the old sites.

Finally, let us not forget that the Yukon Government is now on the financial hook to deal with the Wolverine Mine, for at least \$35 million. There is also concern about the Minto Mine, where YG asked for an extra \$30 million of security (in addition to the current \$72 million) but the company was unable to provide it. This site will be watched with morbid interest over the summer.

So, what is to be done? Well, it is obvious that governments should not be on the hook for either doing the work or for getting their taxpayers to cover the cost of doing it. Mining companies must in all cases do their site remediations themselves. Current bankruptcy and mining laws permit mining companies to cease work on a site and just walk away.

This must change.

The Yukon and First Nation governments are working on what has been termed New Mineral Legislation. While the final form has yet to be determined it will replace both the current quartz and placer mining acts. It is essential that the new legislation will include rules and regulations that ensure that the era of taxpayers paying for the reclamation of abandoned mines are a thing of the past.

*Lewis Rifkind,
YCS Mining Analyst*

**YES! I want to help protect Yukon's environment
by supporting the Yukon Conservation Society!**



Send or drop off form to:
302 Hawkins St. Whitehorse, YT Y1A 1X6
info@yukonconservation.ca

Both donations & memberships are tax deductible. A printable tax receipt will be emailed to you unless you request a paper copy.

Name(s): _____

Phone: _____

Address: _____

Postal code: _____

Email: _____

- I want to volunteer, please send me information.
- I would like to receive a twice-monthly email with YCS news and events.
- I would like a paper tax receipt.



DONATION:

\$60, \$200, \$500, Surprise us! \$ _____
Monthly Pledge (credit card only) \$ _____

MEMBERSHIP: (valid for one year)

Chose 1: Student (\$10), Individual (\$25) or Family 2 or more people (\$40) \$ _____

TOTAL AMOUNT

Payment Method:

Cheque # _____ \$ _____

Cash \$ _____

Visa / Mastercard \$ _____


#

Expiry /

Signature _____

OFFICE USE:

Received Date: _____ Amount: _____ Initials: _____
Entered into system: _____ Credit Card authorization #: _____
Receipt #: _____ date _____ emailed/mailed Initials: _____



Yukon Conservation Society

YCS has been working since 1968 to protect the Yukon's land, water and wildlife – thanks to the support of members, donors and volunteers like you!

Charitable Org. # 119307890RR0001

Thank You!

The staff at YCS would like to thank the Board members who have provided so much to the Board, but who have chosen to step down this year: Dave Mossop, Richard Mueller and Caitlynn Beckett.

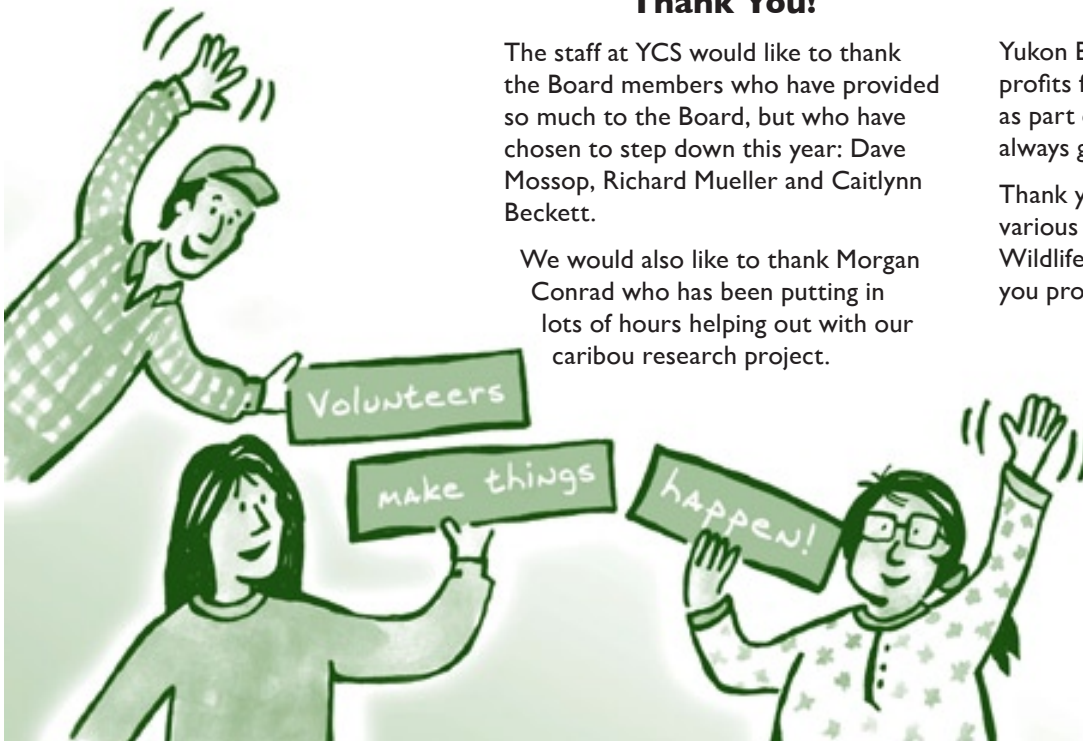
We would also like to thank Morgan Conrad who has been putting in lots of hours helping out with our caribou research project.

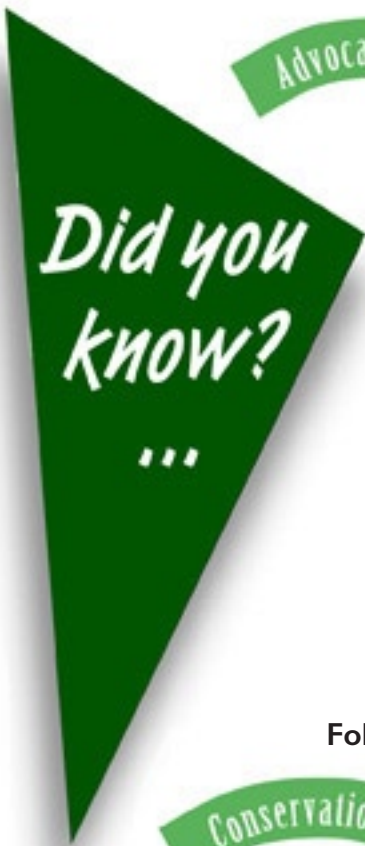
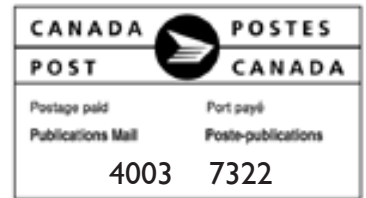
Yukon Brewing has donated 10% of its profits from sales on May 24 to YCS - as part of 'Give Back Tuesday'. We are always grateful for your support.

Thank you to all our volunteers on the various committees (Energy, Mining and Wildlife) for the work and expertise you provide to YCS.

As always, a big thank you to Tanya Handley for her amazing work on formatting and preparing Walk Softly for publication.

And thank you to our members, supporters and partners who make the work YCS does possible!





Switch to digital!

We are a conservation organisation and as such would encourage you to choose to receive *Walk Softly* by email in order to reduce our carbon footprint. If you wish to switch from a paper copy to digital (in colour!) – please call us, or send us an email at outreach@yukonconservation.ca.

FREE Guided Hikes will be starting again at Kwanlin (Miles Canyon)! The 2-hour hikes are held twice per day at 10 am and 2 pm Tuesdays through Saturdays from June 7 to August 13, 2022.

Information on our hikes and special themed hikes for the summer can be found on our website.

Follow us!

YukonConservationSociety

@YCSYukon

YukonConservation

