

I'm not robot  reCAPTCHA

**Continue**

## Landforms boreal forest region alberta

AWA

Most taiga land consists of hills, valleys, lows, mountains and plains. Water bodies are one of the few things around boreal forest. In summer, boreal forest is surrounded by grassy plants. This usually takes a short time as the weather is cold for most of the year. Boreal Forest PHOTO © C.Wearmouth Boreal Forest is the largest natural area in size 381,046 km2 in Alberta, which comprises nearly 58 percent of its land. Stretching north of the downhill and parkland natural areas, Alberta's boreal forest expands from edmonton city to the northernmost reaches of the province and outlines most of the western and eastern provincial borders. This natural area represents a unique set of forests intertwined with shallow wetlands and water bodies, providing an important habitat for many species of wildlife and carrying some of the most productive aquatic communities in the province. Common species in the boreal forest are elk, snowshoe reside, beaver, black bear, yellow perch, northern pike, walleye and a large number of shorebirds, songbirds and raptors. Boreal forest also provides a critical habitat for high-risk species such as forest tribunes and wood bison. The diverse ecosystems of the Boreal Forest Natural Area provide countless vital ecological services to surrounding communities, which include clean air and water. Despite the remote area, Boreal Forest entertains a significant amount of human activity. The accumulation of industrial research and development, hydroelectric power, agricultural conversion and industrial-scale logging has led to a significant amount of fragmentation and degradation of this wilderness. The local climate allows only short growing seasons, which are usually 1-2 months long and have an average temperature of 15c in summer. Most precipitation occurs during July, and winters are longer and colder as the north progresses. Boreal forest has many distinctive and ecologically rich areas. For more information, see AWA's concerned areas:
• Cameron Hills
• Bistcho
• Caribou Mountains
• Cache Creek-Wolverine
• Chinchaga
• Peace River
• Harper
• Birch-Wabasca
• Old Fort
• Athabasca Delta Dunes
• McClelland Lake
• Firebag
• Wabasca River
• Athabasca Rapids
• Primrose-Lakeland
• Athabasca River Status from July 2018, 58,384km2 (or 15.4%) the natural area of the boreal forest is protected by the designation of parks or protected areas. The rest of the landscape is either privately owned or public land managed by several land use designations. The provincial protected areas of the Boreal Forest Natural Area are managed by eight separate appointments, which are governed by three different acts: the Provincial Parks Act; the Rangeland Act on Wilderness Areas, Ecological Reserves, Natural Areas and Cultural Heritage; and the Willmore Wilderness Park Act. Provincial protected areas vary in the number of human activities and disturbances that can be eased in the landscape. Wilderness and ecological protected areas have the strictest limits to ensure the protection of the natural integrity of the wilderness, above all other land use, while other conservation labels, such as Wildland Provincial Park and Provincial Recreation Areas, prioritise recreational opportunities and, in some cases, industrial development. Public lands Alberta's public lands are divided into two broad land use categories: the White Zone and the Green Space. The white area, also known as an established area, and green space, also known as a wooded area, are managed for different land use, exploration and development of natural resources, ecological services and recreational facilities. Unlike the Green Zone, public lands in the White Zone have considerably more agricultural quantity. Public land is controlled by two regulatory bodies, the Alberta Energy Regulator and alberta environment and parks. Land use framework In 2008, the Alberta government promised to develop seven land use framework area plans outlining the integrated management of Alberta's land and natural resources. The natural area of boreal forest is part of a number of land use frameworks, including lower peace, upper peace, Lower Athabasca, Upper Athabasca and the northern Saskatchewan Regional Plan segment, although the land use framework outlines important conservation objectives and ecosystem-based ethics for the integrated management of Alberta's natural resources, the framework lacks legislative support to ensure compliance with these main areas of responsible management. In order to take account of the full potential of regional plans, reinforcement with other regulatory mechanisms is needed. Vision AWA believes that in order to preserve the natural area of boreal forest as an ecologically rich landscape, management must focus on protecting habitat, wildlife and the natural functioning of the site compared to industrial or commercial development. AWA also supports indigenous leadership strategies that support local communities and allow First Nations to continue to exercise its traditions and contract rights. The natural area of boreal forest is 378,046 km2 and contains a total of eight separate natural subdi areas, all of which combine a total of more than 58% of Alberta's land. This natural area begins slightly north, east and west of the city of Edmonton, stretching to the far reaches of the provincial border between Alberta and the Northwest Territory. The various highways currently controlled through this landscape are Highways 63, 35 and 2. Watershed Alberta's Boreal Forest Natural Region contains both lent (still water) and some (running water) freshwater habitats. The natural area of the Boreal Forest is located in several Hay, Peace-Slave, Athabasca, the Beaver River Basin and parts of both the Northern and Southern Saskatchewan river basins. The northern part of this natural area flows into the Mackenzie Valley Basin via peace, Athawanca and slave river, while the southern part of Boreal Forest flows into the Saskatchewan River system via the Northern Saskatchewan River. Notable rivers in this natural area are Hay River, Chinchaga River, Liard River, Slave River, Peace River and Athabasca River. Important rivers in the area include Little Smoky, Smoky, Mcleod, Pembina, Wabasca and Clearwater. About 3 percent of Boreal Forest is covered in lakes and includes some of alberta's largest: Claire, Lesser Slave, Bistcho, Utkuma, Cold, Lac La Biche and Peerless Lake. One of the most significant natural features of Alberta's boreal forest area is the Peace-Athabasca Delta, located in the northeastern corner of the province. The Peace-Athabasca Delta is the largest freshwater inland estuary in North America, providing important nesting and stopping areas for waterfowl, and is recognized as an internationally significant home under the Ramsar Convention. Wetlands are an important natural feature responsible for characterizing a significant part of the boreal forest. They are a variety of natural features that provide habitat in addition to ecological services important to numerous wildlife species, such as nutrient spread, carbon isolation and water purification, retention and filtration (Kennedy and Wilson 2009). Wetlands are defined as areas where the water table is at or above the mineral soil level throughout the year, but may vary in the amount of organic materials they store. Peatlands are wetlands with organic debris accumulating 40 cm or more above mineral soil, and examples include treed, shreds or open fens or marshes. Fens can be a resor or string, and they are systems that are in constant contact with groundwater, which makes them quite nutritious. By comparison, swamps tend to be nutrient-rich because they do not come into contact with groundwater sources and depend on rain for most of their nutrients and water. Geology Alberta's boreal forest natural area is located on the inner plains; a physiogeopographic area stretching from the Gulf Coast to the Arctic Ocean along the eastern edge of the Rocky Mountain. This area formed during the paleoproterotic era, when kratons merged. The natural area of boreal forest also covers all other physiological areas defined by Pettapiece (1986), or parts thereof, which include: the eastern Alberta Plains, the Northern Plains, the Saskatchewan Plains, the lowlands of northern Alberta; The plains of northern Alberta and the plains of western Alberta. Indoor balances extend to alberta basin, which is a sedimentary basin stretching from British Columbia Saskatchewan and Manitoba. The Alberta Basin was created during the Devonian period, about 415-360 million years ago, when the earth's crust sank on the mainland side of the Rock Flux. Eventually, this area was covered with water and gradually accumulated marine sediments and reefs on the edges and deep spots inside the basin. A significant part of the boreal forest is also a thick layer of mainly classic chalk-tertiary heritage consisting of slate and sandstones. Topographically, the natural area consists of a series of large and gently unassisting hills, subterranean plains, large valley systems and some highlands. Boreal forest highlands are marked by hill composites or plains of Cameron Hills and Caribou or Birch Mountain. Topography of the natural region of the Boreal Forest was significantly shaped by the Glacier Age of the Pleistocenacena era, with a total of four glacier advances (Cumming et al. 1996). Caribou and birch mountains are considered remnants or cliffs of the final advance of the Wisconsin glacier; these cliffs rise 500-700 meters above the surrounding low ground. During that time, the Laurentiden Glacier moved southwest over the northern part of Alberta and eventually stretched south near the Edmonton region. Gray luvisolelic and organic soils are the most dominant soil types in the natural area of boreal forest and are usually related to drainage conditions and existing range materials. Gray luvisol soil is found in well-drained objects derived from the presence of glacier till, fluvioglacial or fluviolacustrine. In relative terms, organic soil is poorly found in drainage in shallow areas or highland plains and is associated with peat-forming wetlands. Another dyslex feature of the Boreal forest is the appearance of occasional disachieved permafrost. Alberta's northernmost part of areas such as Lake Bistcho and Caribou covers the southern edge of canada's permafrost region. Areas of environmental importance Given the high and varied variability of topography, geology, flora and fauna, there are many provincial, national and international environmental areas in the natural region of boreal forest. The remains of pre-glacier topography, such as the Karibu Mountains or Cameron Hills, are not only provincially unique features, but also enable and increase regional biodiversity by enabling distinctive vegetation and the growth and nutrition of animal species. In addition to providing habitat for numerous species of birds living in the country, the waterways and wetlands of the natural region of boreal forest provide an essential habitat for the staggering, resting and feeding of many migratory birds during spring and autumn. The Peace-Athascan Delta in the northeast of Alberta is the largest freshwater delta in the province and has an international rasmar convention because it supports so many migratory and resident bird populations. Boreal forest is also the last front of critical habitat left for boreal forest tribune and wood bison in the province of Alberta. Since both species are keystone species, they tend to have a major disproportionate impact on their ecosystems, and their exfoliation would lead to crippling effects on the ecological composition, resilience and integrity of boreal forest. There are many environmentally important areas in the boreal forest, and to learn more about them, AWA concerns:
• Cameron Hills
• Bistcho
• Caribou Mountains
• Cache Creek-Wolverine
• Chinchaga
• Peace River
• Harper
• Birch-Wabasca
• Old Fort
• Athabasca Delta Dunes
• McClelland Lake
• Firebag
• Wa RiverBasca
• Athabasca Rapids
• Primrose-Lakeland
• Natural Areas of the Athabasca River (information obtained from Alberta Parks 2017)
Alberta's boreal forest natural area is a vast landscape characterized by gentle or wavy hills , lowlands, lowlands covered with various trees, wetlands and watercourses. There are a total of eight natural subdi areas in this natural area, which are more narrowly defined geographical areas separated by differences in vegetation, geology and land formations. These include:
• Central Mixed Tree
• Dry Mixed Wood
• Northern Mixed Tree
• Boreal Subaarchic
• Peace-Athabasca Delta
• Lower Boreal Highlands
• Upper Boreal Highlands
• Athscan Plain Vegetation North Migration from Alberta Meadows and Parkland to the Southern Limbs of the Boreal Forest Natural Area has marked climate changes, such as an increase in annual rains, a decrease in temperature and a reduction in evaporation rates. This climate change is also accompanied by a change in the composition of vegetation communities. The gradual progress of the south and north is reflected in a change from mixed wood forests to the most coniferous forests. The differences between the drainage, perspective, height and soil type of the area can be seen between the natural subdi areas of the boreal forest. Central Mixed Wood This subdiland comprises the western, eastern and southern limbs of AWA's Birch-Wabasca region. It has a continental climate defined by cold winters and warm summers. The suctioning plains, extensive wetlands and hummocky lowlands of this subdiard are dominated by pure aspen, white spruce aspen or pure white spruce stalls, usually located in dill and lacustrine areas. Jack pine breeds occur in areas with coarser material, and black spruces are found in the rings and fens. Gray luvisolelic soil dominates this landscape in addition to Gleysolic soil. Canadian buffaloberry, shallow brush cranberry and prickly rose are common on the platform. A mixture of wild sarsaparilla, hairy wild rolls and a long lung roll is on display in herbal communities Upper Boreal Highlands-Upper Boreal Highlands Natural Subregion has a higher height, and the vegetation change indicates a shift from lower Boreal Highlands natural subregion. This natural subdi region occurs on the slopes and plains of the Birch Mountain, with coniferous forests of lodgepole pine, black spruce or lodgepole-jack pine hybrid racks covering most of this landscape. Swamps are more commonly found in some areas that contain fens. In these areas, common species of undergrowth are varnish, labrador, sphagnum moss and marshberry. Lower Boreal Highlands-The Lower Boreal Highlands Natural Subregion is located in a significant part of AWA's Birch-Wabasca region. This subdiland is defined by slopes with a variety of mixed tree forests with common species such as white birch, aspen and white spruce. Jack pine or jack pine-lodgepole crops are common in dryer areas. In many areas there are fens or swamps with species such as sphagnum moss, dwarf salt rosemary, water sedges, marsh cranberry and willow are common on the platform grate. Athabasca Plains-This subdi area is relatively small and is located only on the small eastern edge of AWA's Birch-Wabasca worrying area. This subdi area includes smoothing and shapely sandy fluvian and Eolian plains with some significant dune fields in the northern and eastern regions of the region. Water levels vary in this area, and some drier areas are covered with jack pine crops with lichen, blackberry, ordinary blueberry, swamp cranberry, willows, riverweed, horsetail and Canadian buffaloberry. However, sometimes white spruces are also found in these places, so mature individuals are rare due to repeated burn return intervals and heavily drained soils. Sand dunes have special vegetative communities that stabilize the surfaces of dunes, but areas of bare sand exist (I mention) Wet rich areas are relatively rare in this area, but they can be found along rivers and around small lakes. In these areas there is aspen, balsamic pop, white spruce, black spruce and white birch. The homeland areas of this subdivision can be treed, shredded or gramnoid (open) fens. In the home-like areas of this subdi area, the common growing cover includes black spruce, tamarack, ordinary Labrador, peat mosses and feathered beads. Boreal subaarchic - This area is characterized by black spruce swamps with disachising permafrost on the elevated plains. Lodgepole pine and Alaska birch can also be found in this area. In the lower lying areas there are commonly collapsed scar swamps covered with cotton grass and peat swamps. Cooler climates in this area lead to a significantly slow and limited growing season. Low temperatures, water-saturated organic and moss layers and lower solar angles all contribute to the development of permafrost, limiting plant growth. Shred layers usually consist of Labrador, varnish and green reindeer reindeer Dry Mixedwood- Dry Mixedwood is the second largest of alberta's subdillans and represents a transition zone between central Parkland and central Alberta mixed wood subdillates. The inexorable plains of this area are dominated by wetlands found in lower areas and forests. This area is characterized by a mixture of leaf and coniferous species. Aspen is very common in this area, and balsamic pop is found alongside aspen on wetter sites. The white spruce and balsamic spruce become more dominant along with the succession. Drier and sandier farmland hosts the Jack pine forest, which can have considerable land cover from lichen species. Common shreds include rose, low shred cranberry, Canadian buffaloberry and red wing. Towards the south are usually drier slopes, and they are popular with grass species such as porcupine grass, sedges and June grass. Northern Mixedwood-This subdi area, defined by lowland with chitinous black spruce swamps and fens, and disachised permafrost. Better drainage usually occurs in upland areas, where tree cover dominates aspen, balsamic popular, white and black spruce trees. Understory species include swamp cranberry, varnish, peat moss, reindeer reeds, common and labradors. Peace-Athabasca Delta - As the world's largest freshwater delta, the natural subdiire of the Peace-Athabasca Delta consists mostly of the estuary itself, but there are areas that include the top area of the Slave River and the lowest part of the Peace River. South and west of Kaje Athalasca, this natural subdiire is characterized by numerous shallow and swampy lakes, in addition to shredded and forested upland, lowland areas and sediment-built levees. Of all the natural areas of boreal forest, the Peace-Athascan Delta has the warmest and longest growing season, and winters are quite cold due to the impact of polar and Arctic weather systems. Since water is the dominant factor in this landscape, the composition and distribution of vegetation is entirely determined by water. Lammenles are the dominant aquatic vegetation, where willow dwellings and mature balsamic pop dominate the terraces of river canals in addition to white spruce forests on inhabited islands and older terraces. Awned sedges, spangletop grasses, and riverweed are also common in this natural area. Boreal forest image © C.Wearmouth Boreal Forest PHOTO © C.Wearmouth Boreal Forest PHOTO © C.Wearmouth Wildlife (data obtained from Alberta Parks 2017) The limiting factor of boreal forest species richness compared to other natural areas is harsh cold winters. The loss of biodiversity of animal and plant species to the north coincides with difficult long winters, when the average number of frosty days is 85. Despite the cool climate conditions, Alberta's boreal forest natural area supports numerous wildlife areas. Mammals Common in the natural area of the boreal forest are:
• Masked screw,
• Red squirrel,
• gray mouth,
• Wolverine,
• water screw,
• Arctic screw,
• northern long-eared bat,
• northern flying squirrel,
• Taiga Vole,
• Meadow jump mouse,
• Arctic fox,
• Fisher,
• Beaver,
• Otter,
• Black bear,
• Canadian lynx,
• Elk,
• Forest caribou and
• Wood bison. Fish and amphibians in the waterways and coastal areas of the Natural Area of the Boreal Forest live in general:
• Boreal choir frog,
• Wooden frog,
• Western villains
• Canadian frogs,
• red-eyed garter snake
• Northern pike,
• yellow perch,
• Arctic ridge,
• Burbot,
• Gold eye
• Ninespine Stickleback,
• Walleye,
• Iowa darter,
• Northern redbelly dace,
• Lake chub,
• Longnose,
• White suckers,
• Emerald, and
• Slimy sculpin. Birds Boreal Forest Natural Region is known for its species richness in population and migratory bird populations. Bird species with habitat in boreal forest include:
• Gulls
• red-collar Phalarope
• Blackburnian warbler,
• Yellow warbler,
• Black and white warbler,
• Willow ptarmigan,
• Yellow rail,
• Sedge wren,
• Large-brush flycatcher,
• Chestnut-side warbler,
• Whopping Crane,
• Mourning Warbler,
• American reardart,
• Song sparrow,
• Northern waterthrush,
• Fox sparrow,
• Philadelphia vireo,
• Barred owl,
• Least flycatcher,
• House wren,
• Ovenbird,
• Red-eyed vireos,
• Northern goshawk
• Western wood pewee ,
• Ruby roses,
• boreal chickpea,
• grey jay and
• chipping spar. Wolverine (Gulo gulo) PHOTO © AWA FILES Beaver (Castor canadensis) PHOTO © AWA FILES Woodland caribou (Rangifer tarandus caribou) Photo © Alberta Wilderness Association. Culture for the first peoples boreal forest was a place of nutrition, both from material goods such as shelter, food, clothing, and also spiritually. European settlers in Canada took a very useful approach to boreal forest and see it as a source of material wealth (furs) or an obstacle to progress represented by settlement, agriculture and the extraction of natural resources. Activities in the natural area of boreal forest include:
• Backcountry camping,
• Backcountry hiking,
• Hunting,
• Fishing,
• Trapping,
• Winter camping,
• Canoeing,
• Canoeing,
• Wildlife watching,
• Motorboating,
• Birdwatching,
• Bird riding,
• OHV riding
• Cross-country skiing
• Snowshoeing,
• Ice fishing and
• Snowmobiling. Over the past few decades, the increase in industrial and commercial activity in Alberta's boreal forest natural region has steadily increased, ultimately creating a higher level of habitat fragmentation, decomposition and loss. Land use measures have led to many parts of the boreal forest becoming more accessible to people, and in this it they have changed completely. Deforestation, the conversion of landscapes into arable land, significant recreation and oil and gas development are: and the amount of habitat necessary for the survival of many boreal species, such as forest ibu. Forests caribou are considered a keystone species because they have a disproportionate impact on their environment, affecting the structure and integrity of the ecosystem. By reducing the amount of caribou habitat available in boreal forests, Alberta is at risk of causing the destruction of forest caribou, reducing the overall biodiversity of the natural area. AWA believes that boreal forest management strategies are to prioritise the preservation of the natural integrity and functioning of this natural area in order to maintain many of the basic social, economic and vital needs of our communities. Healthy and productive ecosystems are much more resilient to change, which becomes an urgent issue when it comes to the global phenomenon of global warming. Climate change As global temperatures rise, vegetation belts such as boreal forest are also expected to move north in pursuit of cooler climatic conditions. Despite this migration, the effects are still expected to accumulate, creating positive feedback loops that will further contribute to global warming. Rising temperatures increase the likelihood of forest fires, dying plants, dying plants, which in turn reduces the amount of plant biomass. Forest fires increase the amount of carbon released into the atmosphere, which ultimately increases the rise in global temperature even further. Warming temperatures also bring more insect attacks, fungal infections and other diseases in boreal forests. Many pathogens and insects common to the southern ranges can migrate north, infecting trees that have no adaptability or resistance due to a parallel lack of evolution. AWA considers that the conservation of the Boreal forest's natural area is not only necessary to preserve biodiversity, but is a key element in the fight against climate change and in protecting life services critical to them, which are crucial to maintaining humanity for generations to come. The Alberta Forest Product Association publishes the results of the Alberta Forest Use Survey. The purpose of the survey was to understand the social values that Albertan [sic] holds on forest lands. The four main values of the study are re-planting/re-awing, the protection of wildlife, which manages ecological impacts, and the regulation or restrictions on industrial land use. AWA reports that the results of a study conducted in the fall of 2005 by the Alberta Forest Products Association show that, according to AWA, as well as AWA, Albertans support responsible ecosystem-based forest management that does not compromise wildlife and wilderness values ... March 2005 Alberta Venture article states: Al-Pac has applied for certification from the FSC ... Because environmental groups ... helps to set the Al-Pac must meet much stricter certification conditions than forestry The agreement with the Government of Alberta provides. In August 2004, forest stewardship council (FSC) National Boreal Standard for Canada was published. The purpose of the standard is to identify practices used in a well-managed Canadian boreal forest. A report published in May 2004 by Global Forest Watch Canada states that between 1975 and 2001, the annual area recorded in Alberta increased by 214 %, an article in the Edmonton journal states: Bob Fessenden, Alberta's deputy minister for sustainable development, told a conference on sustainable forest practices that the provincial government remains neutral on certification and does not accept any single standard. Lack of certification (such as FSC) reduces potential buyers of timber. In September 2003, a report by Global Forest Watch Canada (Intact Large Forest Landscapes) states that only 17% of Alberta's natural, unprotected forests are ecologically intact and development untouched. December 2002 The Alberta Naturalists Union and the Alberta Centre for Boreal Research publish Richard Schneider's book Alternative Futures: Alberta's Boreal Forest at the Crossroads. Schneider notes that Alberta's current forest management system is a 1950s relic and is in serious need of repair... The book represents the culmination of the first three years of work at the [Alberta Centre for Boreal Research]. Schneider provides good historical insight into the development of Alberta's boreal forestry. December 2001 Whatever Happened to the Alberta Forest Conservation Strategy? published in the journal Encompass. Schneider provides up-to-date information on state activities with regard to AFCS; the primary conclusion is that the government has not implemented any of the strategies outlined in the AFCS, but continues to focus on using forests for their economic values. However, Schneider points out that the forest industry itself is entering a vacuum created by the government's inaction. Forest companies respond to the demand for responsible forest management of citizens and have carried out forest certification through the Forest Management Council. November 2001 AWA and three other nonprofits publish structural barriers to FSC certification in Alberta: Removing barriers to well-managed forests. The report highlights two obstacles to the barrier to well-managed forests and the certification of the FSC: the lack of a scientifically defensible network of protected areas in Alberta; The inability of Alberta's forest industry to manage forests for ecological sustainability due to the activities of alberta's oil industry. The report states that strategies exist to remove these barriers and calls on the government to provide leadership to remove the barriers. The Pembina Institute publishes Alberta GPI Accounts: Forests. (GPI = Genuine progress indicators). Conclusion of the report ... While the economic benefits of Alberta's forestry GDP have grown handsomely in 40 years, there is reason to be concerned about the long-term sustainability of Alberta's timber supply and the state of the forest ecosystem at the current levels of industrial development and human impact. October 2001 The FSC Board of Supervisors approves AWA's application for membership of the Forest Stewardship Council in the Environment and North Chamber in January 2000 Three conservation groups (Albertans for a Wild Chinchaga, CPAWS (Edmonton) and World Wildlife Fund Canada invite forestry companies and other forestry practice management stakeholders to attend a meeting of the Forest Management Council and discuss the possibilities of the FSC initiative in Alberta. May 1998 Kevin P Timoney's Old Forests of Alberta were published. Timoney concludes: Alberta's old forests disappear exponentially. If the public does not gain control immediately, alberta's old

AWA

forests and crown land will share the fate of the plains grizzly bear and passenger pigeon. An article by Wild Lands Advocate Glenda Hanna (president of AWA) accuses the government of having decided to ignore the principles of Alberta's forestry conservation strategy. Hanna notes that the Alberta Forest Legacy document is a low, highly selective abstract ... AFCS ... the content and context strongly suggest that it will be interpreted at every turn in order to achieve a programme that advocates development and preservation. The Spring 1998 Alberta Forest Legacy is published by Alberta Environmental Protection. This is the provincial government's response to Alberta's forestry conservation strategy. The document states that the legacy of the Alberta Forest ... challenge us... all resource values, measurable and perceived ... The first subtitle is Economic Opportunities today and tomorrow and deals with the importance of forest land as a source of income. The ecological integrity of the forest states that forest ecosystems can change... [due to] ... recent human activities. The maintenance of cultural heritage areas to support the protection of forests will be achieved as necessary... Alberta Forest Legacy accepts the vision, goal and principles of Alberta forest conservation strategy. In January 1998, an AWA media release criticizes the provincial government for ignoring its public contribution to developing Alberta's forest conservation strategy. Glenda Hanna of AWA notes that most of the actions of Environment Protection Minister Ty Lund and his staff ... consistently and knowingly contrary to the spirit, purpose and content of AFCS ... the Government will continue to overvalue forests for the extraction of natural resources and ignore the direction of incorporating a meaningful public contribution to decision-making ... In September 1997, the Alberta Forest Management Science Council presents its report Sustainable Forest and its main elements: Advice to the Land and Forestry Service on timber supply and management services. The report recommends five elements of sustainable forest management: ecological integrity and inherent disturbances to the social and economic values of future forests and to the scales of public participation – regional and temporally adaptive management The report states that their definition of sustainable forest management is consistent with the definitions of the Canadian Council of Forestry Ministers or the Alberta Forest Conservation Strategy, but not the same. The Council has changed the definition in order to establish a clear link between ecological integrity and social and economic values. The Council advises the Office of Land and Forestry to raise this distinction with the Minister for Environmental Protection and the Canadian Minister for Natural Resources to ensure that this Protocol is consistent with Alberta's and Canada's approach to sustainable forest management nationally and internationally. In June 1997, the Alberta Forest Conservation Strategy was published. This 29-page document outlines the vision, objective and principles of the AFCS and its focus on sustainability, ecological management, sustainable forestry, protected areas, various management interests, participation and partnerships. The AFCS vision for Alberta's forests is: Alberta has extensive forest areas for centuries, including pristino forest areas where natural structures and functions continue to evolve. Forest areas will continue to meet the needs and economic opportunities of ecosystem services such as clean air and water, material goods, leisure, leisure and mental connection. Albertans get the opportunity to get information and participate in decisions affecting the forest. Forest users work as partners to meet the challenges of forest maintenance. The five strategic directions are: Ecological Management. Ecological management proposes that forestry and other human activities be carried out in a manner similar to the scale and effects of natural disturbances. The resulting forests and their environmental benefits should be similar to those created by natural ecosystem processes. Sustainable forestry. Alberta's economic benefits can be increased by looking for ways to refine and increase the raw products of forest ecosystems. Protected areas. Alberta's forest protection strategy calls for the protection of representative areas of forest ecosystems... protected areas are needed as a storage for knowledge and scientific control. They are also vital for the use of other values, such as the recreational, tourism, cultural and wildlife environments. Management interests. Alberta's forest protection strategy proposes four management-intensive intensities – extensive management, intensive care, plant and conservation. Participation and partnerships. decisions and partnerships in the implementation of ecological management are key factors in the sustainability of forests. January 1996 Alberta Environmental Protection introduces a new licensing system for transporting logs harvested from private land. (Alberta Decree 296/95, Tree Management Setting). All landowners intending to harvest and transport their coniferous timber on a public highway shall purchase a permit form; one permit (\$10.70) is good for carrying one load. Alberta Environmental Protection conducts a logging truck inspection stop at the gates of Banff Park; five mostly minor infringements were issued. A second checkpoint will be held in early February 1996 at various locations in Alberta; there have been 14 infringements and one load seized. All private timber was exported to wood processing factories in BC. In 1996, the Forestry Stewardship Council Canada working group was set up. Alberta's government is establishing the Alberta Forest Management Science Council through the Minister of Environmental Protection. AFMSC is invited to advise the Department of Land and Forestry on timber delivery protocols, in particular the science base needed to transform from sustainable revenue management to sustainable forest management. The report will be published in September 1997. In December 1995, Alberta Environmental Protection introduced a new licensing system for the transport of conifered trees harvested on private land. In September 1995, the Alberta Registered Professional Foresters Association makes a proposal to license forestry traineeships in Alberta. In March 1995, Prime Minister Ralph Klein set up a working group of ministers to find a way to curb logging on private land. In February 1995, Environment Minister Ty Lund notes that BC's stricter forestry policies are to blame for Alberta's rise in private land and logging of native reserve. In June 1994, stakeholders in the Forest Protection Strategy will hold a meeting to discuss deforestation of private and public land in the White Zone (established regions). Participants express concern about, among other things, private landcuts, the conversion of public forest land into marginal land, the export of jobs and profits, the increasing loss of wildlife habitat, watershed and water quality damage and erosion. The head of AWA writes to Environment Protection Minister Brian Evans to protest at the scale and diligence of cutting on private land [and that] the liquidation of the White Zone (established area) remains as wide-ranging as it is. Pharis is also concerned that grazing landlords may cut, sell and profit from forests on public lands in the White Belt. September 1993 Marketing Timber: From Private Land In Alberta is a joint publication between the Canadian Forest Service and Alberta Land & Forest Services in accordance with the Canada-Alberta Forest Partnership Agreement aimed at training considering selling marketable timber to their land. March 1993 Alberta Forest Forest Strategy: Initiating Workshop report 10--11.3.2011 will be published. The workshop was an attempt to develop stakeholder consensus on the burdens and nature of Alberta's forest conservation strategy... Ken Higginbotham, deputy minister for Alberta forest service, committed to developing a forest conservation strategy over the next two years and ... agreed that the Forestry Act needs to be revised and is likely to need to be revised once the strategy has been finalised. (AWA file A.F.C.S. 1993). The workshop ended with the establishment of an interim steering committee whose duties included ... development of the further development process of the strategy. 1993 Forestry Stewardship Council, an international non-profit organisation, was established to support environmentally appropriate, socially beneficial and economically viable management of the world's forests. In December 1992, Alberta's environmental network and the Alberta Forest Products Association are involved in developing an Alberta forest conservation strategy for Alberta Forestry, Lands and Wildlife. The document outlines the vision, composition, procedure and timetable of the AEN and AFPA Subcommittee on Forestry Policy. In September 1992, Jerry Bauer of Canadian Forest Products Ltd and Glenda Hanna of AWA will inform Assistant Minister Ken Higginbotham, Alberta Forestry, Lands and Wildlife of meetings between the Alberta Environmental Network and the Alberta Forest Products Association, as well as the formation of a subcommittee on forest conservation strategy. Bauer offered to provide subcommittee members to assist in the creation of a forestry strategy. This appears to be the first official involvement with government agencies in the development of a forestry strategy. In June 1992, a subcommittee will be formed at a meeting of the Alberta Environmental Network and the Alberta Forest Products Association to work on a strategy for forest conservation. On June 8, 1992, a federal court declared a logging contract in Wood Buffalo National Park illegal, ending clear logging in the park. The lawsuit was brought by the Sierra Legal Protection Fund. In 1992, the Governments of Alberta and Canada signed the Partnership for Forestry between Canada and Alberta. It is a 3-year contract focused on reforestation & intensive forest management; Research and technology transfer; and public information, training and contract support. Partners pay \$15 million apiece. The Alberta government has signed the Canadian Forest Agreement. The Canadian Forest Agreement is a formal commitment between different groups with different perspectives and objectives to work together to find solutions to the challenges facing the forest. The October 1991 Daishowa case (see 'March 1990') goes to trial in Edmonton and continues until 18 March 1990. The applicants have failed to challenge the province and September 1991 The province is considering joining the National Heritage Rivers Program and protecting the Athabasca River. This is in the midst of a dispute over the construction of the Al-Pac pulp mill in northern Alberta. In the spring of 1991, representatives of the Alberta Environmental Network and the Alberta Forest Products Association began meetings. Among the broad mandates of both groups is the intention to protect nature. These meetings eventually led to the formation of Alberta's forestry conservation strategy. In 1991, the Canada-Alberta Forest Partnership Agreement was signed. It is a 5-year-old contract worth \$30 million, which expires in 1995. On December 19, 1990, the Federal Government announced that the Department of Fisheries and Oceans will spend up to \$250,000 on background research to learn more about the impact of clear logging in prairie provinces on fish and fish habitat. In July 1990, the Alberta Government announced a new policy, which is public participation in forest management policy. The policy states that public participation is mandatory for all companies holding forest management contracts. June 1990 A complementary scientific review of the Alberta-Pacific Pulp Mill Project Environmental Impact Assessment has been completed. The main purpose of the project was to examine all available information on the effects of chlorinated organic compounds and the oxygen demand of the biological oxygen discharge from the pulp mill's sewage. The report suggests that the overall environmental impact of the plant would be minimised when the conclusions concern the factories and factories under construction. In May 1990, the Department of Forest Science at the University of Alberta publishes forest management in Alberta, a report by a panel of experts found. The members of the review panel are forest researcher Lorne Brace; John Steffox, wildlife researcher; Bob Udell, professional forest manager; and Bruce Danckik (Chairman), Professor of Forest Science at the University of Alberta. According to the summary, the panel is highly critical of Alberta's forest industry and its practices: there are 133 recommendations for action at the end of the report. In March 1990, a court has been brought before the Provincial Court denying the validity of the agreement between Daishowa Canada and the province on the use of forest land. Applicants include Dianne Pachal of AWA, Peter Reese, Peace River Environmental Society and Sierra Club of Western Canada. The applicants charge that the agreement between the province and Daishowa is void because it does not meet the requirements of the Forest Act; The Daishowa Forest Management Agreement does not specifically state how forests are managed to ensure the continuous return of all forest benefits. November 1989 An article published in The Globe and Mail Report on Business was published in The Great Forest Sell-Off. The article claims that at an astonishing rate, The Alberta government has been going after a handful of giant pulp companies in North America's largest prismatic boreal forest. Now environmentalists are armed, and business logic looks worse and worse. October 1989 Alberta Environment report outlines the effects of pulp mill wastewater on the PEACE and Athabasca river systems. The report states that some wastewater is in line with current standards, but others are not. The motion states that the legislature calls on the government to suspend the construction of pulp and paper projects in northern Alberta until (a) the environmental assessment process is implemented, and (b) it is possible to ensure that water and air emissions from these projects have a low environmental impact. The debate is closed. In the summer of 1989, LeRoy Fjordbotten announces the establishment of an expert panel on forest management in Alberta. The members are Dr. John Steffox of the Alberta Fish and Game Association; Dr. Bruce Danckik from the University of Alberta; Lorne Brace of the Canadian Forest Service; And Bob Udell from Weldwood. (The Panel will report in May 1990) In June 1989, a controversy arose when it beed that two Alberta officials were running organizations that have been fighting environmentalists over the development of the province's forests. Chuck Geale, director of program support at Alberta Forestry Service, is president of the Alberta Forestry/Non-Government Association. Ken Higginbotham, director of forest research at Alberta Forestry Service, heads the Alberta Registered Professional Foresters' Association. Forestry Minister LeRoy Fjordbotten denies a conflict of interest. April 1989 Deputy Secretary of Forest leaves his cabinet to join U.S.-owned Weyerhaeuser Canada. The Minister of Forestry instructs him not to participate in the timber negotiations before leaving on 30 June. Insists that there are no conflicts of interest. January 10, 1989 The provincial aptuation director is quoted in an article in the Edmonton Journal: Half a million hectares cut since 1966 have not been stored on healthy free-growing ropes. Negotiations will begin on January 5, 1989 on strict regulations to ensure Alberta's logging is replaced by new trees, according to the province's afforestation director. In December 1988, Alberta called on its pulp and paper industry to implement environmental standards that reflect cutting-edge technology. The aim is to reduce the production of dioxins and other organic compounds and minimise their release into the environment. Alberta government announces new policy aimed at giving increase participation in the development of logging plans. In September 1988, Alberta forest companies agreed to extend membership of their [unnamed] association to include pulp and paper manufacturers and panel manufacturers in the timber producers' union. The move is part of an attempt to respond to criticism from environmental groups and other opponents. 1987 Canada's national forestry strategy must respect the principles of the 1981 Forestry Strategy for Canada. It has been approved by the Canadian Council of Forestry Ministers. In September 1986, the Alberta government announced the launch of a forest industry development division set up to meet two main objectives: to help new and existing forest companies and private investors expand and exploit Alberta's vast untapped forest resources for a variety of forest products, and to attract investment and private sector involvement in the development of renewable resources other than forests – for example, outdoor activities. April 1986 Alberta's Prime Minister halts champion forest products' proposed [herbicide] spraying program. The decision is consistent with [the Ministry of Forestry's] policy that spraying herbicides must not be allowed until public concerns have been resolved... In 1986, Alberta Forestry, Lands and Wildlife was established as a separate division in the renewable resources sector of Alberta Energy and Natural Resources. January 1986 Burgess-Lane Memorial Lectureship in Forestry, Forest Management in Alberta is Alberta's Deputy Minister of Forestry. The report provides good historical background information on land use policy and forest management agreements, as well as now historical data on the level of activity of Alberta's forest industry in 1986. The report generally favours the growth and expansion of the forest industry and points out the untapped forest resources of the northern Boreal forest. The report fully supports the expansion of forestry in Alberta; references to wildlife speak of hunting and trapping opportunities without discussing conservation. With regard to the newly established Kananaskis land, the author states that he is concerned about the possibility of large forest areas being allocated exclusively to recreation and excludes forest management for other benefits. The policy of the Eastern Slopes is referred to several times. With regard to forest management contracts, the report states that forest management agreements have evolved from logging rights to continuous rights to use land for timber production and logging. 1985 A Council of Canadian Forestry Ministers is established. The Alberta Registered Professional Foresters Association is established under the Forest Professions Act. \$23 million. In 1984, J. Owen Saunders in Resources of the Institute of Resources Law states that the Alberta Forest Act of 1980 is remarkably silent on the procedures that the government must follow before distributing such a large block of crown resources, pointing out the stricter procedures of the British Columbia Forest Act. The BC Act requires greater transparency and public participation. 1983 Energy and Natural Resources Alberta is today releasing Forest Renewal: Care of Tomorrow's Forests. This publication explains the concept of sustainable yield forest management adopted by the Provincial Government. The booklet describes how marketable trees can be delivered continuously by controlling the balance between volume cutting and new growth – basically re-afforestation. The booklet also describes the importance of forest management agreements, quota certificates and commercial and local timber permits. 1982 The Forest Industry in Alberta's economy, 1878-79, is published by the Northern Forest Research Centre, Canadian Forestry Service, Environment Canada. The summary of the report states: The Alberta forest industry was surveyed in 1979. The results will be analysed ... forest resources, capital, employment impacts, capacity and production, markets, annual revenue and expenditure and socio-economic impacts. As in the previous report of 1972, the report does not deal with environmental impacts. In 1981, a forestry strategy was adopted for Canada. The federal government's mission is to reduce barriers to international trade, ensure a positive investment climate, improve the resource database, maintain forestry research and development, support provincial forest reform programs, and produce national forest statistics. Alberta's forest industry grew fivefold between the 1980s and 1990 compared to the 1970s. enlargement takes place mainly in northern Alberta. Enlargement is partly fuelled by the collapse in oil prices in the early 1980s; forestry was seen as a way to diversify and stabilise the province's economy. Another factor was the development of new technologies that enabled the cost-effective mass of tree species, such as aspen species. aspen is the most common tree species in northern Alberta. 1979 The Eastern Slope Resource Management Policy states that the most important thing is the management of the watershed in order to ensure reliable access to clean water for the aquatic environment and downstream users... A joint seven-year federal-provincial re-awing program has been established under maintaining our forests program, worth \$25 million. Following public consultations on forestry activities at 15 centres in western Alberta, the Environmental Council will publish the environmental impact of Alberta's forestry. The communication submitted by AWA to the Council is contained in AWA's information letter of 9 February 1979. AWA's opinion includes: Almost complete previous targeting of green belt land logging in most regions of the province before other needs (e.g. natural areas, wildlife and wilderness areas, wild areas recreation areas) may prevent the subsequent use of competing land uses if logging were incompatible. 1979 The Eastern Slope Resource Management Policy states that the most important thing is the management of the watershed in order to ensure reliable access to clean water for the aquatic environment and downstream users... A joint seven-year federal-provincial re-awing program has been established under maintaining our forests program, worth \$25 million. Following public consultations on forestry activities at 15 centres in western Alberta, the Environmental Council will publish the environmental impact of Alberta's forestry. The communication submitted by AWA to the Council is contained in AWA's information letter of 9 February 1979. According to AWA, the almost complete earlier targeting of green belt land logging in most regions of the province before identifying other needs (e.g. natural areas, wildlife protected areas, wilderness areas, wildlife recreation areas) can prevent subsequent reclamation of competing land uses where logging would be incompatible. (Before public consultations, the Environmental Protection Authority will publish a series of bulletins providing background information on Alberta's forest industry. April 1978 Alberta Forestry Environmental Impact: Fish and Wildlife Division Concerns and Recommendations are published by the Alberta Department of Recreation, Parks and Wildlife. The conclusion states: ... many recommendations from the Department of Fish and Wildlife in previous assessments are ... has not been implemented [and] for many it is almost too late to implement. 1977 A national conference on forest regeneration will be convened in response to concerns about forest regeneration and access to long-term timber supplies. The eastern slope resource management policy has been adopted. The Environmental Protection Authority publishes 1973 forest management and its environmental impact in Alberta. It is a fact #6, one of 11 press releases on public consultations on the environmental impact of Alberta's forestry operations. When presented at the hearings, it was considered interesting because of its historical nature, the Environmental Protection Authority distanced itself from the content of the report. 1972 The economic importance of sawing Alberta and other primary wood industries is published by the Northern Forest Research Centre of the Canadian Forest Research Centre, Environment Canada. The purpose of the report is to better understand the size of Alberta's forest industry and its economic impact on the province's economy by assessing employment, wages and wages, sales, products and value added. The report does not deal with environmental impacts. 1971 Alberta's Forests is published by the Alberta Ministry of Land and Forestry. This 64 the publication provides extensive, general information about Alberta's forests. As regards logging, the booklet outlines four aspects of the efficient exploitation of forests: forestry practices must be designed to promote growth and protect trees in order to protect the most in-demand trees; harvesting methods shall provide as many cut trees as possible, which are as damaged as possible in the area and in the remaining trees; Whereas cut trees should be used to make the product for which they are best suited; and the forest must be managed for continuous production. The Canadian Council of Resources and Environment Ministers is lobbying for the development of national forestry policy and is promoting the adoption of sustainable yield forest management. The Forest Law maintains the types of the right of management and quota system. 1968 The amendment of the Forest Act provides for proof of hardwood quota and the calculation of coniferous and leaf quantities in care units. It also states that the purpose of the FMA is to promote the growth and harvesting of timber with a continuous continuous return. 1966 Provincial opposition to the conditional assistance program and constitutional obstacles to increase the federal role in direct forest regulation lead to the dissolution of the Department of Forestry. This also existed since 1951 at the end of the 21st century forest programmes. The Federal Forestry Department is convening another National Forest Congress. Mandatory re-awing was extended to the whole province when the quota system was introduced. Conference program New Regeneration Standards, CIF, Rocky Mountain Section, September 14 & 15, 1990. 1965 The Act amending the Forest Act provides for the introduction of a volume-based quota system in 1962 The Act amending the Forest Act states that the Minister can only exercise the power of change for good forest management with 30 days' notice or with the consent of the licensee. 1961 The Forest Act provides for three types of tenure: forest management leases, licenses and various permits. It allows ministers to have discretion in changing the terms of licences. The FMA provision is simplified in 1960 Northwest Pulp and Power (which will later become Weldwood) draws up Alberta's first detailed forest management plan with three primary principles: Practice sustainable yield forest management, schedule the oldest age first and return them to fast-growing reclaimed crops, and keep a uniform log ride from forest to mill over time 1960 The Federal Ministry of Forestry was established under the Ministry of Forestry; it assumes responsibility for forest research, reforestation funding, firefighting, forest management and inventory studies. 1956 The Act amending the Forest Act extends the provisions of the 1949 legislation on fibre wood contracts to wood suitable for plywood. 1955 The Land and Forest Use Act establishes a stratational board to make recommendations on measures forest land and regulate the harvest in 1954 North Western Pulp & Power signs Alberta's first forest management agreement. 1950 In the Forest Act Amendment Act, licensees submit annual cutting plans for approval and introduce a requirement for the manufacture of sawmills. 1949 The Forest Act is announced and new operating costs are implemented, including regional-based contracts, 20-year renewable leases and sustainable revenue management. In order to define the available wood supply, a detailed forest inventory will be launched (requirement to attract large forest projects). The Forest Act gives the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry competence in the control and management of public land, wood and forest fires. It provides for quays and permits for timber and permits. It is the first to provide for a forest management permit – the continuous rental of the designated area as long as the holder engages in sustainable harvest forestry. It gives the Board of Directors the power to enter into contracts for the supply of fibre wood with a company involved in the manufacture. It enables long-term contracts in exchange for construction or manufacturing activities. All timber purchased under the Act (excluding dry fibre wood) is to be manufactured in the province. 1949 The Public Lands Act empowers the north to create a very large forest reserve known as the Green Belt or green space. 1948 The Alberta Forest Service is established, providing the basis for the management and maintenance of the expanding forest sector. In addition, a green zone will be established to limit the intrusion of agriculture into the land best suited to forestry. In 1947, the Federal and Provincial Governments jointly established the Eastern Rocky Mountain Forest Protection Board to deal with firefighting and harvest regulation. In 1942, the Alberta Forest Products Association was founded. The non-profit organisation AFPA represents the majority of companies that manufacture timber and related timber products in Alberta. The AFPA promotes the timber industry, oversees quality control, is concerned about health and safety issues and acts as an information resource, collaborating with associations, organisations and others using forests. 1936 The Ministry of the Interior will be abolished and the Federal Forest Administration transferred to the Land, Parks and Forestry Department of the Ministry of Mines and Natural Resources. 1931 Alberta Forest Reserve Act passed; The Deputy Governor of the Council shall be empowered to set up forest reserves for the maintenance, protection and reproduction of timber, animals, birds and fish. The Provincial Act extends the timber berthing and permit system established under dominion legislation. Annual permits for timber holders are tied to the establishment of the plant, and the payment of rent and royalties in 1930 Alberta's Natural Resources Act is passed. Transfer of natural resources contracts natural resources for the governments of the three prairie provinces, maintaining power over the administration of crown lands in the Yukon and Northwestern regions (as well as on some federal lands in the provinces: reserves, national parks and military bases). In 1908, the Canadian Forest Institute was founded; Rocky Mountain's department is offering Alberta. In 1906, the Government adopted the Dominion Forest Reserve Act. The act establishes 21 permanent forest reserves throughout the country. (The total area reserved in Alberta in 1906 was 6.2 million acres, including Cypress Hills and Cooking Lake, as well as the entire southern eastern slopes. By 1915, this had grown to 14.5 million acres.) 1896 The importance of preserving forests on the Eastern Slopes to protect our watershed is stated in a letter written by J. S. Dennis, Superintendent of the Department of the Interior, Studies and Irrigation. He writes: When discussing waterfall in a dry area of the regions (prairie area), I have drawn my attention to the important part of the forests and foothills of the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountain that is the preserve of this water supply. He goes on to stress that the shelf life of our water supply depends to a large extent on the preservation of forests covering the watershed at the moment, and this protection can only be ensured by banning the cutting of timber.... In order to achieve this preservation, it is respectfully urged that no more permits be granted to cut timber from the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains in the foothills south of the Northern Saskatchewan River or east of the mountains, and that some measures are taken to prevent an annual forest fire sweeping through the area. There are currently around 30 or 40 permits that allow timber to be cut in these areas, which cover a total of around 580 square miles, and since these permits are likely to cover a large proportion of the area containing marketable timber, no injustice will be done if additional permits are refused. It can also be pointed out that the revenues from wood permits or licences in the area represent a very small part of the losses caused to the whole of the western part of the regions by a reduction in water supply, and this supply will certainly depend on the preservation of the watershed forests in the area. It has therefore been respectfully urged that the interests involved justify the Ministry's determination to refuse additional permits to cut timber as the area concerned. 1867 The Constitution Act gives each province ownership of land, mines, minerals and royalties. This is a first step away from the period of unregulated exploitation and marks the beginning of a period of profit and better regulation of income. Since 1867, 1930 federal it has a significant impact on forest management, owning crown lands in the regions and three prairie regions. Provinces.

[usher\\_songs\\_list.pdf](#) , [srimad bhagavata purana pdf](#) , [betting tips via vip apk](#) , [chrono\\_trigger\\_upgrade\\_version\\_apk\\_2\\_0\\_5.pdf](#) , [cabinet ministers of up 2018.pdf](#) , [86822983748.pdf](#) , [29082146303.pdf](#) , [my 32 inch emerson tv won't turn on](#) , [mason elementary school duluth ga](#) , [04 honda rancher manual shift conversion](#) , [naia women's soccer champion 2019](#) ,