



Marissa Kennedy of St. Mary's First Nation plants trees beside the Nashwaak River at Neil's Flats, part of a big conservation project. PHOTO: JOHN CHILIBECK/THE DAILY GLEANER

A cheaper way to fight flooding

JOHN CHILIBECK
THE DAILY GLEANER

Some very thirsty trees are being planted this week beside the Nashwaak River on a huge chunk of city land, part of a larger effort to restore the sensitive environment to its natural state.

About a dozen Indigenous workers on Wednesday worked the land at Neil's Flats, located just off of Canada Street on the north side. Hidden by a strip of silver maples, most of the more than 50 hectares is abandoned farmland, once used for haying. The thick grass has become its own habitat, preventing trees from growing.

Misty Paul of St. Mary's First Nation says she loves this kind of work because the trees will help prevent future flooding and keep the tributary healthy for fish and other creatures.

"Anything that absorbs the water and keeps the water, those kinds of trees are perfect," she said as she planted an oak seedling. "The big trees that remain beside the river have a huge root system. They soak up and keep the water, and they'll feed these new trees and help them grow, so that one day, this place will be full of trees."

The work is taking place thanks to a partnership between the Nashwaak Watershed Association, several Wolastoqey First Nations, the federal Fisheries and Oceans Canada (DFO) and the municipality.

Over the last few years, Indigenous workers who normally spend much of the warmer months doing fish counts as part of scientific surveys in the St. John River system have also joined the watershed association to help plant thousands of trees on two city-owned properties: Neil's Flats and Marysville Flats.

They plant only native species, such as silver maple, bur oak and the

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The watershed association plans to fill the entire floodplain in this area by 2030.

Marieka Chaplin, the association's executive director, said silver maples are one of their favourites because a single tree can soak up 220 litres of water per hour.

She pointed out the silver maple floodplain forest is the most disturbed kind of land in eastern North America, once prized by farmers because of the rich soil and easy access to water.

Her organization tries to convince waterfront property owners to convert their lands back to forest to help ease flooding and restore habitat.

"We know we have flooding issues and climate change," Chaplin said. "It's way easier and cheaper to have the trees do the work than build storm retention ponds and other expensive engineering projects."

A floodplain forest, Chaplin said, has twice as much biodiversity of an upland forest. The cool shade and woody debris supplied by overhanging trees lowers water temperatures, making them ideal for endangered species such as wild Atlantic salmon.

That's one aspect that inspires Brian Polchies of Woodstock First Nation, who spent springs in his childhood picking fiddleheads and whose ancestors used to smoke and eat fresh salmon as their main staple.

He's been working with DFO since the early 1990s doing scientific data collection on rivers such as the Tobique, Nashwaak and Big Salmon. He enjoyed taking time out Wednesday to plant trees.

"The salmon numbers have dropped considerably since I first started on all rivers. All of them. It's concerning," Polchies said. "That's why I like doing what I'm doing. I'm trying to help. Whether it's doing any good or not, only posterity can say."

endangered butternut. On this day, more than 100 trees worth \$15 each were donated by Liberty Tree Nursery of nearby Beaverdam.

The group carefully measured out several rows, making sure the holes were spaced two metres apart. Silica gel beads were dumped in to help retain moisture, and then a tree was plopped in and surrounded with soil. The last step is dumping a pail of water from the river on the soil surrounding the tree.