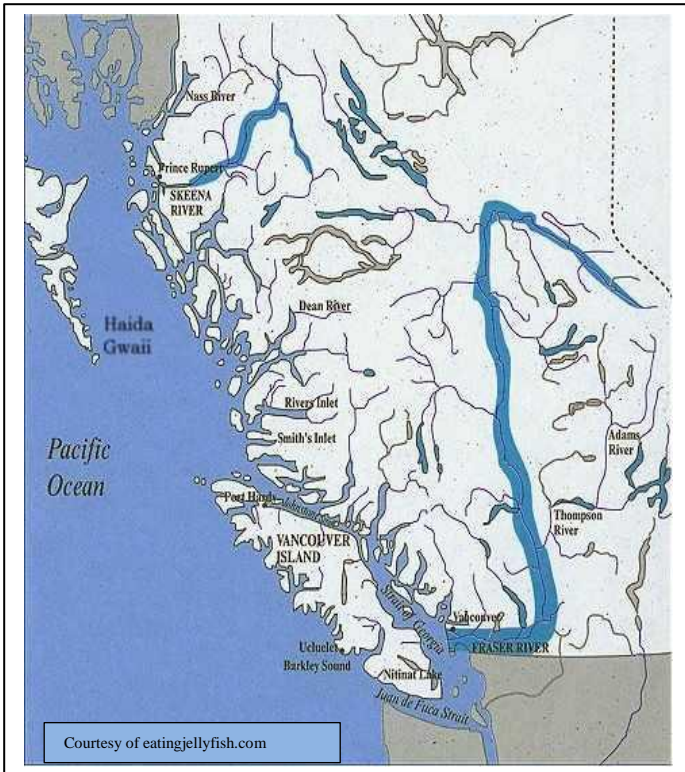


The Fraser River Estuary – The large shallow tidal flats are vital to World-Famous Salmon Runs - Sockeye, Pink, Chinook and Chum.



- The Fraser River Estuary is the largest on the Pacific Coast of North America (21,703 ha.)
- More than two billion juvenile salmon spend days, weeks or months in the estuary before going to the ocean—the most of any river in the world.
- Seventeen million tonnes of nutrient-rich sediment support several salmon species and 80 other species of fish and shellfish.
- Sockeye Salmon are the basis of a major commercial fishery shared by Canada and the United States.
- Salmon are an important cultural foundation for many First Nations groups.
- The Estuary is important to the early-stage life cycle of the Lower Fraser White Sturgeon

- The intertidal wetlands, alone, cover roughly 17,000 hectares.
- Human activities continue to negatively impact remaining wetlands – dredging, diking, sewers, pilings, docks, marinas gravel and sand removal....
- Fish production is reduced when the young salmon lose access to rich feeding grounds.
- Causeways and walls disrupt fish migrations and interfere with the normal erosion and deposition patterns.
- BC Ferry Terminal and Iona Sewage Jetty have disrupted feeding and migration behaviour.
- Flawed design of the Roberts Bank Deltaport has led to loss of near-shore feeding habitat for juvenile salmon.
- Terminal 2 Port Expansion will disrupt fish migration routes and block fish access to shallow-water feeding areas.

