

Ecological Forestry Research Initiative: Annual Report

Highlights from 2024-2025



**Ecological
Forestry
Research
Initiative**

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Executive Summary & Highlights

We're a team of researchers passionate about understanding how forests, freshwater systems, and climate interact to shape healthy ecosystems. Our work explores how human activities—from forestry to land use—impact biodiversity and habitat resilience. By combining field studies, data modelling, and community collaboration, we aim to create practical, science-based solutions that support sustainable resource management and thriving environments for both people and wildlife.

12+

Ongoing Projects

25+

Personnel Engaged

1.6M+

In Grants and Contracts

15+

Partner Organizations



Message from the Core Team Chair

When I first moved to Nova Scotia in 2012 to complete my PhD on forest bird species at risk, I did not expect to fall so deeply in love with the Wabanaki-Acadian Forest. These mossy, damp mixed forests on the dawnlands of Mi'kma'ki entranced me. They burgeon with a diversity and richness very different than the aspen parkland forests from where I'd come. Even in 2012, the myriad threats facing Nova Scotia's Wabanaki forest were apparent. At that time, a dream was born: an applied research group working hand-in-hand with knowledge holders and



Dr. Alana Westwood, Core Team Chair, Ecological Forestry Research Initiative

forest users to come up with real, inclusive solutions. I yearned for an opportunity to demonstrate how science, stewardship, and community collaboration can help forests—and the people who depend on them—adapt, thrive, and sustain resilience.

In the intervening decade, many others who had been researching, living, working, and recreating in the Wabanaki forest recognized these threats. Clearcutting, when not appropriate for that forest type, was decimating long-term forest productivity and harming biodiversity. Changing market structures and global demand were forcing mill closures and taking jobs away from forest resource-dependent communities. The Mi'kmaq were excluded from decision-making about forests, despite being rights-holders to these unceded lands. Climate change and its associated ills—droughts, forest pests, fires—threatened wood production and biodiversity alike.

Nova Scotia became the first jurisdiction of which I'm aware to take drastic action by implementing a 'triad model' of forestry on provincially-owned (Crown) lands. In a massive change from business as usual, the Crown land base was to be separated into zones for conservation, ecosystem-based management, and high-production forestry. The precursor to this decision was the independent review of the forestry practices in Nova Scotia by Bill Lahey in 2018, which prioritized biodiversity health: *"...that environmental, social, and economic values should be*

balanced by using forest practices that give priority to protecting and enhancing ecosystems and biodiversity".

Although ecological forestry showed promise to help restore our forests' productivity and biodiversity, no one could truly say what would happen. To a researcher, this policy experiment posed an amazing opportunity.

Recognizing a once-in-a-generation opportunity, I gathered together experts and people passionate about forests from all sectors (academia, industry, non-profits, Indigenous groups) to apply for \$1.6M from Nova Scotia's Forestry Innovation Transition Trust, among other grants. We were successful, and the Ecological Forestry Research Initiative was born. I am overjoyed to share our work in our first public-facing annual report since our founding in the Fall of 2023.

Over the past year, EFRI has advanced its mandate to conduct and share research meant to support the alignment of forestry practice with ecosystem dynamics. In this report, we share ongoing and completed projects from our four research clusters (Forest Biodiversity & Management, Carbon Valuation, Knowledge Exchange, and Mi'kmaw-led Forestry), which have each generated significant insights.

[Forest Biodiversity & Management](#) projects are quantifying how ecological forestry reshapes road networks, biodiversity, recreational access, stand resilience, stream temperatures, and wildlife habitats. Novel studies include windthrow assays using tree-pulling experiments in red spruce stands and species distribution modelling for Atlantic salmon in St. Mary's River.

[Carbon Valuation](#) work is underway, with new graduate-level projects exploring silvicultural treatment impacts on carbon stocks and gathering expertise to inform how woodlot owners can participate in carbon markets.

The [Knowledge Exchange Group](#) has completed and shared original research assessing the communications needs of forest professionals, as well as engaged in outreach and skills training reaching **108 members** across three sessions.

To support [Mi'kmaw-led Forestry](#), we have completed a project supporting the Eskasoni Fish & Wildlife Commission to explore a biocultural diversity-centric forest management model led by their community.

I hope that EFRI's research approach—grounded in field work, integrative modelling, and community co-creation—will continue to inform policy shifts and support industry practitioners, Indigenous partners, woodlot owners, recreational users, and government stakeholders in their work.

I extend my gratitude to the EFRI team (including researchers, students, partners, and staff) whose integrity, curiosity, and commitment sustain this initiative. It's an honour to be doing our part to support a future where forests contribute to climate change mitigation, clean water, habitat diversity, and healthy rural economies.

Introduction

Ecological Forestry Research Initiative (EFRI) is a Dalhousie University-based collaboration between researchers, non-profit organizations, Mi'kmaw organizations, government personnel, and industry stakeholders with a mandate to produce and disseminate research on ecological forestry practices—and sustainable forestry more generally—within the Wabanaki (Acadian) Forest.

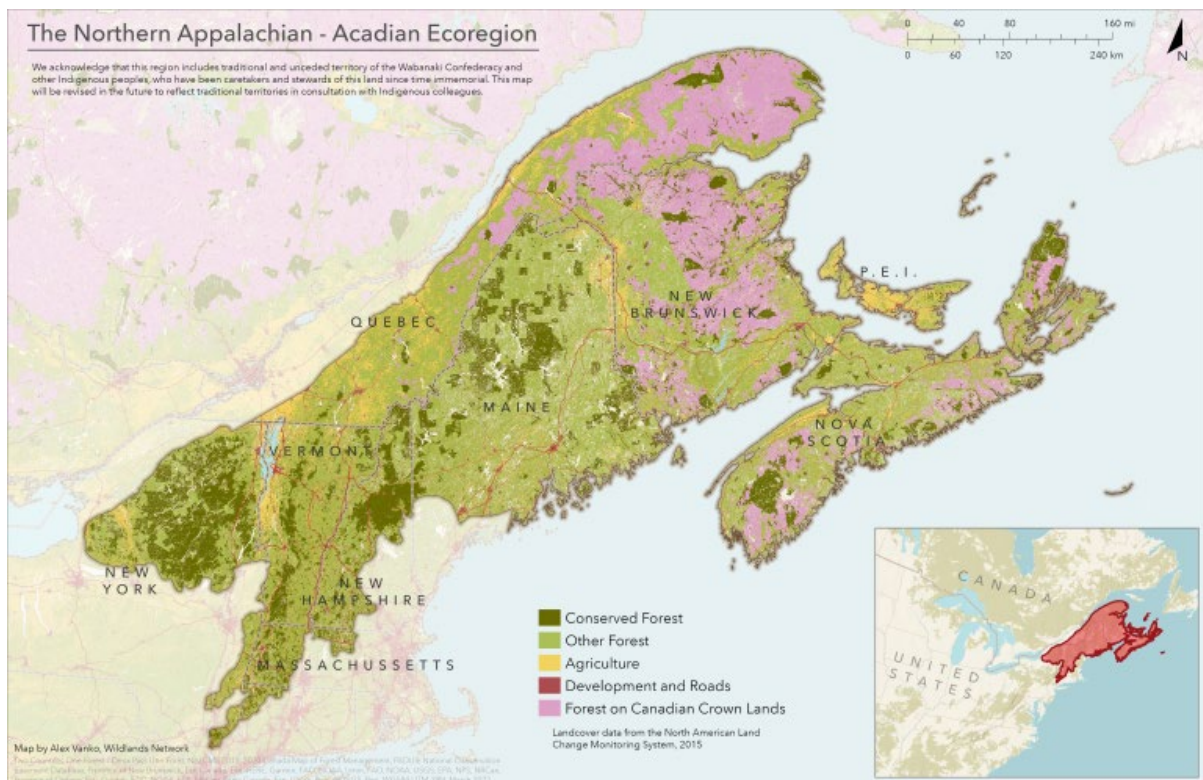


Figure 1 The Wabanaki Forest Region, Two Countries One Forest

As of June 2022, Nova Scotia formally transitioned to an ecological forestry model that emphasizes the application of uneven-aged (UA) management approaches across most public forest lands ([Nova Scotia Silvicultural Guide for the Ecological Matrix](#)). As part of implementing a forestry model that may be more ecologically appropriate for the Wabanaki forest, the Province of Nova Scotia expressed research needs (via the [Research Agenda: Bringing Focus to Forestry](#), and [An Independent Review of Forest Practices in Nova Scotia](#)) to better understand potential implications for biodiversity conservation, the forest industry, and other stakeholders and rights-holders. Research gaps have been identified in Research Nova Scotia's *Research Agenda: Bringing Focus to Forestry*; the *Independent Review of Forest Practices* and its subsequent update; and the Department of Lands and Forestry's review, and *The Value of Retention for Biodiversity Conservation*. . EFRI was founded on funding from

Research Nova Scotia (RNS) to address these identified gaps from 2023-2029. EFRI has since grown beyond this with additional community partners and financial support from the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada and Eco Canada. Looking to the future, EFRI aims to continue to grow to contribute research, benefits, and knowledge-sharing across the full range of the Wabanaki-Acadian Forest.

EFRI consists of four clusters, with projects currently in various stages of completion under these clusters. These are the Forest Biodiversity & Management Cluster (FBMC), the Carbon Valuation Cluster (CVC), the Knowledge Exchange Group (KEG), and the Mikmaw-led forestry cluster. In this report, we describe the highlights of the activities carried out from **April 2024 to March 2025**.



EFRI Core Team for 2024-2025

Kick-Off Workshop

This workshop was held September 4-6, 2024, to kick off the partnership and provide training and develop shared values for the duration of the project.

This session marked the kick-off of the Ecological Forestry Research Initiative (EFRI), a five-year collaborative research project led by the Westwood Lab at Dalhousie University. The session convened researchers and forestry professionals across institutions and sectors to develop a set of shared values and discuss a decolonized approach to guide the research team's work. For many, it was the first time meeting one another, and for the collective, the session was its first in-person gathering. In total, 17 participants attended.

Outcomes:

- A shared understanding of the values and approaches to decolonizing research and have strategized ways to integrate this into the work.
- New and strengthened relationships and shared understanding around values and beliefs for relational, supportive, and collaborative work that can be carried forward.

A set of **shared values** and agreements for the team's ways of working.

Our Values

We are committed to nurturing an environment where every individual can bring their unique experiences and feels respected, valued, and supported. We developed a collective value set at our kick-off workshop in 2024 which we aim to uphold in guiding our work and the relationships we foster.



Respect & Integrity

We know this means many things to different people. Respect between all of us; this is the foundation. We have integrity and we know this grows out of respect.



Collaboration & Cooperation

We are better together; we support each other. We openly share resources, ideas, and dreams.



Trust & Humility

This makes everything easier. Working in deep collaboration and honoring each other and assuming the best intentions.



Learning & Adaptability

External things can influence our project and research; we need to be adaptable to this; we take a learning mindset approach and see challenges and opportunities for growth; committing to ongoing learning about social justice & decolonization.



Relationality & Care-taking

We learn & teach on the land; we value relationships between living creatures and the land; communicating needs & collectively responding to these needs; prioritizing collective wellbeing; care taking for non-human beings; we are generous in our interactions with others and ourselves.



Diversity & Accessibility

We celebrate differences and ensure everyone has what they need. We will use diverse & accessible forms of knowledge mobilization.



Honesty & Accountability

Communicating authentically; receiving feedback across power and roles with regular opportunities for feedback.



Clarity

Clear goals and tangible value to the outcomes balanced with two-eyed seeing and resisting urgency & perfection.



Resilience

Keeping our values important to us over time; we can weather the changes.



Leadership & Mentorship

As much as possible, moving beyond hierarchical structures; we are prepared and understood we are all leaders & have agency to be leaders.

Photos from EFRI's Kick-off Workshop.



EFRI Kick-off workshop September 2024

Highly Qualified Personnel (HQP) Recruitment

- Post-Doc student Alana Lajoie-O'Malley was recruited at Dalhousie University under the KEG cluster in January 2024.
- Ph.D. student Ben Collison continued their research under the FBMC cluster at Dalhousie University.
- Master's student Samantha Chu continued their research under the KEG cluster at Dalhousie University.
- Master's student Kyle McCarthy was recruited at the University of New Brunswick under the FBMC cluster for a two-year research project in September 2024.
- Master's student Sean O'Connor was recruited at the University of New Brunswick under the FBMC cluster for a two-year research project in September 2024.
- Master's student James Stephens was recruited at the University of New Brunswick under the CVC cluster for a two-year research project in September 2024.
- Master's student Tiago Alvarez Geldart was recruited at the University of New Brunswick under the CVC cluster for a two-year research project in September 2024.
- Undergraduate student Mary Legorburu was recruited at Dalhousie University under the FBMC cluster for an Honours project in May 2024.

Research Cluster Summaries & Results

Forest Biodiversity & Management Cluster (FBMC)

At its inception, the FBMC cluster had two overarching objectives: first, determining how ecological forestry might change the road network, biodiversity, connectivity, and recreation opportunities and second, learning how the practices of tree marking and biodiversity feature identification influence operator compliance and regeneration health. As the project has evolved, a need has been identified to research its impact on windthrow vulnerability in harvested stands, impacts on vegetation on forest road edges, small mammal populations, and earthworm populations. Research is also ongoing to investigate the historical impact of clear-cutting practices in forestry on stream temperatures and fish habitat, and the general opinion of anglers on the new forestry practices being implemented on Crown land.

There are multiple projects underway:

Completed:

Honour's project by Rosie Bleyer at Dalhousie University

Using data collected in the field over the summer of 2023, in her Honour's thesis, Rosie worked to identify and prioritize barriers to Atlantic salmon habitat connectivity in Napu'saqnuk (the St Mary's River) in Mi'kma'ki (Nova Scotia).

You can check out Rosie's full-length thesis on [DalSpace](#).

Honour's project by Mary Grace Legorburu at Dalhousie University

Mary's honour's thesis investigated the effects of forestry road crossings on stream habitat health in Napu'saqnuk (the St. Mary's River watershed) in Mi'kma'ki (Nova Scotia). Historical and current forestry activities (e.g. harvesting, log driving, and roads) are expected to be degrading watershed health in Napu'saqnuk. Particularly, culverts and bridges in Napu'saqnuk disrupt aquatic food webs, sediment transportation, and impact spawning and breeding habitats for the at-risk Atlantic salmon (*Salmo salar*). The findings can inform forestry road management and support stream habitat conservation in Mi'kma'ki.

You can check out Mary's full-length thesis on [DalSpace](#).

Ongoing:

Ph.D. Research by Ben Collison at Dalhousie University

Ben is studying how to mitigate the impacts of forestry activities (harvesting, road building, and road use) on freshwater fish habitat in Nova Scotia. More specifically, he is investigating how forestry-related watershed disturbance influences aquatic biodiversity, water temperature, and physical fish habitat quality and connectivity in river systems. The St. Mary's River, one of the last watersheds in mainland Nova Scotia with wild Atlantic salmon continuing to return year-over-year and an area undergoing feasibility analyses with multiple partners for one of Canada's first Ecologically Significant Area designations, is our focus area.

Master's Research by Kyle McCarthy at the University of New Brunswick

Kyle's study focuses on studying the effectiveness and impacts of tree marking to support selection harvest silvicultural methods and ecological forestry in the Wabanaki (Acadian) forest region. Kyle worked as a summer intern at the Medway Community Forest Cooperative, where fieldwork was conducted by marking trees for selection harvest in a forest stand.

Master's Research by Sean O'Connor at the University of New Brunswick

Sean is studying stand wind throw vulnerability in the Acadian-Wabanaki Forest Region. His study employs tree-pulling experiments to compare the wind resistance and biomechanics of red spruce (*Picea rubens*) across various soil types and forest conditions. He is currently working in the Noonan Research Forest near the University of New Brunswick in Fredericton. Pulling test data, along with local climate data, will be used to parameterize Forest Gales, a process-based windthrow model that predicts critical wind speeds required to overturn or break trees in a forest stand under different silviculture scenarios.

Carbon Valuation Cluster (CVC)

This cluster's research objective is to try and provide a financial instrument for valuing carbon in woodlands that can be recognizable by the bank and valuation communities.

The thought behind this research cluster is that **carbon markets should affect land values** based on the capacity of the land and soil to sequester carbon. However, land valuers are currently unable to price carbon sequestration potential when appraising

property. Incomplete valuations affect those purchasing or borrowing against woodlots, the purchase or sale of conservation lands and easements, working woodland trusts, and Indigenous protected and conserved areas. We are evaluating a set of existing terrestrial carbon sequestration models and their application to land valuation to assign the most accurate pricing possible to land using a cost-effective, spatial prediction tool.

The research taking place is as follows:

Ongoing:

Master's Research by James Stephens at the University of New Brunswick

James' Master's thesis is titled "Carbon Sequestration Modelling Applied to Real Property Appraisal within Nova Scotia's Wabanaki/Acadian Forest." The measurement and certification of carbon credits play a significant role in global voluntary and mandatory carbon markets. This project aims to evaluate carbon models for their application in the appraisal of woodland in Nova Scotia. This project will include a review of existing carbon models, interviews with appraisal professionals and woodland owners, and delivery of a reporting framework and sample appraisal which includes carbon credit valuation integrated with a contemporary woodland appraisal.

Master's Research by Tiago Alvarez Geldart at the University of New Brunswick

Tiago is studying forest carbon dynamics in red spruce stands managed under different silvicultural systems in Nova Scotia. Ecological forestry is being adopted in the Wabanaki/Acadian Forest Region: a management philosophy that promotes continuous cover silviculture systems and that may permit forests to retain larger pools of carbon stock while still providing opportunities for commercial harvests. Forest professionals are still unsure of the impacts these differing management philosophies have on forest carbon dynamics across the supply chain. Using a chronosequence approach, this study evaluates carbon stocks across various age classes to determine the effects of intensive and ecological silviculture. Tiago's research aims to improve our understanding of how silvicultural pathways influence long-term forest carbon stocks.

Knowledge Exchange Group (KEG)

Research has identified that there is a need for better communication between woodlot stewards, the commercial industry, foresters, policymakers, and researchers for ecological forestry to be successful. This gap is often referred to as the science-policy

or knowledge-action gap. To help bridge this, the KEG focuses on understanding how knowledge in the forestry sector moves and testing effective methods for communication.

Within the KEG, there are numerous projects underway:

Ongoing:

- **Postdoc research on science in real decision context.**

This year, we continued to advance two complementary projects that shed light on how scientific expertise becomes usable in policy and practice. Data analysis for both is near completion, and research outputs are being written.

- The first project examines the Mitacs Canadian Science Policy Fellowship (CSPF), which placed 127 PhD graduates in federal, provincial, and municipal government roles between 2016 and 2023. Through document review, interviews, and a survey of past fellows, the project explores how fellows imagined their expertise would matter inside government and how they navigated the day-to-day realities of policy work. The work highlights the importance of interpretive, relational, and sense-making practices in enabling scientific expertise to have influence, and it identifies key design considerations for future fellowship models, including clearer role expectations, stronger support for host integration, and training aligned with the real pathways through which evidence travels in government systems.
- The second project is a co-designed communications study undertaken with partners across the Species at Risk (SAR) community—collaborators who are also part of the authorship team for the Leston et al. (2024) paper at the centre of the study. Using three differently framed summaries of that paper, the project investigates how researchers, federal and provincial staff, Indigenous organizations, NGOs, and other decision-oriented actors interpret scientific information. Beyond comparing summary versions, the project illuminates the diverse communication orientations audiences bring to scientific material and how these orientations shape perceptions of reliability, usefulness, and the appropriate role of scientists in communicating implications and uncertainty.

Together, these two projects contribute to a more nuanced framework for thinking about science–policy engagement, pointing to the interpretive work required to make evidence meaningful and to the value of approaches that make the reasoning behind scientific advice more transparent and democratically robust.

REF: Leston, L., Dénes, F. V., Docherty, T. D. S., Tremblay, J. A., Boulanger, Y., Van Wilgenburg, S. L., Stralberg, D., Sólymos, P., Haché, S., Laurent, K. St., Weeber, R., Drolet, B., Westwood, A. R., Hope, D. D., Ball, J., Song, S. J., Cumming, S. G., Bayne, E., & Schmiegelow, F. K. A. (2024). A framework to support the identification of critical habitat for wide-ranging species at risk under climate change. *Biodiversity and Conservation*. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10531-023-02761-1>

- **Master’s Research by Samantha Chu at Dalhousie University**

Knowledge exchange in Canadian forestry. This research was undertaken by Samantha M. Chu for her Master of Environmental Studies at Dalhousie University, under the supervision of Dr. Alana Westwood and Dr. Alana Lajoie-O’Malley.

Her research examined how forest professionals in Canada engage in knowledge exchange, which is the process by which knowledge moves between users and producers. Using a nationwide survey and interviews, it explored preferred methods for acquiring knowledge, barriers to exchange, and trust in research. The results show that forest professionals view research as a vital component of their work and primarily obtain knowledge through webinars, on-the-job training, forestry magazines, and newsletters. However, they express a strong preference for in-person methods, such as conferences and field tours. Barriers to engaging in knowledge exchange include the applicability of academic research to operational practice, temporal, and the use of academic terminology. Trust in research and researchers was found to be moderately high, with particular emphasis on trust in the research process, and resilient against negative experiences. Based on these findings, this paper offers recommendations for researchers seeking to improve how they engage with forest professionals. Here is the [Link](#) to her completed thesis.

- **Measuring engagement with Canadian forestry research in science, social media, and news.**

The lead researcher for this project is Dr. Philippe Mongeon. Dr. Mongeon and team completed a bibliometric analysis of 3,632 Canadian forestry papers (2012–2022) and identified six major research clusters: Forest Management (34%), Tree Biology (25%), Threats (22%), Wildlife (10%), and Humanities/Urban Forests (9%). A citation network analysis revealed 34 sub-clusters, with 38% of papers generating 80% of citations. Altmetrics showed that research on forest management and threats had the greatest influence in policy and media, but overall, only 5% of publications appeared in news or policy documents, indicating limited external uptake despite strong scholarly impact.

Mikmaw-led Forestry

EFRI provides funding and infrastructure to support Mi'kmaw-led forestry and forest stewardship efforts, including those of the Eskasoni Fish & Wildlife Commission and the Unama'ki Institute of Natural Resources.

Knowledge Exchange

Sharing our research and ensuring it makes it into the hands of users is as important as the research itself. EFRI prides itself on the prioritization and effort it makes in engaging in knowledge exchange.

Student and Staff Accomplishments

This year, our students and staff demonstrated proactiveness and exceptional community engagement skills through a series of presentations delivered to diverse audiences. Across **six events**, our team reached an estimated **650 individuals**, mobilizing knowledge and their research, which showcased the progress of our project. The details of the presentations can be found below.

- Sharan, R., and Westwood, A.R. (2024). Overview of the Ecological Forestry Research Initiative. Wildlands Network. (Online International, 20 participant audience)
- Collison, B. R. (2024). Effects of boreal and hemiboreal forest harvest on freshwater salmonid habitat: A systematic review protocol. Society of Canadian Aquatic Sciences Conference, Fredericton, NB (National, 80 participant audience).
- Bleyer, R. (2024). Identifying barriers to connectivity for Atlantic Salmon in the St Mary's River using a field-validated remote sensing framework. Society of Canadian Aquatic Sciences Conference, Fredericton, NB [National, 80 participant audience].
- Stephens, J (2024). 'Valuing Carbon: Measuring and appraising carbon sequestration potential in land.' Presentation delivered at the Appraisal Institute of Canada's National Conference (~350 attendees). Charlottetown, PEI. June 7, 2024.
- Chu, S. (2024). Project Overview and the Knowledge Exchange Group. Canadian Institute of Forestry's National Conference. (~15 attendees) St. John's, Newfoundland. September 14, 2024.
- Lajoie-O'Malley, A. (2024) 'Bringing Society Back into the Science-Policy Nexus.' Presentation delivered to a meeting of Health Canada's Environmental Health Science and Research Bureau (~90 attendees). Ottawa, Ontario. October 23.

Knowledge Exchange Network (KEN)

EFRI hosted 3 KEN sessions this year. The objective behind these sessions is to disseminate knowledge within the multiple stakeholder groups and we invite people from various sectors to talk about their work. More information can be found on the [Resources](#) page on our website.

1. May 16, 2024: Dr. Brooke McWherter, Interdisciplinary collaboration: Working across sectors and disciplines in academic research and application.

- a. This presentation discussed the vital role that interdisciplinary collaboration plays in examining complex socio-environmental issues. The benefits, challenges, and strategies for effectively working across disciplines and sectors to design and implement large research projects and address complex topics were discussed. Considerations such as communication, respect, conflict resolution, and project management were touched upon, and participants were allowed to apply these skills as part of the talk.

2. October 22, 2024: Carolyn Smyth, Sophie Le Noble, Juha Metsaranta, and Heather MacDonald, An Updated Forest Carbon Science Blueprint for Canada: Discussions on Priorities, Goals and Visions for the Coming Decade.

- a. This session focused on the [Forest Carbon Science Blueprint](#), which was created in 2023 by a national team of scientists and policy analysts and involved engagement and collaboration with experts and stakeholders from across Canada. It includes policy-relevant research goals on forest carbon and climate change mitigation while providing an opportunity to bring in Indigenous Knowledge more fully and fostering interdisciplinary collaboration to connect carbon with other values. The presenters provided an overview of the research goals and policy context and discussed [10-year progress on Forest Carbon Research in Canada \(cdnsciencepub.com\)](#).

3. March 14, 2025: Dr. Sarah Laframboise, The future of science and evidence-informed decision-making in Canada.

- a. Dr. Laframboise is the Executive Director at Evidence for Democracy (E4D). The session covered a historical overview of E4D's efforts to empower

citizens and scientists to advocate for science in Canada and then provided orientation to E4D's current work elevating science during election cycles. The session concluded with a facilitated discussion on the state of evidence-informed decision-making in Canada that draws on E4D's experience as well as on scholarly research on the topic.

Looking to the Future

The Ecological Forestry Research Initiative (EFRI) is helping build a deeper understanding of how ecological forestry practices impact road networks, biodiversity and freshwater systems. Since the formal implementation of ecological forestry is quite new in Nova Scotia, we hope that EFRI's research lays a foundation of learning that will be increasingly important in the years ahead. As environmental pressures grow and land use decisions become more complex, EFRI's research will continue to clarify how human activities shape biodiversity and ecosystem resilience. While no single initiative can predict or solve every challenge, the knowledge that EFRI generates can support more informed policy decisions, strengthen community stewardship, and contribute to environmentally responsible forest use that benefits both people and the biodiversity well into the future.



EFRI Team September 2024

Links and Resources

Website:



Published Research

Chu, Samantha M. (2025). *Planting the Seeds for Knowledge Exchange in Canadian Forestry: Perspectives from Forest Professionals on Trust, Barriers, and Preferences*. Dalhousie University.

<https://dalspace.library.dal.ca/items/351253e2-6c36-4438-8eef-aeb50c466504>

Bleyer, R. (2024). Identifying and prioritizing barriers to Atlantic salmon habitat connectivity in Napu'saqnuk (St Mary's River), Mi'kma'ki (Nova Scotia, Canada). [Faculty of Graduate Studies Online Theses, Dalhousie University]. Dal Space. <http://hdl.handle.net/10222/84014>

Legorburu, M. (2025). Investigating the effects of forestry road crossings on stream habitat health and benthic macroinvertebrate communities in Napu'saqnuk (the St. Mary's River watershed) in Mi'kma'ki (Nova Scotia). [Earth and Environmental Sciences Undergraduate Honours Thesis, Dalhousie University]. Dal Space. <https://hdl.handle.net/10222/85096>