

Fall foliage in the White Mountains, NH



The Bypassed East



The Maritimes are four lightly populated Canadian provinces that generally lie east of Quebec and border on the Atlantic Ocean and/or Gulf of St. Lawrence. Their combined population total is slightly larger than the number of people who live in Brooklyn.

Official population estimates as of Oct. 1, 2010:

Newfoundland and Labrador	509,339
Prince Edward Island (PEI)	143,241
Nova Scotia	943,882
New Brunswick	<u>752,814</u>
	2,349,276

Source: www.statcan.gc.ca

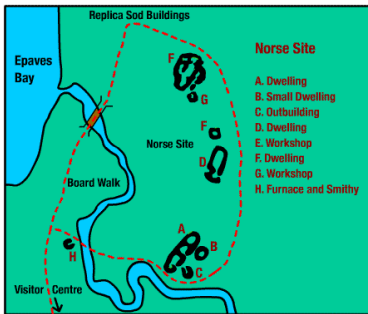
Worth remembering . . .

- Viking contact
- Major marine gateway, rugged coast
- Low population, no major cities
- Historic fishing and lumber industries, now imperiled.
- Cold and mountainous.
- Agricultural economy in decline
- Metes and Bounds survey system
- Country homes and tourism



L'Anse Aux Meadows N.H.P





**Coast of Maine
Acadia National Park**



**Cabot Trail
Cape Breton Highlands Nat'l Pk., NS**



Portsmouth, NH



Coastal Town, NS



The Grand Banks (of Newfoundland)

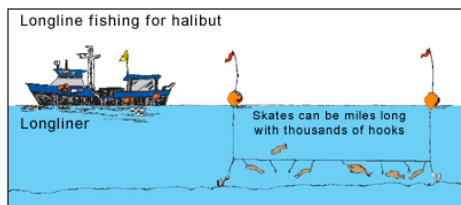
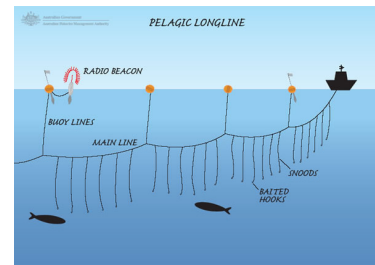


- Extensive continental shelf (underwater plateaus) south and southeast of Newfoundland.
- One of the world's most productive fisheries, now threatened by over-fishing.
- Juxtaposition of two very different marine ecosystems and associated upwelling.

Fishing Trawlers, New Bedford, MA



Longline Fishing



“The Tragedy of the Commons”

- A term coined by Garrett Hardin (a biologist) in 1968.
- “The Commons” – originally a pasture available without restriction to people for the grazing of their livestock.
- The destructive overuse of a common-property resource that nobody controls but is accessible to everyone.

The Boston Common



Over-fishing

As a Tragedy of the Commons

- Over-fishing is the practice of catching fish at a rate that exceeds fish reproduction.
- As a result, the fish population decreases in number and size.
- Modern fishing fleets have the technological means to threaten the ocean's fish supply with extinction.
- If oceans are an unregulated commons, then nobody can pass and enforce laws that limit catch.
- The result would be a tragedy for a world in of food and protein.

Peggy's Cove, NS



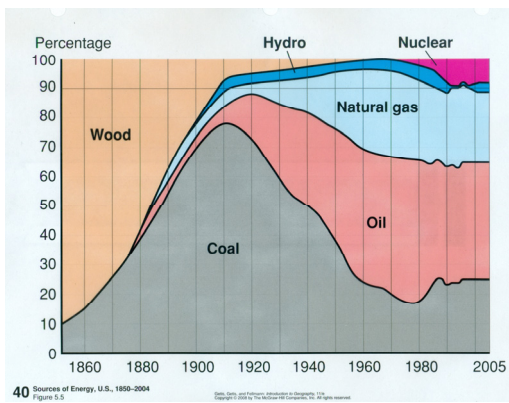
Lumberjacks in New Brunswick (date and photographer unknown)



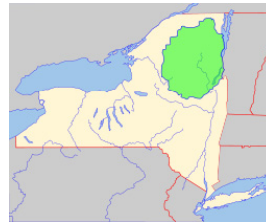
World Wood Cut Leaders

% of total production
173 billion metric tons average, 2004-06

United States – 13.2%
India – 9.4%
China – 8.6%
Brazil – 7.0%
Canada – 5.7%
Russia – 5.3%



Adirondack Park



- Largest state-level protected area in the 48 contiguous states.
- Established 1882 mainly as a forest preserve
- “Forever wild” clause in NY State Constitution.
- Became National Historic Landmark in 1963.

Lake Placid and Adirondack Mountains



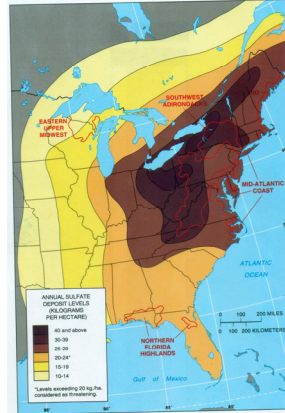
Modern forestry machinery



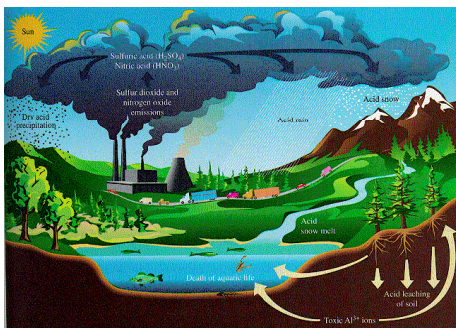
Modern lumber transport



Acid Deposition Map



Acid Deposition



Agriculture on Prince Edward Island (National Geographic Society photograph)



Land Survey Systems used in the United States



Metes and Bounds Survey System

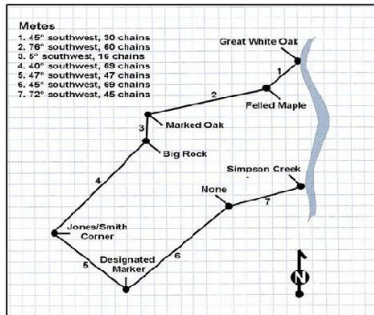
A system of land surveying brought to North America by Europeans during colonial times.

A mete is visual feature in the landscape (like a tree, large rock, or river)

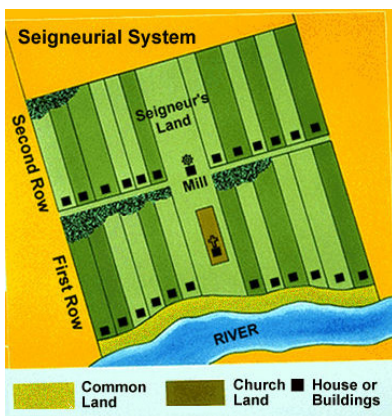
A bound is a straight survey line that connects metes.

Combinations of metes and bounds may be used to define an enclosed property.

Use of Metes and Bounds Survey System to define a piece of property



Landscape surveyed by Metes and Bounds Survey System



The Seigneurial Sytem

- A system of land division involving long narrow lots used by the French in North America during colonial times.
- Large land grants (*seigneuries*) were awarded by the king to entrepreneurs (*seigneurs*), who sub-granted parcels (*rotoures*) to peasant colonist-farmers (*habitants*).
- Each *rotoure* was about 150-200 yards wide and were arranged perpendicular to the St. Lawrence and extended inland for perhaps a mile.
- Once the river frontage was totally occupied, roads were extended inland to create a new rank (*rang*) of *rotoures*, and so on as needed.
- Important feature: guaranteed access to property.

Metes and Bounds Survey System

- A system of land surveying brought to North America by Europeans during colonial times.
- Land parcels are defined by straight lines (bounds) that connect visible physical features (metes) in the landscape, such as large trees or tree stumps, large boulders, or a river.
- The result is a landscape composed of parcels that vary in shape and size, and pose potential problems.
 - Written descriptions may be open to multiple interpretations.
 - Change in the physical landscape.
 - The property may be inaccessible.
 - Fraudulent change in property lines.

Stowe Mountain, VT



Stowe, VT



Metes and Bounds Survey System

A system of land surveying brought to North America by Europeans during colonial times.

A mete is visual feature in the landscape (like a tree, large rock, or river)

A bound is a straight survey line that connects metes.

Combinations of metes and bounds may be used to define an enclosed property.