

PROVINCE'S ENDANGERED SPACES

LAST CHANCE TO ACT

VISUAL

BLACK SCREEN. AS THE NARRATION BEGINS, THE FIRST PART OF THE TITLE COMES SLOWLY FADING UP OUT OF BLACK – "PROVINCE'S ENDANGERED SPACES". IT REMAINS ON SCREEN FOR THE NARRATION, THE SUBTITLE - "LAST CHANCE TO ACT" - COMES IN QUICKLY BELOW JUST AS THE NARRATION IS FINISHING. CUT TO BLACK AS THE CHORD ENDS.

SHOT OF A WILDERNESS
SUNRISE FADES UP OUT OF
THE BLACK

MONTAGE OF SHOTS OF THE WILDERNESS IN ITS NATURAL STATE. THESE SHOULD BE DISSOLVED WITH NO CUTS OR FANCY EFFECTS. THIS CAN GO ON FOR UP TO 2 MINUTES. THEN WE START TO BRING IN SHOTS OF HUMAN DEVELOPMENT, SHOWING

AUDIO

NO MUSIC.

NARRATOR'S VOICE SHOULD BE JUST A BIT DISTANCED AND ETHEREAL – PERHAPS WITH TOUCH OF ECHO – EVOKING IMAGES OF PLACES KNOWN ONLY TO THE WIND AND WILD ANIMALS

NARRATOR:

This land we call [REDACTED], and all its plants and animals, evolved over many millions of years. For at least 12,000 years humans have been a part of that evolution. But in the last century, our species has altered much of this land beyond recognition.

MORNING WILDERNESS SOUNDS, PERHAPS THE WIND, THE BIRDS, OR A COMBINATION OF SOUNDS MAKES ITS WAY THROUGH THE DARKNESS AND SILENCE.

MUSIC AS APPROPRIATE TO WILDERNESS MONTAGE, PERHAPS MIXED WITH SOUNDS OF THE WILDERNESS. NO NARRATION DURING THIS MONTAGE; RATHER A MUSICAL SCORE WILL BE USED TO SET THE MOOD AND CONVEY THE FEELINGS.

THE IMPACT ON THE ENVIRONMENT. WE START TO USE CUTS AND EFFECTS.

THE MUSIC WILL BE ENHANCED WITH NATURAL SOUND, FIRST OF NATURE, THEN INCREASINGLY OF THE INFLUENCE OF MAN. BY THE END, WE WILL HAVE A CACOPHONY OF SOUNDS AND VOICES COMING IN ON TOP OF ONE ANOTHER. THE SOUNDS WILL CORRESPOND WITH THE IMAGES.

AS WE MOVE CLOSER TO THE PRESENT DAY, WE HAVE MORE SHOTS WITH EFFECTS, AND LESS WITH DISSOLVES, UNTIL THE "DEVELOPMENT" SHOTS TAKE OVER. THE PACE OF THE EDITING SHOULD PROGRESS FROM LEISURELY AND RELAXING TO FRENETIC BY THE END.

(EXAMPLES OF VOICES: SEE QUOTES ATTACHED.)

EXAMPLES OF THE TYPES OF IMAGES: INDIAN LIFESTYLE IMAGES, FIRST SETTLERS CLEARING LAND, SMALL HERDS OF CATTLE, RAILWAY TRACKS, PASSAGEWAYS BLASTED THROUGH ROCK, PRIMITIVE ROADS, LARGER AGRICULTURAL AREAS, EARLY TOWNS, COAL MINING OPERATIONS, EARLY LOGGING, EARLY MOTOR CARS IN THE WILDERNESS, THE BEGINNING OF BIGGER TOWNS AND CITIES, LARGE AREAS CLEARED FOR AGRICULTURE, NOW MOVING INTO THE MORE MODERN WORLD OF THE 20TH CENTURY WITH PAVED ROADS, INCREASED TRAFFIC, POWER LINES CUT IN THE

BUSH, STRIP MINING, OIL AND
GAS EXPLORATION, DAMS,
ENDLESS FIELDS OF GRAIN,
BIG CITIES, HIGH IMPACT
CAMPING AND RECREATION.

THE NOISE SUDDENDLY STOPS,
LEAVING THE FINAL SHOT TO
FADE IN SILENCE.

MONTAGE OF IMAGES TO
PORTRAY BIODIVERSITY-
INCLUDE A MIX OF WIDE
SHOTS AND LARGE ANIMALS
WITH EXTREME CLOSE-UPS OF
SMALL SPECIES SUCH AS
INSECTS, FUNGI, INDIVIDUAL
PLANTS, AND WATER ETC.

Our province's wilderness has been
beaten back to a point where only small
reminders exist of what once was.
Industrial and agricultural development
is destroying wild places faster than at
any time in history. And when wild
places are lost, the species which live in
them are lost.

But why should we care about other
species? We humans could easily live
in a world without woodland caribou.
Or so we believe.

We need to care because each species is a
link in the great web of life. And with every
species lost, the web is weakened. There
are anywhere from 10 to 100 million
lifeforms on this planet and the
relationships between them are too
complex for us to ever fully understand. But
we DO know this: the diversity of living
things and the interrelationships between
them, provide the life support system for all
species, including our own.

If the caribou or the burrowing owl
disappear, we know that many other
lifeforms connected to them have been
lost.

We humans depend on the same soil, air
and water as the other species. We share
the same home. So we cannot blindly

ignore the extinction of those with whom we share this earth.

QUOTE – USE DIFFERENT VOICE, PERHAPS OLDER SOUNDING.

SUPER OF QUOTE; “WHAT IS MAN WITHOUT THE BEASTS? ...FOR WHATEVER HAPPENS TO THE BEAST, SOON HAPPENS TO MAN. ALL THINGS ARE CONNECTED.”
Chief Seattle 1854

IMAGES OF PEOPLE WORKING, LIVING IN HARMONY WITH THE WILDERNESS

There is still time to protect [REDACTED]’s remaining wild places. But if we don’t act now, most of them will be lost or slated for some form of development before the end of this decade.

Our challenge is not to conserve individual species, or tiny pockets of nature. We need to save areas large enough to sustain all the life in them.

SUPER: “THE GOAL – TO COMPLETE A NETWORK OF PROTECTED PARKS AND WILDERNESS AREAS BY THE YEAR 200[REDACTED].”

That challenge is being faced by the Endangered Spaces campaign. It’s the most ambitious conservation effort ever organized in Canada. The goal is to complete a network of protected parks and wilderness areas by the year 200[REDACTED]. Each natural region of Canada will be represented. And each protected area must be big enough to sustain all its indigenous species.

RECOGNIZABLE IMAGES OF OUR PROVINCE

The Endangered Spaces campaign is vitally important in our province. [REDACTED] has six very different natural regions and most of these have little or no protection.

Samples of each natural region must be protected. Each of these regions represents a unique pattern of

relationships between the plants, animals, water, land and climate.

MAP OF PROVINCE: EACH REGION IS HIGHLIGHTED AS IT IS NAMED, FOLLOWED BY SEVERAL WILDERNESS IMAGES OF THE REGIONS DESCRIBED (TO ALLOW THE BEAUTY OF EACH REGION TO SINK IN.)

A tour of this vast province reveals an astounding variety of landscapes.

The grassland natural region – land of the big sky.

Province's great forested plain – the Boreal forest.

The parkland – waterfowl nest of the world.

The magnificent Rocky Mountains – crown of the continent.

The foothills – between forested plains and towering mountains.

Province's last true wilderness – the Canadian Shield.

Only in the Rocky Mountains and in parts of the Boreal Forest, is [REDACTED]'s natural diversity well protected – mainly in national parks. The national parks were established by people who had the vision to protect the Rockies before they were even threatened. That kind of foresight is needed even more today!

AWE INSPIRING LANDSCAPES

RETURN TO MUSIC USED IN INTRODUCTION.

If we could glimpse the impoverished land we may leave our children's children, perhaps we would be moved to act more quickly. Maybe we would feel more responsible for what we leave behind.

A FEW IMAGES WITH PEOPLE,
FAMILIES OUTDOORS

As [REDACTED]ans and Canadians we have the opportunity to talk to the people who represent us in government. We can speak up for the wild places close to our homes. We can share our concerns with our neighbours and family. We can't afford to be silent and assume someone else will take action.

Many [REDACTED]ans are acting on their intuitive sense that time is running out. School children have started letter writing campaigns; foresters are fighting to change their industry practices; seniors are adopting natural places to steward.

SUPER QUOTE: "NEVER DOUBT
THAT A SMALL GROUP OF
CONCERNED INDIVIDUALS
COULD CHANGE THE WORLD.
INDEED, IT IS THE ONLY THING
THAT EVER HAS."
Margaret Mead

DIFFERENT VOICE FOR QUOTE

We don't need to be ecological experts to contribute. But we DO need to reflect on who we are as human beings. To recognize the earth not only as a collection of resources, but as a fragile, mysterious web of relationships that we share with countless other species.

GRAPHIC OF A CHECK MARK

The key to protecting our province's

IN BOX – “YES! I WANT TO
HELP SAVE ■■■’S WILD
PLACES.”

wilderness is X■■■ans working
together. The time to act is now.

MUSIC UP AS WE READ QUOTES.

SUPER QUOTE: “WE DO NOT
INHERIT THE EARTH FROM
OUR PARENTS... WE BORROW
IT FROM OUR CHILDREN.”

Anonymous

“THIS WE KNOW: THE EARTH
DOES NOT BELONG TO MAN;
MAN BELONGS TO THE
EARTH.” Chief Seattle, 1854