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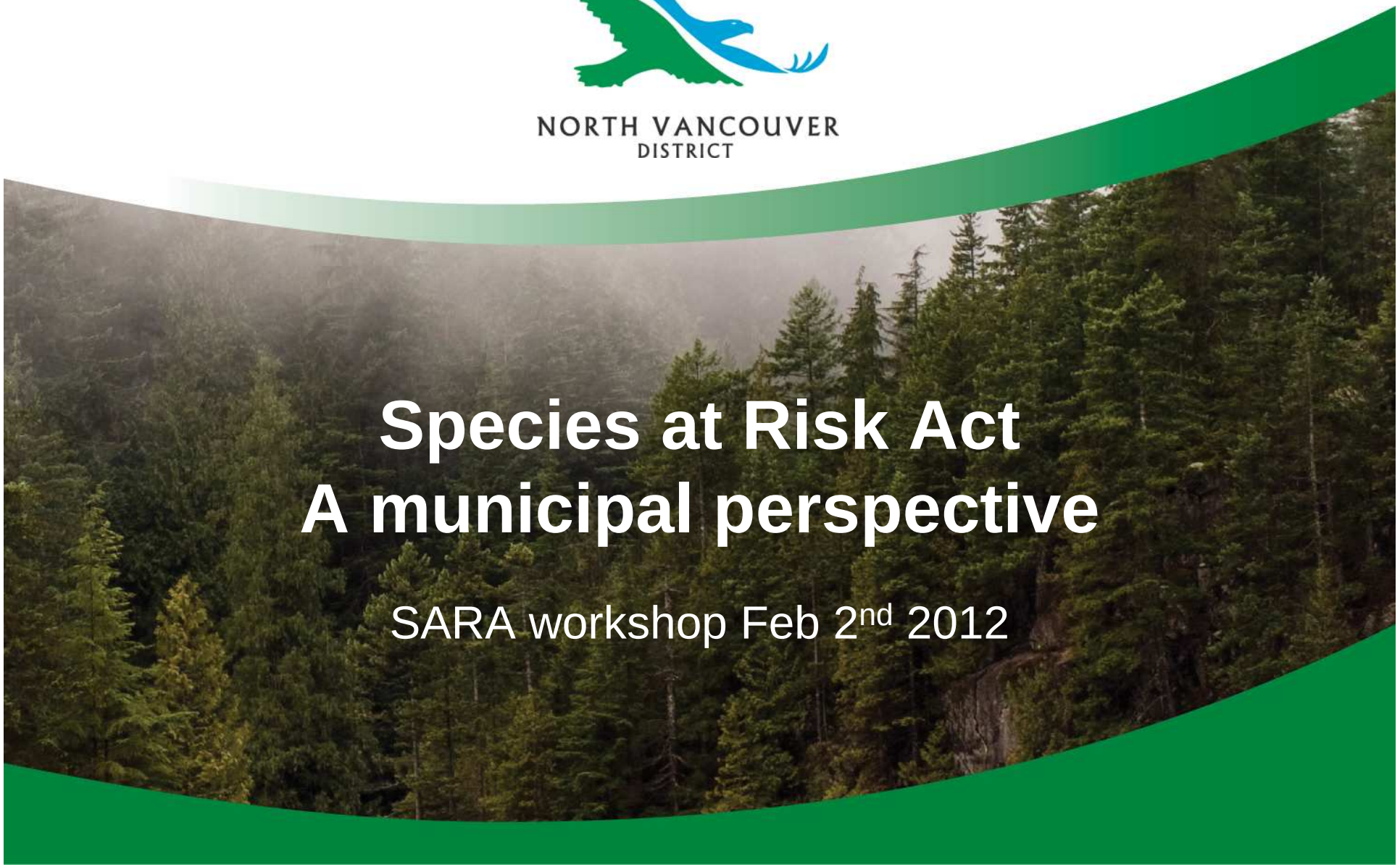


# Species at Risk Act
# A municipal perspective

SARA workshop Feb 2nd 2012

# Exploitation phase 1895 – 1990's

# Awareness phase 1990's to date

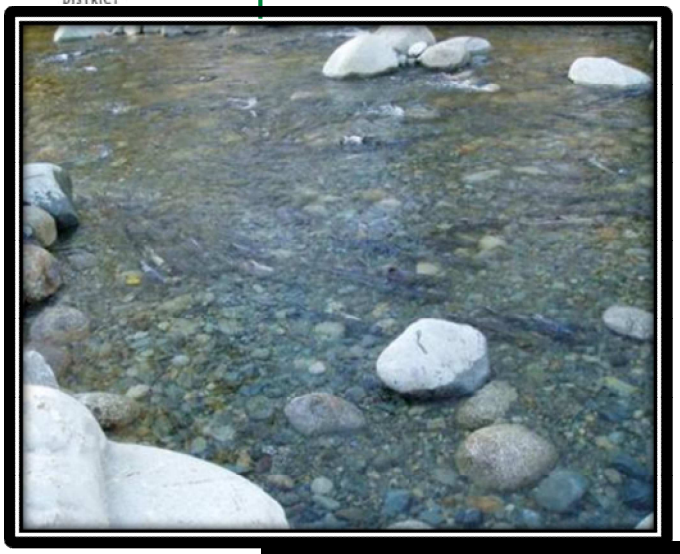
- Resource professionals now on staff (RP Bio, RPF)
- Membership of recovery teams
- Education/outreach
- Several studies citing SARA
- TEM data & Environmental DPA's


Photo by T McIntosh


Photo by M Brown

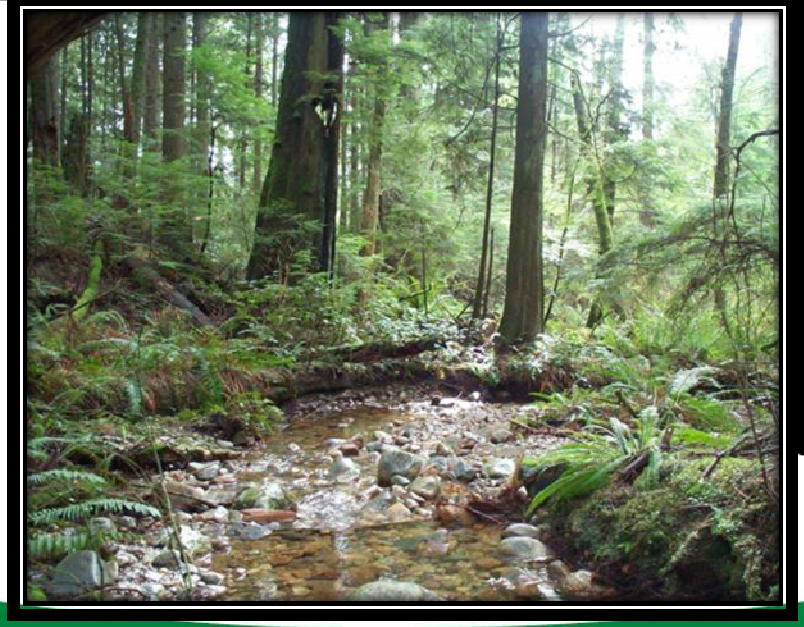

Photo by R Belland

# Environmental Stewardship Goals



Restore forest ecosystems to put them back onto natural succession trajectory

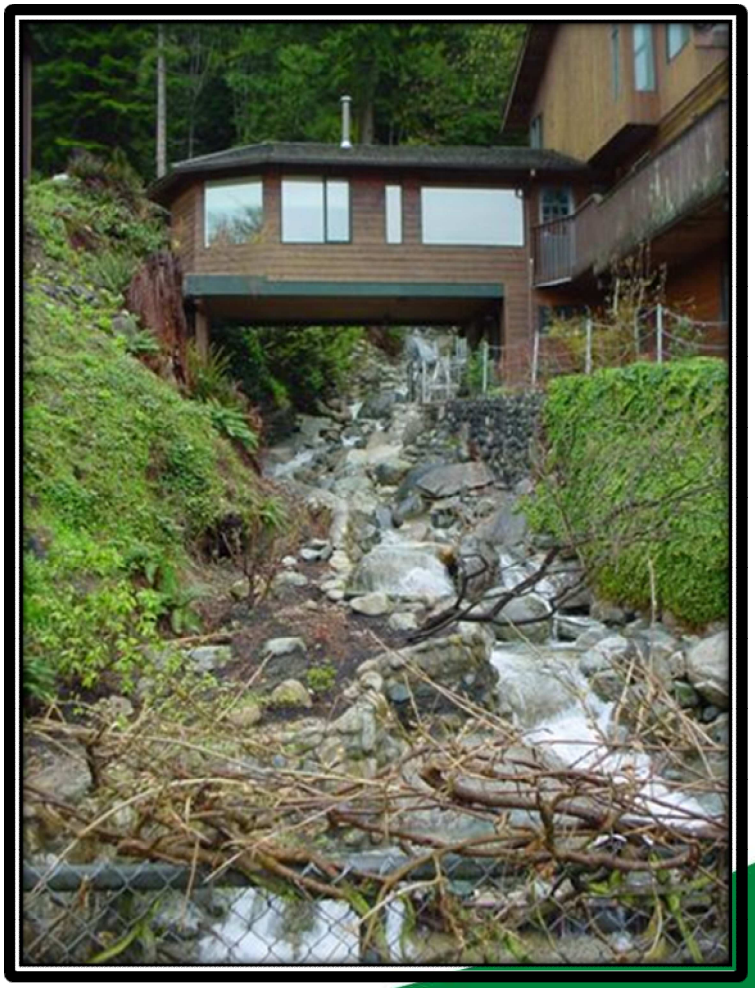
Foster & enhance healthy ecosystems



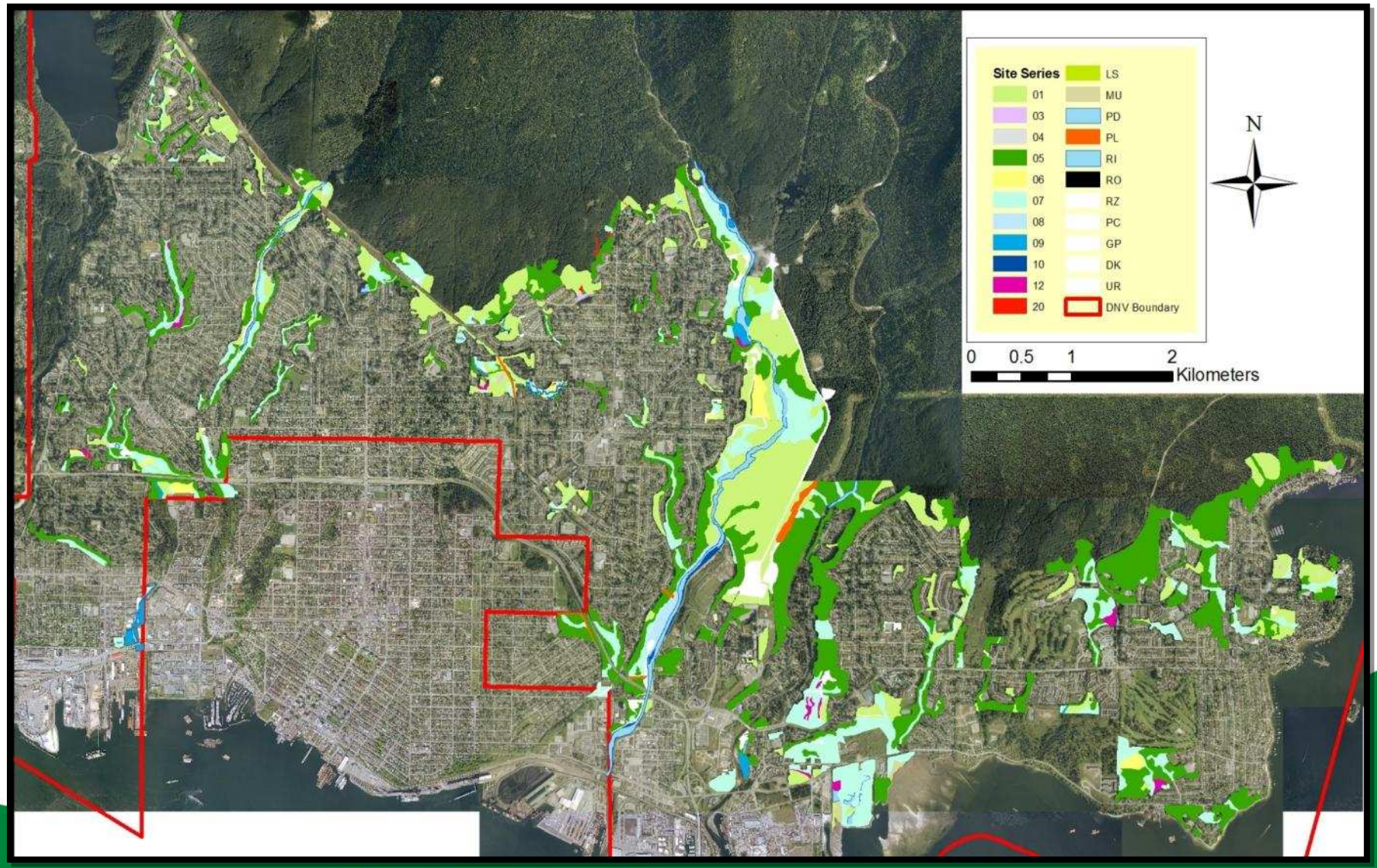
Slope stability and protection from wildfire, landslides, debris flow.

# Conservation / Education / regulation phase

- Working with recovery teams
- Updating DPA's and improving project planning process
- Improving accessibility to data
- Staff training
- Habitat stewardship programs



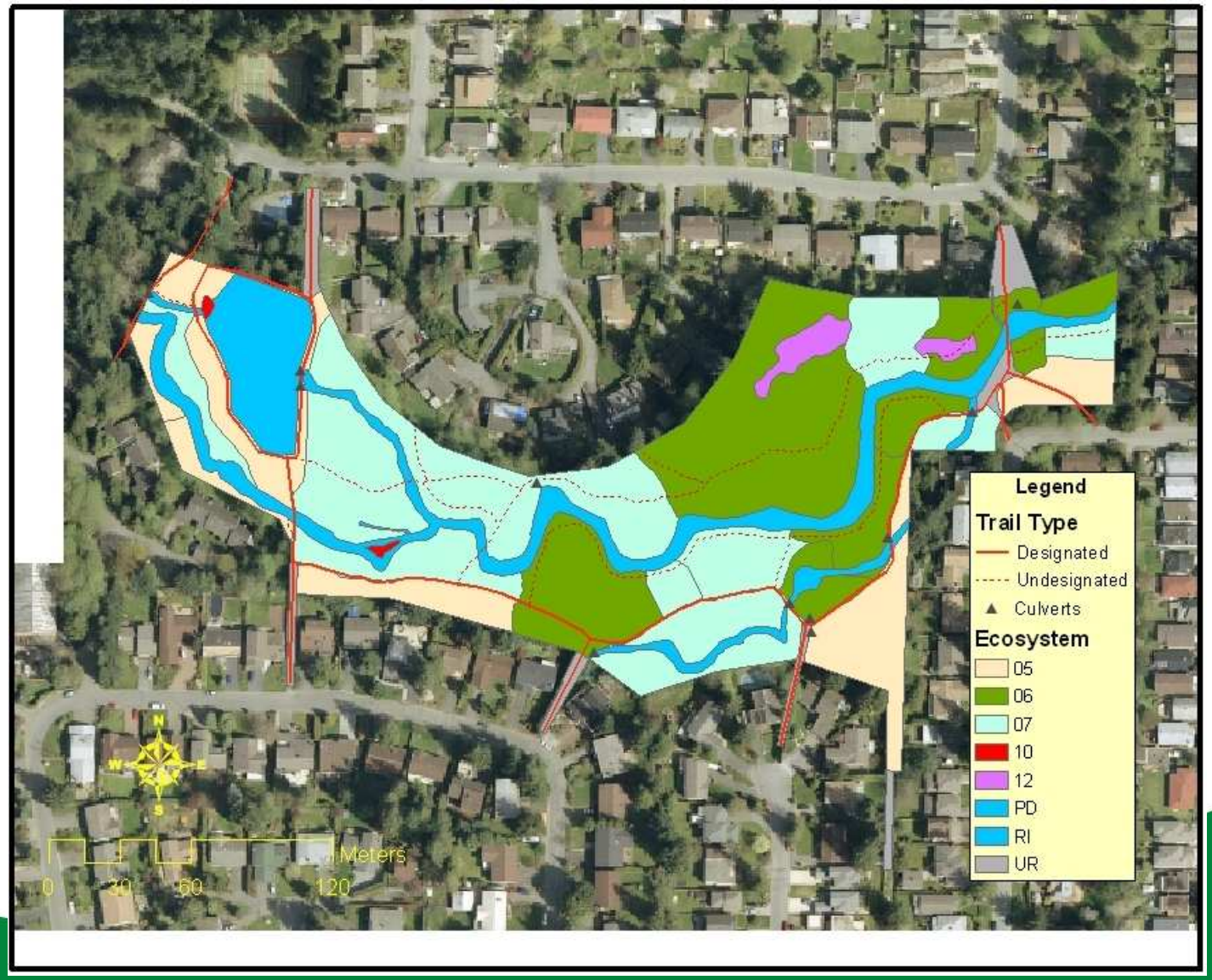
# Baseline mapping in 2008



# Why map our ecosystems?

- Different ecosystems have different properties, values, sensitivities, responses to management.
- What works in one ecosystem won't necessarily work in another.
- Understanding the ecosystems you are managing and where they occur is the key to success.

# Guiding natural parkland management decisions

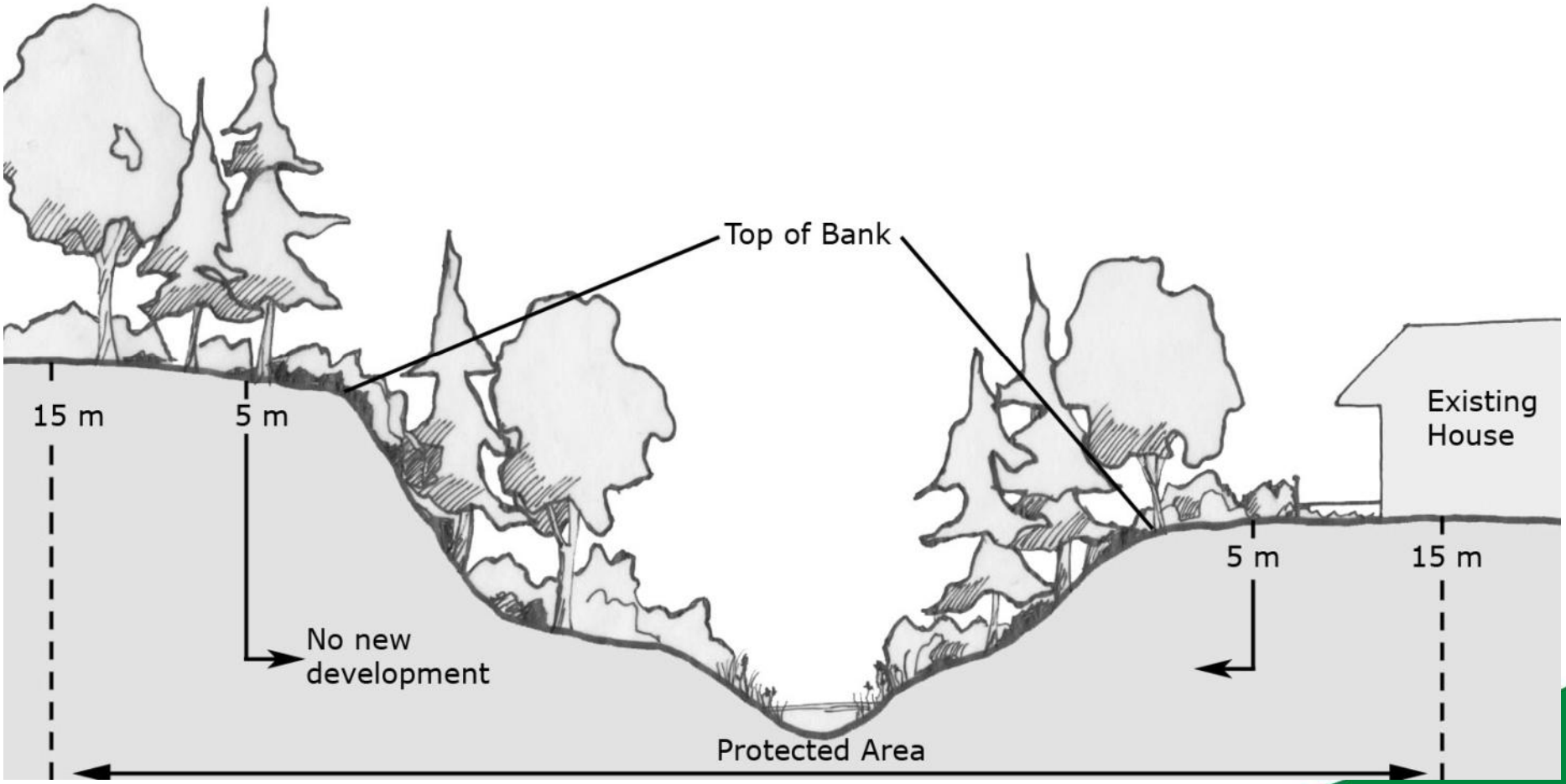


# Ecosystem based management (EBM) framework in GIS

The essentials

1. Comprehensive ecological inventory
2. Identifies SEI areas and SAR
3. Science based platform for development of regulations and land use planning
4. Predictive model of forest development and natural disturbance regimes
5. Climate change adaptation

# Streamside Development Permit areas - 2010

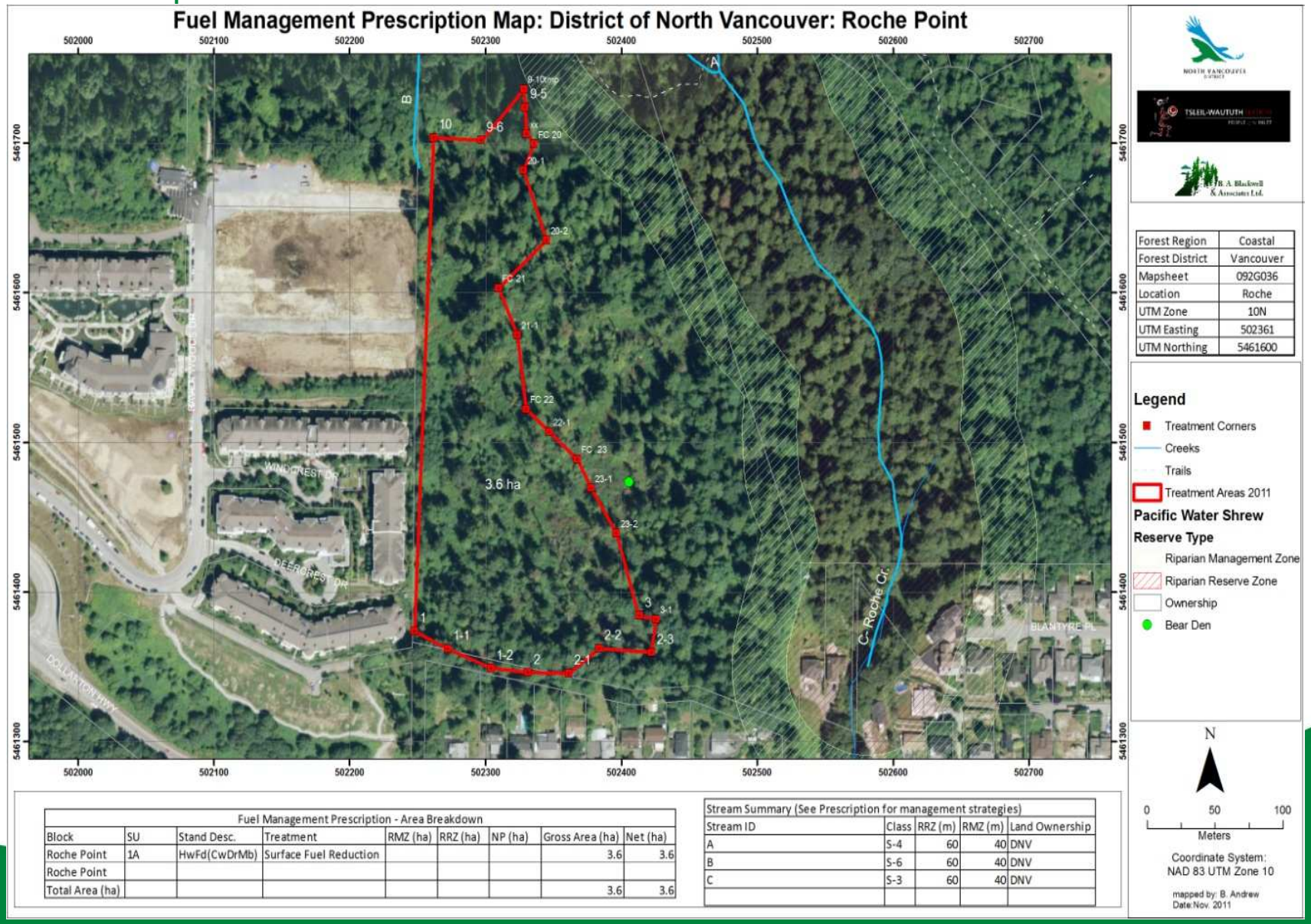



"nothing closer than existing" – minimize intrusion, compensate

# Natural Environment DPA (Draft)

- The *Protection of the Natural Environment Development Permit Area (DPA) and Guidelines* apply to all natural areas of environmental significance as designated in the Natural Environment DPA map and generally includes the following areas, not all of which may be mapped:
- Old growth forest;
- A significant tree, or stand of trees, providing important ecological value or wildlife habitat and lifecycle needs;
- Sensitive and/or critical habitat important to the survival of rare and endangered species;
- Unique ecosystems and geological formations;
- Isolated wetlands and watercourses;
- Intertidal areas, sloughs and natural areas immediately adjacent to the marine foreshore

# A case study




| Fuel Management Prescription - Area Breakdown | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Block | SU | Stand Desc. | Treatment | RMZ (ha) | RRZ (ha) | NP (ha) | Gross Area (ha) | Net (ha) |
| Roche Point | 1A | HwFd(CwDrMb) | Surface Fuel Reduction | | | | 3.6 | 3.6 |
| Roche Point | | | | | | | | |
| Total Area (ha) | | | | | | | 3.6 | 3.6 |

| Stream Summary (See Prescription for management strategies) | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Stream ID | Class | RRZ (m) | RMZ (m) | Land Ownership |
| A | S-4 | 60 | 40 | DNV |
| B | S-6 | 60 | 40 | DNV |
| C | S-3 | 60 | 40 | DNV |
| | | | | |

# Constraints to critical habitat restoration and conservation

# Challenges

- CDC records
- Project constraints analysis
- MapView limitations (Browser)
- Too few qualified staff
- Competition for funds (aging infrastructure etc)
- Development pressure
- Philosophy of management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