

Ecological Benchmark Networks in the Boreal Cordillera: Priority Areas for Conserving Ecological Values



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Ecological Benchmark Areas... Foundation of the Conservation Matrix Model

Characteristics

- intact ecological processes
- natural variability of
- ecosystems
- biodiversity at all levels
- ecologically functional wildlife populations
- terrestrial & hydrologic connectivity
- act as reference landscapes







Criteria for an Ecological Benchmark Area

Catchment-based: To protect terrestrial & hydrologic connectivity Large Area: To support natural spatial & temporal dynamics of fire Relatively Intact Landscape: Little or no footprint from human activity





Criteria for an Ecological Benchmark Network

Benchmark Network: A group of Benchmark Areas that together fulfill conservation objectives for the region.

Network Construction

Target Area: covers percentage of region (e.g. 50%)

Target Number: includes discrete number of benchmarks (e.g. 5)

Network Assessment & Ranking

Ecological indicators within network are representative of ecological indicators across the region





Project Goals

- 1. To identify ecological benchmark network for the boreal cordillera of Yukon & northern British Columbia
- 2. To refine benchmark network using regional maps & ecological values









Study Area: Boreal Cordillera of Yukon & British Columbia







Identifying Ecological Benchmark Areas

Catchment: an area of land that drains surface water and precipitation to a common low point or outlet such as a river or lake.





Identifying Ecological Benchmark Areas

Intactness: from Global Forest Watch Canada's Intact Forest Landscapes Intactness thresholds: Catchment-level & Benchmark-level





Identifying Ecological Benchmark Areas

Estimated Maximum Fire Size: estimated from fire data within the region.

Benchmark Area: derived from the maximum fire size.





Ecological Indicator: Climate Moisture Index



A measure of water deficit (or surplus) in soil based on yearly average precipitation minus yearly potential evapotranspiration.



Ecological Indicator: Gross Primary Productivity



A measure of the carbon being absorbed by living plants or the amount of carbon absorbed during photosynthesis (Kg C/day).



Ecological Indicator: Lake-Edge Density (km/km2)



Lake-edge density characterizes the density of riparian habitat in km/km² within 100 km² units.



Ecological Indicator: National Land Cover Classification



Derived from 250-m resolution MODIS satellite imagery (Natural Resources Canada) that comprises 39 different cover classes.



Ecological Indicator: Regional Land Cover Classification (NBM)



Reclassification of the National Land Cover into 13 regional classes



Results: Top Ecological Benchmark Network





Results: Top Ecological Benchmark Network





Results: Top Ecological Benchmark Network





Intactness & Land Cover in Valley Bottoms





Intactness & Land Cover in Valley Bottoms









80% Intact Catchments, 90% Intact Benchmarks Areas, 50% Area Target









80% Intact Catchments, 90% Intact Benchmarks Areas, 25% Area Target





Refining Benchmark Networks: Key Wildlife Habitat





Refining Benchmark Networks: Key Wildlife Habitat





Refining Benchmark Networks: Key Wildlife Habitat



Refining Benchmark Networks: Disturbance Mapping

100% Intact Catchments & Benchmark Areas, 50% Area Target



Refining Benchmark Networks: Disturbance Mapping

100% Intact Catchments & Benchmark Areas, 50% Area Target



Refining Benchmark Networks: Disturbance Mapping

100% Intact Catchments & Benchmark Areas, 50% Area Target





Insights & Cautions from Exploratory Analysis

- 100% intact benchmarks: important ecosystems likely excluded
- Excluded ecosystems may disproportionately occur in valley bottoms
- National intactness data likely not capturing existing disturbance
- Identify & assess benchmark networks using regional ecological values
 - detailed human disturbance mapping
 - regional ecological land classification
 - local & scientific knowledge of key wildlife habitats





Questions?





