



Overview of the Howe Sound Cumulative Effects Pilot Project



Howe Sound Community CE Webinar

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Jeff Juthans

Ministry of Forests, Lands, Natural Resource Operations and Rural Development (FLNRORD)

Presentation Topics

- Project Background
- Project Deliverables
- Overview of Key Findings
- Lessons Learned

Project Background (Project Origin)

- In 2013, local governments expressed concerns about the lack of a coordinated management vision and the potential of cumulative impacts from new developments.
- In 2014/15, the province collaborated with the Howe Sound Community Forum to tailor a trial cumulative effects project to the Howe Sound area.
- In 2016, the province began the implementation of the Howe Sound CE Project.













Project Background (Project Area & Values)

Provincial CE Values

Aquatic Ecosystems

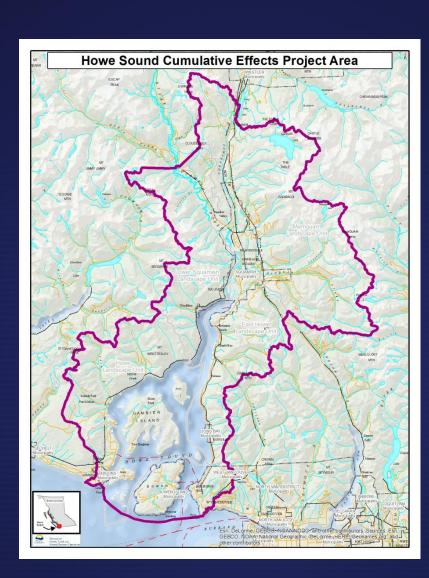


Grizzly Bear



Old Growth





South Coast CE Values

Roosevelt Elk



Marbled Murrelet

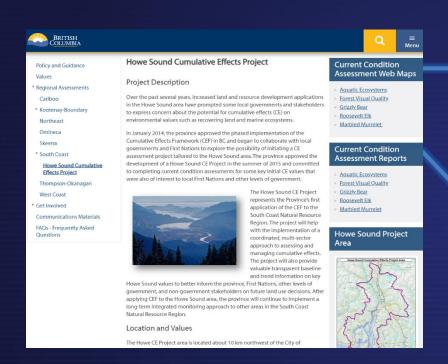


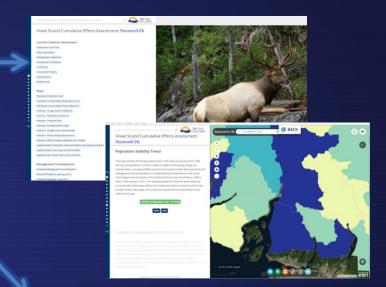
Forest Visual Quality



Project Deliverables (Website with ESRI Online Visual Tool & .pdf Reports)

Howe Sound Cumulative Effects Project Website







Howe Sound Online Visual Tool (Key Content)

Use the link button to the right to print the entire story man



Howe Sound Cumulative Effects Project: Aquatic Ecosystems - Watershed Condition

Current Condition Assessment

Assessment Summary

Value Description

Management Objectives

Assessment Procedures

Limitations

Assessment Results

Initial Interpretation
Related Links

Maps

iviaps

Indicator: General Road Density

Indicator: Road Density < 100m from a Stream

Indicator: Road Density on Unstable Slopes

Indicator: Stream Crossing Density

Indicator: Riparian Disturbance

Indicator: Peak Flow Index

Supplemental: Roads and Land Jurisdiction

Supplemental: Forest Age and Watersheds

Supplemental: Protected Lands and Timber Harvesting Land Base

Supplemental: Land Base Ownership and Watersheds

Management Considerations

Potential Management Response (Rubble Cr. Watershed Unit)

Potential Management Response (Squamish R. to Brackendale Watershed Unit)

Potential Management Response (Mamquam R. Watershed Unit)

Data

Link to Assessment Data



Howe Sound CE PDF Reports



- The pdf reports provide additional background information on the CE value and CE Protocol (the Assessment approach)
- The reports are tailored to the Howe Sound bioregion and are static reports
- Future CE assessment will not be publicly communicated through static reports but through interactive online regional mapping tools that can cover larger areas and be updated more easily.

So What Were the Key Assessment Findings?



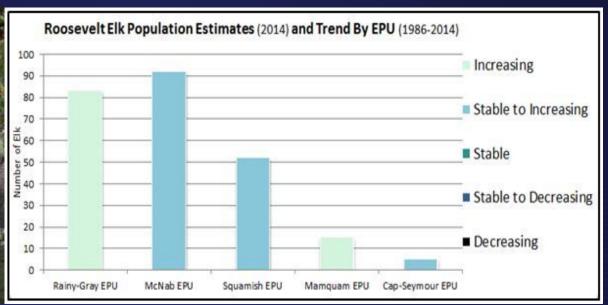
Aquatic Ecosystems- Watershed Condition (Key Findings)



- Watersheds areas with higher road densities are showing a higher risk of impact to aquatic ecosystems
- Most of the watersheds in the project area are showing a low impact to their overall hydrological function due to significant forest cover
 - **Management:** Consider forest age distribution & road management best practices in priority watersheds to mitigate downstream impacts

Roosevelt Elk: (Key Findings)



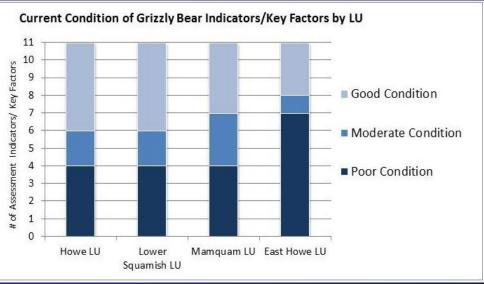


- Elk populations are trending well as they are "Increasing "or are "Stable to Increasing" in the area's 5 Elk Population Units (more than 200 elk in area today)
- There is a "low risk" to elk population sustainability on the western side of Howe Sound but a "high risk" for the other EPUS based upon the 7 indicators

Management: Consider more balanced elk forage/cover interspersion through management of forest age distribution in priority EPUs

Grizzly Bear: (Key Findings)



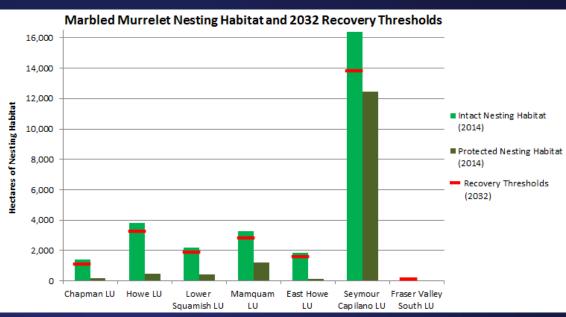


- Overall there are mixed conditions to support Grizzly Bear in the project area (Bear density is generally quite low: 0-10 bears/1000km²)
- The conditions for Grizzly Bear persistence are more favourable in the Squamish and Cheakamus River areas west of the Sea-to-Sky highway

Management: Consider human access management to important seasonal habitats west of S2S highway & population connectivity via natural corridors

Marbled Murrelet: (Key Findings)



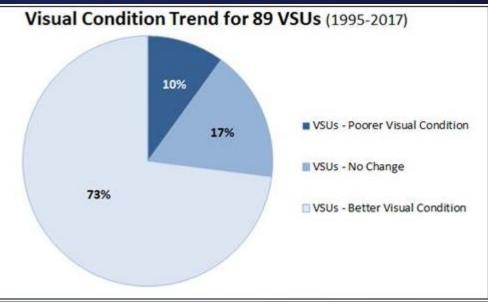


- The LUs in the project area show a "low" to "moderate" risk of exceeding nesting habitat depletion thresholds by 2032 (85% of 2002 modeled nesting habitat)
- The actual amount of suitable nesting habitat in the project area is limited and most of it is not protected and occurs at higher elevations

Management: Consider old-growth recruitment and protection at lower elevations near known marine forage areas in Howe Sound

Forest Visual Quality: (Key Findings)

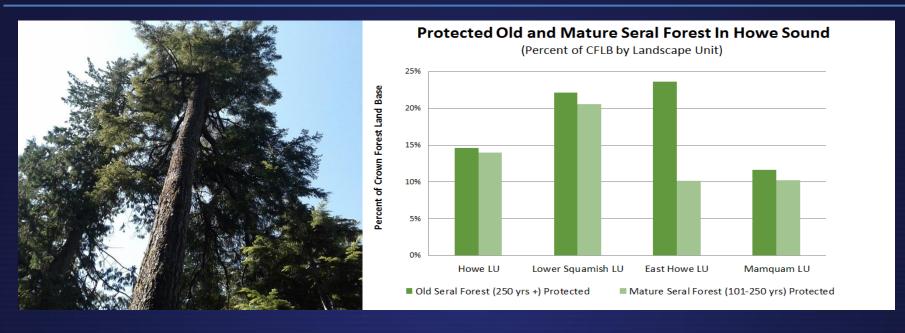




- Overall, 73% of the VSUs in the project area have a better forest visual condition in 2017 than they did in 1995
- 91% of the 89 VSUs are estimated to be achieving their visual quality objectives

Management: Consider validating map-based results with new field-based visual quality assessments in the Howe Sound area

Old-Growth Forest: (Key Findings from draft report)



- About 29% (31,520 ha) of the Crown Forest Land Base in the project area is made up of old-growth forest and about half of this is protected
- There are 429 legal OGMAs (12,219 ha) that are composed of 60% old-growth and 33% mature forest stands (% of mature forest higher in lower elevation OGMAs)

Management: Current old-growth recruitment from existing OGMAS and new WHAs will improve old-growth retention/protection over time

Lessons Learned

- The current condition assessment results from this project are to be viewed as coarse filter information and may not be well suited for smaller site-specific applications.
- The current condition assessments require local/expert interpretation and the consideration of trend information before being used for management direction or decision-support
- Looking collectively at some key CE values and indicators along with some standard data layers can paint a general picture of the ecological health at a broad scale.
- This pilot project has inspired us to develop a new generation of more advanced regional assessment tools that are easy to use, update and share publicly.