

Species at Risk Designation 'De-Mystified' 2010



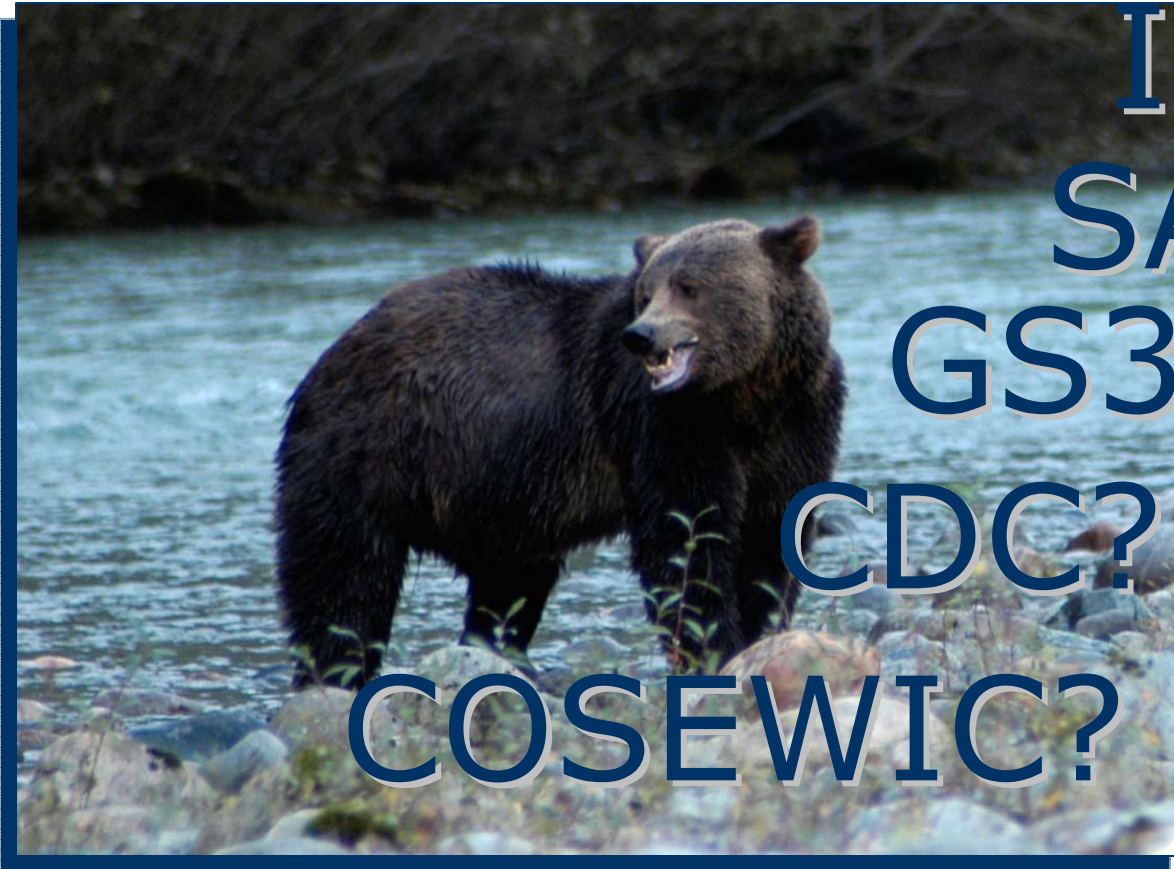
Project Partners



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International Forest Products

Managing for Species at Risk can be confusing



IWMS?

SAR?

GS3?

CDC?

COSEWIC?

G (Global) Ranking



Conservation status ranks are based on a 1 to 5 scale, ranging from critically imperiled (G1) to demonstrably secure (G5).

- 1 = critically imperiled
- 2 = imperiled
- 3 = vulnerable
- 4 = apparently secure
- 5 = secure.
- GX = extinct,
- GH = Presumed eliminated

G (Global) Ranking cont.



- Conservation status further divided:
 - N (national) ranked from 1 – 5
 - NX = Presumed extirpated at a national level
 - NH = Possibly extirpated at a national level
 - S (sub national) ranked from 1 – 5
 - SX = Presumed extirpated at a sub-national level
 - NH = Possibly extirpated at a sub-national level

COSEWIC



- Federal: Committee on the Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada
 - a committee of experts that assesses and designates which wildlife species are in some danger of disappearing from Canada.
 - Created in 1997 from the need for a single, official, scientifically sound, national classification of wildlife species at risk

SARA (Species at Risk Act)



- On December 12, 2002 Royal Assent was given to the federal Species at Risk Act to meet one of Canada's key commitments under the international Convention on Biological Diversity.
- The purposes of this Act were to:
 - Prevent wildlife species from becoming extirpated or extinct,
 - Provide for the recovery of wildlife that are extirpated, endangered or threatened as a result of human activity, and
 - Manage species of special concern in order to prevent them from becoming at risk
- In June 2003, the Species at Risk Act (SARA) established COSEWIC as an advisory body

CDC (Conservation Data Centre)



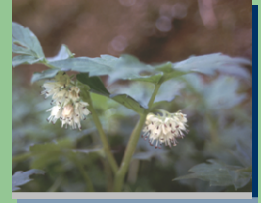
- Conservation Data Centre was established in 1991 as a joint project of the Ministry of Environment, the Nature Trust of B.C., the Nature Conservancy of Canada
- Initial funding came from a variety of sponsors including BC Parks, the BC Tel, BC Hydro, Canadian Wildlife Service, Cariboo Lumber Manufacturers Association, UBC, the Council of Forest Industries, the Hamber Foundation and the Vancouver Foundation

CDC cont.



- Species and ecological communities are assigned a global and provincial (sub-national) conservation status rank according to an objective set of criteria established by The Nature Conservancy (US).
- Species and ecological communities are also placed on provincial Red and Blue Lists

Authority



- Under the *Forest and Range Practices Act*, the Minister responsible for the *Wildlife Act*, the Minister of Environment, is authorized to establish two categories of wildlife which require special management attention to address the impacts of forest and range activities on Crown land.
- These two categories of wildlife are the:
 - Category of Species at Risk and,
 - Category of Regionally Important Wildlife.

Authority cont.



- The Species at Risk category includes: endangered, threatened, or vulnerable species of vertebrates and invertebrates, and endangered or threatened plants and plant communities that are negatively affected by forest or range management on Crown land and are not adequately protected by other mechanisms.

Authority cont.



- The Regionally Important Wildlife category includes species that are considered important to a region of British Columbia, rely on habitats that are not otherwise protected under the FRPA, and may be adversely impacted by forest or range practices.
- Together these two categories of wildlife (Species at Risk and Regionally Important Wildlife) are referred to as Identified Wildlife under the IWMS.

IWMS (Identified Wildlife Management Strategy)



- The IWMS provides direction, policy, procedures and guidelines for managing Identified Wildlife.
- The goals of the Strategy are to minimize the effects of forest and range practices on Identified Wildlife situated on Crown land and to maintain their limiting habitats throughout their current ranges and, where appropriate, their historic ranges.

IWMS cont.



- Identified Wildlife are managed through
 - the establishment of wildlife habitat areas (WHA's) and the implementation of general wildlife measures (GWMs) and wildlife habitat area objectives, or
 - through other management practices specified in strategic or landscape level plans.

IWMS cont.



- The authority to establish wildlife habitat areas and associated general wildlife measures or objectives is enabled through sections 9 and 10 of the *Government Actions Regulation*.
- This authority has been delegated by the Minister of Environment to the Deputy Minister of Environment.

IWMS cont.



- The IWMS Volume 1 was released in 1999
- IWMS Volume 2 was released in 2004 and replaced IWMS Volume 1
- IWMS Version 2004 contains an updated list of identified wildlife, updated species accounts and updated procedures for implementing the IWMS.

Legislative Framework

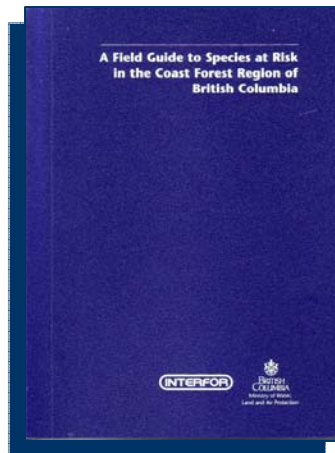
Jurisdiction	Agency	Legislative Framework	Protection	Ranking
Global	NatureServe	Advisory		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Global (G) • Provincial (S)
Federal	Environment Canada	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Migratory Bird Convention Act</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lists birds (and their nests) protected under the act 	
	COSEWIC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Species at Risk Act (SARA)</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Status Reports • Recovery Strategies • Action Plans • Regional Implementation Groups (RIG) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extirpated • Endangered • Threatened • Special Concern
Province of British Columbia	Conservation Data Centre	Advisory		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Red-listed • Blue-listed • Yellow-listed
	MoE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Wildlife Act</i> • <i>Wildlife Amendment Act</i> • <i>Fish Protection Act</i> (Riparian Areas Regulations) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • protection from being killed, wounded, hunted or transported • provides increased protection for species at risk - can legally designate species 	
	MoFR and MoE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Forest and Range Practices Act (FRPA)</i> • Section 7 Notices 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identified Wildlife Management Strategy (IWMS) • Wildlife Habitat Areas (WHA) • Ungulate Winter Ranges (UWR) • General Wildlife Measures (GWM) • Higher Level Plans (HLP) 	

Who has ultimate authority?



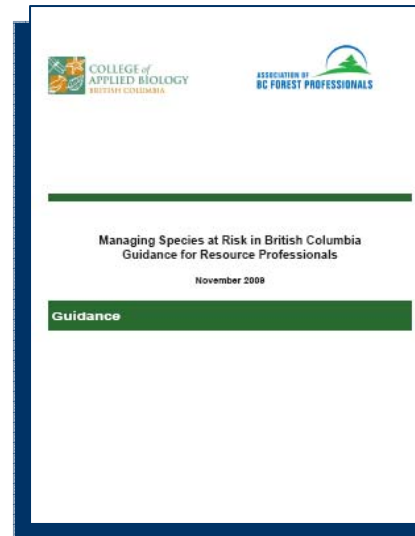
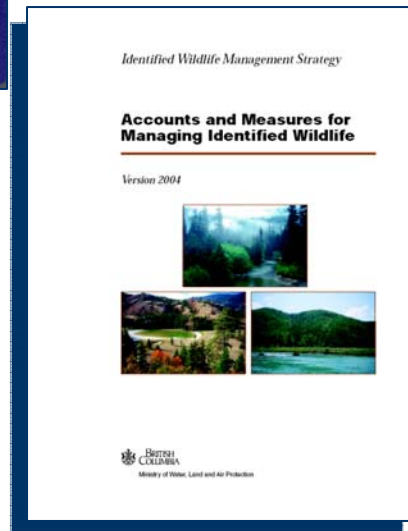
- SAR and COSEWIC apply to federal lands only
- Provincial government has over-riding authority
 - CDC listing of red and blue listed species has no legal effect unless designated in Orders

Tools



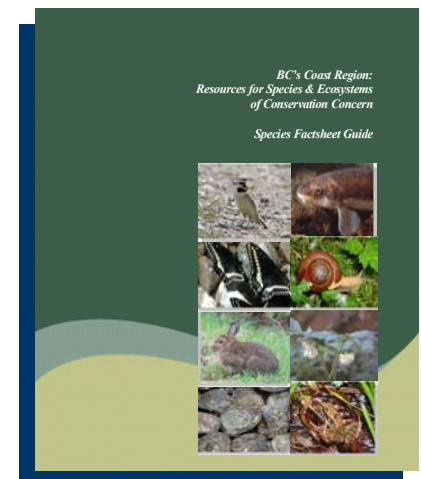
2003

2004



2009

2010



Tools - Next steps



- Updated provincial Species at Risk data-base for Coast (completed in 2009/10)
- Fact Sheets (2010/11)
- New SFI application to further expand Fact Sheets