

Provincial approaches for managing Marbled Murrelet and Northern Goshawk (*laingi*)



Purpose of Presentation

- Why prepare Implementation Plans?
- Share information re: proposed provincial management approach for MAMU and NOGO
- Review next steps, timelines

Review: Implementation Plans

- Seek to meet commitments in the *Accord for the Protection of Species at Risk in Canada* and the *Canada - British Columbia Agreement on Species at Risk*;
- Guide management actions;
- Informed by science;
- Consider socio-economic factors.
- Represent a **formal government commitment**

MAMU

Key Decision Points

- **Key Decision Point 1: MAMU Minimum Habitat Thresholds (Thresholds) and Distribution**
- **Key Decision Point 2: The Extent of Spatial and Aspatial Management**
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Proposed approach for MAMU

- Seeks to achieve expectations of Canada's strategy on provincial Crown land;
- Includes:
 - Completion of existing land use planning;
 - By 2017, protect specified amounts of habitat in all Conservation Regions;
 - Combines spatial and aspatial approaches.

Habitat Thresholds and Distribution

Proposed approach:

- **Adopt updated Minimum Habitat Thresholds (MHTs) and Conservation Region (CR) distribution as outlined in the 2014 Federal MAMU Recovery Strategy applied to Crown land only**

Proposed Provincial approach

	Northern Mainland Coast (68%)	Haida Gwaii (68%)	Central Mainland Coast (68%)	South Coast (85%)	West & North Vancouver Island (68%)	Eastern Vancouver Island (90%)	Alaska Border (70%)	Total Area (70%)
All Lands	293,242	150,315	229,577	103,468	179,893	71,700	19,018	1,047,213
Crown Land	265,872	148,529	228,962	97,391	173,467	25,863	19,013	959,096

Extent of Spatial and Aspatial Management

Proposed approach:

- **Spatialize and legalize 80% of the total suitable habitat in the WNVI and SMC CRs**
- **Explore opportunities to spatialize functional habitat on EVI with affected parties (e.g. PMFL holders).**

Proposed Provincial Management Approaches for Northern Goshawk, *laingi* (NOGO)



R. Hill

Summary of Proposed approach for NOGO

- Key Decisions:
 - 1) Home Range Targets and Distribution
 - 2) Breeding Area size
- Define foraging habitat management by 2020.

Breeding Area Management

- Proposed approach is to manage Breeding Areas by design, not discovery
- Management by design:
 - Maximizes conservation outcomes
 - Mitigates socio-economic impacts
- Key aspect of Implementation Plan
- Not proposing to adopt the Critical Habitat on the list of 108 home ranges

NOGO – Key Decision 1

Home Range Targets and Distribution

- Proposed approach is to adopt the revised federal home range targets and distribution with the exception of Haida Gwaii
 - 408 home ranges overall

NOGO – Key Decision 1

Home Range Targets and Distribution

	Vancouver Island Conservation Region	South Coast Conservation Region	North Coast Conservation Region	Haida Gwaii Conservation Region	Total Home Ranges
Original Federal Home Range Targets	184	122	80	58	444
Original Provincial Home Range Targets	184	122	80	25	411
Revised Federal Home Range Targets	145	110	128	58	441
Recommended Revised Provincial Home Range Targets	145	110	128	25	408

NOGO – Key Decision 2

Breeding Area (BA) Size

- Set a *target* size of 200 ha of suitable habitat for each BA reserve with a minimum size of 176 ha around all known nests.
 - Provides more management flexibility compared to a fixed 200 ha reserve size
 - Increases number of BAs that can contribute to objectives

Foraging Habitat management

- Variability in foraging habitat requirements
- Challenge translating science into management
- Potential for significant socio-economic impacts
- **Decision deferred until 2020**
 - Research plan being developed
 - Pursuing additional analyses/ modelling
 - Actions to be included in I.P.

Comparison of BC's proposed plan with Canada's (NOGO):

- Except Haida Gwaii, BC adopts federal home range targets and distribution.
- Does not adopt Critical Habitat on all 108 home ranges identified in federal strategy.
 - Management by design (vs. by discovery).
- Proposes low-risk management approach (200 ha target and 176 ha minimum) for Breeding Areas that contribute to population objectives
 - Small deviation from federal formula
- Decision on foraging habitat management deferred until 2020 (research plan and other analyses)

Ongoing work (NOGO)

- Inventory and Monitoring to support new WHAs
- UBC/ Genome BC genomic research
- Shared stewardship discussions on non-Crown land (Private Managed Forest Land and First Nations)
- Implementation Plan
 - target: ~June 2017
 - Breeding Area management 'by design'
 - Transition Zone
- Foraging habitat research plan and analyses by 2020

NEXT STEPS:

- Legalize draft OGMAs with high suitability MAMU habitat
- Finalize works in progress (i.e. priority WHAs for both species) enabled by CFPA MOU
- Continued inventory and monitoring
- Explore shared stewardship on non-Crown land
- Develop Implementation Plans (target: June 2017) including continued engagement with CFPA et al.