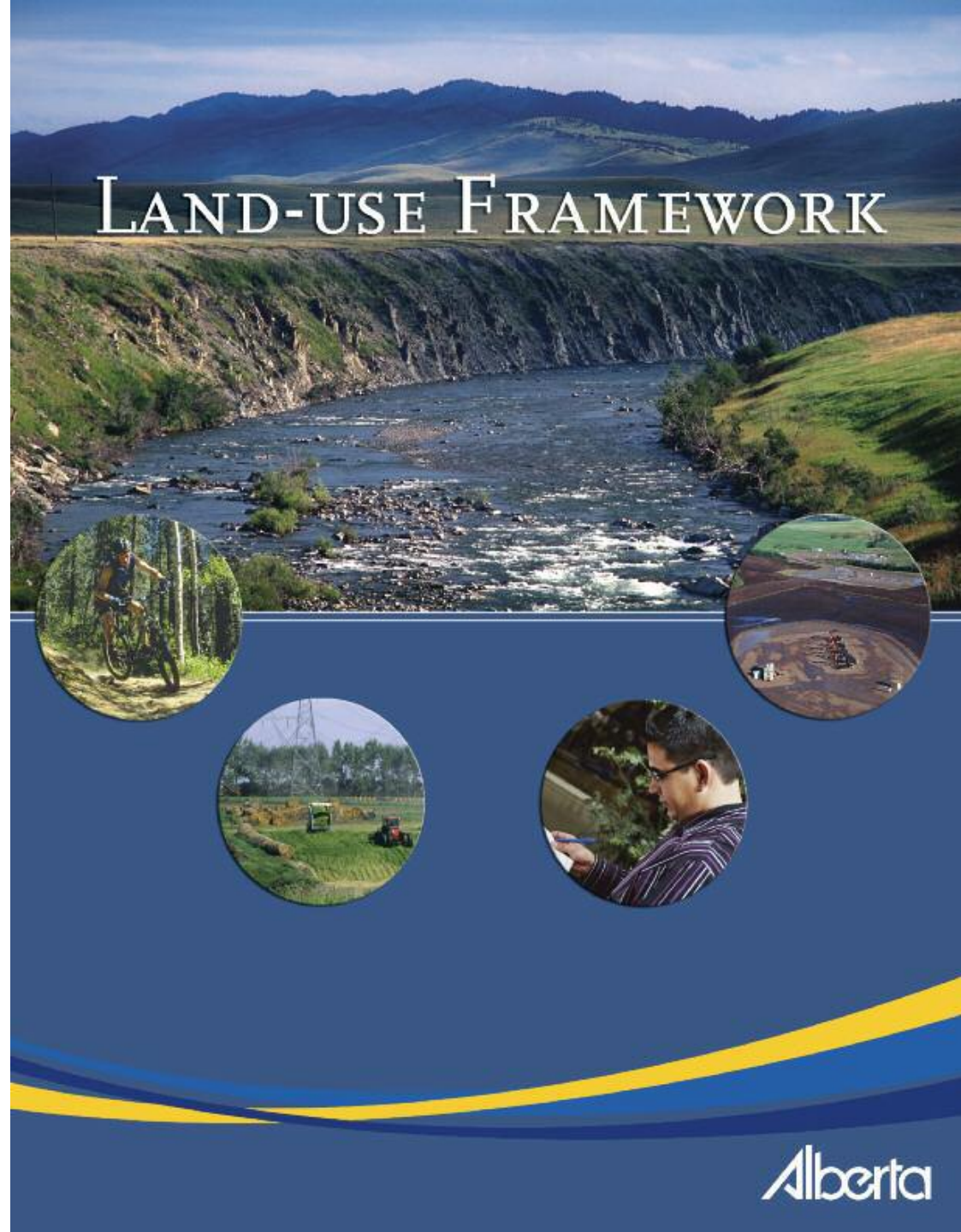


# Thresholds in the Land Use Framework: The Science- Policy Linkage



Dan Farr

Land Use 2016



Alberta

# Outline

1. Why we're talking about biodiversity thresholds
2. Management thresholds vs ecological thresholds
3. Biodiversity change & the role of monitoring



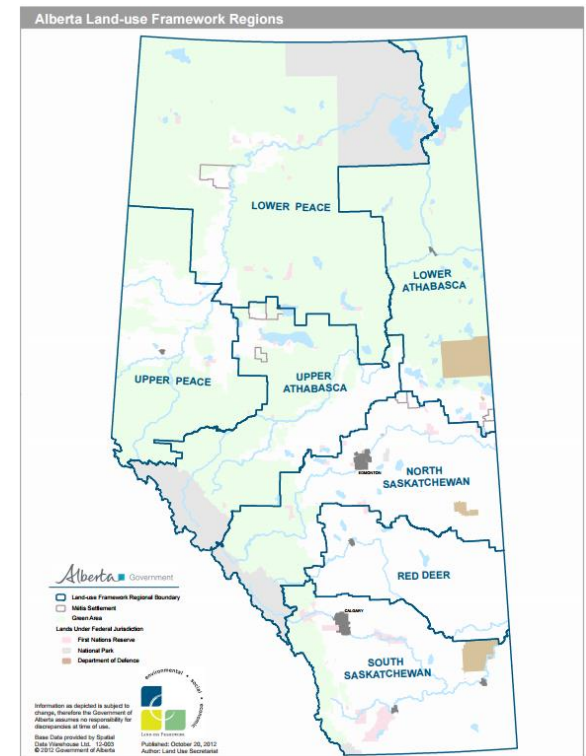
# South Saskatchewan Region Biodiversity Management Framework

V.1.0 November 20, 2015



*Alberta*  
Government

# Risk = Management Strategy



# Ecological risk

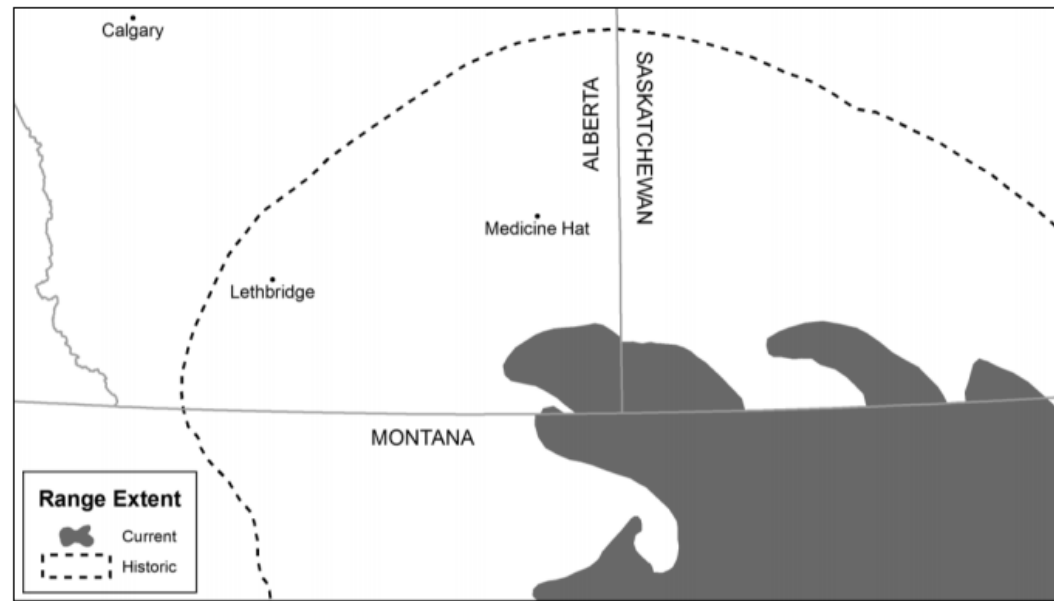


Figure 2. Historical and current range of sage-grouse in Alberta and Saskatchewan.

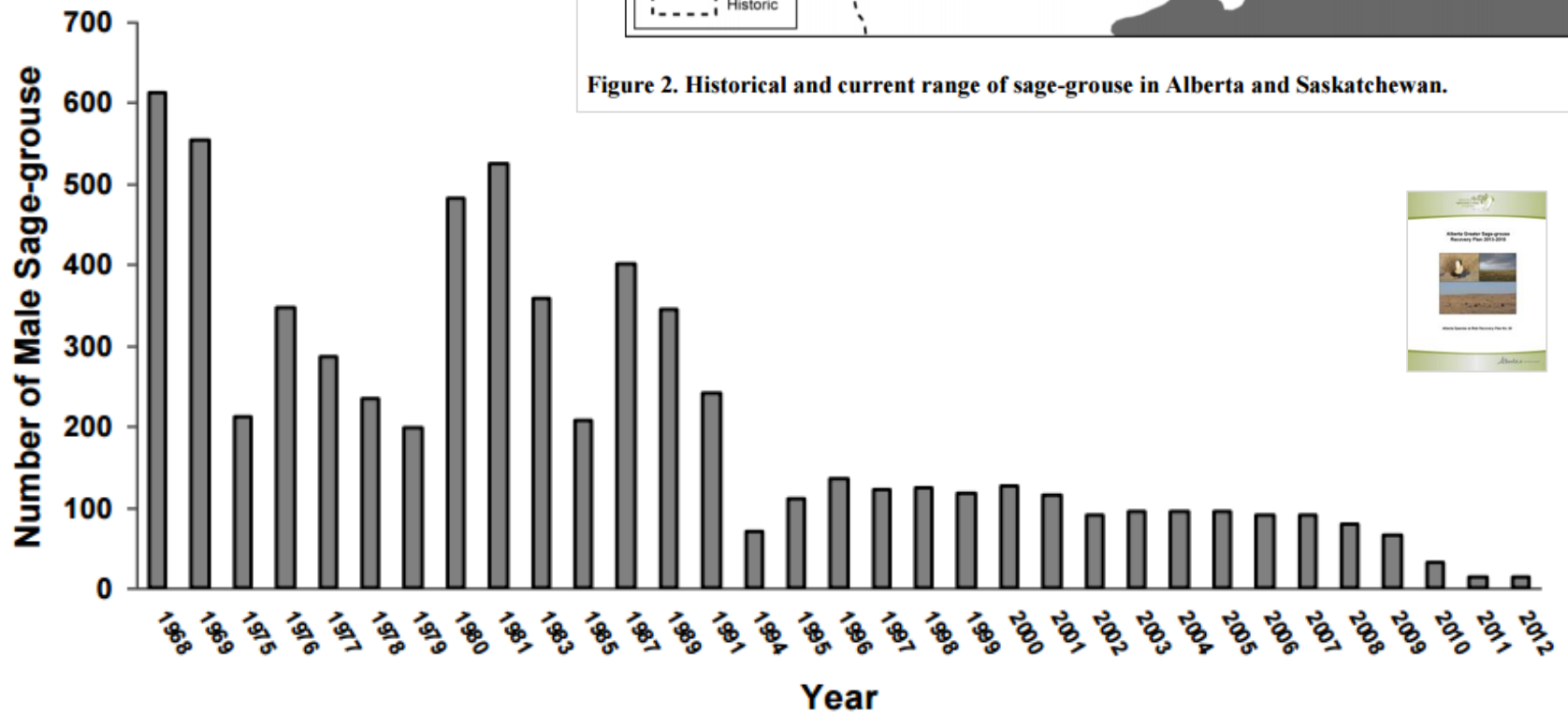


Figure 3. Annual sage-grouse lek surveys 1968–2012.

# Legal risk



CANADA

CONSOLIDATION

CODIFICATION

Emergency Order for the  
Protection of the Greater Sage-  
Grouse

Décret d'urgence visant la  
protection du tétras des  
armoises

SOR/2013-202

DORS/2013-202



Current to April 12, 2016

À jour au 12 avril 2016

Last amended on March 7, 2014

Dernière modification le 7 mars 2014

## Fighting for emergency protections for the greater sage-grouse

Alberta Wilderness Association, Wilderness Committee, Nature Saskatchewan, Grassland Naturalists v. Federal Environment Minister

## Endangered sage grouse to be protected by emergency order

Unprecedented move comes after environmental groups sue federal government

CBC News Posted: Sep 17, 2013 2:22 PM ET | Last Updated: Sep 18, 2013 12:40 PM ET

5/4/2016

City of Medicine Hat : City Newsroom : City seeks compensation from federal government related to Emergency Protection Order

### CITY NEWSROOM

#### City seeks compensation from federal government related to Emergency Protection Order

Posted Date: 9/26/2014

The City of Medicine Hat is seeking compensation from the federal government related to the Emergency Order for the Protection of the Greater Sage-Grouse.



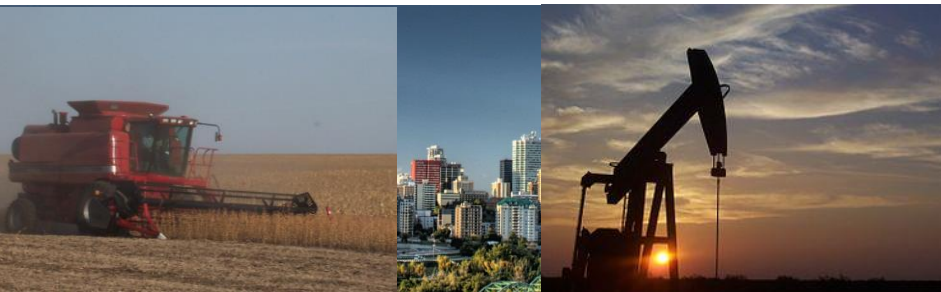
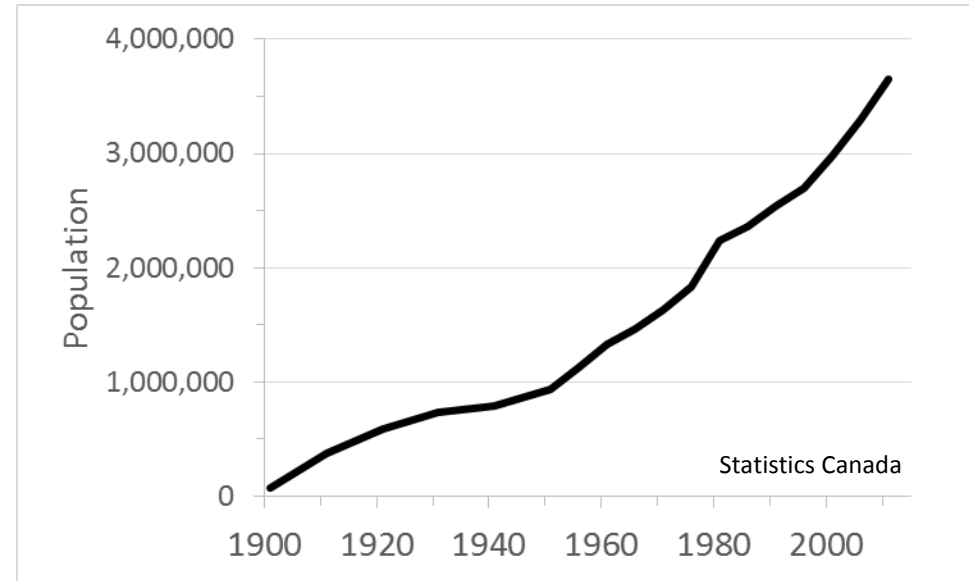
# The larger issue

- 70 species at risk in S Sask region
  - 80% of Alberta's species at risk
- 48% loss of natural habitat
  - Highly modified landscape
- Disruption of natural processes
  - Wildfire, flooding, bison



# Drivers

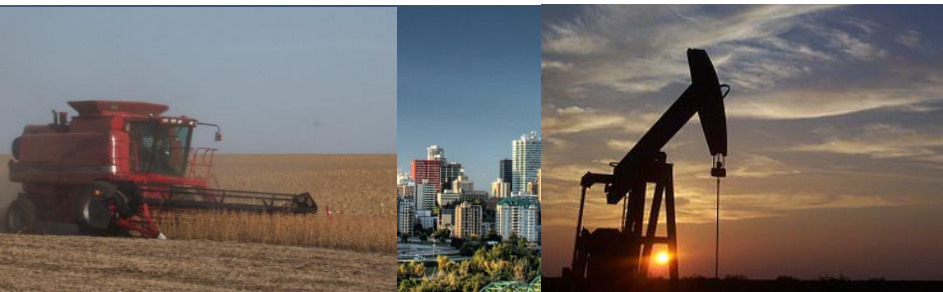
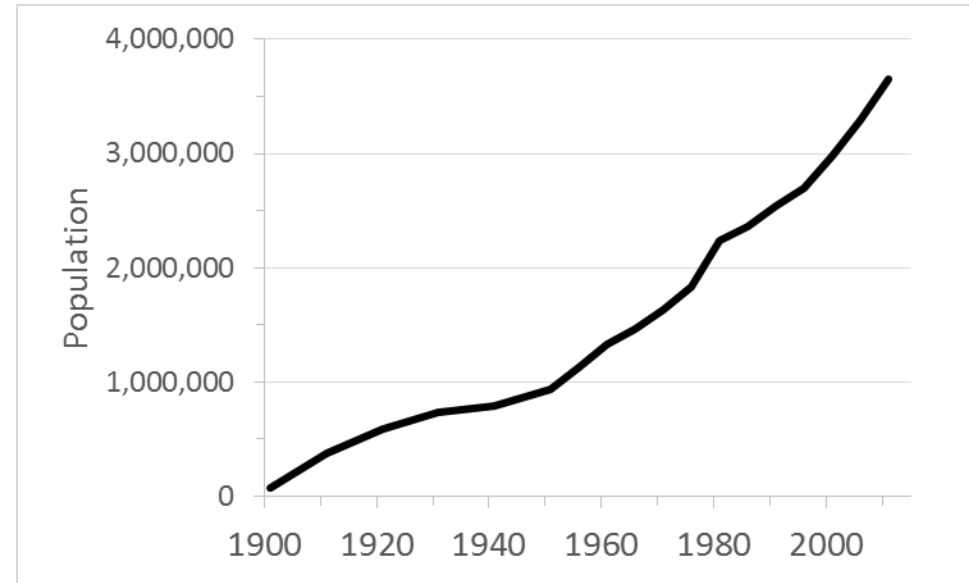
- Increasing population
- Land conversion
  - Agriculture
  - Energy
  - Residential
- Invasive species





# Drivers

- Increasing population
- Land conversion
  - Agriculture
  - Energy
  - Residential
- Invasive species



# South Saskatchewan Region Biodiversity Management Framework

V.1.0 November 20, 2015



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## Response to ecological & other risks

# Indicators & monitoring systems

## Indicators

- Biodiversity paralysis
- 2500+ species
- Habitats etc
- No canaries



## Monitoring systems

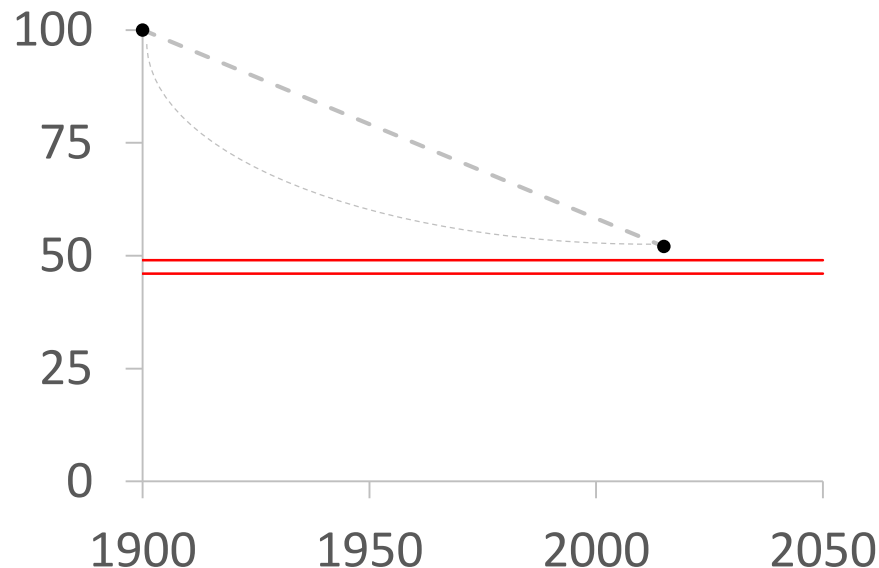
- Monitoring-system-  
formerly-known-as-  
AEMERA
- ABMI
- Citizen science
- Well-positioned to  
detect changes in  
biodiversity



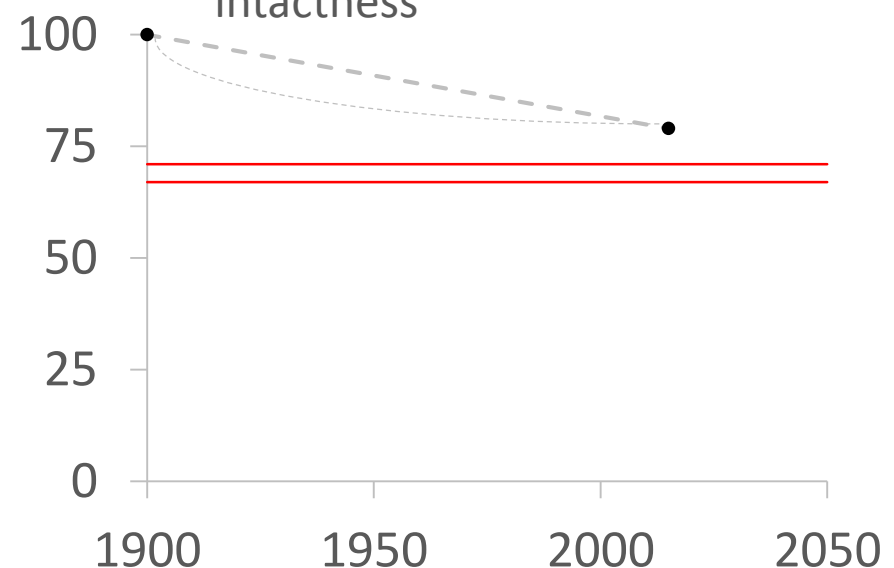
# Thresholds (Triggers)

- Informed by science & policy
- Consider environmental, social & economic factors

Terrestrial native cover



Aquatic & wetland biodiversity  
intactness



# Types of thresholds

## Management threshold

= Trigger in BMF

- Evaluate condition relative to an objective
- Based on scientific, social & economic factors
- Reflects risk tolerance







Province of Alberta

## **ALBERTA LAND STEWARDSHIP ACT**

Statutes of Alberta, 2009  
Chapter A-26.8

Current as of December 11, 2013

- 
- (ff) “threshold” has the meaning given to it in a regional plan and may include a limit, target, trigger, range, measure, index or unit of measurement;

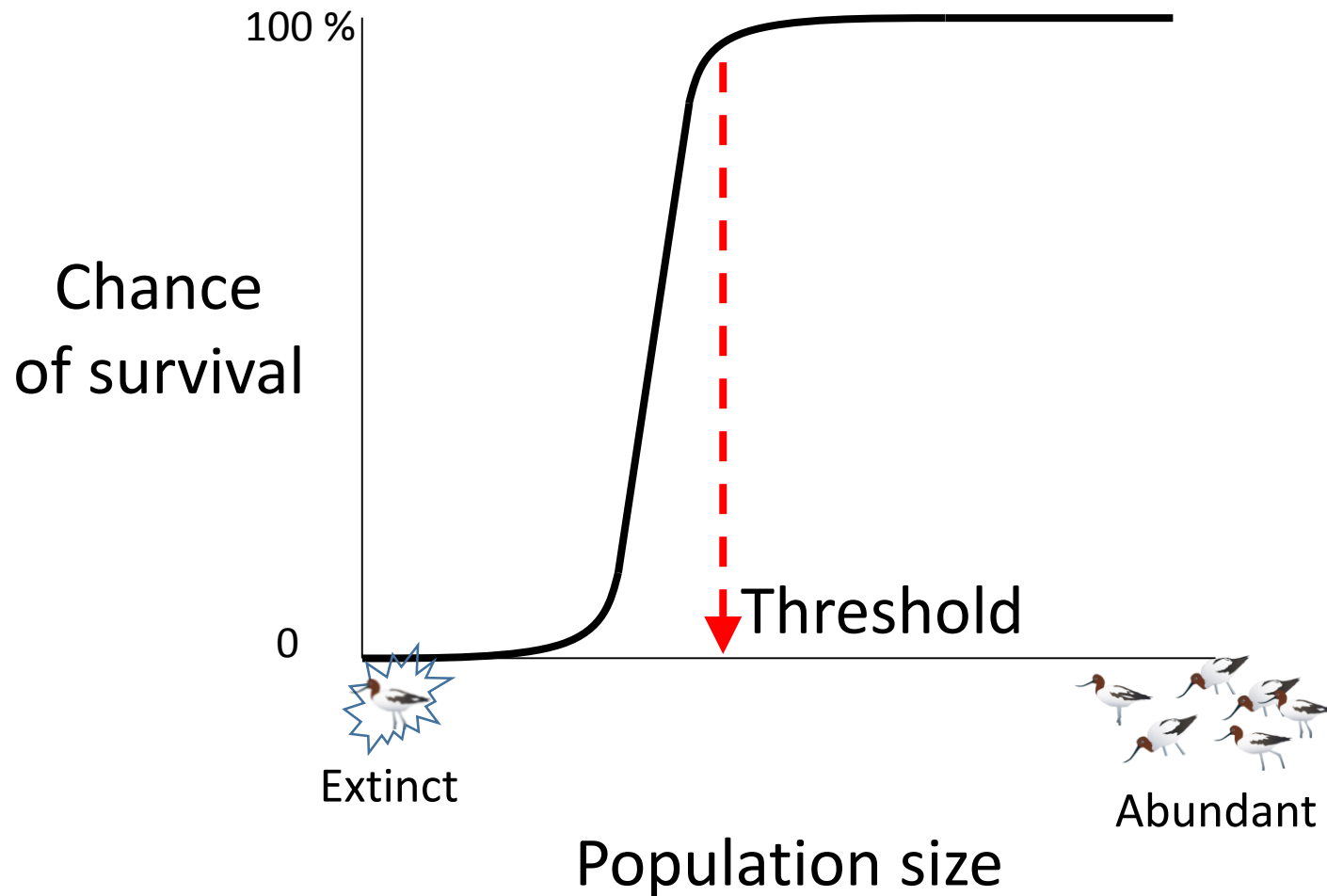
# Types of thresholds



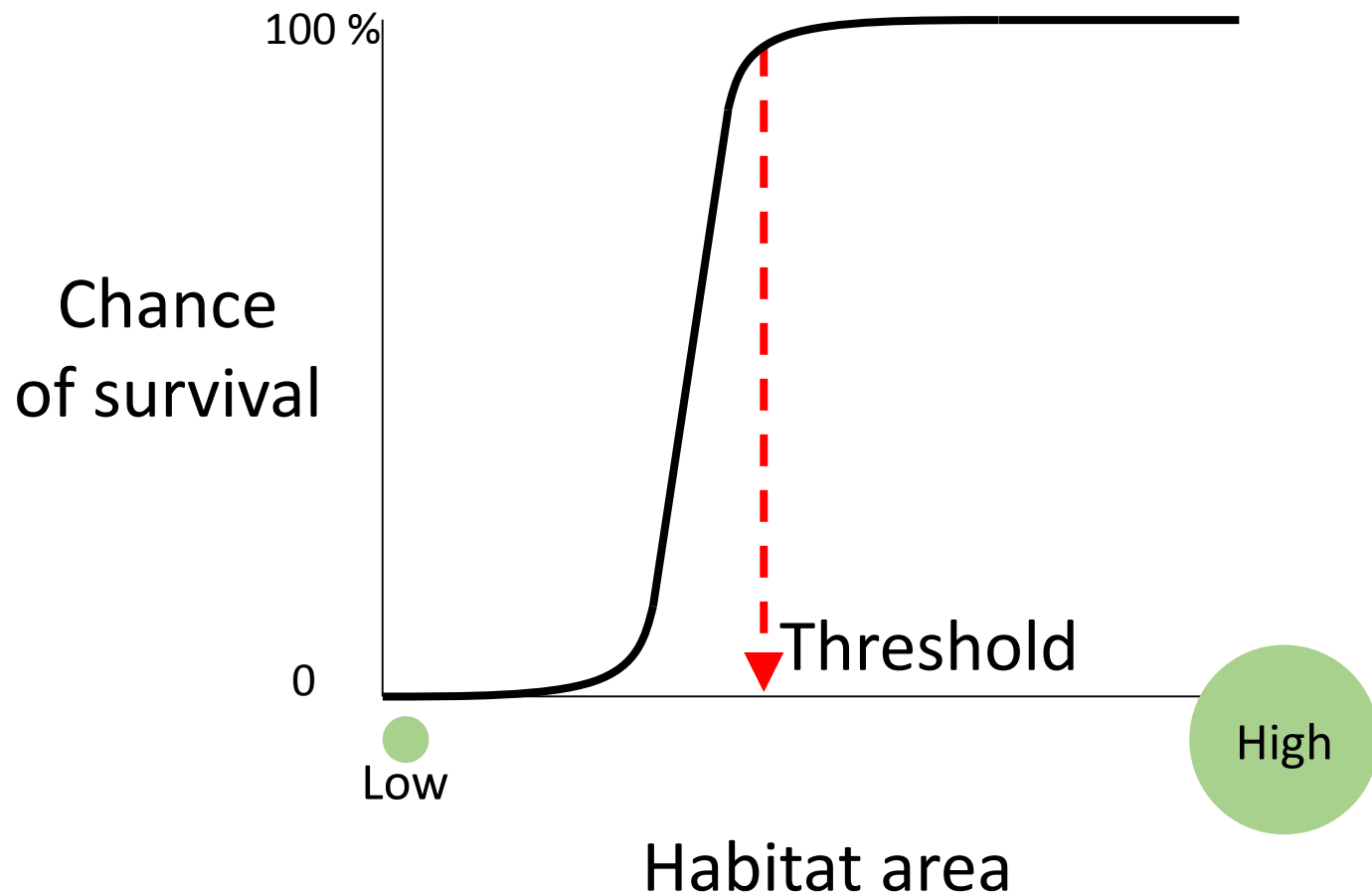
## Ecological threshold

- Tipping point
- Rapid change from one ecological condition to another
- Based on observation or hypothesis
- Rarely observed
- Costly to reverse

# Ecological threshold: Population size



# Ecological threshold: Habitat area



# Biodiversity change

- Controllable factors
  - Grassland conservation & stewardship



Sprague's Pipit

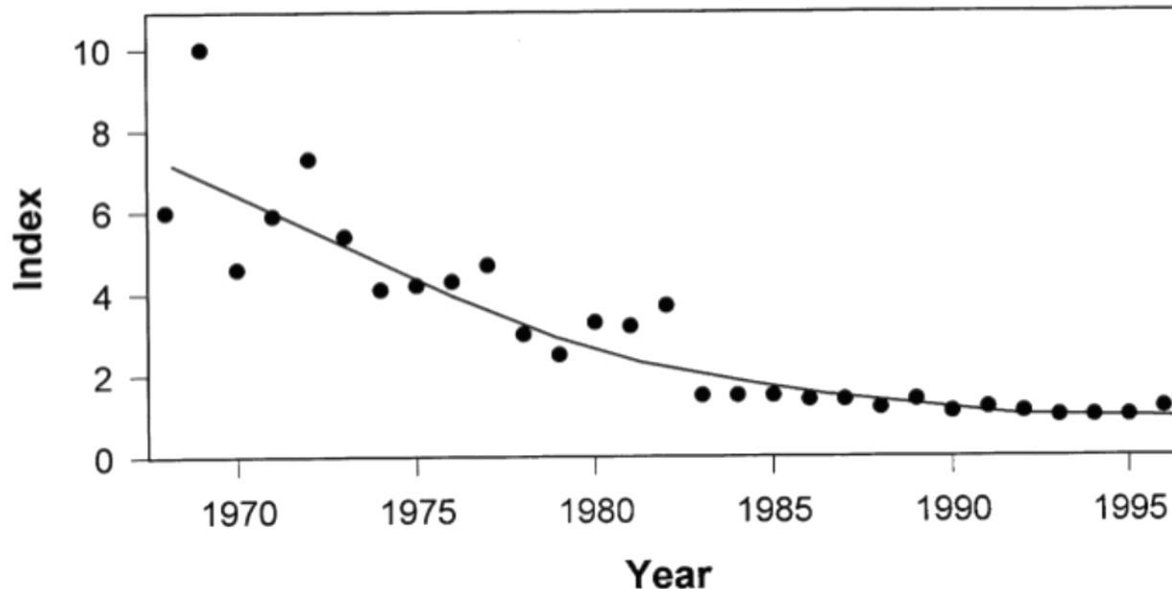
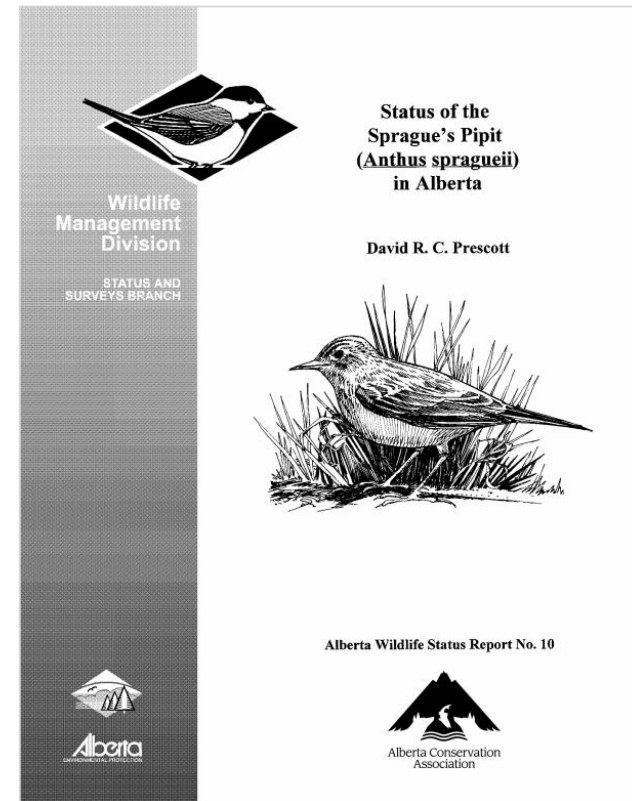


Figure 2. Index of population change of the Sprague's Pipit in Alberta, 1968-1996. Data are from the North American Breeding Bird Survey (modified from Sauer et al. 1996).



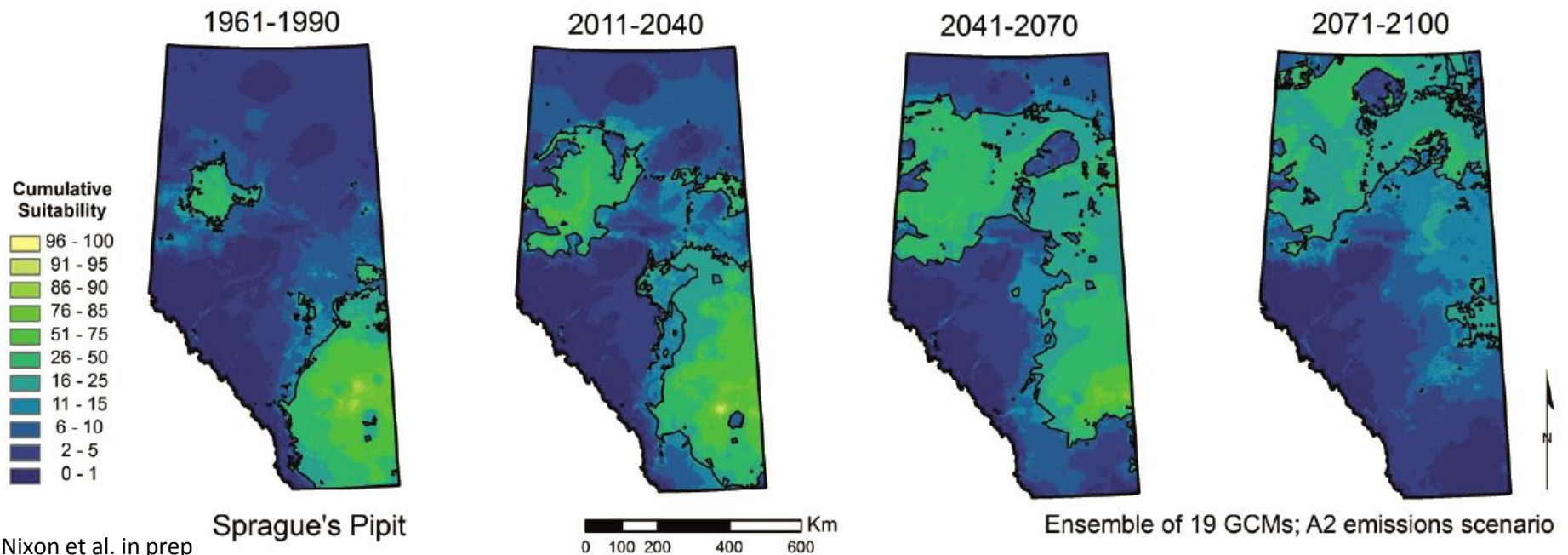


# Biodiversity change

- Controllable factors
  - Grassland conservation & stewardship
- Uncontrollable factors
  - Climate change



Sprague's Pipit



# Biodiversity monitoring

- Geographic coverage
- Taxonomic coverage
- Capacity to detect change from land use vs other factors
- Research



eBird

# Summary

- Management thresholds can reduce ecological thresholds
  - Keep Scott out of court
- Useful monitoring systems will point to causes of biodiversity change
  - Land use vs climate
- Useful biodiversity management systems need participation from stakeholders & citizens
  - This isn't Kansas any more

