

Living Lab Program for Climate Change and Conservation - Final Report



Documenting structural land cover change and disturbance across Provincial BC Parks for Biodiversity Assessment

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Research findings

- Ecological integrity variables were compared between the protected area and greater park ecosystem
 - Forest height, aboveground biomass, mean forest patch size, % of area harvested per year, forest proportion of landscape were significantly different between the parks and their surroundings
- The dominant land cover class in British Columbian parks and protected areas is coniferous forest cover at approximately 56% land cover (Table 1).
- Harvesting was found to be significantly more common ($p < 0.01$) in greater park ecosystem than parks and protected area, while fire is not significantly different (Table 2).
- Human development was uncommon in both parks and protected areas and greater protected ecosystems.
 - Parks with nearby development are frequently located near cities (Garibaldi Complex, Goldstream Park), or have winter sport infrastructure (Cypress Park, Mount Seymour Park)
- Forest height ($p < 0.01$), biomass ($p < 0.01$), forest proportion of landscape ($p < 0.01$) and mean forest patch size ($p < 0.01$) were significantly higher in the forested regions of protected areas when compared to the greater protected ecosystem (Table 3).
- Information on individual parks can be found in the set of report cards

Table 1 Average land cover proportions for parks and protected areas and greater park ecosystems.

<i>Land cover class</i>	<i>Parks and protected areas</i>	<i>Greater park ecosystem</i>
<i>Broadleaf Forest</i>	4.62	6.02
<i>Bryoid</i>	0.550	0.726
<i>Coniferous Forest</i>	59.5	53.3
<i>Exposed/Barren Land</i>	5.96	5.84
<i>Herbs</i>	6.77	10.0
<i>Mixed Wood Forests</i>	5.52	5.18
<i>Rock/Rubble</i>	1.51	1.42
<i>Shrubland</i>	8.90	10.8
<i>Snow/Ice</i>	1.59	1.75
<i>Wetland</i>	1.52	1.52
<i>Wetland-Treed</i>	3.61	3.41

Table 2 Average disturbances for parks and protected areas and greater park ecosystems.

Disturbance	Parks and protected areas	Greater park ecosystems
Fire (%)	0.110	0.118
Harvesting (%)	0.085	0.506

Table 3 Other significant ($p < 0.01$) variables compared between parks and protected areas and their greater park ecosystems.

Variable	Parks and protected areas	Greater park ecosystems
Forest Height (m)	20.9	20.5
Aboveground biomass (t/ha)	180	176
Forest proportion of landscape (%)	73.2	67.9
Mean Forest Patch Size	83.7	55.8

Methods summary

- Utilized freely available open access datasets covering key attributes for assessing ecological integrity.
- Suitable parks determined as those greater than 100ha and in IUCN protected area categories Ia, Ib, II, or IV
- Park complexes were also examined as spatially merged protected areas
- Greater park ecosystems were delineated for all suitable parks and protected area complexes
 - Accomplished by buffering into the surrounding BEC zones of the park until an area of equal size to the protected area was generated.
 - Other protected areas and marine areas were removed from the buffer
- Compared ecological integrity metrics between the protected area and greater park ecosystem
- Generated report cards with information on land cover, forest cover, disturbance, and forest structure for 533 parks/complexes
- Summarized the distribution of the metrics for all parks across British Columbia to get a sense of the range of ecological integrity indicators inside and outside parks

Key outcomes and relevance for BC Parks

- Summary by park of each open access layer
 - Layers available publicly and can be provided to BC parks upon request
 - Additionally in report card pdf form
- Overarching understanding of distribution of these variables across BC
- Peer review paper being prepared.
- Work forms the primary basis of a master's thesis which is currently underway at UBC
 - Stephen Ban is a committee member to ensure that BC park's values and resources are being managed effectively using remote sensing

Project's challenges/opportunities

- There were no computational challenges due to the publicly available data

- The ability to integrate this type of large open data into parks management continues to be problematic, as these datasets are large, both temporally and spatially, making data manipulation challenging.
- Expertise is needed in order to ingest these datasets into parks management workflows, and is also needed to be able to manage and analyze the data
- Effective ways to allow these datasets to be used by on the ground management needs to be considered by BC parks.

Conclusions/next steps

- Potential for discussions around the most effective ways to get this data to park managers.
 - Report cards offer a static representation of these layers
 - Potential for integration into digital solutions.
- This project has been effective at demonstrating the use of these valuable public datasets
 - We hope that park managers continue to reach out to UBC researchers to continue to access and analyze this data
- Key next step is to use remote sensing to examine snow conditions
 - Sister project commencing in 2021 focusing on availability and permanence of snow in the landscape, focused on areas with high amounts of tourists and winter recreation areas

References and links

Data

https://opendata.nfis.org/mapserver/nfis-change_eng.html

<https://eogdata.mines.edu/products/vnl/>

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