

# 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://opendata.nfis.org/mapserver/nfis-change_eng.html)

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

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