Ecosystem Protection and Management

Preview

- 1. Regarding Reserves
 - A. Selection
 - B. Design
 - C. Management

- Conservationists attempt to preserve examples of:
 - -Ecosystems
 - -Species groups
- How do we preserve more than just examples?







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- Types of stakeholders (and uses) in land use
 - Individual homeowners (housing)
 - Cities (industry, commercial, administration)
 - Producers (farming, ranching)
 - Special interests (hunting, fishing, boating, basketweaving)
 - Federal government (administration, research, services)

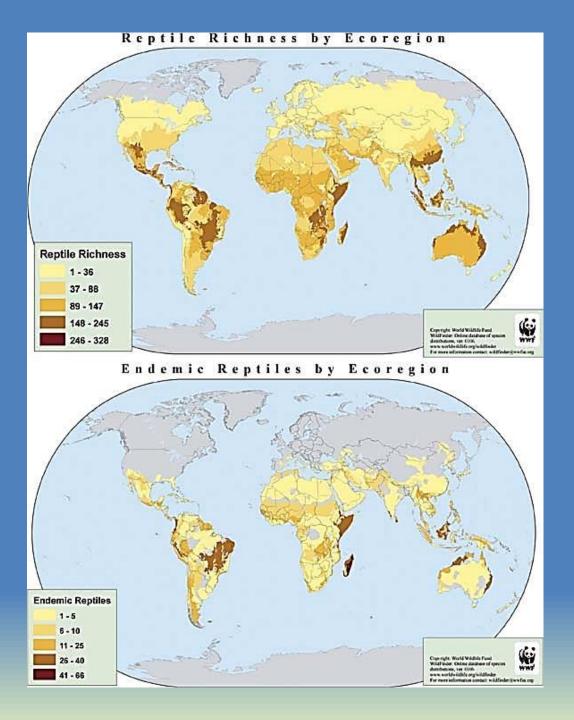
- Stakeholders cont'd
 - –E.g., US Forest Service
 - –Motto: Caring for the land and serving people

- Three aspects of ecosystem protection
 - -Selection
 - -Design
 - -Management

- Selection
 - -Criteria for selection
 - Beauty/aesthetics
 - Recreation
 - Significant species (cultural, economic)
 - -Two extremes of selection
 - Where are the important species?
 - Where are the region's ecosystems?

- Species-based selection
 - Centers of species diversity
 - -Biodiversity "hotspots"
 - >1500 endemic plant species
 - >70% habitat loss
 - Global hotspots contain
 - -~50% of all plant species
 - -42% of vertebrate species

Some overlap between richness and endemism



- Ecosystem-based selection
 - -Coarse filter approach
 - Focus on abiotic factors
 - Acquire ecosystems -> protect species



- Selection
 - –how much are should be protected?
 - -WCU: 10-15%
 - -CBD: 10%
 - -Currently 12% worldwide, but representation varies

- Design
 - -Single large or several small (SLOSS; Diamond 1975)
 - –Size/shape of reserve should be proportional landscape context

1

large > small

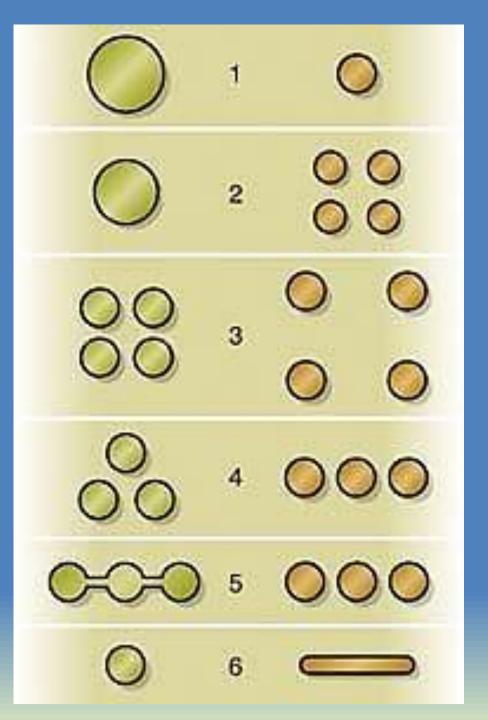
single large > several small

close together > far apart

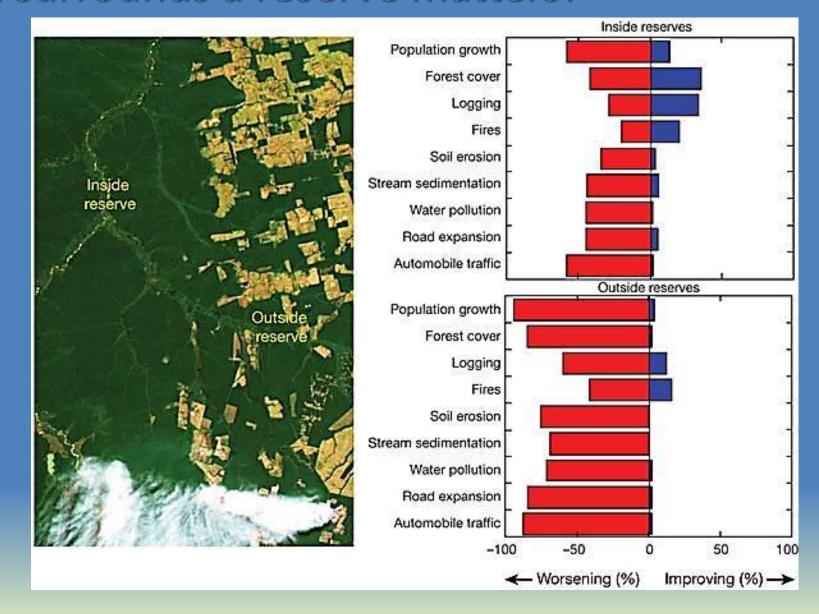
clustered > linear

corridors > no corridors

circular > non-circular

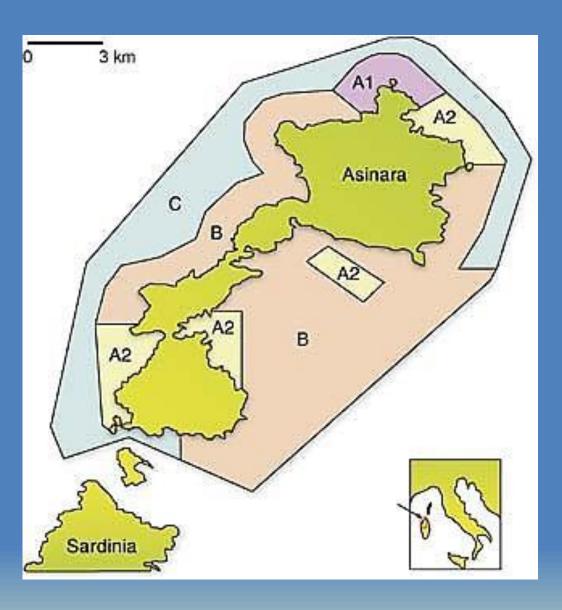


What surrounds a reserve matters!



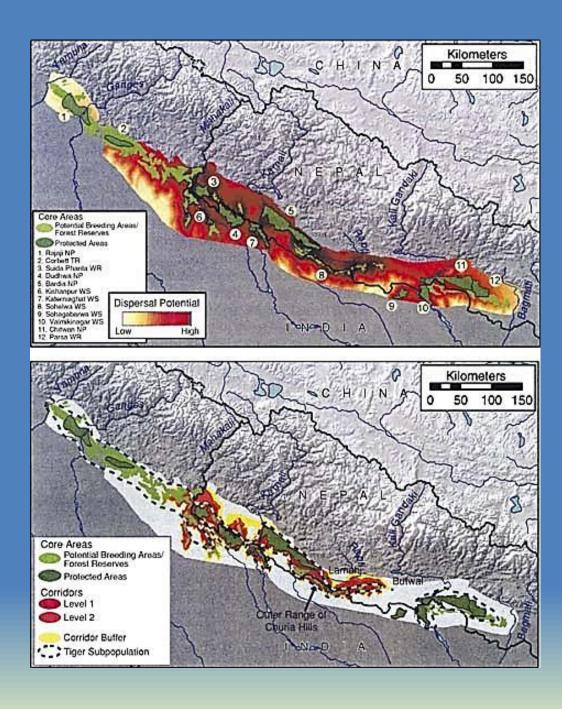
- Design cont'd
 - Corridors for movement
 - Daily
 - Annual
 - Dispersal
 - Range shifts
 - Need buffers against less preferred ecosystems/intensive uses

A1, A2: no take
B: take with low
limits
C: take with higher
limits



Priority:

- 1. Core Areas
- 2. Corridors
- 3. Buffers



- Management
 - -Visitors (2014)
 - Yosemite: 1.7 million
 - Yellowstone: 1.3 million

- Management cont'd
 - —In some cases, we need to protect parks against a LACK of disturbance

Historic vs. current disturbance

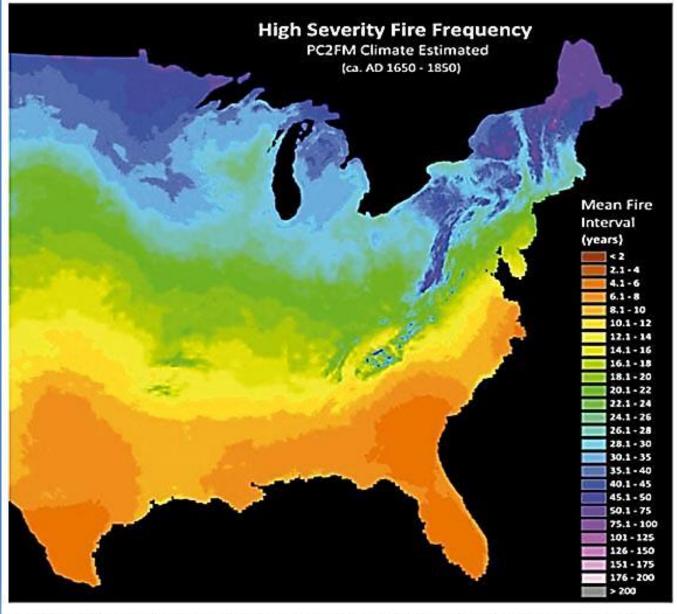
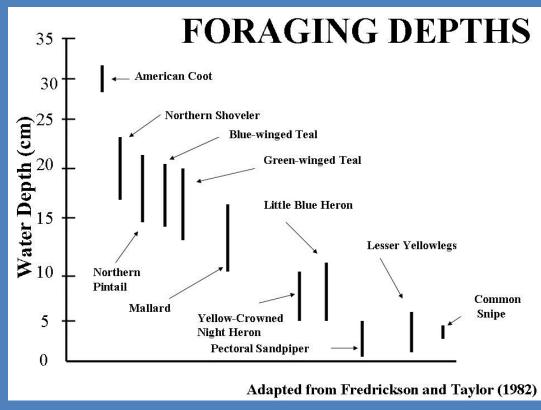


Figure 1. Estimated mean fire intervals in the eastern United States as predicted by Guyette et al. (2005). The mapped mean fire intervals are modeled based on fire scar tree-ring histories from forested landscapes throughout the eastern United States, and represent estimates of fire frequency for the historic period 1650 to 1850, which is the end of the Native American occupation in this area. The map illustrated here is a revision of that originally published in Guyette et al. (2005), and is presented here with permission of Dr. Guyette.

- Management cont'd
 - Scale ofdisturbance vs.scale ofprotected area

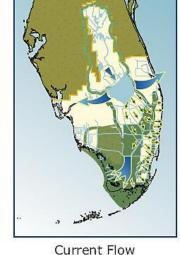
Prescribed Fire History 1970 to Present Kibbie Relight Meadow Relight Prescribed Fires 1970s - 14,878 Acres 1980s - 12.809 Acres 1990s - 15,653 Acres 2000s - 12.243 Acres 2010s - 209 Acres Fire Management Units Managed Wilderness

- Management cont'd
 - -Water regimes
 - What should water be used to do?
 - Stand in wetlands
 - Provide drinking water
 - Crop irrigation
 - Power generation





Pre-Drainage Flow





Everglades Restoration

Restored Flow

- Important guiding questions
 - -What is our baseline?
 - -What do we consider "natural" (esp. human activities)?
 - -What are we managing toward?

Resources

Publications

Hunter Jr., M. L., and J. Gibbs. 2007. Fundamentals of Conservation Biology, 3rd Edition. Blackwell, Malden.