

#### What is Biodiversity?

#### The variety and variability of life on Earth.

- Encompasses every living thing on the planet
- Microorganisms to plants, animals, fungi, and even entire ecosystems
- Interpreted as the number of species that inhabit an area and their abundance
- Includes genetic diversity
- Indicator of ecosystem health and integrity





#### Benefits of Biodiversity

- Recreation & public education
- Beautification & sense of place
- Carbon sequestration
- Aquatic habitat
- Air purification
- Wildlife habitat
- Flood control
- Healthy native soils
- Water infiltration & purification

- Shade & cooling
- Noise & visual buffer
- Physical & mental health
- Building energy effeciency
- Stormwater management









# Project Scope



State of Biodiversity

Biodiversity Conservation Strategy

Task	Key deliverables
Ecological Inventory and Habitat Mapping	<ul> <li>Collect and combine existing GIS layers</li> <li>Complete LiDAR analysis for tree canopy &amp; watercourses</li> <li>Field assessment of natural areas</li> </ul>
Biodiversity Assessment & Reporting	<ul> <li>Ecological inventory summary, maps</li> <li>Biodiversity ranking</li> <li>Threats to biodiversity</li> <li>State of Biodiversity Report</li> <li>State of Biodiversity Summary Report</li> </ul>
Engaging the Community and Stakeholders	<ul> <li>Online mapping tool (StoryMap)</li> <li>Consult with the RSTC at regular intervals (ongoing)</li> <li>WSÁNEĆ workshops (ongoing)</li> <li>Public survey</li> <li>Open houses/workshops (public, staff, &amp; stakeholders)</li> <li>Council/Committee presentations</li> </ul>
Develop a Biodiversity Conservation Strategy	<ul> <li>Review existing policy and legislation, gap analysis, municipal context</li> <li>Identify hubs and corridors for a habitat network</li> <li>Develop recommendations for policy, monitoring, education, and stewardship</li> <li>Draft Biodiversity Conservation Strategy</li> <li>Finalized Strategy</li> </ul>



#### Work Completed To Date

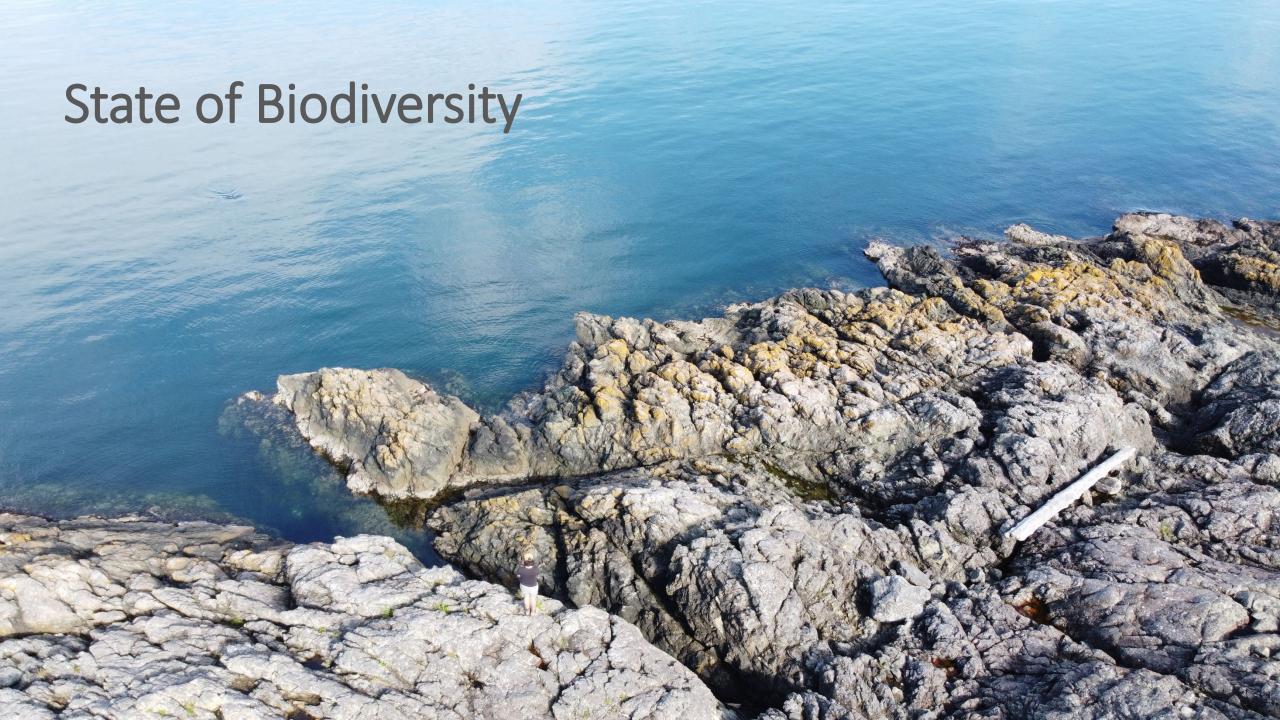


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#### State of Biodiversity Report

# The purpose of the State of Biodiversity report was to:

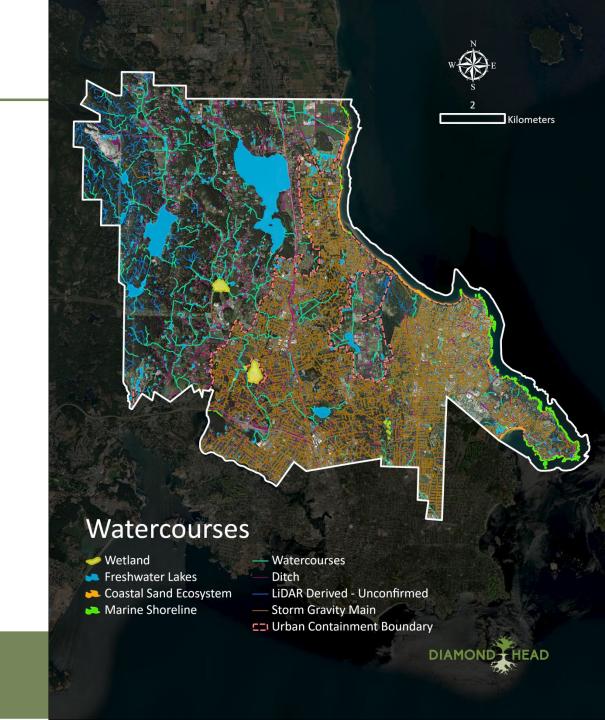
- Develop a baseline inventory of biodiversity in the District
  - Collect and combine existing district wide spatial layers
  - Ground truth a select proportion of sites



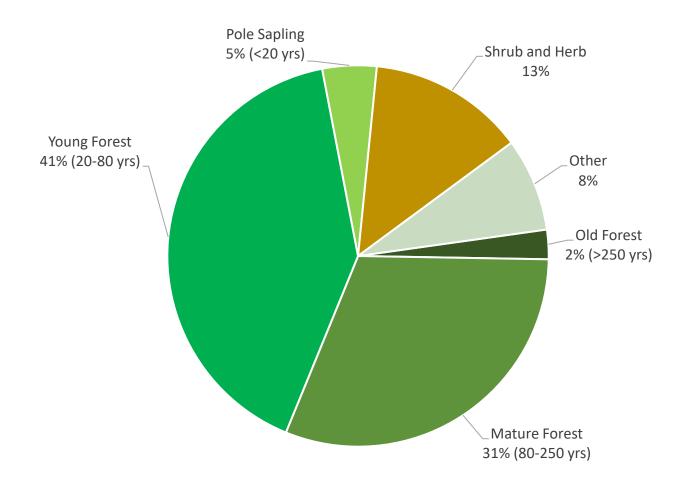


#### Aquatic Systems

- Lakes, ponds, reservoirs (350 ha)
- Wetlands (31 ha)
- Watercourses (>310 km verified,
   93 km unverified)
- Marine shoreline (47 km)



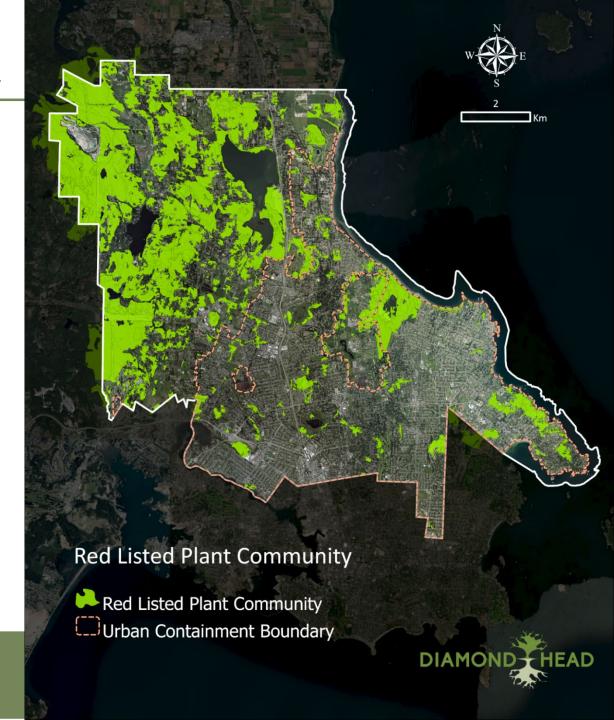
# Terrestrial Systems





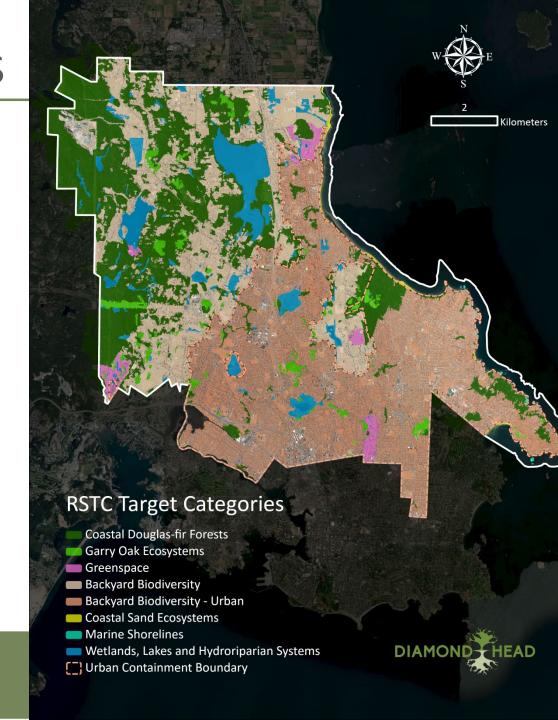
#### Species & Ecosystems at Risk

- Coastal Douglas-Fir Forests
- Garry Oak ecosystems
- Species at risk (SAR)
- Migratory Birds



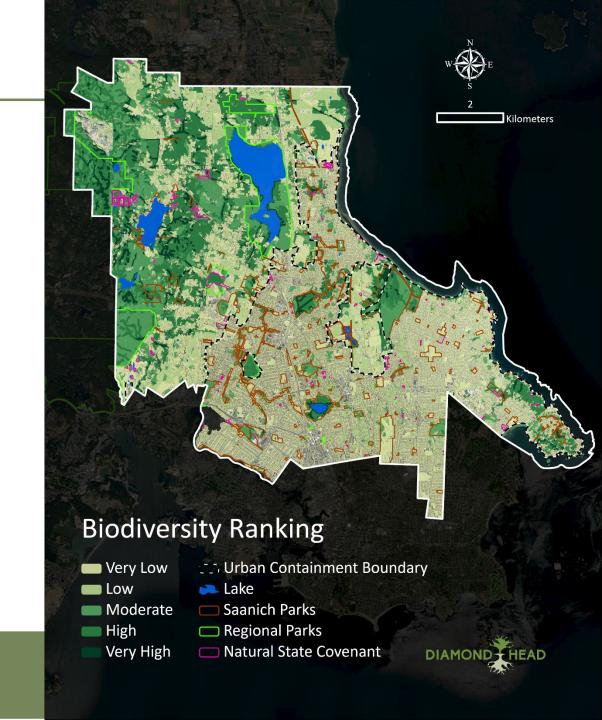
#### Biodiversity Target Categories

- Coastal Douglas-Fir
- Garry Oak
- Greenspace
- Backyard Biodiversity Rural + Urban
- Coastal Sand
- Marine Shorelines
- Wetlands, Lakes and Streams



# Biodiversity Ranking

- Urban Containment Boundary's effect on biodiversity
- Large, intact connected CDF forests
- Riparian areas
- Garry Oak ecosystems
- Protected areas includes:
  - Municipal parks
  - Regional Parks
  - Private-land covenants
- Protected from development





#### **Biodiversity Conservation Strategy**



The draft Strategy provides a strategic framework to help protect and enhance biodiversity:

- Current and Historical Context
- Future Context
- Biodiversity Habitat Network
- Actions to Enhance and Protect Biodiversity in Saanich
- Strategy Implementation
- Assessing and Monitoring Progress



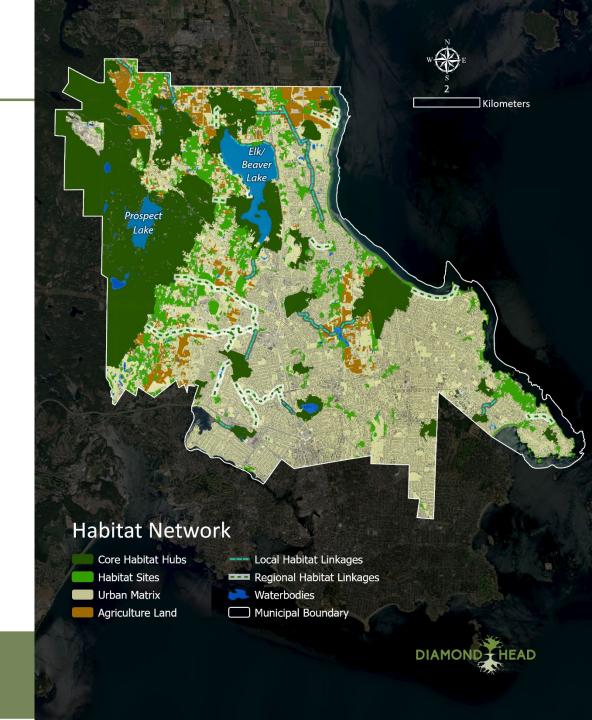
#### Proposed Vision

"Saanich is a resilient community that values, protects, connects, and restores sensitive ecosystems, natural habitats, and biodiversity"



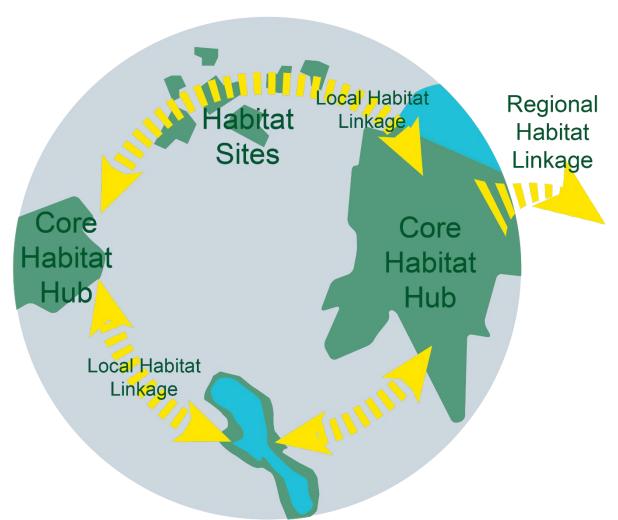
# Biodiversity Habitat Network

- Identifies areas with high biodiversity conservation value
- Four main components
  - Core Habitat Hubs
  - Habitat Sites
  - Regional Habitat Linkages
  - Local Habitat Linkages
- Two supporting components
  - Urban Matrix/Backyard Biodiversity
  - Agricultural Land (both zoned and ALR)
- Used for informational purposes



### Why Connectivity?

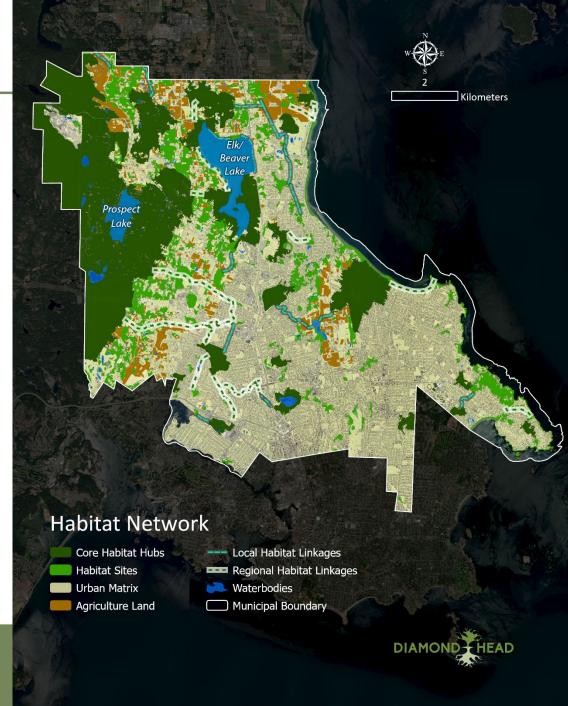
- Core habitat hubs provide interior refuge areas
- Habitat sites to support species more tolerant of human disturbances
- Linkages to facilitate the movement of species between patches





#### How to use the Network?

- Some examples of how it can be used:
  - Prioritize areas for implementing conservation actions
  - Establish monitoring programs to track success of implementing the Strategy
  - Inform future land use planning
  - Coordinate with developers within or adjacent to the network to increase density and protect more natural area
  - Develop an EDPA to protect biodiverse and environmentally sensitive areas



#### Strategic Themes



Theme 1 – Knowledge and Understanding

Theme 2 – Connecting Ecosystems

Theme 3 – Sustainable Development

Theme 4 – Restoring Ecosystems

Theme 5 – Enhanced Public Stewardship

Theme 6 – Community Engagement

Theme 7 – Sustainable Agriculture





# Biodiversity Attributes



Biodiversity Attribute	RSTC Target Categories	Icon	Description
Terrestrial Ecosystems	Coastal Douglas-fir Forests		Intact natural terrestrial ecosystems including the at-risk Coastal Douglas-fir forests.
Marine Shorelines	Marine Shorelines	<b>£</b>	Intertidal areas that are influenced by the ocean, ranging from eelgrass communities and mud flats up to brackish wetlands.
Coastal Sand Ecosystems	Coastal Sand Ecosystems	*	Foreshore beaches and sand dunes.
Freshwater Wetlands, Lakes, and Hydroriparian Systems	Wetlands, Lakes and Hydroriparian Systems	<b>&gt;&gt;</b>	Water quality and habitat to support aquatic species.
Garry Oak Ecosystems	Garry Oak Ecosystems	*	Plant communities supporting Garry Oak trees and native herbaceous understory communities.
Urban Matrix & Backyard Biodiversity	Greenspace Backyard Biodiversity Backyard Biodiversity - Urban		Naturalized backyards, streetscapes, public rights of way, manicured parks.
Culturally significant areas, plant and/or animal communities	N/A	*	Relating to Indigenous peoples and culturally significant species.
Wildlife	N/A	*	Native wildlife including bats, mammals, rodents, reptiles, amphibians, birds, invertebrates (such as pollinators), and species at risk or of conservation concern



#### Top Priority Actions



- Update ecosystem data and make it publicly available
- Acquire and protect priority lands within the Biodiversity Habitat Network
- Identify and prioritize areas in the network for restoration and enhancement
- Implement development permit areas, or zones, for the protection of marine environment and natural environment
- Develop park plans to help manage natural area parks in Saanich
- Review and update the Invasive Species Management Strategy





#### Top Priority Actions

- Collaborate with Indigenous communities and incorporate their values
- Continue to protect and restore Garry Oak ecosystems on public lands
- Prioritize, protect, and restore freshwater habitats in natural parks.
- Develop incentive programs to support the protection of natural features through development
- Promote and expand biodiversity stewardship and education programs
- Identify and remove barriers to fish migration.
- Complete a review of existing environmental and natural state covenants.

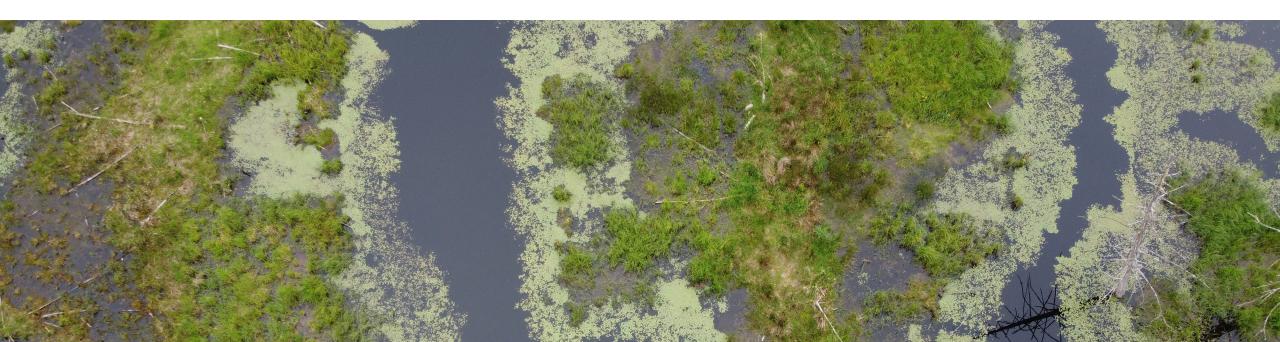




#### Assessing and Monitoring



- Performance Objectives and Performance Measures were established for each Theme
  - Metrics to measure the health and resilience of natural ecosystems
  - To inform decision-making and adaptive management as the Strategy is implemented



#### Next Steps



- Continue with public engagement
  - Hello Saanich website and questionnaire
- Review and incorporate public feedback
- Finalize the Strategy



