Current Condition Report for Forest Biodiversity: Lakes Timber Supply Area

APPENDIX 6

Habitat Connectivity Loss Hazard Rating and Mature-plus-Old Forest Patch Size Distribution in the Lakes Timber Supply Area (TSA)

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Habitat Connectivity Loss Hazard Overview

The Habitat Connectivity Loss Hazard rating is an estimate of the likelihood that mature and old forest habitats are more sub-divided and isolated than what would have occurred historically. Habitat connectivity among different patch sizes and types is important for species movement throughout the landscape (Hudson 1991, Voller and Harrison 1998). Connectivity is important for species that move easily, but also for slowly dispersing species that need habitat to grow in, reproduce in, and gradually disperse through a landscape. Where habitat connectivity is affected by land use change or natural disturbance, patch isolation can occur disrupting different species' ability to move at different spatial and temporal scales (Lindenmayer and Franklin, 2002).

The Habitat Connectivity Loss Hazard Rating is based on the Patch Size Distribution Indicator. This indicator is derived by using forest age to define a forest patch, with forests of similar ages (within 20 years) considered part of the same patch. Patch Size distribution refers to the proportion of total area of similarly aged forests that occur on a landscape in different sized patches of 0-40 hectares (ha), 41-250 ha, 251-1,000 ha, and greater than 1,000 ha in size.¹

The CEF Forest Biodiversity assessment focuses on the patch size distribution of mature and old forests due to concern over subdivision and isolation of mature and old forests into small patches. These conditions can limit species' movements and dispersal in landscapes. The Habitat Connectivity Loss Hazard Rating is derived from the Patch Size Distribution Indicator by calculating the difference between the current observed patch size distribution and an expected patch size distribution based on a historic natural disturbance regime. The greater the difference

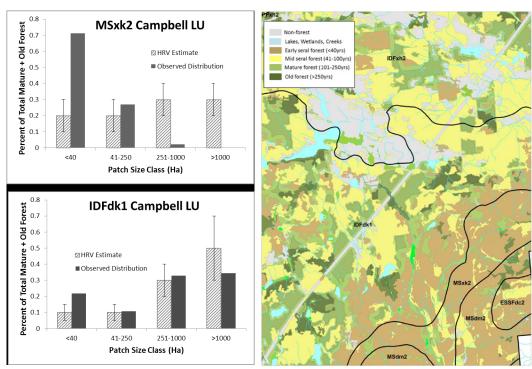


Figure 1: A comparison of the observed and expected or natural patch size distribution for the Montane Spruce very dry cold (MSxk2) and Interior Douglas-fir dry cold (IDFdk1) biogeoclimatic variants in the Campbell Landscape Unit southwest of Kamloops, B.C. The MSk2 falls in natural disturbance type (NDT3) and the IDFdk1 in the NDT4, so the expected natural estimates of mature and old forest in larger patches differs. The large amount of early forest and small patches of mature and old in the MSk2 result in a very different current observed patch size distribution compared to the natural estimate in the IDFdk1.

This should not be confused with the frequency distribution of different sized event patches. A single large (>1,000 ha) early seral patch contains more proportion of total area than 100 small 10 ha patches.

in the distribution of current observed forest patches from natural levels, the more likely that current mature and old forests are more subdivided and isolated than what would have occurred historically.

The expected or natural distribution of mature and old forest patches varies based on the natural disturbance type (NDT). Landscapes that experience more frequent large-scale disturbance events (e.g., NDT3 ecosystems) will have more mature and old forest in smaller patches and so species are better adapted to these conditions. In areas that experience less frequent large-scale disturbances (e.g., NDT1 and NDT2 ecosystems) more of the mature and old forest tends to be in large patches (greater than 1,000 ha to 10,000 ha).

Indicator Description

Patch Size Distribution indicator is used to describe the proportion of total forest area of comparable age (within 20 years) that is present on the landscape in different patch sizes (0–40 ha, 41–250 ha, 251–1,000 ha, and more than 1,000 ha).

Rating Description

The *Habitat Connectivity Loss Hazard Rating* uses the current patch size distribution in a landscape to estimate the likelihood that mature and old forest habitats are more sub-divided and isolated than what would have occurred historically.

Interpretation Key

[L – Low] [Unlikely] Habitat Connectivity Loss hazard is *Low* – The current patch size distribution is *unlikely* to be different than what was historically on the land base and habitat connectivity has been maintained over time.

[M – Moderate] [May] Habitat Connectivity Loss hazard is *Moderate* – The current patch size distribution *may* differ from natural patch sizes and habitat connectivity. Mature and old forest habitats may be fragmented into smaller patches than historically and may have less connectivity, possibly affecting biodiversity.

[H – High] [Likely] Habitat Connectivity Loss hazard is *High* – The current patch size distribution is *likely* to differ from the historic conditions. Mature and old forest habitats are *likely* fragmented into smaller patches than historically and have less connectivity, likely affecting biodiversity.

Habitat Connectivity Loss Hazard Rating: Lakes TSA

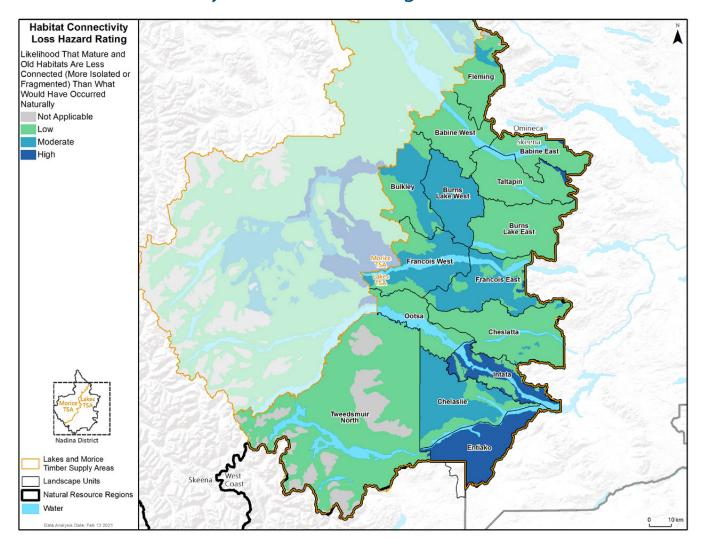


Figure 2: Habitat Connectivity Loss Hazard Rating in the Lakes Timber Supply Area.

Note: the patch size distribution indicator and Habitat Connectivity Loss Hazard rating were calculated based on 2019 forest inventory and do not include the effects of 2018 wildfires.

Table 1: Habitat Connectivity Loss Hazard Rating and Mature and Old Forest Patch Size Distribution by Landscape Unit, Biogeoclimatic (BEC) Subzone Variant, and Natural Disturbance Type (NDT) for the Lakes Timber Supply Area.

Landscape Unit	BEC	NDT	LU/BEC Area (ha)	HFLB Area (ha)	Percent Mature plus Old Forest Patches 0 to 40 ha (%)	Percent Mature plus Old Forest Patches 41 to 250 ha (%)	Percent Mature plus Old Forest Patches 250 to 1000 ha (%)	Percent Mature plus Old Forest Patches >1000 ha (%)	Habitat Connectivity Loss Rating
	ESSFmc	NDT2	3,307	3,287	6.8	2.2	0.0	91.7	L
	ESSFmv1		8,701	8,674	3.7	4.8	11.5	80.1	L
Babine East	SBSdk		21,749	15,173	15.4	15.5	12.6	56.5	L
	SBSdw3	NDT3	519	468	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Н
	SBSmc2		18,308	18,013	19.8	19.4	21.9	38.5	L
	ESSFmc	NDT2	14,467	13,563	6.3	9.5	6.7	77.6	L
Babine West	ESSFmv1	NDIZ	1,693	1,681	1.0	5.7	0.0	93.3	L
Babine West	SBSdk	NETO	12,156	7,700	13.5	25.8	6.2	54.5	L
	SBSmc2	NDT3	42,607	39,543	19.2	22.2	16.8	41.7	L
	ESSFmc	NDT2	17,355	16,104	7.0	17.5	15.8	59.7	L
Bulkley	SBSdk	NDT3	41,139	35,375	37.2	34.7	14.6	13.2	М
	SBSmc2		18,998	18,168	21.4	29.8	20.1	28.6	L
	ESSFmc	NDT2	10,757	10,526	27.8	28.6	0.0	44.2	L
	ESSFmv1		1,181	1,165	38.8	60.8	0.2	0.2	L
Burns Lake East	SBSdk	NDT3	47,192	41,283	26.1	34.5	27.6	12.1	L
Last	SBSdw3		7,302	7,011	41.0	59.1	0.0	0.0	L
	SBSmc2		31,187	30,307	31.9	21.9	18.4	28.0	L
	ESSFmc	NDT2	1,803	1,737	13.5	27.6	58.8	0.0	М
Burns Lake West	SBSdk	NDT3	49,700	45,023	37.2	31.5	18.2	13.0	М
	SBSmc2		20,724	20,184	25.5	20.3	43.2	10.7	M
	ESSFmc	NDT2	32,852	31,147	5.1	4.5	13.0	77.3	M
Chelaslie	SBSdk	NDT3	31,599	23,263	24.4	28.4	12.9	33.5	L
	SBSmc2		45,955	42,505	11.0	10.2	14.4	64.3	М

Landscape Unit	BEC	NDT	LU/BEC Area (ha)	HFLB Area (ha)	Percent Mature plus Old Forest Patches 0 to 40 ha (%)	Percent Mature plus Old Forest Patches 41 to 250 ha (%)	Percent Mature plus Old Forest Patches 250 to 1000 ha (%)	Percent Mature plus Old Forest Patches >1000 ha (%)	Habitat Connectivity Loss Rating
	ESSFmv1	NDT2	3,811	3,792	30.6	58.8	10.7	0.0	M
Cheslatta	SBSdk	NDT3	74,218	63,499	27.0	32.2	14.5	26.3	L
	SBSmc2	כושאו	43,961	42,324	25.1	27.4	15.9	31.5	L
	ESSFmv3	NDT2	10,733	10,644	2.1	3.8	0.9	93.0	L
Fleming	SBSdk		3,399	2,990	12.8	32.4	6.2	48.6	L
rieming	SBSmc2	NDT3	34,662	33,674	16.5	17.9	25.3	39.9	L
	SBSwk3		5,283	5,252	12.9	0.0	0.0	87.1	M
	ESSFmc	NDT2	858	857	11.1	88.8	0.1	0.0	L
	ESSFmv1	ND12	1,196	1,169	5.1	17.8	77.1	0.1	Н
François East	SBSdk		64,924	54,387	33.0	36.7	21.8	8.5	M
	SBSdw3	NDT3	8,933	5,239	22.5	42.1	21.7	13.5	L
	SBSmc2		15,964	15,769	19.9	19.6	28.5	31.9	L
	ESSFmc	NDT2	3,911	3,799	7.8	15.4	76.7	0.1	L
François West	SBSdk	NDT3	66,766	51,455	43.5	27.4	26.2	3.6	M
	SBSmc2		24,286	23,708	19.9	16.6	36.6	26.6	L
	ESSFmc	NDT2	4,089	3,952	10.3	23.4	0.0	66.4	H
Intata	ESSFmv1		103	103	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	L
IIItata	SBSdk	NDT3	39,832	27,190	31.6	37.8	28.1	2.6	Н
	SBSmc2		17,693	17,105	21.3	34.5	21.8	21.3	L
	ESSFmc	NDT2	2,633	2,587	17.9	42.0	28.9	11.2	L
Ootsa	SBSdk	NDT3	45,596	26,576	32.2	29.8	27.4	10.7	L
	SBSmc2		9,173	8,864	25.7	18.3	34.1	21.7	L
	ESSFmc	NDT2	17,474	17,251	6.1	11.4	7.2	75.3	L
Taltapin	ESSFmv1		3,307	3,281	15.0	38.9	46.0	0.1	Н
	SBSdk	NDT3	6,784	3,612	16.2	36.3	47.2	0.0	L
	SBSmc2		52,928	47,336	21.4	25.1	26.9	26.4	L

Landscape Unit	BEC	NDT	LU/BEC Area (ha)	HFLB Area (ha)	Percent Mature plus Old Forest Patches 0 to 40 ha (%)	Percent Mature plus Old Forest Patches 41 to 250 ha (%)	Percent Mature plus Old Forest Patches 250 to 1000 ha (%)	Percent Mature plus Old Forest Patches >1000 ha (%)	Habitat Connectivity Loss Rating
Tweedsmuir North	CWHws2	NDT2	13,431	8,371	6.2	14.0	23.8	55.9	L
	ESSFmc		148,755	138,944	2.7	1.6	1.4	94.4	L
	MHmm2	NDT1	15,293	11,020	4.5	12.7	14.2	68.7	L
	SBPSmc	NDT3	214	212	10.2	0.0	1.5	88.3	Н
	SBSdk		9,710	8,891	20.1	10.2	22.7	47.3	L
	SBSmc2		142,141	113,650	3.8	3.7	6.9	85.7	L
Entiako	ESSFmc	NDT2	1,306	1,303	*	*	*	*	Н
	ESSFmcp		1,650	165	*	*	*	*	Н
	SBPSmc	NDT3	54,374	50,851	*	*	*	*	Н
	SBSdk		22,990	16,428	*	*	*	*	Н

^{*} Note: at the time the assessment was completed, calculating wildfire impacts on forest patches in the Entiako LU were not completed as fire information was not available in the forest inventory. The rating is an estimate based on the large extent of existing mature and old forest that was impacted by wildfire and adjusted to early seral forest in this assessment.