Forest and Range Practices Act

Forest Planning and Practices Regulation -

Section 7 Notice for Marbled Murrelets

Woodlot Licence Planning and Practices Regulation -

Section 9 Notice for Marbled Murrelets

Backgrounder

2021

British Columbia

Ministry of Forests, Lands, Natural Resource Operations and Rural Development

INFORMATION CONCERNING WILDLIFE HABITAT FOR THE SURVIVAL OF MARBLED MURRLET

This document is intended to provide background information and support to the legal framework of the notice of indicators of the amount, distribution and attributes of wildlife habitat required for the survival of Marbled Murrelet in the South Island Natural Resource District, Campbell River Natural Resource District, North Island Central Coast Natural Resource District, Chilliwack Natural Resource District, Sea to Sky Natural Resource District, Sunshine Coast Natural Resource District and Cariboo Chilcotin Natural Resource District.

This document is not part of the legal notice. Its purpose is to provide additional information for review and consideration by delegated decision makers and by those persons required to prepare results and strategies consistent with section 7(1) of the Forest Planning and Practices Regulation or act in a manner consistent with section 9(3) of the *Woodlot Licence Planning and Practices Regulation*.

Marbled Murrelet (Brachyramphus marmoratus)

1 Preamble

This document outlines provincial policy for the spatial habitat management of Marbled Murrelet (MAMU) nesting habitat (suitable habitat) on provincial Crown land in British Columbia. A revised Section 7 Notice under the *Forest Planning and Practices Regulation* and revised Section 9 Notice under the *Woodlot Planning and Practices Regulation* is in effect to support the establishment of MAMU wildlife habitat areas (WHAs) under the *Forest and Range Practices Act* (FRPA) and old growth management areas (OGMAs) under the *Land Act*. Combined with existing spatial protection, these new reserves containing suitable habitat are intended to meet the spatial habitat management commitments

outlined in the *Implementation Plan for the Recovery of Marbled Murrelet (Brachyramphus marmoratus)* in British Columbia (FLNRORD 2018)¹.

2 Background

The federal Marbled Murrelet (*Brachyramphus marmoratus*) recovery strategy² identifies critical habitat for nesting in British Columbia (Env Can 2014). The federal *Species at Risk Act* gives provincial governments first opportunity to protect critical habitat under their jurisdiction. Approved in February 2018, the Marbled Murrelet Implementation Plan (FLNRORD 2018) is key to demonstrating provincial leadership on Marbled Murrelet (MAMU) recovery. The Implementation Plan addresses terrestrial nesting habitat and contains habitat management commitments for provincial Crown land. Implementation Plan objectives involve maximizing conservation efforts and supporting recovery efforts for Marbled Murrelets while also providing resource development opportunities.

In the four northern MAMU Conservation Regions (Alaska Border, Haida Gwaii, Northern Mainland Coast, Central Mainland Coast), spatial suitable habitat analyses indicate that amounts of suitable habitat will exceed minimum habitat thresholds without the need for additional habitat protection measures. In northern regions, the amount of suitable habitat will be monitored over time to ensure minimum habitat thresholds are achieved.

In the three southern MAMU Conservation Regions (East Vancouver Island [EVI], West and North Vancouver Island [WNVI], and Southern Mainland Coast [SMC]), a Land Use Objectives Regulation (LUOR) Order under the provincial *Land Act* is established to maintain suitable habitat amounts above minimum habitat thresholds and distribute habitat retention requirements across provincial Crown land. In the EVI region, all remaining MAMU habitat on provincial Crown land is required to be maintained as habitat availability is less than the minimum habitat threshold. In the WNVI and SMC regions, in addition to the LUOR Order, the Implementation Plan has an objective that at least 80% of the minimum habitat threshold in those regions will be spatially protected in mapped reserves. The remaining habitat (≤ 20%) will be managed and maintained aspatially. This means that although the suitable habitat layer is in spatially defined polygons, the areas of suitable habitat contributing solely to aspatial objectives

¹ https://www2.gov.bc.ca/assets/gov/environment/plants-animals-and-ecosystems/species-ecosystems-at-risk/recovery-planning/implementation plan for the recovery of marbled murrelet.pdf

² https://www.canada.ca/en/environment-climate-change/services/species-risk-public-registry/recovery-strategies/marbled-murrelet-2014.html

may not be spatially protected in a mapped reserve but amounts of suitable habitat will be maintained and tracked.

The intent of this spatial habitat management approach is to increase certainty on the land base for resource development and improve the likelihood that suitable habitat is maintained in a patch size and configuration that represents functional habitat; habitat that provides viable nesting opportunities not impacted by forest fragmentation and associated negative edge-effects such as increased predation risk. Collaboration with First Nations and stakeholders on spatial reserve planning and minimizing impacts to resource development are other fundamental objectives of MAMU spatial habitat management.

The completion of Landscape Unit (LU) planning OGMA establishment varies across Vancouver Island and the southern mainland coast and several LUs do not have legally established OGMAs. A higher proportion of LUs in the SMC region have legal OGMAs compared to Vancouver Island. As of 2019, in the WNVI region, spatial draft (non-legal) OGMAs include over 12,000 ha of suitable habitat, whereas approximately 2,100 ha of suitable habitat is included in spatial draft (non-legal) OGMAs in the SMC region. OGMAs are designed and managed for several values, including functional MAMU habitat, and trade-offs are made when designing OGMAs to balance the capture of multiple values and minimize impacts to resource development. Therefore, due to other OGMA planning objectives, legal OGMAs may include mapped suitable habitat that may not be characteristic of functional MAMU nesting habitat polygons (see Section 8 below). Due to their small patch size and lack of interior forest condition, these OGMAs may not meet MAMU Wildlife Habitat Area (WHA) design standards. However, suitable habitat in all mapped reserves will contribute to spatial habitat management goals so both MAMU WHAs established under the *Forest and Range Practices Act* (FRPA) and OGMAs established under the *Land Act* containing suitable habitat will be established to achieve the 80% spatial habitat management goal outlined in the Implementation Plan.

The following guidance is intended for First Nations, stakeholders, including forestry licensees, and government staff involved in spatial MAMU habitat planning. This guidance provides a framework for prioritizing areas for MAMU WHA establishment under *FRPA* and outlines MAMU WHA design standards. Other areas of suitable habitat that do not meet MAMU WHA design standards will be

established as OGMAs based on the *Landscape Unit Planning Guide*³ and will contribute to multiple objectives including priorities identified by First Nations, old-growth forests, biodiversity conservation, and spatial MAMU habitat management goals. This guidance also provides information for statutory decision makers to consider when determining if areas proposed for MAMU WHA establishment meet the habitat requirements of the species; a legislative test in the *Government Action Regulation* for MAMU WHA establishment.

Section 3 describes the tables in Schedule 1 of the proposed notice that indicate the target and minimum amount (in hectares) of suitable habitat to be established in 1) MAMU WHAs and OGMAs combined and 2) MAMU WHAs. Once established, these reserves, combined with existing protection on provincial Crown land, will achieve the spatial habitat management commitments outlined in the Implementation Plan. The revised Section 7/Section 9 notice for MAMU is implemented at the same spatial scales with similar flexibility provisions as the MAMU LUOR order to guide the distribution of additional suitable habitat in new and/or revised MAMU WHAs and OGMAs to maximize biological outcomes and minimize impacts to resource development.

3 Section 7/Section 9 Notice Tables: MAMU WHA and OGMA Suitable Habitat Targets and Suitable Habitat Minimums

Section 7 of the *Forest Planning and Practices Regulation* and Section 9 of the *Woodlot Licence Planning and Practices Regulation* of FRPA provide the ability to identify indicators of the amount, distribution and attributes of wildlife habitat to be maintained on provincial Crown forest lands. Existing Section 7/Section 9 notices for MAMU in each Natural Resource District within the LUOR order area are rescinded and replaced with a revised notice that also applies to Natural Resource Districts in the LUOR order area that did not previously have a notice for MAMU. The revised Section 7/Section 9 notice is intended to maintain spatial habitat planning options to guide the establishment of new or amended legal MAMU WHAs and OGMAs.

Due to legalities, the Section 7/Section 9 Notice refers to Forest Districts instead of Natural Resource Districts and references Forest District names that may have changed when they became Natural

³ https://www2.gov.bc.ca/assets/gov/farming-natural-resources-and-industry/natural-resource-use/land-water-use/crown-land/land-use-plans-and-objectives/policies-guides/lup_guide.pdf

Resource Districts. For example, the Squamish Forest District is now the Sea to Sky Natural Resource District.

Table 1 of the Section 7/ Section 9 Notice for MAMU establishes a minimum amount of suitable habitat to be established in both Marbled Murrelet WHAs and OGMAs combined as well as a minimum amount of suitable habitat to be established in MAMU WHAs for each Natural Resource District in the WNVI and SMC Conservation Regions.

Table 2 of the Section 7/Section 9 Notice for MAMU establishes a minimum amount of suitable habitat to be established in both Marbled Murrelet WHAs and OGMAs combined and a minimum amount of suitable habitat to be established in MAMU WHAs for landscape unit (LU) aggregates in the WNVI and SMC regions. LU aggregates are groups of landscape units usually geographically adjacent to one another and mostly located within the same Natural Resource District and MAMU Conservation Region except where forestry operations management is agreed to by the adjacent district.

Table 3 establishes both a target and minimum amount of suitable habitat to be established in both MAMU WHAs and OGMAs combined and a target and minimum amount of suitable habitat to be established in MAMU WHAs for landscape unit portions. Landscape Unit portions are LUs that have been split and renamed if they span Conservation Regions or Natural Resource Districts. The suitable habitat targets can be considered a default planning target and the sum of these targets for all LU portions in a LU aggregate equals the suitable habitat minimum for that LU aggregate. Suitable habitat minimums are established for LU portions to provide some flexibility in the amount and distribution of spatial reserves (MAMU WHAs and OGMAs) within LU portions in the same LU aggregate.

The minimum amounts of suitable habitat in the Schedule 1 tables include suitable habitat that is currently established in legal MAMU WHAs as well as suitable habitat that is currently established in OGMAs incremental to all other reserves. This is an important point because OGMAs may overlap other reserves such as ungulate winter ranges (UWRs) or WHAs and the suitable habitat in those areas of overlap has already been accounted for as existing protection. The MAMU LUOR order establishes new and additional MAMU habitat protection requirements and it is anticipated that existing MAMU WHAs and OGMAs containing suitable habitat may be revisited and proposed for amendment because of these new MAMU habitat objectives.

This approach provides some flexibility in how the establishment of MAMU WHAs and OGMAs will be distributed across landscape unit portions within a LU aggregate. The combined MAMU WHA and

OGMA and MAMU WHA suitable habitat minimums at the Natural Resource District equal the sum of the LU aggregate minimums. The LU aggregate suitable habitat minimums **do not** equal the sum of the LU portion suitable habitat minimums as the LU portion suitable habitat minimums have been set at 80% of the LU portion suitable habitat targets. This provides some flexibility in how suitable habitat in MAMU WHAs and OGMAs is distributed across LU portions within a LU aggregate. However, the flexibility is limited because suitable habitat minimums must be achieved at all spatial scales. In other words, if only the minimum is achieved in one LU portion, then the difference between the minimum and the target must be made up in other LU portions within an aggregate. This approach also means that if the amount of suitable habitat in MAMU WHAs exceeds the MAMU WHA suitable habitat minimum, the remaining amount of suitable habitat required to meet the MAMU WHA and OGMA combined suitable habitat minimum can be established in OGMAs.

4 MAMU Section 7/Section 9 Backgrounder Tables

The MAMU Section 7/Section 9 Backgrounder Tables contain additional information that summarize MAMU habitat at different spatial scales, including the Conservation Region (Table 1), Natural Resource District (Table 2), Landscape Unit Aggregate (Table 3) and Landscape Unit Portion (Table 4). The tables include aspatial objectives from the LUOR order tables, spatial objectives from the Section 7/Section 9 Notice tables and additional information to support amendments to operational plans and development of new reserves.

Columns in Tables 1 through 3 for the Conservation Region, Natural Resource District and Landscape Unit Aggregate contain:

- **2019 SH Crown:** the total number of hectares of suitable habitat on Crown land (depleted to the end of 2018)
- MHT: the minimum habitat threshold (LUOR Order)
- MOE Protected SH (Parks and Protected Areas): the amount of suitable habitat in parks and protected areas (PPAs) administered by the Ministry of Environment
- **FLNR Protected SH:** the amount of suitable habitat in reserves established on the Crown forest land base administered by the Ministry of Forests, Lands, Natural Resource Operations and Rural Development

- MAMU WHA and OGMA SH Minimum: the minimum amount of suitable habitat to be established in both MAMU WHAs and OGMAs combined (Section 7/Section 9 Notice)
- MAMU WHA SH Minimum: the minimum amount of suitable habitat to be established in MAMU WHAs
- SH in legal MAMU WHAs: the current amount of suitable habitat in legally established MAMU
 WHAs
- Additional MAMU WHA SH Planning Target (SH required incremental to SH in legal MAMU WHAs):
 the amount of suitable habitat to be established in new MAMU WHAs that combined with the
 current amount of suitable habitat in legal WHAs equals the minimum amount of suitable
 habitat to be established in MAMU WHAs (MAMU WHA SH Minimum).
- SH in legal OGMAs (incremental to all hard reserves): the current amount of suitable habitat in legal OGMAs incremental to (outside of) all other reserves.
- Additional OGMA SH Planning Target (incremental to all hard reserves): the amount of suitable
 habitat, that represents a 'default' planning approach, to be established in new, legal OGMAs
 that combined with the suitable habitat to be established in new MAMU WHAs and other
 existing protection, meets provincial MAMU spatial habitat protection objectives.
- Additional Aspatial SH to maintain (SH Target-protected-additional WHA and OGMA): the maximum
 amount of suitable habitat to be maintained aspatially above spatial habitat management objectives. It is
 calculated by subtracting the current amount of protected suitable habitat and the additional suitable
 habitat to be established in MAMU WHAs and OGMAs from the Suitable Habitat Target.

In addition to the above-mentioned column headings in Tables 1 through 3, Table 4 at the landscape unit portion scale includes additional column headings including:

- SH Target (MAMU Order): the amount of suitable habitat, that represents a 'default' planning approach, to be maintained within LU portions. The total of the SH Targets for LU portions in a LU aggregate equals the LU aggregate MHT.
- MHT (80% of SH Target) (MAMU Order): the minimum habitat threshold and minimum amount of suitable habitat to be maintained within LU portions. The MHT equals 80% of the SH Target.
- MAMU WHA and OGMA SH Target (of Section 7/Section 9 Notice): the amount of suitable
 habitat, that represents a 'default' planning approach, to be protected in both MAMU WHAs
 and OGMAs combined within LU portions. The total of the MAMU WHA and OGMA SH Targets
 for LU portions in a LU aggregate equal the LU aggregate MAMU WHA and OGMA SH Minimum.

- MAMU WHA SH Target (of Section 7/Section 9 Notice): the amount of suitable habitat, that
 represents a 'default' planning approach, to be protected in MAMU WHAs (legally established
 and new combined) within LU portions. The total of the MAMU WHA SH Targets for LU portions
 in a LU aggregate equal the LU aggregate MAMU WHA SH Minimum.
- Additional Aspatial SH to maintain (SH Target-protected-additional WHA and OGMA): the
 maximum amount of suitable habitat to be maintained aspatially above spatial habitat
 management objectives. It is calculated by subtracting the current amount of protected suitable
 habitat and the additional suitable habitat to be established in MAMU WHAs and OGMAs from
 the Suitable Habitat Target for a LU portion.

5 MAMU WHA and OGMA Suitable Habitat Objectives

At present, there is an uneven amount and distribution of suitable habitat protected in parks and protected areas (PPAs), administered by the Ministry of Environment, and reserves established on the Crown forest land base administered by the Ministry of Forests, Lands, Natural Resource Operations and Rural Development (i.e. ungulate winter ranges, old growth management areas, wildlife habitat areas, etc.). To account for this and meet the 80% spatial goal at the Conservation Region scale, the MAMU WHA and OGMA suitable habitat minimums have been calculated based on an equal proportion of suitable habitat outside PPAs on the Crown forest land base. The goal of this approach is that forestry licensees contribute equally, proportionally, to spatial MAMU habitat management; to the extent the distribution of suitable habitat permits.

The WHA and OGMA suitable habitat minimums acknowledge previous reserve planning efforts that have protected suitable habitat on the Crown forest land base. This results in reduced spatial reserve planning requirements in areas where relatively more suitable habitat has already been protected. This approach is meant to provide administrative fairness as it ensures that forestry licensees are not exempt from spatial reserve planning due to the proximity of their forestry tenure to PPAs and/or their tenure being in a landscape unit portion or landscape unit aggregate with relatively large amounts of suitable habitat protected in PPAs. Therefore, the future distribution of suitable habitat in all spatial reserves (including PPAs) will not be evenly distributed across provincial Crown land. However, once MAMU WHA and OGMA planning is complete, the amount of suitable habitat in spatial reserves on the Crown forest land base will be roughly equally, proportionally distributed.

See Appendix A for a detailed methodology outlining how the MAMU WHA and OGMA suitable habitat minimums and suitable habitat targets were calculated is available by request from Regional FLNRORD Biologists.

Section 7 of this document contains additional information to consider for setting priorities for reserve establishment to meet MAMU WHA and OGMA suitable habitat objectives to maximize biological outcomes related to maintaining functional nesting habitat while minimizing impacts to resource development.

6 Working Together

Natural Resource District working groups will be convened shortly after the Land Use Order and Section 7/Section 9 Notice are established to meet intended biological and administrative fairness objectives within the six-month timeframe for Forest Stewardship Plan amendments. District level working groups will be a forum to help inform: 1) the development of Results and Strategies in Forest Stewardship Plans (FSPs) to meet the LUOR Order and Section 7 Notice for MAMU and 2) the design of MAMU WHAs and OGMAs. In addition to FLNRORD District staff, working groups could include representatives from FLNRORD Species at Risk Recovery Branch, FLNRORD Regions, Forest Act tenure holders and First Nations in the District.

When developing Results and Strategies in Forest Stewardship Plans (FSPs) to meet the revised Section 7 notices for MAMU, it is expected that FSP holders will commit to the establishment of new MAMU WHAs and OGMAs that would protect a proportional, administratively fair, share of the MAMU WHA and OGMA suitable habitat amounts identified in the Section 7 notice Schedule 1 tables. Therefore, not only is the amount of habitat to support future reserves important to maintain, but other spatial considerations such as patch size, shape, interior forest and habitat quality are also important in order to support the design and establishment of WHAs that meet MAMU WHA design standards (see Section 7 below). In addition, opportunities will be explored for woodlots to contribute to overall spatial reserve objectives.

It is the intention of this habitat management approach that *Forest Act* agreement holders with area-based forestry tenures or access to timber within volume-based forestry tenures within the same landscape unit portion or landscape unit aggregate, work together collaboratively with First Nations to develop results and strategies that, collectively, will support MAMU WHA and OGMA establishment that

meets or exceeds the MAMU WHA and OGMA combined and MAMU WHA suitable habitat minimums for landscape unit portions and landscape unit aggregates. It is recommended that MAMU WHA and OGMA planning occur concurrently and collaboratively with First Nations, forestry licensees and government staff who will be leading consultation and supporting the statutory decisions to establish those reserves.

7 Setting Priorities for Spatial MAMU Habitat Planning

7.1 Landscape Level Biological Priorities

At the Landscape Unit (LU) scale, biological prioritization for spatial planning is partly based on the spatial analysis of available habitat including habitat quality and amount, distribution of habitat, levels of protection and rates of habitat loss. In addition, priority areas for spatial protection can be informed by other information, where available, on known use (e.g., nest sites, audio-visual surveys, radar counts and at-sea counts). High priority Landscape Units for spatial planning include:

- LUs with suitable and high quality (class 1 and 2) habitats but relatively low amounts of existing protected habitat;
- LUs with relatively high rates of habitat loss;
- LUs with large amounts of suitable and high quality (class 1 and 2) habitat due to their overall conservation value;
- LUs with small amounts of high quality habitat to maintain some nesting opportunities. Small amounts of habitat may be associated with resource development history and/or naturally occurring forest types;
- LUs with above-average (or relatively high) numbers of nesting murrelets based on dawn surveys and radar counts (where available) and/or at-sea distributions and known nearby foraging areas;

7.2 Landscape Level Operational and Planning Priorities

Landscape Units with draft OGMAs are higher priorities for planning than LUs with legal OGMAs. In LUs without legal OGMAs, MAMU WHA and OGMA planning should be done concurrently. Where practicable, operational planning within a larger spatial context (e.g., Landscape Unit aggregates and larger forestry tenures such as timber supply areas [TSAs] and tree farm licences [TFLs]) may occur to investigate options and inform spatial habitat planning at larger spatial scales.

7.3 Stand Level Priorities

Priorities at the stand or individual reserve level for protecting MAMU nesting habitat are based on assessments of habitat functionality, socio-economic considerations, and the likelihood of use. The following factors provide supporting information relevant to prioritizing areas for protection and establishing MAMU WHA design standards:

7.3.1 Timber Supply and Operational Impacts

The goal of spatial habitat management is to maximize the conservation benefit for MAMU while minimizing timber supply impacts and operational impacts to resource development.

7.3.2 Administrative Fairness

The uneven distribution of suitable MAMU habitat across the land base and a lack of information on known use influence spatial habitat management opportunities and objectives. However, to the extent possible, there is an expectation that MAMU spatial habitat management will be distributed equitably across LUs within a Conservation Region and across affected parties.

7.3.3 Co-location

Co-location of MAMU WHAs and OGMAs with areas identified by First Nations as priorities, other constrained areas (e.g., Visual Qualify Objective polygons, unstable terrain) and suitable habitat in the non-contributing land base is a high priority. Expanding existing reserves can increase their size and functionality and should also be considered during planning efforts. Bearing in mind that habitat protected in existing reserves is already accounted for and additional habitat protection is required beyond that already protected. The backgrounder tables include additional information on the amount of suitable habitat protected in different reserves including MAMU WHAs and OGMAs incremental to other reserves.

7.3.4 Known Use/ Occupied Detections

Modelled habitats and values should always be subordinate to inventory data. Areas with concentrations of known use are high priorities for conservation. In addition, known MAMU nest locations and areas with occupied detections that represent a high likelihood of nesting are high priorities for conservation.

Table 1. Definition Of 'Occupied' Stand

Definition of "occupied" stands	Audio/ Visual Survey Code	Audio/Visual Survey Code Definition
Discovery of a chick or egg shells on the forest floor	N/A	
Birds seen perching, landing or attempting to land on branches	L	Land on or depart from a tree
Birds calling from a stationary location	S	Bird emitting at least 3 calls from fixed point
Birds flying below, through, into or out of the forest canopy (not in transit)	DB	Direct flight at or below canopy height
	СВ	Circling behaviour at or below canopy height
	W	Wing beats: tremulous fluttering sound
	J	Jet sounds: whooshing sound from diving bird's wing tips

7.3.5 Field Verification

Areas that have been verified at finer spatial scales in the field as suitable (e.g. class 1 to 3 low level aerial survey) habitats are high priorities for conservation. Wherever possible, candidate MAMU WHAs should be field verified prior to submission for statutory decision. The spatial delineation of OGMAs, which typically contain less suitable habitat than MAMU WHAs, does not require field verification and can be based on available mapping and other supporting information.

7.3.6 Habitat Quality

Much of the low-level aerial survey (LLAS) and air photo interpretive mapping is done at a relatively coarse scale and uncertainties exist with all MAMU habitat mapping. In the absence of finer scale habitat mapping, suitable habitat is classes 1-3. If finer scale habitat mapping is available, low level aerial survey class 1 and 2 habitat have the highest likelihood of nesting birds and are the highest priority for conservation (compared to class 3). The two highest classes have more suitable structure and higher certainty of providing nesting opportunities and selection for these upper two classes has been shown (e.g., Burger and Waterhouse 2009, and Waterhouse et al. 2008, 2009). In addition, except for some hyper-maritime or possibly wind prone forests, there is a lower likelihood of misclassification of high and very high-quality mapped habitats at coarser scales (e.g., Burger et al. 2018). Ensuring habitat retention is, at a minimum, proportionally distributed among the three classes to what is available in a given area is therefore important to mitigate the risk that nesting opportunities associated

with any one class could be lost; particularly where Class 1 and Class 2 habitat combined, make up smaller proportions of the landscape compared to moderate Class 3 habitat.

Retention of lower quality, non-suitable habitat (classes 4 to 6) is not a priority for conservation planning unless it improves the likelihood of functionality of adjacent suitable habitat; such as reducing the impact of forest fragmentation and associated negative edge-effects. Inclusion of lower quality habitat in MAMU WHAs requires a supporting rationale related to the factors described herein and should be considered on a case-by-case basis. In general, large areas of lower quality habitat or areas with a large proportion of lower quality habitat are undesirable features of MAMU WHAs but may be suitable for OGMAs. Lower quality, unsuitable, habitat (classified by LLAS as class 4 or greater) within MAMU WHAs or OGMAs does not contribute to minimum habitat thresholds; unless the MAMU WHA is established around a known nest site (see Section 6.4).

7.3.7 Patch Size

For MAMU WHAs, a range of patch sizes is desirable. The Identified Wildlife Management Strategy (IWMS) MAMU species account (MOE 2004) recommends habitat be retained in areas <50 ha, 50 ha to 200 ha, and >200ha. MAMU habitat availability (quality, patch size and distribution) is driven by both natural processes as well as anthropogenic factors. In general, size is positively correlated with conservation priority and larger areas are higher conservation priorities. Where possible, larger areas (>100 ha) are high conservation priorities and should be the focus of initial planning efforts. Generally, MAMU WHAs are > 20 ha in size because, depending on their shape and amount of hard edge, there is a higher likelihood they have interior forest conditions that would limit nest failure linked to edge predators. Reserving smaller patch sizes as MAMU WHAs may be acceptable if few other options exist in a LU or general area; such proposals require a supporting rationale related to the factors described herein and should be considered on a case by case basis. In addition to patch size, the amount of interior forest (>100 m from a hard or unnatural edge) and interior suitable habitat is an important MAMU WHA design consideration. Therefore, maintaining a buffer of up to 100m of unsuitable, forested habitat around areas of suitable habitat may improve their functionality. Areas of mapped suitable habitat with little or no interior forest conditions, if meeting LU planning objectives, may be established as OGMAs.

7.3.8 Distribution

At a landscape scale, Marbled Murrelets nest at low densities therefore maintaining well-distributed nesting habitat across the land base is an important objective.

7.3.9 Distance from Ocean

There is some evidence that habitat <30 km from the ocean has a greater likelihood of use by nesting murrelets and is therefore a higher priority for spatial planning than areas 30 to 50 km from the ocean. 50 km is the furthest distance from the ocean for MAMU habitat management.

7.3.10 Interior Forest and Edge Effects

Due to known negative edge-effects because of increased predation risk and deleterious micro climates, habitat should be retained in a configuration that provides interior forest conditions and reduces the amount of edge. In general, MAMU WHAs should be at least 200 m wide and preferably >400 m wide to provide interior forest conditions and viable nesting opportunities. Up to 100m of unsuitable, forested habitat can be used to buffer areas of suitable habitat to increase the functional patch size of WHAs. Lower quality, unsuitable, habitat (classified by LLAS as class 4 or greater) within MAMU WHAs or OGMAs does not contribute to minimum habitat thresholds; unless the MAMU WHA is established around a known nest site (see Section 6.4). Suitable habitat that occurs naturally in smaller patches with natural edges is not considered to have the associated negative edge effects.

7.3.11 Reserve Boundaries

Reserve boundaries should follow features that are operationally relevant and identifiable in the field. Where possible, reserve boundaries should follow natural features such as streams, gullies, heights of land and changes in forest type. In addition, reserve boundaries can follow man-made features such as cutblock edges, roads and existing reserve boundaries. Forestry licensees are a good source of information to inform reserve boundary locations.

7.3.12 Additional Available Information

Additional information and resources not specifically covered herein should also be considered to validate MAMU habitat suitability and assist in MAMU WHA design, where available. Additional information sources include: LiDAR slope and crown height models, forest cover data, the BC MAMU model and high-definition imagery (air-photos, satellite imagery).

7.4 Reserve Design for Known Nest Sites

Regardless of the habitat classification around known nest sites, these areas are high priority for reserve establishment. In addition to the factors described above, the following are additional reserve design guidelines for protection of known nest sites. The old growth forested area within nest site reserves, regardless of habitat classification, is considered to contribute to minimum habitat thresholds and

spatial habitat management goals. This includes forest ranked as class 4 or 5 by API or LLAS and forest with trees >30m tall.

- Reserve size: Reserve size will depend on the configuration and quality of habitat in the vicinity
 of the nest site as well as operational information. A minimum size of 20 ha is recommended to
 maintain interior forest conditions and a maximum size of 40 ha of old growth forest is
 recommended for a reserve where the surrounding forest and habitat is classified as unsuitable
 or is unclassified.
- Maximum distance of boundary from nest location: Where habitat around nest sites is ranked
 as unsuitable (class 4 to 6) or unclassified, limit the size of the nest reserve by locating
 boundaries not more than 500 m from a known nest site unless supported by a rationale.
 Reserves can extend beyond 500 m into suitable (class 1 to 3) habitat.
- Minimum distance of boundary from nest location: Depending on the natural configuration of habitat, where possible, boundaries of nest reserves should be a minimum of 200 m from a known nest site. Where natural edges are present, this distance can be smaller.
- Remain within boundaries of drainage where nest is located: Reserves should be located within drainage boundaries and should not cross over height of land.
- Reserve shape: Consider Including other forest, including second growth forest, to buffer
 patches of interior suitable habitat and improve functionality. Buffer widths of unsuitable
 habitat should be limited to 100 m and only applied to achieve minimum patch size and interior
 forest objectives.
- Use easily identifiable landmarks as boundaries such as height of land (where appropriate), streams, block boundaries, and edge of modeled habitat when designing reserves.

8 Designing Marbled Murrelet Functional Habitat Polygons and Wildlife Habitat Areas

Below is an example from Barnewall (2013) showing how MAMU functional habitat polygons are designed that capture many of the design elements of MAMU WHAs. MAMU functional habitat polygons are primarily drawn based on the presence of class 1 to 3 MAMU nesting habitat polygons. Figure 1 provides an example of what MAMU habitat polygons look like prior to functional habitat delineation. Figure 2 shows how two functional habitat polygons ("A" and "B") are created and outlined in red. Close-ups of the functional habitat polygons with a detailed explanation of how the polygons

were drawn are shown in Figures 3 and 4.

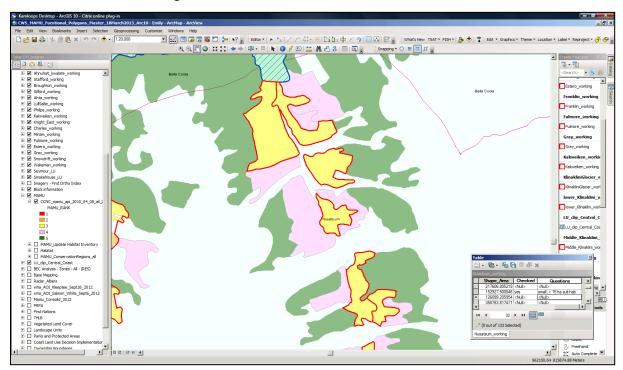


Figure 1. Low level aerial survey nesting habitat prior to functional habitat polygon delineation. Nesting habitat classes: class 3 [yellow polygons outlined in red], class 4 [pink polygons], class 5 [green polygons], and non-treed areas [white polygons]. Classes 1-3 are considered suitable so the class 3 polygons are the focus of where functional habitat will be drawn. From Barnewell (2013).

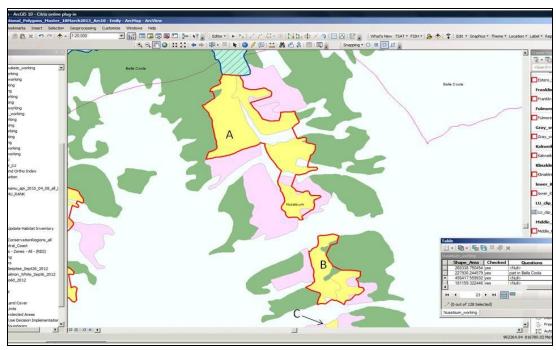


Figure 2. Marbled Murrelet functional habitat polygons ("A" and "B") and a class 3 habitat polygon that is not a functional polygon ("C"). Class 3 MAMU nesting habitat (yellow), Class 4 MAMU nesting habitat (pink), Class 5 MAMU habitat or treed forest (green), non-treed (white). Red outlined polygons are the complete functional habitat polygons. From Barnewell 2013.

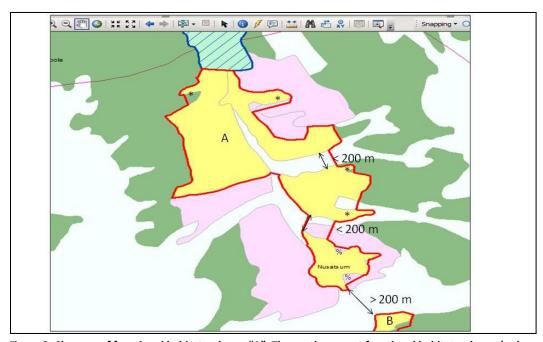


Figure 3. Close-up of functional habitat polygon "A". The northernmost functional habitat polygon (polygon "A") contains three class 3 MAMU habitat polygons that were connected because they were less than 200 m apart. To join the class 3 MAMU nesting habitat polygons, class 4 and non-treed habitat was included. Polygon "B" was not connected to polygon "A" because it was greater than 200 m away. To maximize interior habitat, areas with functional habitat less than 150 m wide (*) were increased so the minimum functional polygon width was between 150 – 200 m (*)Class 4 (pink), class 5 or treed (green) or non-treed with natural or soft edges (white) areas can be used to widen polygons to create functional habitat. Anthropogenic or hard edges such as cutblocks (light blue with dark blue diagonal stripes) are not included as functional habitat. To improve the interior habitat and configuration of the functional habitat polygons, edges can be "smoothed" (%). From Barnewell (2013).



Figure 4. Close-up of functional habitat polygon "B" and "C". Polygon "B" shows numerous areas that are less than 150 m in width (*). These areas have been extended using class 4 (pink), 5 or treed (green), and non-treed (white) areas so the minimum width is at least 150 m. Polygon "B" was not connected to polygon "A" or "C" because the narrowest interval between the closest MAMU nesting habitat polygons was greater than 200 m. To improve the shape and to reduce edge effects, edges can be smoothed (%). South of polygon "B" is a small class 3 MAMU nesting habitat polygon that is not a functional polygon (polygon "C"). This is because polygon "C" is: a) greater than 200 m from polygon 2 and b) less than 20 ha. Since polygon "C" is greater than 200 m from polygon "B", it is not included as functional habitat nor can it be its own functional habitat polygon because, in the majority of instances, 20 ha is the minimum functional habitat polygon size. From Barnewell (2013).

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Appendix A - Marbled Murrelet (MAMU) Section 7/Section 9 Notice Tables: Methodology for calculating the MAMU Wildlife Habitat Area (WHA) and MAMU WHA and Old-growth Management Area (OGMA) Suitable Habitat Minimums and Suitable Habitat Targets

Landscape Unit Portion – MAMU WHA Suitable Habitat Targets (Ha) and MAMU WHA and OGMA Suitable Habitat Targets (Ha)

For the West and North Vancouver Island (WNVI) and Southern Mainland Coast (SMC) Conservation Regions, the overall spatial target identified in the provincial Marbled Murrelet Implementation Plan equals 80% of the Minimum Habitat Threshold for provincial Crown lands. For each Conservation Region, the amount of suitable habitat required to be spatially protected on the Crown working forest land base is calculated by subtracting the amount of suitable habitat in parks and protected areas (PPAs) administered by the BC Ministry of Environment (e.g. provincial parks, ecological reserves, etc...) from the 80% spatial target. This amount of suitable habitat includes habitat in both existing and future reserves. This amount of suitable habitat is then converted to a % of the total amount of suitable habitat outside PPAs on provincial Crown lands required to meet the 80% spatial target for each Conservation Region. In the SMC and WNVI this equates to 58.1% and 47.6% respectively of the remaining Provincial Crown Suitable Habitat.

For each Landscape Unit Portion (LU), the amount of suitable habitat outside PPAs is calculated by subtracting the amount of suitable habitat in PPAs from the total amount of suitable habitat on Crown land in the LU. The Conservation Region-scale % of suitable habitat outside PPAs required to meet the 80% spatial target (described above) is then applied to the amount of suitable habitat outside PPAs in the LU. The amount of suitable habitat in all other reserves (not PPAs) administered by the BC Ministry of Forests, Lands, Natural Resource Operations and Rural Development (FLNRORD) is then subtracted to calculate the remaining spatial suitable habitat required for each LU. This amount is then added to the total amount of protected suitable habitat on Crown land (PPAs and FLNR reserves) to calculate the spatial suitable habitat target for each LU.

At present, several LUs already have more suitable habitat protected than their spatial suitable habitat target (calculated above). For these LUs, their spatial suitable habitat target is set at the amount that is currently protected. The spatial suitable habitat targets in the rest of the LUs in that same LU Aggregate are then adjusted and reduced using a correction factor based on the total amount of "excess" suitable habitat in LUs with more suitable habitat protected than their suitable habitat target (the reduction equals the excess). The correction factor is specific to each LU Aggregate. No adjustment is made for LUs in LU Aggregates where no LU has more suitable habitat protected than their (initial, unadjusted) suitable habitat target.

With the spatial suitable habitat targets for each LU determined, LU-scale MAMU WHA and OGMA suitable habitat targets are calculated. For the Southern Mainland Coast, the spatial management gap (the incremental amount of suitable habitat required to be spatially protected above current levels) is divided as follows: 75% in MAMU WHAs and 25% in OGMAs. For West and North Vancouver Island the

spatial management gap is split with 55% in MAMU WHAs and 45% in OGMAs. These Conservation Region-specific MAMU WHA and OGMA %s were determined previously by a senior government decision that considered the status of OGMA planning and legal OGMA establishment in each Conservation Region. The MAMU WHA and MAMU WHA and OGMA suitable habitat targets are calculated by adding the hectares of suitable habitat in existing MAMU WHAs to the MAMU WHA target and by adding the amount of suitable habitat in legal OGMAs incremental to existing reserves (legal OGMAs overlapping other legal reserves have already been accounted for in existing protection) to the MAMU WHA and OGMA target.

Due to reserve design guidelines, such as minimum patch sizes, reserve targets were further adjusted to support implementation. For example, if the overall spatial suitable habitat target was <2 hectares, it was set to zero. For LUs with a MAMU WHA suitable habitat target < 10 ha, the spatial configuration of unprotected suitable habitat was assessed for opportunities to expand on existing reserves to meet MAMU WHA design guidelines. If the habitat could not support a future MAMU WHA proposal, the MAMU WHA target was set to zero and that amount was added to the MAMU WHA and OGMA suitable habitat target. This is because <10 ha of suitable habitat is unlikely to meet MAMU WHA design standards which are generally >20 ha in size. If the MAMU WHA and OGMA suitable habitat target was < 1 ha it was set to zero because OGMAs generally have a 2 ha minimum size. For LUs with more suitable habitat protected than their suitable habitat target, no additional reserves are required and MAMU WHA and MAMU WHA and OGMA suitable habitat targets are set at current levels of protection.

Landscape Unit Portion - MAMU WHA Suitable Habitat Minimums (Ha) and MAMU WHA and OGMA Suitable Habitat Minimums (Ha)

For each Landscape Unit Portion, Suitable Habitat Minimums (Ha) for MAMU WHAs and MAMU WHAs and OGMAs are calculated as 80% of the Suitable Habitat Targets.

Landscape Unit Aggregate – MAMU WHA Suitable Habitat Minimums (Ha) and MAMU WHA and OGMA Suitable Habitat Minimums (Ha)

The LU Aggregate MAMU WHA and MAMU WHA and OGMA Suitable Habitat Minimums are calculated by adding together the MAMU WHA and MAMU WHA and OGMA Suitable Habitat Targets for all LUs in that LU Aggregate. Added together, the LU-scale Suitable Habitat Targets in each LU Aggregate (NOT the LU-scale Suitable Habitat Minimums), equal that LU Aggregate's Suitable Habitat Minimums.

Natural Resource District - MAMU WHA Suitable Habitat Minimums (Ha) and MAMU WHA and OGMA Suitable Habitat Minimums (Ha)

The Natural Resource District MAMU WHA and MAMU WHA and OGMA Suitable Habitat Minimums are calculated by adding together the MAMU WHA and MAMU WHA and OGMA Suitable Habitat Minimums for all LU Aggregates in the Natural Resource District.

Abbreviation key

MAMU=Marbled Murrelet, Conservation Regions: SMC=Southern Mainland Coast, WNVI=West and North Vancouver Island. Natural Resource Districts: DSC=Sunshine Coast, DCC=Cariboo Chilcotin, DCK=Chilliwack, DSQ=Sea to Sky, DSI=South Island, DNI=North Island Central Coast, DCR=Campbell River. SH=Marbled Murrelet Suitable Habitat. LU=Landscape Unit, MOE = BC Ministry of Environment, FLNR = BC Ministry of Forests, Lands, Natural Resource Operations and Rural Development, MHT=Minimum Habitat Threshold. WHA=Wildlife Habitat Area, OGMA=Old Growth Management Area.

Table 1 – Conservation Regions (Hectares of Suitable Habitat)

MAMU Conservation Region	2019 SH Crown	МНТ	MOE Protected SH (Parks and Protected Areas)	FLNR Protected SH	MAMU WHA and OGMA SH Minimum	MAMU WHA SH Minimum	SH in legal MAMU WHAs	Additional MAMU WHA SH Planning Target (SH required incremental to SH in legal MAMU WHAs)	SH in legal OGMAs (incr. to all hard reserves)	Additional OGMA SH Planning Target (SH required Incremental to amount in existing OGMAs (incr. to all hard reserves)	Additional Aspatial SH to maintain (SH Target- protected- additional WHA and OGMA)
SMC	84,196	75,704	27,806	21,700	26,649	13,851	5,570	8,278	10,009	2,774	15,136
WNVI	115,789	89,324	31,421	26,240	35,911	21,688	13,576	8,113	7,577	6,647	16,900
Total	199,985	165,028	59,227	47,940	62,560	35,539	19,146	16,391	17,586	9,421	32,036

Table 2 – Natural Resource Districts (Hectares of Suitable Habitat)

			MAMU Order			Section 7 Notice	Section 7 Notice					
MAMU Conservation Region	Natural Resource District	2019 SH Crown	МНТ	MOE Protected SH (Parks and Protected Areas)	FLNR Protected SH	MAMU WHA and OGMA SH Minimum	MAMU WHA SH Minimum	SH in legal MAMU WHAs	Additional MAMU WHA SH Planning Target (SH required incremental to SH in legal MAMU WHAs)	SH in legal OGMAs (incr. to all hard reserves)	Additional OGMA SH Planning Target (SH required Incremental to amount in existing OGMAs (incr. to all hard reserves)	Additional Aspatial SH to maintain (SH Target- protected- additional WHA and OGMA)
SMC	DCC	3,584	3,565	2,855	25	423	299	0	299	25	100	287
SMC	DCK	25,880	24,465	19,389	1,920	3,383	1,381	0	1,381	1,539	459	1,316
SMC	DSC	44,751	38,619	2,183	17,041	19,715	10,112	4,349	5,761	7,665	1,928	11,694
SMC	DSQ	9,981	9,055	3,379	2,714	3,128	2,059	1,221	837	780	287	1,839
WNVI	DCR	61,862	49,243	19,178	12,553	17,391	10,561	5,816	4,744	2,950	3,882	8,885
WNVI	DNI	26,874	20,049	6,428	7,255	8,811	5,191	3,838	1,353	2,505	1,115	3,893
WNVI	DSI	27,053	20,032	5,815	6,432	9,709	5,936	3,922	2,016	2,122	1,650	4,122
Total		199,985	165,028	59,227	47,940	62,560	35,539	19,146	16,391	17,586	9,421	32,036

Table 3 – Landscape Unit Aggregates (Hectares of Suitable Habitat)

				MAMU Order			Section 7 Notice	Section 7 Notice					
MAMU Conservation Region	Natural Resource District	LU_ Aggregate	2019 SH Crown	МНТ	MOE Protected SH (Parks and Protected Areas)	FLNR Protected SH	MAMU WHA and OGMA SH Minimum	MAMU WHA SH Minimum	SH in legal MAMU WHAs	Additional MAMU WHA SH Planning Target (SH required incremental to SH in legal MAMU WHAs)	SH in legal OGMAs (incr. to all hard reserves)	Additional OGMA SH Planning Target (SH required Incremental to amount in existing OGMAs (incr. to all hard reserves)	Additional Aspatial SH to maintain (SH Target-protected- additional WHA and OGMA)
SMC	DCC	Cariboo	3,584	3,565	2,855	25	423	299	0	299	25	100	287
SMC	DCK	GVWD	2,471	2,427	2,378	0	44	33	0	33	0	11	6
SMC	DCK	Lower Fraser	23,409	22,038	17,011	1,920	3,339	1,348	0	1,348	1,539	448	1,310
SMC	DSC	Bute	10,886	9,353	0	3,890	5,215	3,363	1,535	1,828	1,241	609	3,025
SMC	DSC	Georgia	4,841	4,385	1,006	2,049	2,221	695	560	134	1,480	44	1,149
SMC	DSC	Homathko	10,679	9,155	410	3,596	3,408	1,911	134	1,778	904	592	2,777
SMC	DSC	Jervis	8,945	8,128	0	4,501	3,944	2,150	1,626	522	1,620	174	2,930
SMC	DSC	Powell	4,179	3,415	141	1,210	2,288	843	0	843	1,151	291	927
SMC	DSC	Sechelt	5,221	4,183	626	1,795	2,639	1,150	494	656	1,269	218	886
SMC	DSQ	Seatosky1	3,244	2,943	515	1,445	1,535	1,004	898	105	493	35	842
SMC	DSQ	Seatosky2	6,737	6,112	2,864	1,269	1,593	1,055	323	732	287	252	997
WNVI	DCR	Johnson Strait	15,289	12,591	4,501	6,012	4,585	1,637	1,637	0	2,950	0	2,078
WNVI	DCR	Kyuquot Sound	16,323	14,360	8,633	1,900	3,385	2,595	1,629	966	0	791	2,070
WNVI	DCR	Nootka	30,250	22,292	6,044	4,641	9,421	6,329	2,550	3,778	0	3,091	4,737
WNVI	DNI	Cape Scott	7,981	5,971	1,295	2,386	3,009	1,400	966	433	1,248	362	1,495
WNVI	DNI	McNeill	3,469	2,319	77	1,238	1,533	864	658	207	500	169	627
WNVI	DNI	Nimpkish	9,272	6,929	3,574	1,885	2,379	1,251	798	453	757	371	643
WNVI	DNI	Quatsino	6,152	4,830	1,482	1,746	1,890	1,676	1,416	260	0	213	1,128
WNVI	DSI	Barkley Sound	10,054	6,762	336	2,029	4,533	3,366	1,941	1,426	0	1,165	1,806
WNVI	DSI	Central	2,945	2,238	0	933	1,296	1,041	785	257	44	211	839
WNVI	DSI	Renfrew	14,054	11,032	5,479	3,470	3,880	1,529	1,196	333	2,078	274	1,477
Total			199,985	165,028	59,227	47,940	62,560	35,539	19,146	16,391	17,586	9,421	32,036

Table 4 – Landscape Unit Portions (Hectares of Suitable Habitat)

MANAU	Netwel	III Assurants	III Doubles	2010 CU	MAMU Order	MAMU Order	МОЕ	FLNR	Section 7 Notice	Section 7 Notice	Section 7 Notice	SH in	ا معالمات	Section 7 Notice	cu :-	Additional	Additional
MAMU Conservation Region	Natural Resource District	LU_ Aggregate	LU_Portion	2019 SH Crown	SH Target	MHT (80% of SH Target)	Protected SH (Parks and Protected Areas)	Protected SH	MAMU WHA and OGMA SH Target	WHA and OGMA SH Minimum	MAMU WHA SH Target	SH IN legal MAMU WHAS	Additional MAMU WHA SH Planning Target (SH required incremental to SH in legal MAMU WHAs)	MAMU WHA SH Minimum	SH in legal OGMAs (incr. to all hard reserves)	OGMA SH Planning Target (SH required Incremental to amount in existing OGMAs (incr. to all hard reserves)	Aspatial SH to maintain (SH Target- protected- additional WHA and OGMA)
SMC	DCC	Cariboo	Doran Creek	1,634	1,615	1,292	1,017	24	358	286	251	0	251	201	24	84	240
SMC	DCC	Cariboo	Nude Creek	41	41	33	41	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SMC	DCC	Cariboo	Tiedemann	1,909	1,909	1,527	1,797	1	65	52	48	0	48	38	1	16	47
SMC	DCK	GVWD	Coquitlam	842	816	653	767	0	44	35	33	0	33	26	0	11	6
SMC	DCK	GVWD	Seymour-Capilano	1,629	1,611	1,289	1,611	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SMC	DCK	Lower Fraser	Alouette	4,796	4,769	3,815	4,646	74	87	70	10	0	10	8	74	3	37
SMC	DCK	Lower Fraser	Chehalis	11	9	7	0	6	7	6	0	0	0	0	6	0	2
SMC	DCK	Lower Fraser	Fraser Valley South	105	102	82	12	42	71	57	21	0	21	17	42	7	20
SMC	DCK	Lower Fraser	Hatzic	1,652	1,411	1,129	81	839	914	731	73	0	73	58	816	24	393
SMC	DCK	Lower Fraser	Pitt	5,190	4,556	3,645	3,211	284	1,053	842	634	0	634	507	207	211	216
SMC	DCK	Lower Fraser	Stave	3,981	3,673	2,938	1,931	562	983	786	461	0	461	369	369	154	566
SMC	DCK	Lower Fraser	Tretheway	65	39	31	0	4	37	30	25	0	25	20	4	8	2
SMC	DCK	Lower Fraser	Widgeon	7,609	7,479	5,983	7,130	109	187	150	124	0	124	99	21	41	74
SMC	DSC	Bute	Brem	2,931	2,034	1,627	0	765	1,412	1,130	1,177	473	704	942	0	235	330
SMC	DSC	Bute	Bute East	3,116	2,810	2,248	0	1,263	1,515	1,212	884	473	411	707	494	137	999
SMC	DSC	Bute	Bute West	3,648	3,423	2,738	0	1,335	1,753	1,402	1,082	493	589	866	474	196	1,302
SMC	DSC	Bute	Quatam	1,191	1,086	869	0	527	535	428	220	96	124	176	273	41	394
SMC	DSC	Georgia	Bunster	102	86	69	2	28	42	34	19	8	10	15	20	3	41

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MAMU Conservation Region	Natural Resource District	LU_ Aggregate	LU_Portion	2019 SH Crown	SH Target	MHT (80% of SH Target)	MOE Protected SH (Parks and Protected Areas)	FLNR Protected SH	MAMU WHA and OGMA SH Target	MAMU WHA and OGMA SH Minimum	MAMU WHA SH Target	SH in legal MAMU WHAs	Additional MAMU WHA SH Planning Target (SH required incremental to SH in legal MAMU WHAs)	MAMU WHA SH Minimum	SH in legal OGMAs (incr. to all hard reserves)	Additional OGMA SH Planning Target (SH required Incremental to amount in existing OGMAs (incr. to all hard reserves)	Additional Aspatial SH to maintain (SH Target- protected- additional WHA and OGMA)
SMC	DSC	Georgia	Cortes	2,759	2,526	2,021	1,004	866	955	764	66	0	66	53	866	22	567
SMC	DSC	Georgia	Homfray	1,980	1,773	1,418	0	1,155	1,224	979	610	552	58	488	594	19	541
SMC	DSC	Homathko	Bishop	1,037	1,034	827	388	195	182	146	136	0	136	109	0	45	269
SMC	DSC	Homathko	Homathko	2,138	1,961	1,569	22	1,140	879	703	94	27	67	75	763	22	709
SMC	DSC	Homathko	Southgate	518	463	370	0	281	198	158	52	38	15	42	141	5	162
SMC	DSC	Homathko	Toba	6,986	5,697	4,558	0	1,980	2,149	1,719	1,629	69	1,560	1,303	0	520	1,637
SMC	DSC	Jervis	Brittain	1,432	1,306	1,045	0	694	775	620	620	529	91	496	124	30	490
SMC	DSC	Jervis	Deserted	921	855	684	0	556	431	345	431	431	0	345	0	0	299
SMC	DSC	Jervis	Jervis	2,956	2,661	2,129	0	1,533	1,562	1,250	516	393	122	413	1,006	41	965
SMC	DSC	Jervis	Narrows	1,354	1,158	926	0	319	621	497	518	208	309	414	0	103	427
SMC	DSC	Jervis	Skwawka	2,282	2,148	1,718	0	1,399	555	444	65	65	0	52	490	0	749
SMC	DSC	Powell	Haslam	9	9	7	7	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
SMC	DSC	Powell	Lois	288	258	206	0	175	175	140	0	0	0	0	174	0	82
SMC	DSC	Powell	Powell Daniels	2,273	1,856	1,485	0	787	1,304	1,043	397	0	397	318	774	132	539
SMC	DSC	Powell	Powell Lake	1,187	934	747	0	248	642	514	329	0	329	263	203	110	247
SMC	DSC	Powell	Texada Lasqueti	16	14	11	0	0	9	7	0	0	0	0	0	9	5
SMC	DSC	Powell	Texada Texada Isl	406	344	275	134	0	157	126	117	0	117	94	0	39	53
SMC	DSC	Sechelt	Chapman	759	566	453	159	158	344	275	139	0	139	111	158	46	63
SMC	DSC	Sechelt	Howe	743	641	513	2	452	451	361	449	449	0	359	2	0	187
SMC	DSC	Sechelt	Salmon Inlet	1,114	997	798	0	646	617	494	46	45	1	37	570	0	349
SMC	DSC	Sechelt	Sechelt	2,605	1,979	1,583	465	539	1,227	982	516	0	516	413	539	172	287

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MAMU Conservation Region	Natural Resource District	LU_ Aggregate	LU_Portion	2019 SH Crown	SH Target	MHT (80% of SH Target)	MOE Protected SH (Parks and Protected Areas)	FLNR Protected SH	MAMU WHA and OGMA SH Target	MAMU WHA and OGMA SH Minimum	MAMU WHA SH Target	SH in legal MAMU WHAS	Additional MAMU WHA SH Planning Target (SH required incremental to SH in legal MAMU WHAS)	MAMU WHA SH Minimum	SH in legal OGMAs (incr. to all hard reserves)	Additional OGMA SH Planning Target (SH required Incremental to amount in existing OGMAs (incr. to all hard reserves)	Additional Aspatial SH to maintain (SH Target- protected- additional WHA and OGMA)
SMC	DSQ	Seatosky1	East Howe	328	314	251	10	135	167	134	23	0	23	18	135	8	138
SMC	DSQ	Seatosky1	Indian	398	356	285	39	138	143	114	31	0	31	25	101	10	137
SMC	DSQ	Seatosky1	Lower Squamish	788	689	551	214	217	285	228	225	173	51	180	43	17	190
SMC	DSQ	Seatosky1	Mamquam	1,730	1,584	1,267	252	955	940	752	725	725	0	580	214	0	377
SMC	DSQ	Seatosky2	Elaho	1,715	1,643	1,314	1,037	411	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	194
SMC	DSQ	Seatosky2	Meager	653	583	466	0	136	322	258	179	0	179	143	83	60	208
SMC	DSQ	Seatosky2	Ryan	19	18	14	0	7	8	6	0	0	0	0	4	4	7
SMC	DSQ	Seatosky2	Sloquet - High	5	3	2	0	0	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
SMC	DSQ	Seatosky2	Sloquet - South	724	635	508	122	187	213	170	120	0	120	96	53	40	166
SMC	DSQ	Seatosky2	Soo	925	791	633	476	31	254	203	170	0	170	136	27	57	58
SMC	DSQ	Seatosky2	Tuwasus	1,193	1,193	954	1,193	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SMC	DSQ	Seatosky2	Upper Squamish	1,076	865	692	0	377	567	454	506	323	183	405	0	61	244
SMC	DSQ	Seatosky2	Whistler	427	381	305	36	120	226	181	80	0	80	64	120	27	120
WNVI	DCR	Johnson Strait	Adam-Eve	2,226	1,848	1,478	299	1,153	844	675	0	0	0	0	844	0	396
WNVI	DCR	Johnson Strait	Naka	144	100	80	0	50	50	40	0	0	0	0	50	0	49
WNVI	DCR	Johnson Strait	Salmon	4,619	4,051	3,241	2,394	1,277	1,045	836	372	372	0	298	673	0	381
WNVI	DCR	Johnson Strait	Sayward WNVI	602	481	385	0	318	157	126	68	68	0	54	90	0	163
WNVI	DCR	Johnson Strait	Tsitika DCR	3,105	2,214	1,771	510	960	489	391	197	197	0	158	293	0	744
WNVI	DCR	Johnson Strait	Upper Campbell WNVI	1,272	1,272	1,018	1,254	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18
WNVI	DCR	Johnson Strait	White	3,321	2,625	2,100	44	2,254	2,000	1,600	1,000	1,000	0	800	1,000	0	327
WNVI	DCR	Kyuquot Sound	Artlish	2,116	1,649	1,319	164	560	797	638	631	429	202	505	0	166	557

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MAMU Conservation Region	Natural Resource District	LU_ Aggregate	LU_Portion	2019 SH Crown	SH Target	MHT (80% of SH Target)	MOE Protected SH (Parks and Protected Areas)	FLNR Protected SH	MAMU WHA and OGMA SH Target	MAMU WHA and OGMA SH Minimum	MAMU WHA SH Target	SH in legal MAMU WHAs	Additional MAMU WHA SH Planning Target (SH required incremental to SH in legal MAMU WHAS)	MAMU WHA SH Minimum	SH in legal OGMAs (incr. to all hard reserves)	Additional OGMA SH Planning Target (SH required Incremental to amount in existing OGMAs (incr. to all hard reserves)	Additional Aspatial SH to maintain (SH Target- protected- additional WHA and OGMA)
WNVI	DCR	Kyuquot Sound	Kaouk	2,822	2,171	1,737	93	787	1,246	997	1,017	736	281	814	0	230	780
WNVI	DCR	Kyuquot Sound	Kashutl	2,740	2,328	1,862	848	442	811	649	605	353	252	484	0	206	580
WNVI	DCR	Kyuquot Sound	Nasparti	3,956	3,956	3,165	3,956	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
WNVI	DCR	Kyuquot Sound	Tahsish	4,689	4,256	3,405	3,572	111	531	425	342	111	231	274	0	189	153
WNVI	DCR	Nootka	Burman WNVI	4,601	3,980	3,184	2,576	185	852	682	498	66	432	398	0	354	432
WNVI	DCR	Nootka	Eliza	2,755	2,087	1,670	0	631	1,219	975	913	540	373	730	0	305	778
WNVI	DCR	Nootka	Gold WNVI	9,415	7,185	5,748	3,143	1,323	1,689	1,351	943	31	912	754	0	746	1,062
WNVI	DCR	Nootka	Kleeptee	733	457	366	0	153	332	266	245	137	107	196	0	88	109
WNVI	DCR	Nootka	Nootka	5,313	3,887	3,110	207	951	2,371	1,897	1,708	897	811	1,366	0	663	1,254
WNVI	DCR	Nootka	Tahsis	3,791	2,446	1,957	118	530	1,543	1,234	996	327	668	797	0	547	583
WNVI	DCR	Nootka	Tlupana	2,483	1,423	1,138	0	495	897	718	589	212	377	471	0	308	243
WNVI	DCR	Nootka	Zeballos	1,159	827	662	0	373	518	414	437	340	98	350	0	80	276
WNVI	DNI	Cape Scott	Holberg	1,565	1,106	885	0	56	532	426	314	48	266	251	0	218	566
WNVI	DNI	Cape Scott	Nahwitti	1,148	1,073	858	170	736	607	486	388	387	0	310	219	0	167
WNVI	DNI	Cape Scott	Nigei	19	10	8	0	0	7	6	0	0	0	0	0	7	3
WNVI	DNI	Cape Scott	San Josef	4,653	3,223	2,578	880	1,394	1,641	1,313	677	522	155	542	838	127	667
WNVI	DNI	Cape Scott	Shushartie	470	434	347	245	76	98	78	21	9	12	17	67	10	91
WNVI	DNI	Cape Scott	Tsulquate	126	125	100	0	124	124	99	0	0	0	0	124	0	1
WNVI	DNI	McNeill	Keogh	252	169	135	0	0	71	57	39	0	39	31	0	32	98
WNVI	DNI	McNeill	Marble	1,278	1,072	858	55	832	783	626	280	276	4	224	500	3	177
WNVI	DNI	McNeill	Neroutsos	1,939	1,078	862	22	406	679	543	545	382	164	436	0	134	352

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WNVI	DNI	Nimpkish	Bonanza	337	199	159	0	171	120	96	120	120	0	96	0	0	28
WNVI	DNI	Nimpkish	Lower Nimpkish	2,166	1,305	1,044	469	498	680	544	263	99	164	210	283	134	40
WNVI	DNI	Nimpkish	Tsitika DNI	364	295	236	127	19	100	80	49	0	49	39	11	40	58
WNVI	DNI	Nimpkish	Upper Nimpkish DCR	1,626	1,579	1,263	1,462	98	98	78	86	86	0	69	12	0	18
WNVI	DNI	Nimpkish	Upper Nimpkish DNI	4,779	3,551	2,841	1,516	1,099	1,381	1,105	733	493	240	586	451	197	499
WNVI	DNI	Quatsino	Brooks	1,247	1,247	998	1,247	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
WNVI	DNI	Quatsino	Klaskish	2,302	1,809	1,447	73	1,145	1,119	895	1,118	1,117	1	894	0	1	589
WNVI	DNI	Quatsino	Mahatta	2,603	1,774	1,419	162	601	771	617	558	299	259	446	0	212	539
WNVI	DSI	Barkley Sound	Barkley Sound Islands	385	241	193	0	0	183	146	101	-	101	81	0	82	58
WNVI	DSI	Barkley Sound	Effingham	1,778	1,075	860	75	375	779	623	584	345	239	467	0	195	190
WNVI	DSI	Barkley Sound	Escalante	573	355	284	0	128	249	199	184	104	80	147	0	65	83
WNVI	DSI	Barkley Sound	Henderson	680	476	381	178	109	231	185	172	101	71	138	0	58	60
WNVI	DSI	Barkley Sound	Klanawa	3,409	2,714	2,171	83	871	1,578	1,262	1,258	867	391	1,006	0	320	1,049
WNVI	DSI	Barkley Sound	Maggie	216	178	142	0	0	103	82	56	0	56	45	0	46	76
WNVI	DSI	Barkley Sound	Sarita	1,827	898	718	0	313	853	682	603	298	306	482	0	250	29
WNVI	DSI	Barkley Sound	Toquaht	1,186	825	660	0	233	557	446	408	226	182	326	0	149	261
WNVI	DSI	Central	Corrigan WNVI	261	223	178	0	171	171	137	171	171	0	137	0	0	52
WNVI	DSI	Central	Cous WNVI	252	202	162	0	69	115	92	94	69	25	75	0	21	88
WNVI	DSI	Central	Nahmint WNVI	2,084	1,520	1,216	0	644	853	682	712	540	172	570	0	141	563
WNVI	DSI	Central	Sproat Lake WNVI	348	293	234	0	49	157	126	64	5	60	51	44	49	136
WNVI	DSI	Renfrew	Caycuse WNVI	1,872	1,203	962	2	861	876	701	119	84	35	95	729	29	277

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WNVI	DSI	Renfrew	Cowichan WNVI	6	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
WNVI	DSI	Renfrew	Gordon WNVI	976	726	581	0	457	467	374	231	205	26	185	216	21	223
WNVI	DSI	Renfrew	Loss WNVI	1,233	728	582	156	275	451	361	371	274	97	297	0	79	121
WNVI	DSI	Renfrew	Nitinat WNVI	2,353	1,545	1,236	149	800	879	703	286	194	92	229	518	76	428
WNVI	DSI	Renfrew	San Juan WNVI	959	762	610	0	583	588	470	217	212	5	174	366	4	169
WNVI	DSI	Renfrew	Tugwell WNVI	98	59	47	0	0	31	25	17	0	17	14	0	14	28
WNVI	DSI	Renfrew	Walbran	6,557	6,008	4,806	5,172	494	587	470	288	227	61	230	249	50	231
Total				199,985	165,028	132,018	59,227	47,940	62,560	50,051	35,539	19,146	16,391	28,430	17,586	9,421	32,036