

# What does protection really mean?

The word "protect" is derived from Latin pro (before) and tego (to cover).

It means "to cover or shield from danger or injury."





# In other words, if something is protected, it means it is safe from impacts that will harm it.





### **Existing Tools:**

- Water Act
- Public Lands Act
- EPEA
- Conservation Easements
- Purchase
- Revolving Land Purchase
- Wetland Restoration Lease Program
- Protective Notations
- LOCs
- Several tools in MGA
- Recommendations in IWMPs

**LOTS OF TOOLS!!** 

Legislation

**DUC Programs** 



## Other Legislation:

Migratory Birds Convention Act
Migratory Birds Regulations
Fisheries Act
Convention on Wetlands of
International Importance (Ramsar
Convention)





# How are we currently protecting wetlands in Alberta?



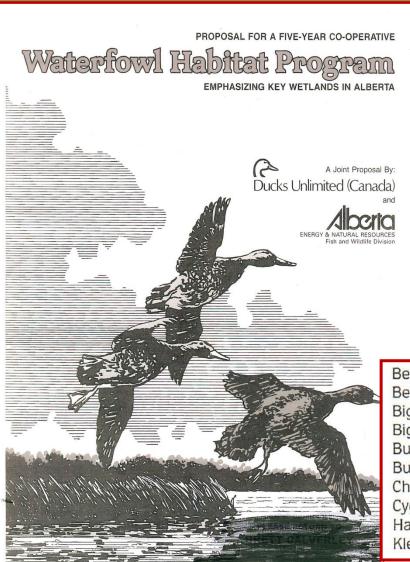


# In addition to ESRD's lead role, several agencies have been doing wetland protection for a long time including:

- · NCC
- · ACA
- · AF&G
- ABNAWMP
- · DUC
- municipalities



### Wetlands for Tomorrow



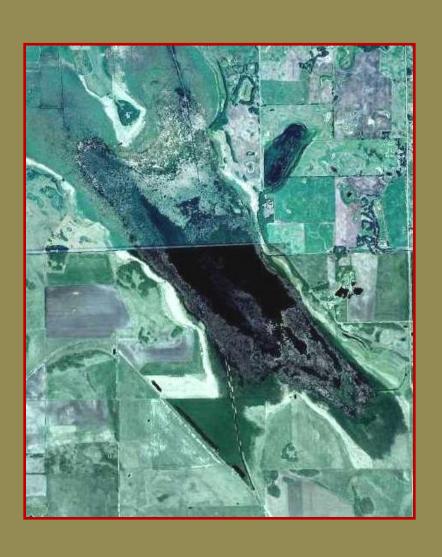
 1980's partnership between DUC and AB Fish and Wildlife .
 Objective of protecting and restoring key wetlands (large)

The List of identified key wetlands

Beaverhill Lake
Bens and Watt Lakes
Big Lake
Big Hay and Bittern Lakes
Buffalo Bay and Heart River Marshes
Buffalo and Spotted Lakes
Chip Lake
Cygnet Lake
Hay and Zama Lakes
Kleskun Lake

Little Red Deer Marsh
Manawan Lake
Many Island Lake
Marion Lake
Peace-Athabasca Delta
Stirling Lake
Tyrrell and Rush Lakes
Utikuma Lake
Vauxhall Marsh Complex
Whitford and Rush Lakes

### Big Hay Lake



- Situated near town of Hay Lakes
- Wetlands for tomorrow project
- Partner project with GOA (AESRD, Infrastructure)
- •2200 acre protection/ restoration of large marsh

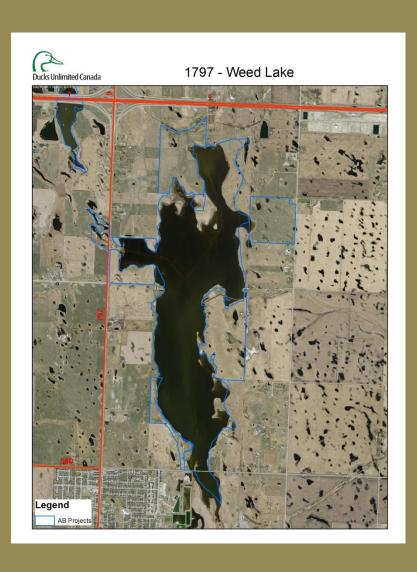
#### Manawan Lake



- Situated NW of Morinville
- Wetlands for tomorrow project
- Partner project with GOA
- (AESRD) and Manawan Lake
- **Drainage District**
- •2700 acre protection/ restoration of large marsh
- identified as an Important Bird

Area

### Weed Lake



- Situated near Langdon (east of Calgary)
- Wetlands for tomorrow project
- Partner project with MD of Rockyview, WID, ABNAWMP and DUC
- •1500 acre protection/ restoration of large marsh

## What About Protecting Small Wetland Complexes?

Hold that thought .....



# So how's the current approach working here in Alberta?







#### WETLAND LOSS

In Alberta approximately 64% of wetlands have been lost in the settled area (white zone).

Losses continue at about 0.5% annually.

Comparatively, 0.4% of the Amazon rainforest is lost annually.





Over the last 10 years in the Prairie Pothole Region of Canada ...

We have lost, on average, 80 acres per day

We have restored, on average, 14 acres per day ...





## That means that for every acre we restore .....

we lose 5.7





#### Why?

- High commodity prices,
- increasing development pressures
- Society hasn't traditionally valued wetlands





#### But there's a flip side too:

- The ES of wetlands are being recognized and valued now
- The concept of social license and branding is becoming more prevalent – and wetland conservation is a big part of that



#### **Wetland Preservation Statement**

Striving for sustainability embraces a long-held value in agriculture; good stewardship means leaving the land in better condition than when you began managing it. In the spirit of this value, Canadian Fertilizer Institute, CropLife Canada, Ducks Unlimited Canada, and Soil Conservation Council of Canada are pleased to announce a shared policy position that as Canadians we must protect our wetlands in agricultural landscapes. We are proud of the monumental efforts of previous generations of farmers. Without their commitment to increasing the productivity of Canada's soils we wouldn't be able to produce high-quality crops for domestic and international markets around the world. However, as new technology and scientific knowledge develops the entire value chain must constantly re-evaluate established agricultural production practices in light of constantly evolving agronomic and environmental forces.

Canadian Fertilizer Institute, CropLife Canada, Ducks Unlimited Canada, and Soil Conservation Council of Canada recognize that markets are demanding agricultural productivity gains from a consistent land base. This growth cannot occur at the expense of further loss of wetlands and their important value in the ecosystem. Rather, the solution to productivity gains should continue to be achieved through science-based agricultural innovation. Products such as GM crops, pesticides, controlled-release fertilizer and crop varieties derived through modern plant breeding techniques combined with conservation tillage and nutrient management following the 4R principles will all help Canadian farmers increase their production intensity without the further loss of wetlands.

Just as conservation tillage has dramatically reduced soil erosion; stopping wetland drainage will dramatically reduce the risk of crop input run off. Protecting wetlands will not only help preserve water quality and increase biodiversity of species in our rivers and lakes, it will also help ensure Canadian agricultural production remains viable for the long term. By protecting wetlands, we will be regarded as leaders in sustainable agriculture practices and our products will continue to be preferred by discerning consumers around the world.













### So where to from here?





# What Does the New Alberta Wetland Policy Provide to Enable Protection?





### **Policy Outcome #1:**

"Wetlands of the highest value are protected for the benefit of all Albertans"





Notice it doesn't say <u>all</u> wetlands are going to be protected, just the ones of highest value.

The rest will be subject to the other options in the mitigation hierarchy.





So in order to decide which ones are going to be protected, we first have to define "value" and then figure out which ones are the "highest value"





### How we get to value ...





**Processes:** 

The physical, chemical or biological activities that occur within a wetland





**Functions:** 

The outcomes of the processes ..... ie., the things wetlands DO





Benefits:

The results of the functions that we consider valuable to us





Values:

The perceived importance society assigns to the benefits





## Functions + Benefits = Value





### What's the big deal about value?

Not much except ...

# Our new provincial wetland policy is based entirely on value!





# What else does the new policy say? ...





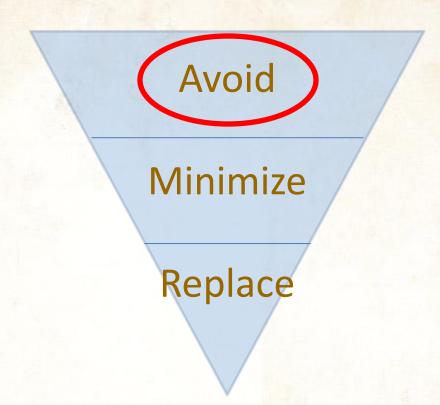
# "The primary and preferred response is to avoid impacts on wetlands"

(Alberta Wetland Policy)





### **The Wetland Mitigation Process:**







#### Avoid -

"To prevent impacts to a wetland by identifying an alternate project, activity, design, or site, or abandoning the project or activity altogether or by denial of an application by the regulator"

(Alberta Wetland Policy)



So really, Protection and Avoidance are, for all intents and purposes, the same thing.





# And, as we already pointed out, the new policy has an increased emphasis on avoidance





### So we now have some much needed clarity going forward thanks to ESRD!





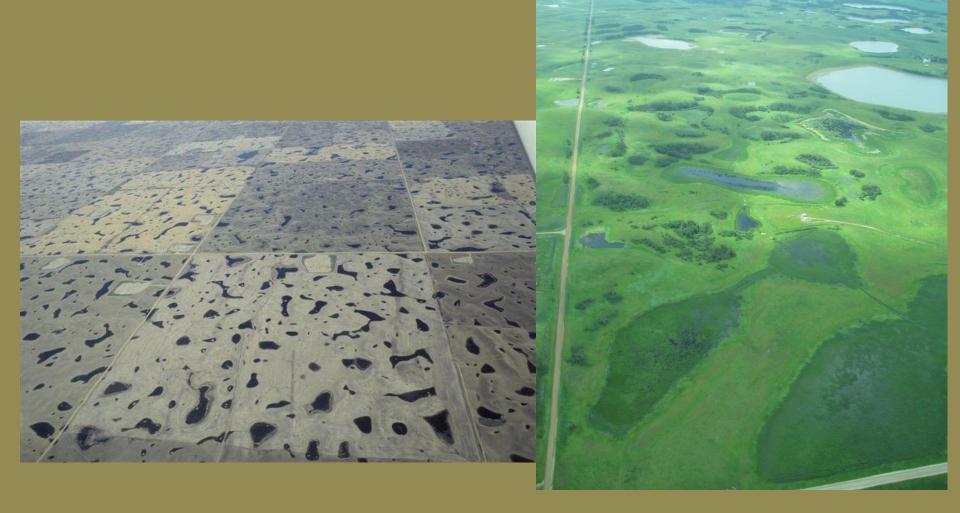
For the sake of today let's assume that our friends at ESRD will work things out at a provincial scale.

Where we will really see outcomes relevant to us is at the regional/local scale, and we have a lot of say in that!





## So .... Back to Protecting Small Wetland Complexes .....



#### Our challenge:

Despite pretty good success protecting large, permanent wetlands, the vast majority of our past and ongoing wetland loss is the <u>cumulative</u> loss of smaller, often less permanent ones.



But wait, there's hope!

"Within Alberta, <u>Cumulative Effects</u>
<u>Management</u> has become an environmental management priority through the *Alberta Land Stewardship Act and the business plan priorities of AENV and other departments." (ES of Wetlands Pilot*)



## In many ways, wetlands are the "Poster Child" of cumulative effects





#### How?

- The <u>cumulative benefits</u>, (including flood attenuation, water quality improvement etc.) of existing wetlands are significant
- The <u>cumulative impacts</u> of wetland loss are substantial





While the <u>impacts</u> of our decisions regarding wetlands are cumulative in nature, our <u>thinking</u> is not, meaning a series of "one off" decisions has resulted in ongoing wetland loss.





# That's how we've unintentionally gotten to where we are today





But in keeping with the approach of "Glass Half Full Barr", I want to focus on opportunities today! And we have many!







#### **Opportunities:**

In addition to the existing tools, under ALSA we have increased opportunity to deploy:

- Conservation Easements
- Conservation OffsetsConservation Directives
- TDCs

In Regional and Sub-Regional Plans



ALBERTA LAND STEWARDSHIP ACT

Statutes of Alberta, 2009 Chapter A-26.8

Current as of December 11, 2013

Office Consolidation

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#### **Opportunities:**

### And we have many partner opportunities:

- Canadian Cattleman's Association Round Table for Sustainable Beef
- IWMPs
- Regional & Sub-regional Plans
- Municipal Plans
- Flood mitigation strategy
- Etc!



The 2013 Great Alberta Flood: Actions to Mitigate, Manage and Control Future Floods Feedback Compendium

Additional Feedback from Water Experts and Albertans

August 2, 2013



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Vermilion River Watershed Management Plan

> River Watershed Management Project Steering Committee on behalf of the North Saskatchewan Watershed Alliance





North Saskatchewan Watershed Alliance

### At the local level the MGA grants municipalities many powers that relate to wetlands management.

### These powers are (or can be) embedded in Statutory Plans:

- Municipal Development Plans,
- Area Structure Plans and
- Land Use Bylaws





## So our opportunities to protect wetlands using existing and new tools are numerous





Knowing the opportunities, how can we work together to achieve even greater success relating to wetlands protection?



## Do we have what we need or do we need more tools and resources?





If so, what are they?





Do we have enough information to determine which wetlands should be protected?





# Do we have the right players involved? Are we missing anyone?



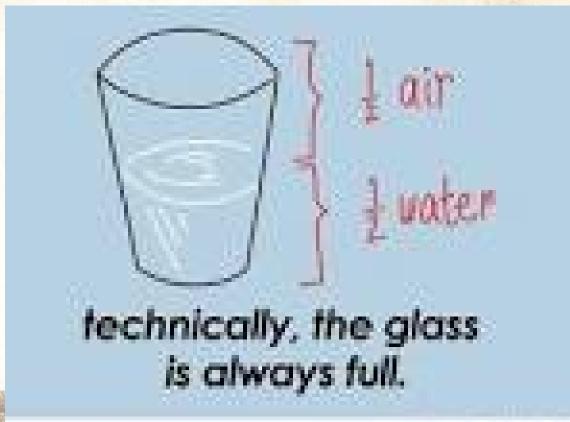


#### And finally:

How does education, research and the broader application of management support wetlands protection?



## And just to throw a curve at Mike ...







### Thank You!



@ Ron Leishman \* www.ClipartOf.com/442367





