

Sensitive Ecosystems Inventory Bowen/Gambier Trust Areas

Sensitive Ecosystems

- CB Coastal bluff**
Vegetated rocky islet, rocky shoreline/grassland, rocky shoreline/moss; coastal cliff (c)
- HT Terrestrial herbaceous**
Natural grasslands or bryophyte-dominated vegetation, including rock outcrop/grassland and rock outcrop/moss types (ro); >20% shrub cover (sh).
- OF Older forest**
Forest ecosystem with dominant age class > 100 years; coniferous (co), mixed with broadleaf component > 15% (m).
- RI Riparian**
All stages of floodplain vegetation including riparian vegetation associated with gullies (g). Structural stages 1, 1a, 1b, non-vegetated/open; 2 herb; 3 shrub/herb; 3a low shrub; 3b tall shrub; 4 pole/sapling; 5 young forest; 6 mature forest; 7 old forest.
- SV Sparsely vegetated**
Ecosystem with sparse vegetation; cliff (cl), sand dune (d), split (sp).
- WN Wetland**
Ecosystem with wet soil and moisture-dependent plants bog (bg), fen (fn), marsh (ms), swamp (sp), shallow water (sw), wet meadow (wm).
- WD Woodland**
Open woodlands (stands of Garry oak and mixed stands of Garry oak/Arbutus, Garry oak/Douglas-fir, Arbutus/Douglas-fir).

Areas with general biodiversity values

- FS Seasonally flooded agricultural field**
- SG Second growth forest**
Forested ecosystem with dominant age class 60 - 100 years; coniferous (co), mixed with broadleaf component > 15% (m).

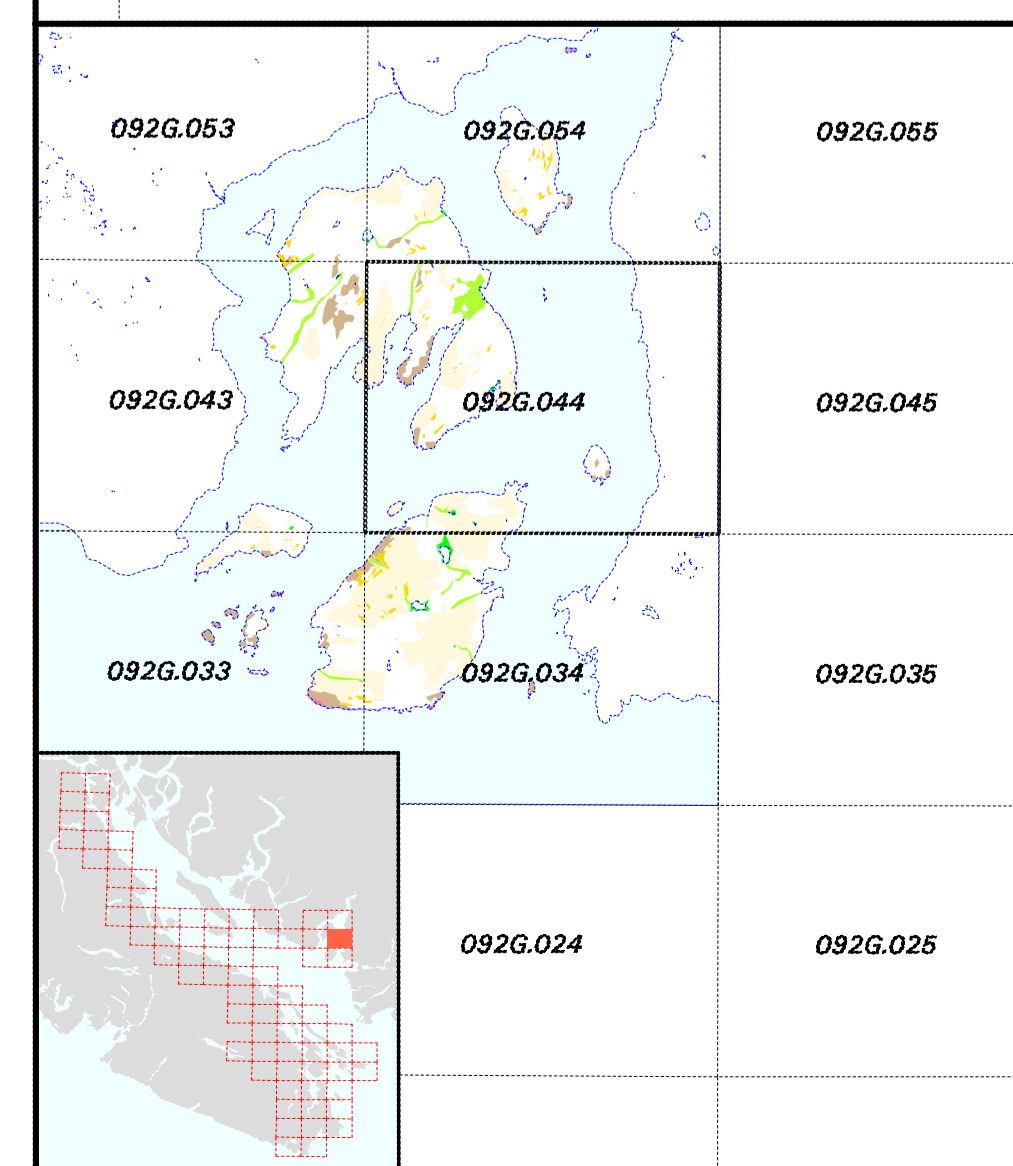
Other Symbols

- Secondary ecosystem**
Indicates the presence of a secondary ecosystem; see table below for further details.
- 125**
Air photo identification number
- BC89241**
Location of photo center
- Air photo flight line identification**
- Municipal boundary**
- Regional District boundary**
- Sensitive Ecosystems Inventory study area boundary**
- Road**

Ecosystem Classifications for Sites in the Bowen/Gambier Trust Areas

See legend above for the description of the ecosystem codes
 * Site visited, classification verified, additional information available
 + Site visited, classification verified only

Site No.	Primary Ecosystem	Secondary Ecosystem	Site No.	Primary Ecosystem	Secondary Ecosystem	Site No.	Primary Ecosystem	Secondary Ecosystem
H1732	CB		H1733	CB		H1734	CB	
H1735	CB		H1736	CB		H1737	CB	
H1738	CB		H1739	CB		H1740	CB	
H1741	CB		H1742	CB		H1743	CB	
H1744	CB		H1745	CB		H1746	CB	
H1747	CB		H1748	CB		H1749	CB	
H1750	CB		H1751	CB		H1752	CB	
H1753	CB		H1754	CB		H1755	CB	
H1756	CB		H1757	CB		H1758	CB	
H1759	CB		H1760	CB		H1761	CB	
H1762	CB		H1763	CB		H1764	CB	
H1765	CB		H1766	CB		H1767	CB	
H1768	CB		H1769	CB		H1770	CB	
H1771	CB		H1772	CB		H1773	CB	
H1774	CB		H1775	CB		H1776	CB	
H1777	CB		H1778	CB		H1779	CB	
H1780	CB		H1781	CB		H1782	CB	
H1783	CB		H1784	CB		H1785	CB	
H1786	CB		H1787	CB		H1788	CB	
H1789	CB		H1790	CB		H1791	CB	
H1792	CB		H1793	CB		H1794	CB	
H1795	CB		H1796	CB		H1797	CB	
H1798	CB		H1799	CB		H1800	CB	
H1801	CB		H1802	CB		H1803	CB	
H1804	CB		H1805	CB		H1806	CB	
H1807	CB		H1808	CB		H1809	CB	
H1810	CB		H1811	CB		H1812	CB	
H1813	CB		H1814	CB		H1815	CB	
H1816	CB		H1817	CB		H1818	CB	
H1819	CB		H1820	CB		H1821	CB	
H1822	CB		H1823	CB		H1824	CB	
H1825	CB		H1826	CB		H1827	CB	
H1828	CB		H1829	CB		H1830	CB	
H1831	CB		H1832	CB		H1833	CB	
H1834	CB		H1835	CB		H1836	CB	
H1837	CB		H1838	CB		H1839	CB	
H1840	CB		H1841	CB		H1842	CB	
H1843	CB		H1844	CB		H1845	CB	
H1846	CB		H1847	CB		H1848	CB	
H1849	CB		H1850	CB		H1851	CB	
H1852	CB		H1853	CB		H1854	CB	
H1855	CB		H1856	CB		H1857	CB	
H1858	CB		H1859	CB		H1860	CB	
H1861	CB		H1862	CB		H1863	CB	
H1864	CB		H1865	CB		H1866	CB	
H1867	CB		H1868	CB		H1869	CB	
H1870	CB		H1871	CB		H1872	CB	
H1873	CB		H1874	CB		H1875	CB	
H1876	CB		H1877	CB		H1878	CB	
H1879	CB		H1880	CB		H1881	CB	
H1882	CB		H1883	CB		H1884	CB	
H1885	CB		H1886	CB		H1887	CB	
H1888	CB		H1889	CB		H1890	CB	
H1891	CB		H1892	CB		H1893	CB	
H1894	CB		H1895	CB		H1896	CB	
H1897	CB		H1898	CB		H1899	CB	
H1900	CB		H1901	CB		H1902	CB	
H1903	CB		H1904	CB		H1905	CB	
H1906	CB		H1907	CB		H1908	CB	
H1909	CB		H1910	CB		H1911	CB	
H1912	CB		H1913	CB		H1914	CB	
H1915	CB		H1916	CB		H1917	CB	
H1918	CB		H1919	CB		H1920	CB	
H1921	CB		H1922	CB		H1923	CB	
H1924	CB		H1925	CB		H1926	CB	
H1927	CB		H1928	CB		H1929	CB	
H1930	CB		H1931	CB		H1932	CB	
H1933	CB		H1934	CB		H1935	CB	
H1936	CB		H1937	CB		H1938	CB	
H1939	CB		H1940	CB		H1941	CB	
H1942	CB		H1943	CB		H1944	CB	
H1945	CB		H1946	CB		H1947	CB	
H1948	CB		H1949	CB		H1950	CB	
H1951	CB		H1952	CB		H1953	CB	
H1954	CB		H1955	CB		H1956	CB	
H1957	CB		H1958	CB		H1959	CB	
H1960	CB		H1961	CB		H1962	CB	
H1963	CB		H1964	CB		H1965	CB	
H1966	CB		H1967	CB		H1968	CB	
H1969	CB		H1970	CB		H1971	CB	
H1972	CB		H1973	CB		H1974	CB	
H1975	CB		H1976	CB		H1977	CB	
H1978	CB		H1979	CB		H1980	CB	
H1981	CB		H1982	CB		H1983	CB	
H1984	CB		H1985	CB		H1986	CB	
H1987	CB		H1988	CB		H1989	CB	
H1990	CB		H1991	CB		H1992	CB	
H1993	CB		H1994	CB		H1995	CB	
H1996	CB		H1997	CB		H1998	CB	
H1999	CB		H2000	CB		H2001	CB	
H2002	CB		H2003	CB		H2004	CB	
H2005	CB		H2006	CB		H2007	CB	
H2008	CB		H2009	CB		H2010	CB	
H2011	CB		H2012	CB		H2013	CB	
H2014	CB		H2015	CB		H2016	CB	
H2017	CB		H2018	CB		H2019	CB	
H2020	CB							



Environment Canada / Environnement Canada

BRITISH COLUMBIA
Ministry of Environment, Lands and Parks

Sensitive Ecosystems Inventory Bowen/Gambier Trust Areas

Scale: 1:20,000
LTM Projection, NAD83, Contour Interval 20 metres
August 1999

Sensitive Ecosystems Inventory Project

Sensitive Ecosystems
For this project, ecosystem is defined as a portion of landscape with a relatively uniform dominant vegetation; sensitive ecosystems are those which are fragile and/or rare.

Rationale
Vancouver Island's eastern coastal lowland and adjacent Gulf Islands comprise an ecological region unique in Canada. The Mediterranean-type climate and long growing season support many rare species of plants and animals as well as a variety of productive ecosystems. It is also one of two areas in British Columbia where the greatest loss of natural systems has occurred and continues to occur. Intense development pressures throughout this region have resulted in the fragmentation and loss of most of these natural areas.

The Sensitive Ecosystems Inventory (SEI) project identifies the remnants of these rare and fragile terrestrial ecosystems to encourage land-use decisions which will ensure their continued ecological integrity.

Ecological Significance
The ecological significance of these sensitive **terrestrial ecosystems** is primarily based on their fragility and rarity, but also on the variety and number of species they support. **Older forests** - Forests older than 100 years are rare in this region. Structural features of these forests are important to many species including birds of prey, small mammals and amphibians. **Woodlands** - These ecosystems include open stands of Garry oak (the only native oak species in western Canada) and mixed stands of Garry oak/Arbutus, Garry oak/Douglas-fir and Arbutus/Douglas-fir. Urbanization has destroyed most of these woodlands and the few remaining sites are under constant threat of development.

Woodlands support several rare plant and invertebrate species. **Coastal bluffs** - The ephemeral pools which occur in these areas provide critical habitat for several rare plant species. Coastal cliffs also provide valuable seabird nesting sites. **Terrestrial herbaceous ecosystems** - These areas are mosaics of coastal grassland and moss-covered rock outcrops. More typically occurring as openings in forested areas, these sites provide excellent habitat for butterflies, Black-tailed deer and the rare Sharp-tailed Snake. **Sparsely vegetated ecosystems** - These include rare sand dunes, spits and inland cliffs.

In this dry region, wet habitats take on added significance, supporting a rich diversity of plants and animals; they also play a role in maintaining hydrological regimes, filtering out pollutants, controlling peak flows and maintaining water quality and temperatures. Since many of them are known to have been destroyed or altered, the remaining sites require urgent conservation or management to avoid losing the rich biodiversity of this region. **Riparian ecosystems** - These floodplains, lake shores and gullies provide an abundance of food, shelter and breeding sites for bird, mammal, amphibian and invertebrate species. **Wetlands** - These are essential resting, feeding and breeding sites for ducks, songbirds, fish, amphibians and rare invertebrates. Wetlands also support a variety of rare plants.

Two additional ecosystems were mapped for general biodiversity values. **Seasonally flooded agricultural fields** - These fields provide valuable habitat for overwintering waterfowl. **Older second growth forests** - Due to the paucity of older forests in this region, larger stands of 60-100 year old forest were identified as potential areas of future older forests. They also provide connecting corridors between other natural areas.

Although not included in this particular inventory, streams and lakes are equally important. They are vital to the survival of fish, waterfowl and amphibian populations as well as the associated aquatic organisms and vegetation upon which these populations depend. For further information on aquatic ecosystems and their protection, please contact the Department of Fisheries and Oceans (DFO) or the B.C. Ministry of Environment, Lands and Parks.

Methodology
The SEI systematically identified, classified, mapped and evaluated these sensitive ecosystems throughout the coastal lowland, from north of Campbell River south to Sooke, and including the adjacent Gulf Islands. The study area is located in the Capital, Cowichan Valley, Nanaimo and Comox-Strathcona regional districts and the Islands Trust area.

Approximately 7000 sites were identified in an area of roughly 4000 sq. km. The minimum mapping size for forested areas varied based on age class and structural stage.

The initial phase of the SEI project (1993/94) involved the interpretation of approximately 3000 air photos (mostly at scales of 1:10 000 to 1:15 000) and the compilation of existing knowledge. The second phase (1994/95) consisted of field checking approximately 30% of all sites identified in Phase 1, to verify boundaries, classify, photograph and evaluate present conditions. The final phase (1995/97) involved compiling and editing all data, digitizing sites outlined on the air photos using the Mono Restoration method and producing digital and hardcopy maps. A technical report has been produced which provides a summary and analysis of the data.

A simplified version of this SEI data has been combined with aquatic ecosystem information, cadastral data and orthophoto maps by the recent **Sensitive Habitat Atlas** project coordinated by the Habitat and Enhancement Branch, DFO, Vancouver.

Data Limitations
The SEI data is intended to be used for a wide variety of land-use planning processes. For site-specific evaluations, more detailed assessments are recommended. The accuracy of the boundaries of the mapped SEI data is limited by the scale of the air photos on which the sites are delineated. **Enlargement of the data** beyond the source scale may result in unacceptable distortion and faulty registration with other data sets. The scales and dates

of air photos used for each map sheet are listed below; the air photo flight line numbers and photo centres are located on each map.

Due to the rapid changes occurring in this region, it is important to refer to the dates of the information sources. For those sites which were not visited, the accuracy of the data depends heavily upon professional judgement and available source material.

Participating Agencies
Environment Canada (Canadian Wildlife Service), the Habitat Conservation Trust Fund and B.C. Ministry of Environment, Lands and Parks (Vancouver Island Regional Office, Nanaimo and Conservation Data Centre, Victoria) combined resources to conduct this project. Additional funds were contributed by B.C.'s Corporate Resources Inventory Initiative, B.C. Ministry of Forests, Capital and Comox-Strathcona Regional Districts, Provincial Capital Commission, Islands Trust and the municipalities of Nanaimo and Campbell River. Fisheries and Oceans Canada provided additional stream data to supplement the TRIM base maps.

Digitizing: Integrated Mapping Technologies, Vancouver.
Cartography: Clover Point Cartographics Ltd., Victoria.
Base Mapping Data: Selected digital layers are from the Terrain Resources Information Management (TRIM) Program, Geographic Data BC, Ministry of Environment, Lands and Parks, Victoria, 1993.

For further information please contact:
B.C. Conservation Data Centre (250) 387-0732
http://www.eip.gov.bc.ca/rlbivsc/cdc
Environment Canada, Canadian Wildlife Service
(250) 732-9611
http://www.cwvsc.ec.gc.ca

Data Sources for Bowen/Gambier Trust Areas

Field visits
Initial groundtruthing was conducted during the summer of 1994. Additional field checking was performed in 1999, and an updated map set and database were produced.

Aerial Photographs

Flight Number	Scale	Date flown
BC79052	1:20,000	June 26, 1979
BC86061	1:15,000	July 21, 1986
BC890014	1:15,000	June 21, 1990
BC890017	1:15,000	July 10, 1990
BC890019	1:15,000	July 10, 1990
BC890045	1:15,000	July 9, 1990