



Conservation status of Gatineau Park

Workshop – Responsible Trail
Management
June 16, 2014

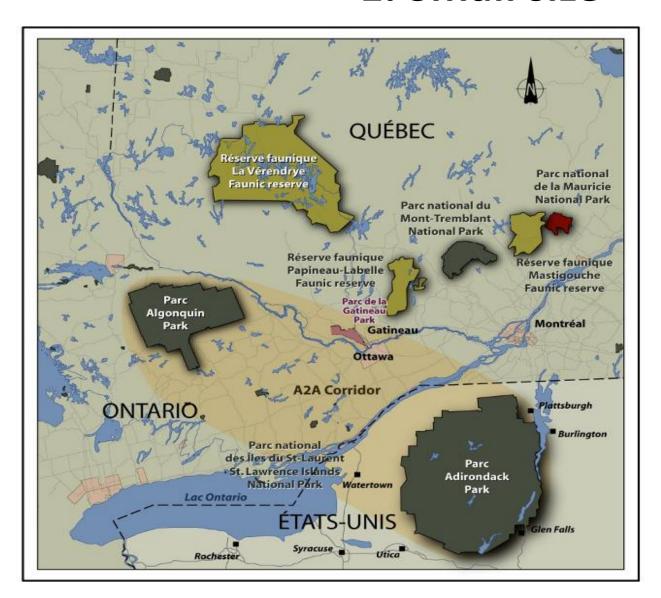


Threats to ecological health of Gatineau Park

- 1. Small size
- Urban setting extremely high visitation, many user groups, many entrances
- 3. Sensitive environments (obligations towards many species at risk), threatened by non-native species
- 4. Increasing isolation from surrounding landscape
- 5. Fragmentation: many uncontrolled access points and user-created trails
- 6. Recent assessment: health of park is fragile

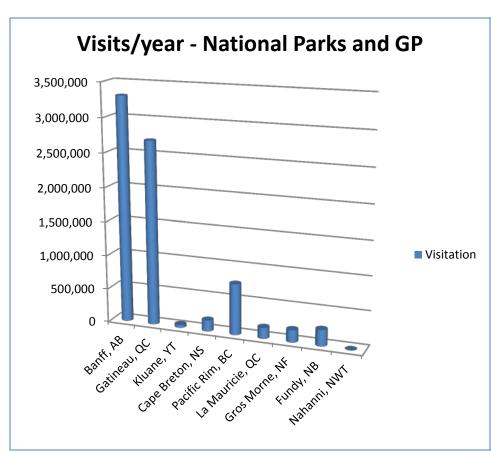


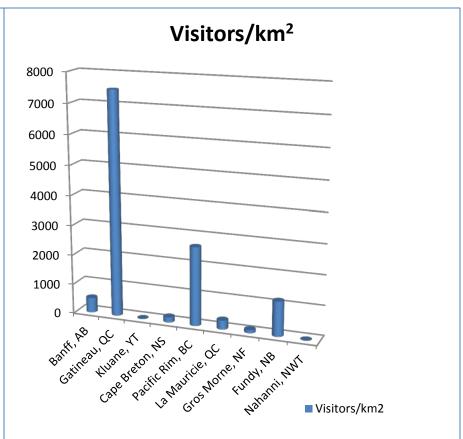
1. Small size



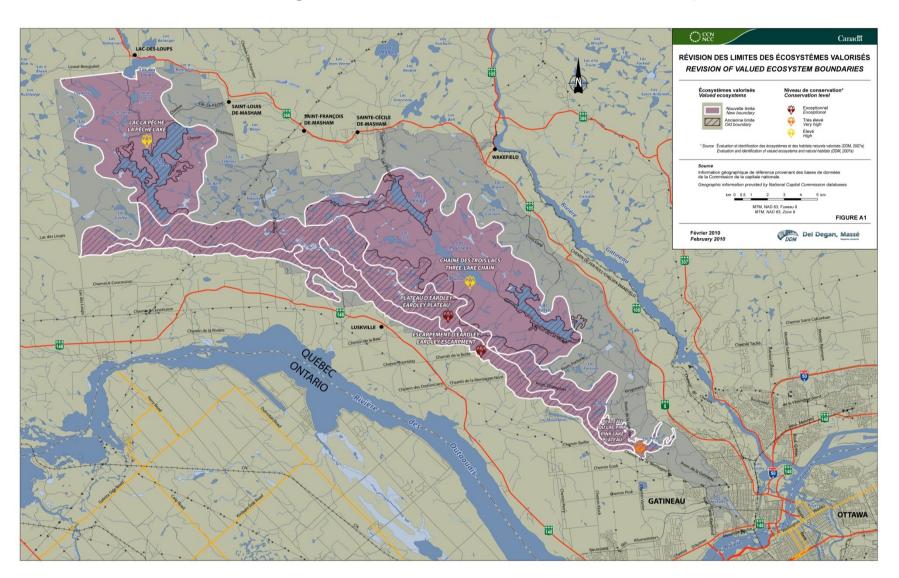


2. Intensity of Visitation (2012)





3. Sensitive environment (7 valued natural ecosystems and habitats)





3.1 150 Species at Risk in Gatineau Park



- Plant and animal species that are at risk of extinction (either globally, nationally, or provincially)
- Most common reason is loss of suitable habitat through landscape change (urban development, agriculture, forestry, mining, etc.)
- Parks (including Gatineau Park) often provide the last remaining habitat in the region
- Species and their critical habitats legally protected under federal, provincial laws

3.2 A healthy ecosystem has all of its parts



3.3 Example – top predators

- Wolves, coyotes keep deer, beavers in check
- Require large home ranges, sufficient prey, safe travel corridors, little disturbance, others to breed with
- Loss of predators leads to too many prey:
 - Loss of vegetation and habitat quality
 - Threat to plant species at risk
 - Greater need for deer and beaver management
 - Increased risk of Lyme disease



3.4 Invasive non-native species

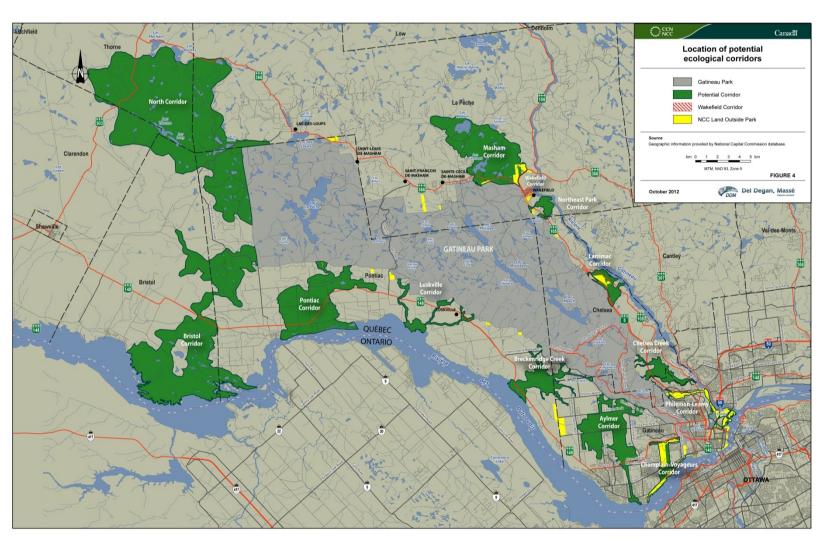
- Greatest threat to native biodiversity, species at risk
- Introduced along edges, pathways, waterways







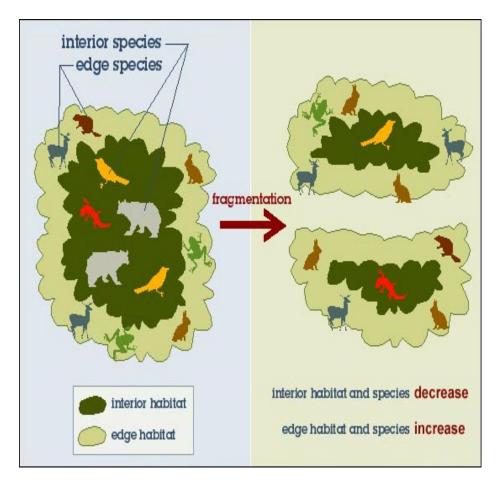
4. Increasing isolation from the surrounding landscape



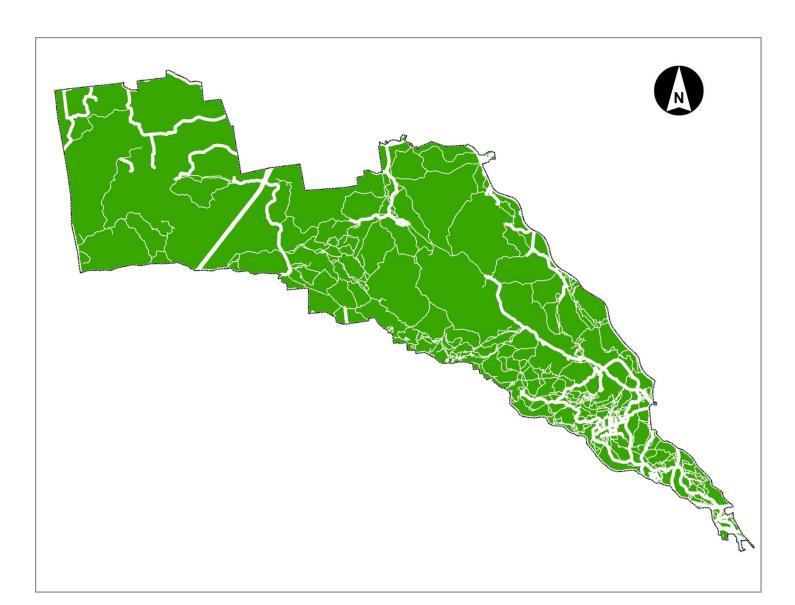
5. Habitat Fragmentation







5.1 Parks trails and fragmentation



5.2 Fragmentation and Species at Risk



Precarious state of health (2015)

Ecological health indicators showing negative trends:

- Frogs (certain sectors)
- invasive plant species
- stress levels
- Ecological connectivity