Integrated Landscape Management: North Slope Rapid Ecoregional Assessment

The Ecosystem Approach to Management of Arctic Ecosystems:

Status of Implementation

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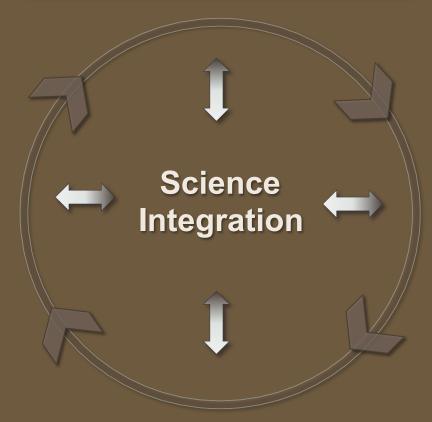


Land (Sea-)scape Approach (DOI-

wide)

Ecoregional Assessments

Monitoring Frameworks



Regional Conservation Strategy

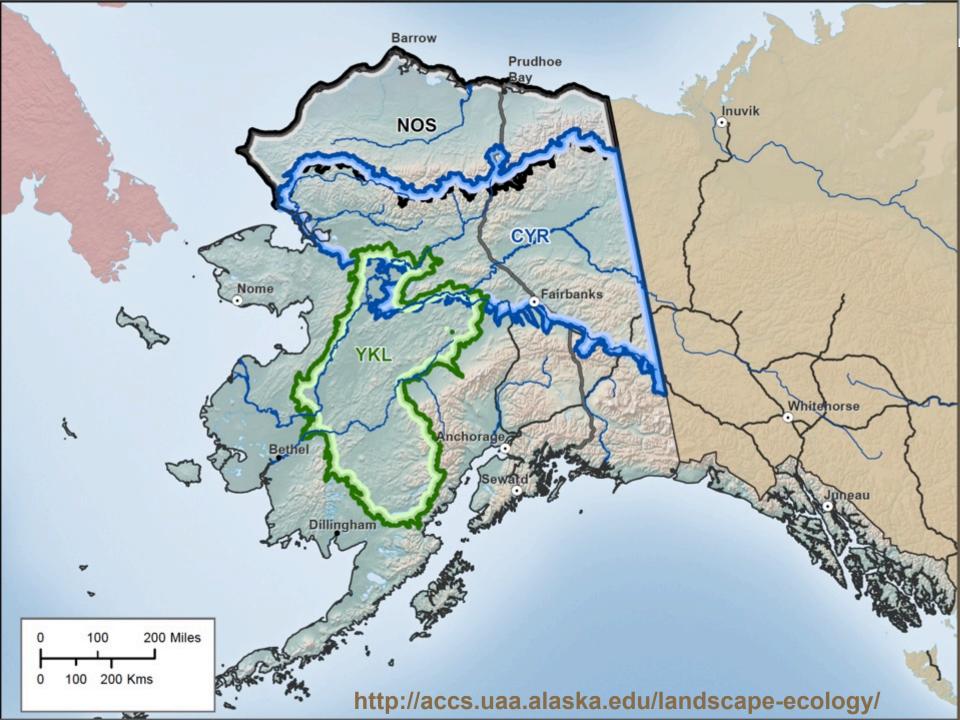
Mitigation Programs

Key Outcomes of REA

- Baseline conservation data synthesis
- Distribution models for key ecosystem resources
 - Conceptual model of how the ecosystem works
 - Follows the coarse-filter/fine-filter approach
- Distribution models for major agents of change
 - Climate, wildfire, invasive species, human development and permafrost
- Intersection of two to show current and future
 (2025 & 2060) condition of ecological resources

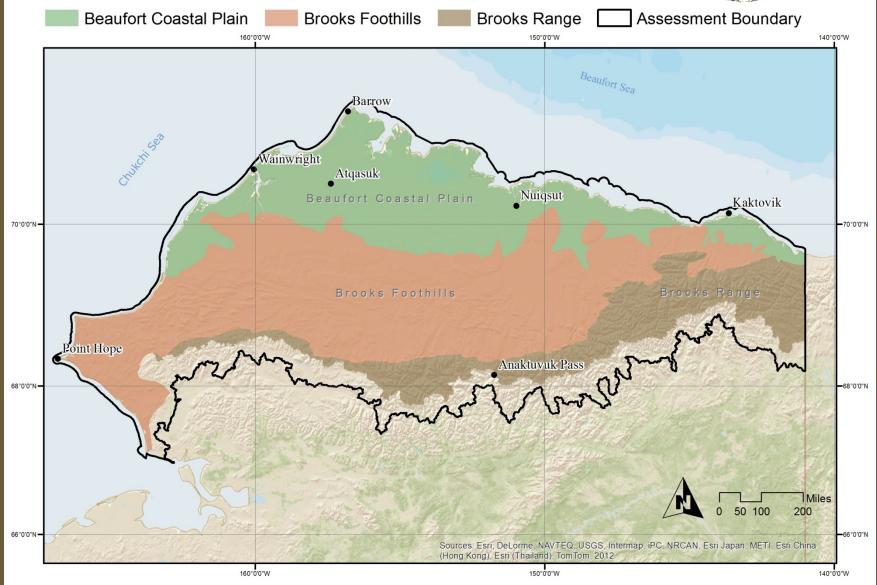
Six elements of EA

- Identify the ecosystem
- Describe the ecosystem
- Set ecological objectives
- Assess the ecosystem
- Value the ecosystem
- Manage human activities

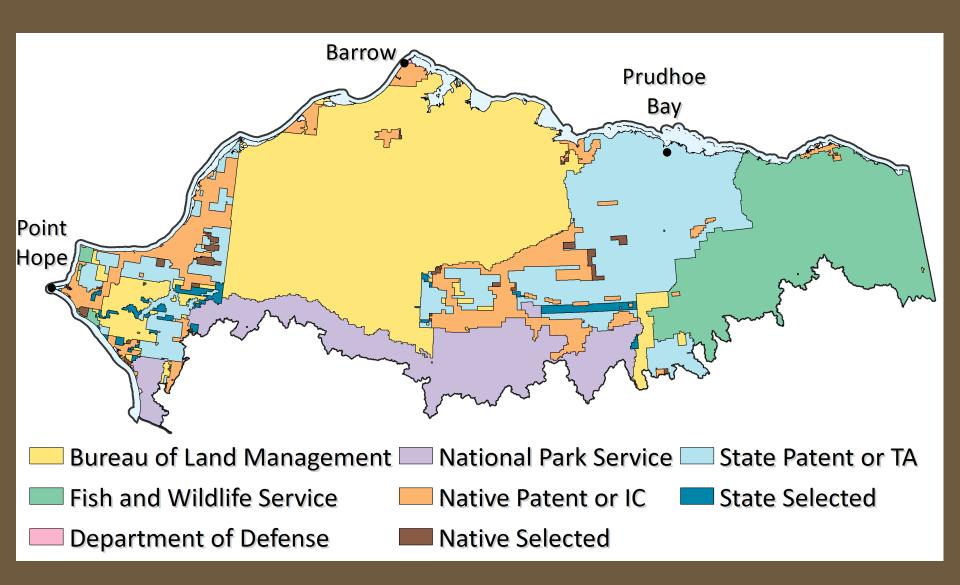


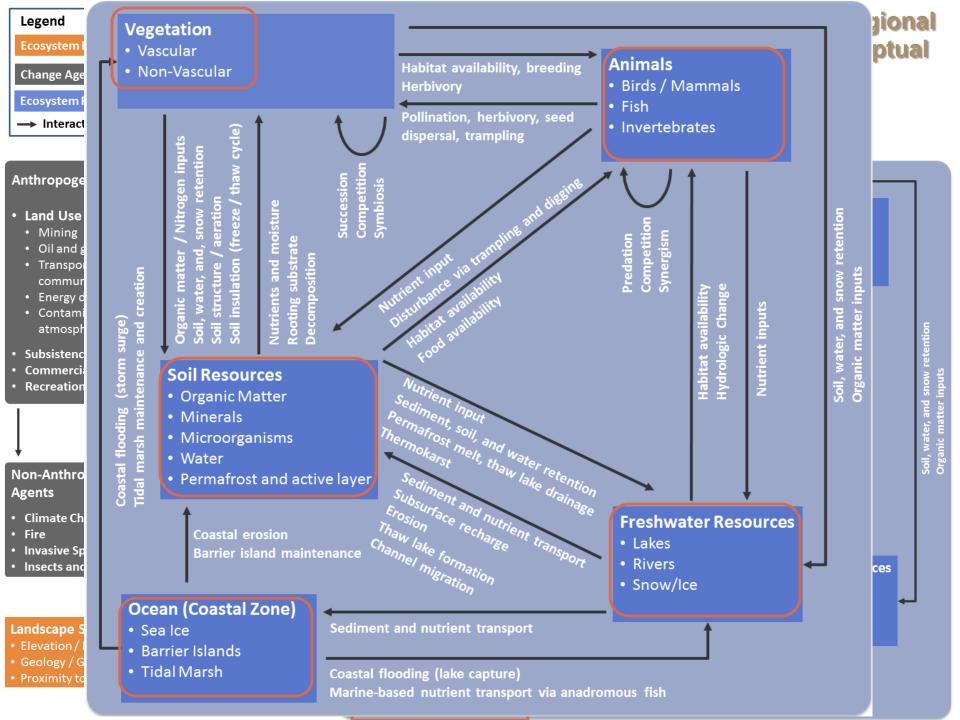
North Slope Ecoregion Assessment Area





Land Management of North Slope





Key Terrestrial Habitats

Coastal plain moist tundra Sand sheet wetland Sand sheet moist tundra Coastal plain wetland Alpine dwarf shrub
Foothills tussock tundra
Barrier islands/spits
Tidal marsh





Key Terrestrial Species

Caribou
Nearctic brown lemming
Arctic fox
Lapland longspur
Raptor concentration areas
Willow ptarmigan
Greater white-fronted goose













Important as consumers and as prey. Important subsistence resources.

Key Aquatic Habitats



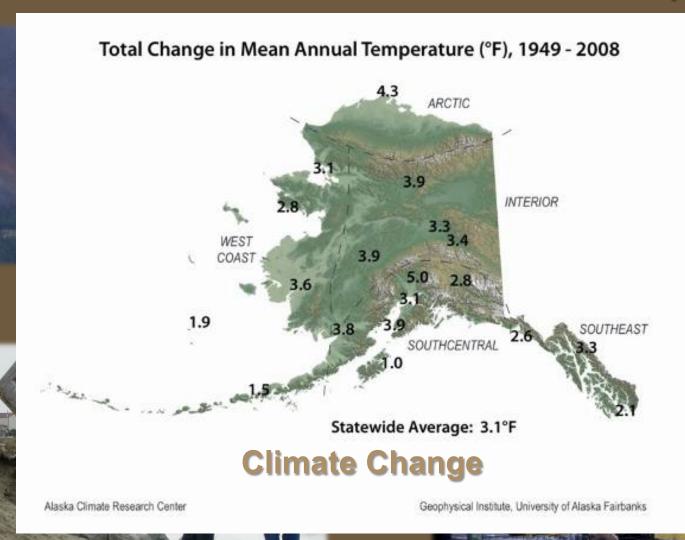
Key Aquatic Species



Change Agents

Fire

Invasive Species





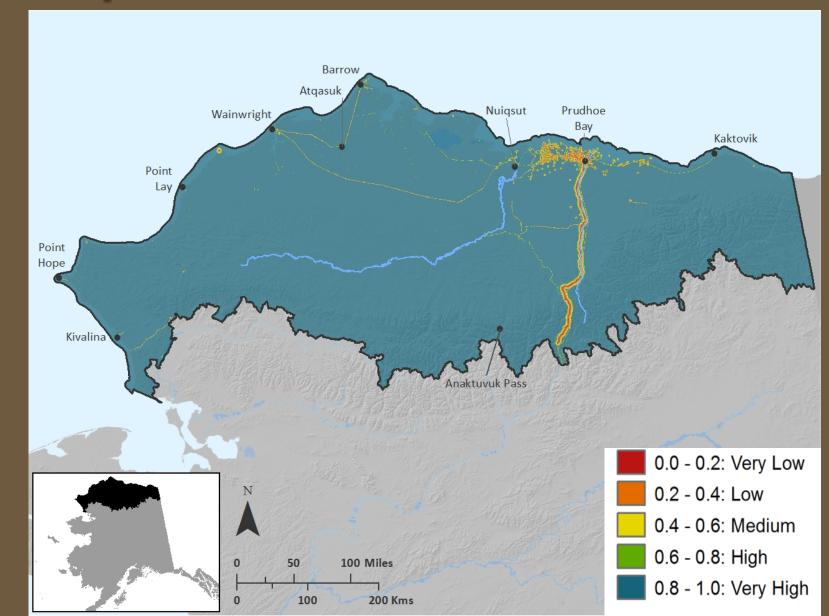
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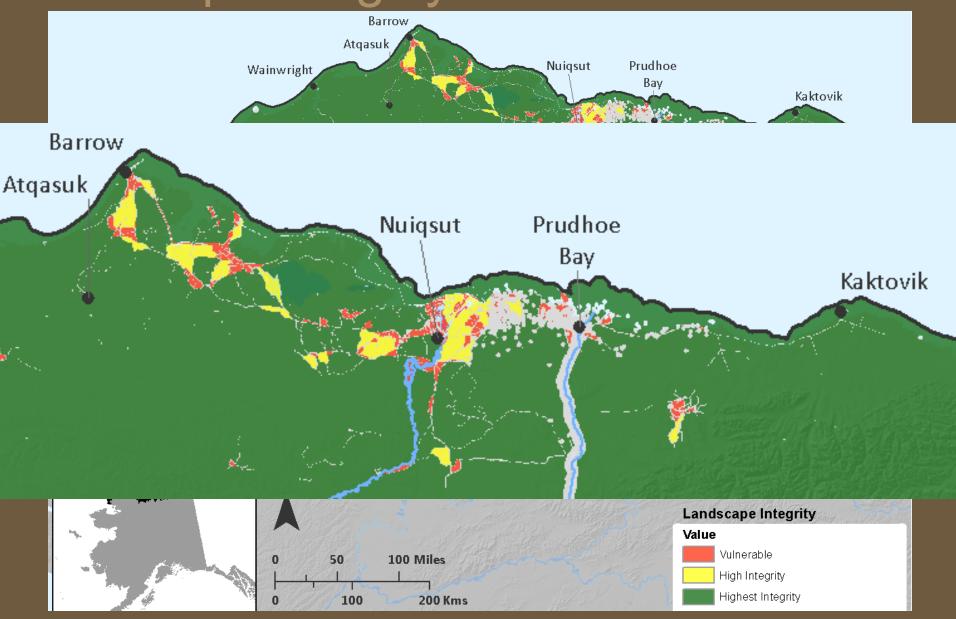
Integration

- Landscape condition
- Assess current and future status of key species and habitats
 - Combined to get a sense of ecological integrity
- Assess key attributes of species and habitats that make them susceptible to change
- Cumulative stressor index

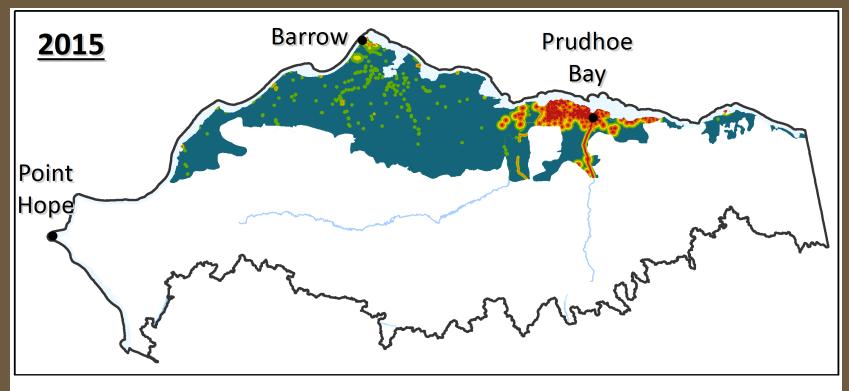
Landscape Condition Model



Landscape Integrity



Species Status



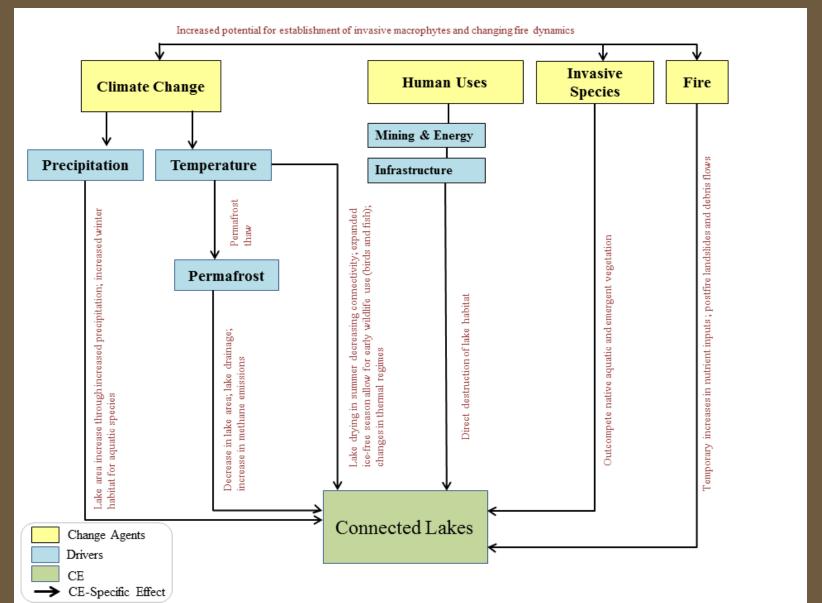
Very Low Low Medium High Very High

Low condition near high density nesting areas

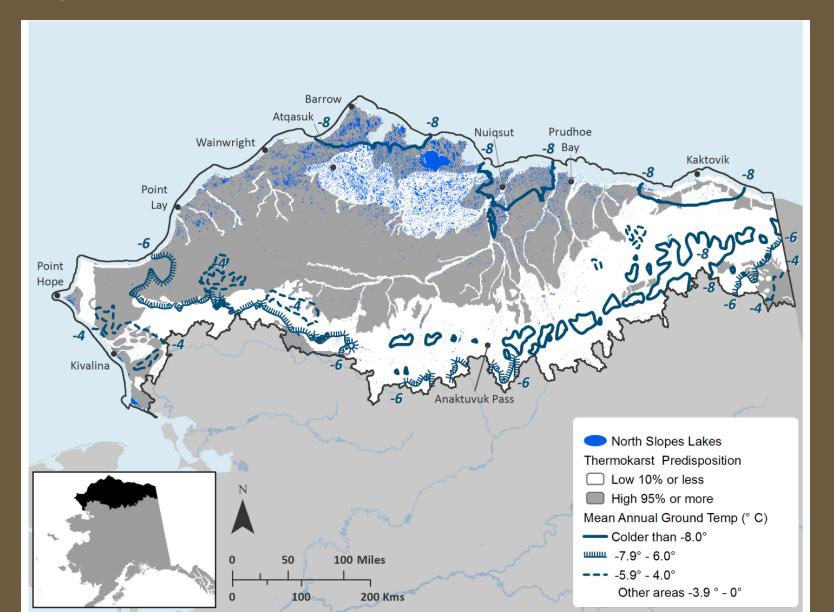
Negative impacts on population

Possible increase in **predators**

Habitat Conceptual Model



Ecosystem Intactness

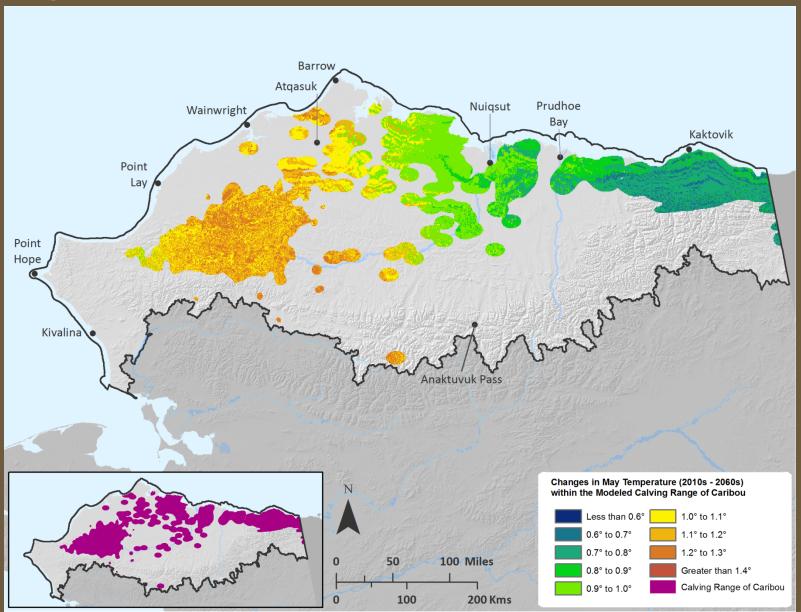


Ecosystem Intactness

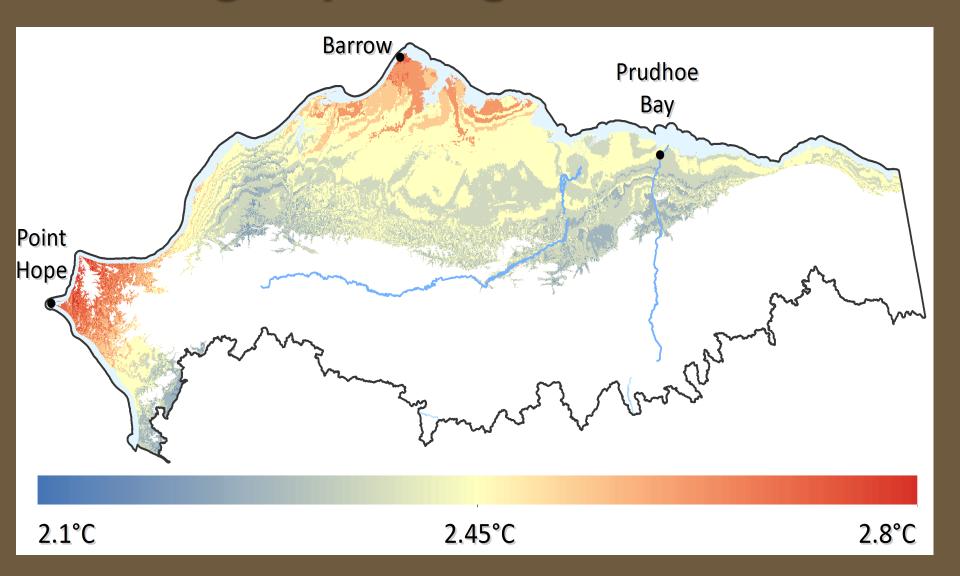
Length of Growing Season



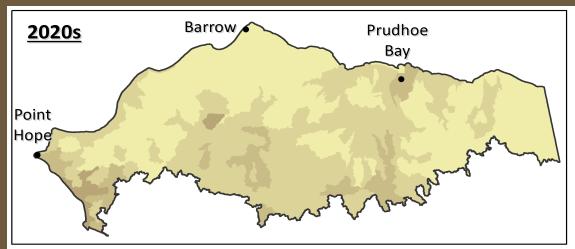
Ecosystem Intactness

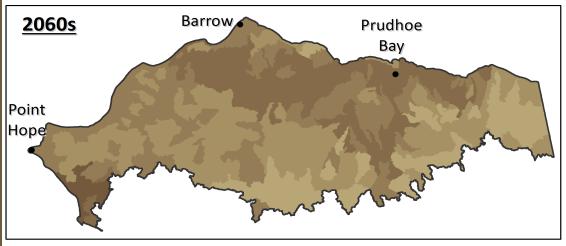


Warming Impacting Arctic Foxes



Cumulative Stressors





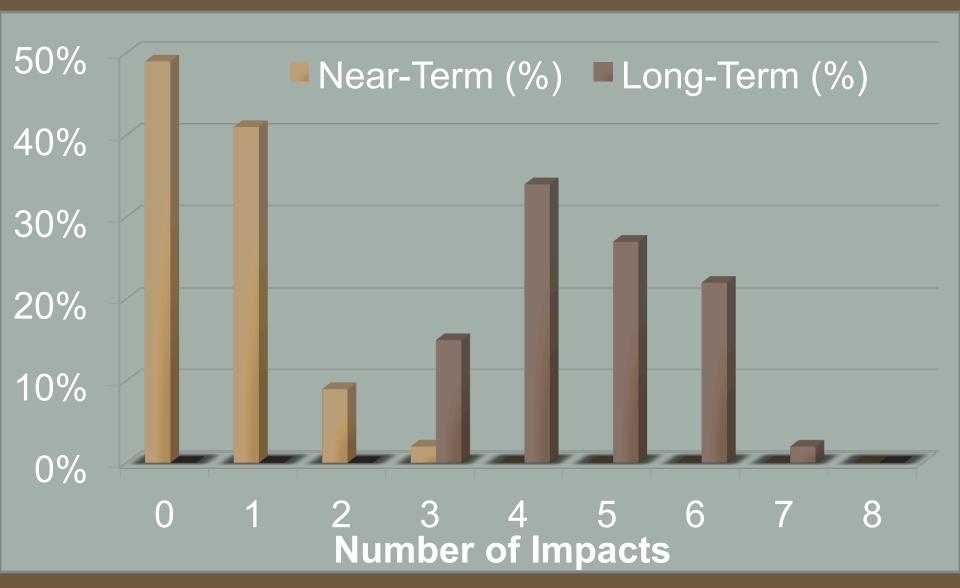
Change Agents:

- January Temp
- July Temp
- Annual precipitation
- Permafrost
- Active Layer
- Relative flammability
- Human footprint
- Invasive species vulnerability

0 (No Anticipated Change)

8 (High Potential Change)

Cumulative Stressors



Conclusion

- Rapid Ecoregional Assessments provide foundation for EA
- REA takes systems approach to defining status and trends
- Addresses the multiple levels of stressors and proposes measures of ecological integrity that can be rapidly updated

Next Steps

- Explore ranges of different future conditions
 - Ecological scenario analysis
- Integrate with LME/Marine Spatial Planning
 - Especially since communities use portfolio approach to subsistence
- Empower Community-Based Observers

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Cumulative Stressors

