

Ki?lawna?
Okanagan nation Alliance Grizzly Bear Initiatives



Topics Covered

- Chief's Executive Committee Direction
 - 2014 Tribal Council Resolution
- Joint Nation Grizzly Bear Recovery Working Group
 - Background and purpose.
 - Actions to date.
- Syilx Initiatives:
 - North Cascades Habitat Suitability Mapping
 - Manning and Cathedral Park Bear Hazard Assessment
 - COSEWIC ATK Study
 - Okanagan Population Unit DNA Population Inventory
- Big issues- Access management and road densities.

Continued presence of ki?lawna? is an indicator of the health and wellbeing of our lands and our resources



Source: http://drivetonature.blogspot.com/2011/06/grizzly-bear.html

ki?lawna? Grizzly Bear Recovery

Ki?lawna has been an integral and critical part of Syilx culture since time immemorial- its' presence in Syilx Territory is an indicator of the health of Syilx land and people.



Photo Credit Darryn Epp

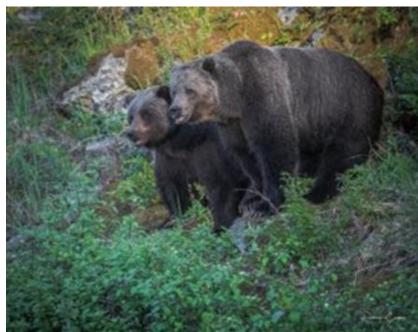


Photo Credit Darryn Epp

At least three remnant trans-boundary grizzly bear populations within Syilx Territory need immediate action to assist them from disappearing due to low numbers and habitat isolation.

Joint Nation Grizzly Bear Recovery Working Group

'Collective of First Nations and Non-Government Organizations discussing actions required to ensure that Grizzly Bears are recovered and protected throughout our collective Territories'.





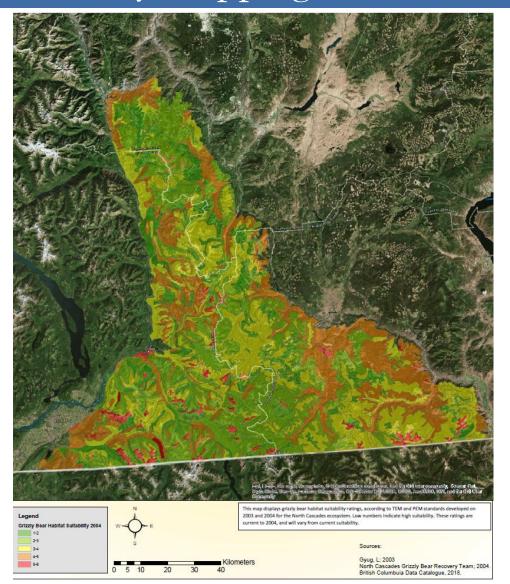
North Cascades GBPU Interim Actions

Restore grizzly bear reproduction in the North Cascades GBPU by transplanting bears from ecologically suitable, more abundant populations.

Strategically address management of motorized access on key resource roads to effectively increase and secure amount of core grizzly bear habitat and ensure landscape-level measures and support for ki?lawna? Recovery are in place.

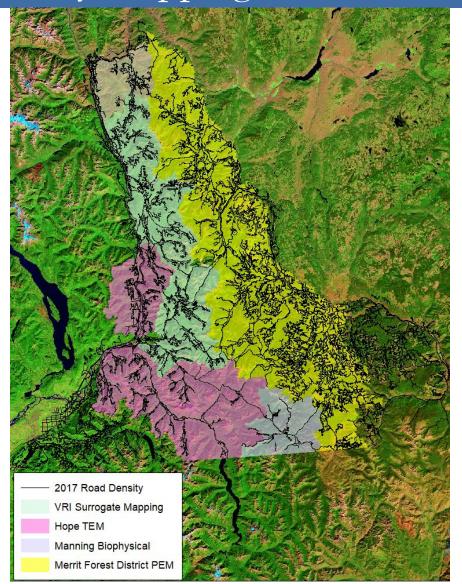
Investigate needs and implement methods to reduce future humancaused grizzly bear mortalities.

Establish a process to identify and enhance key grizzly bear food production sites and habitats within the southern part of the GBPU (silviculture prescriptions, prescribed burns etc.).

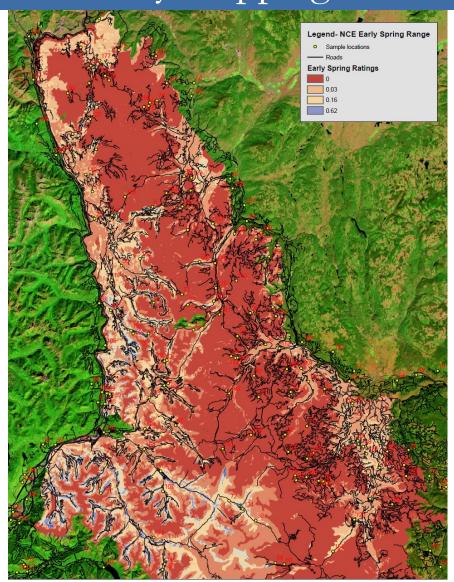


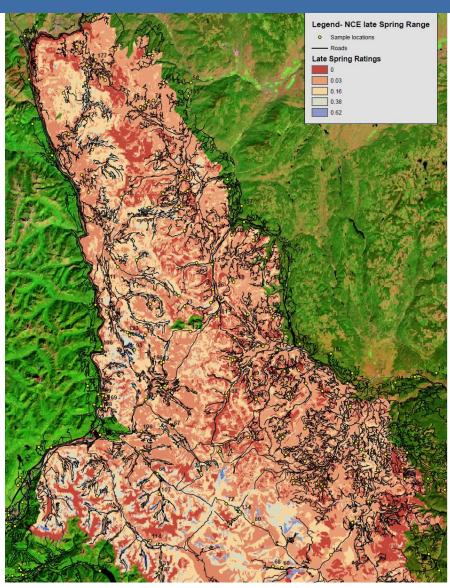
Preliminary habitat suitability map created in 2004 (Gyug and ONA).

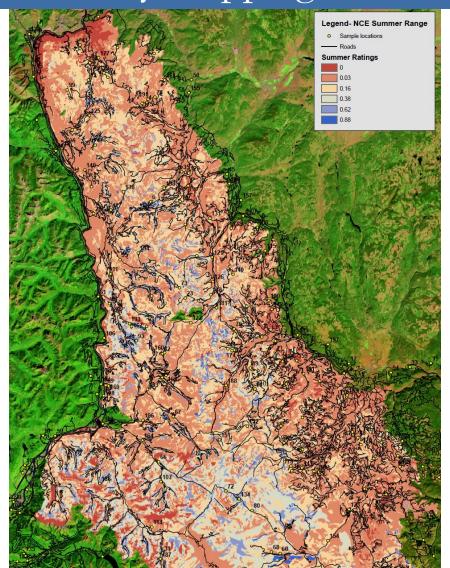
Identifying core Grizzly Bear habitat.

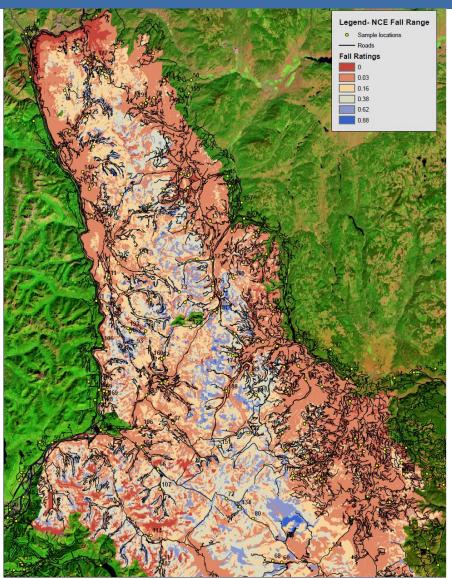


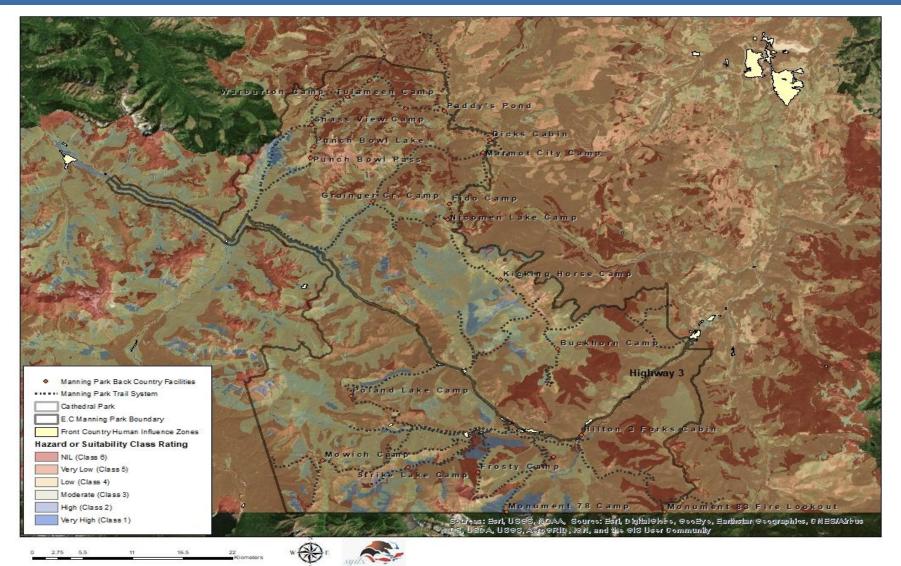
Five separate mapping projects originally applied to preliminary habitat suitability model (2004).





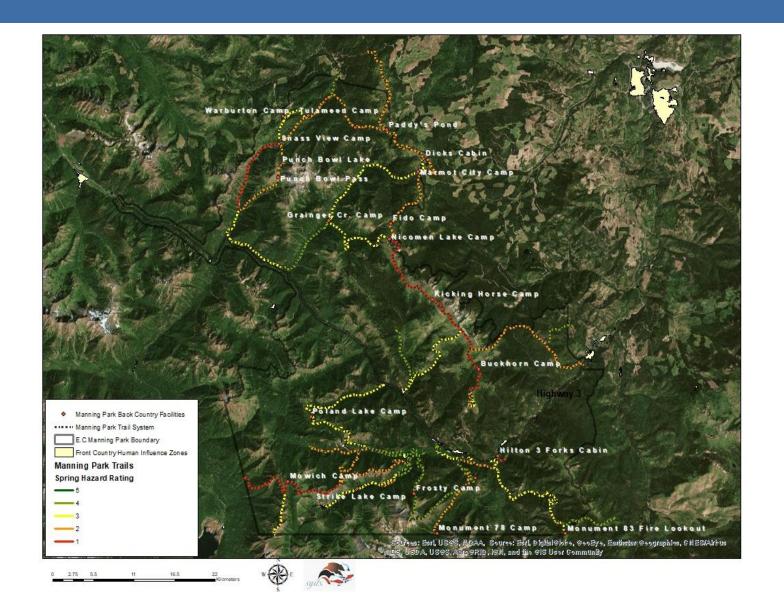


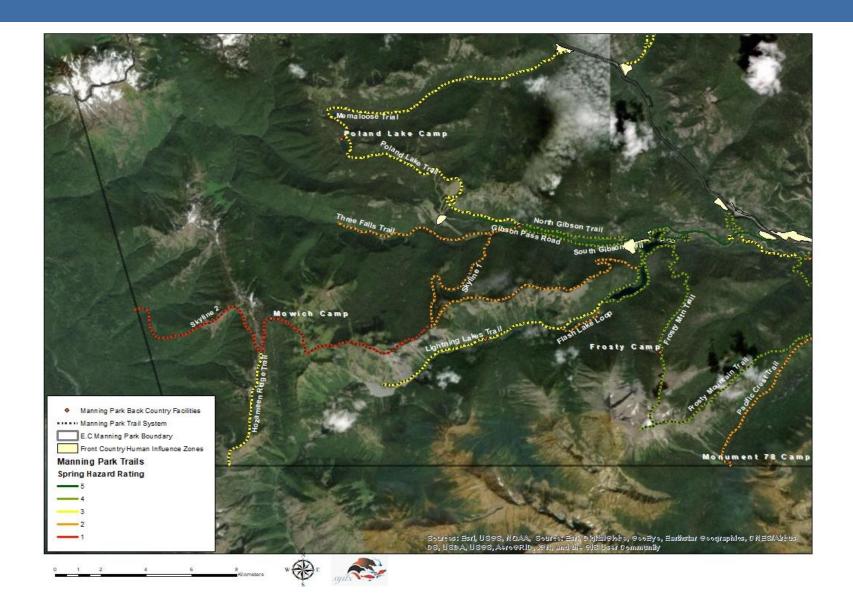




	Early Spring Area	Late Spring Area	Summer Area	Fall Area
ESSFdc				
Class 1	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Class 2	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
ESSFdc				
2				
Class 1	0.00	0.00	0.41	0.00
Class 2	0.00	0.00	1.12	0.95
ESSFm				
w				
Class 1	0.00	0.00	26.57	9.86
Class 2	0.00	24.80	20.75	71.24
IDFdk2				
Class 1	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Class 2	0.03	0.02	0.00	0.00
MSdm				
2				
Class 1	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Class 2	0.00	0.20	1.16	0.00
Total				
(KM²)	0.03	25.02	50.01	82.04



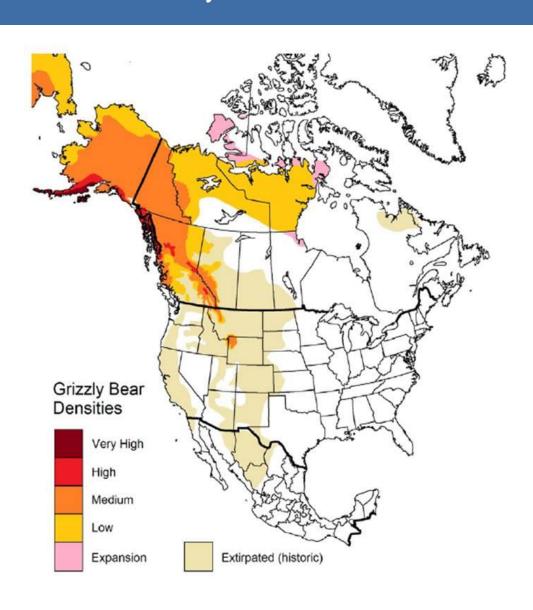




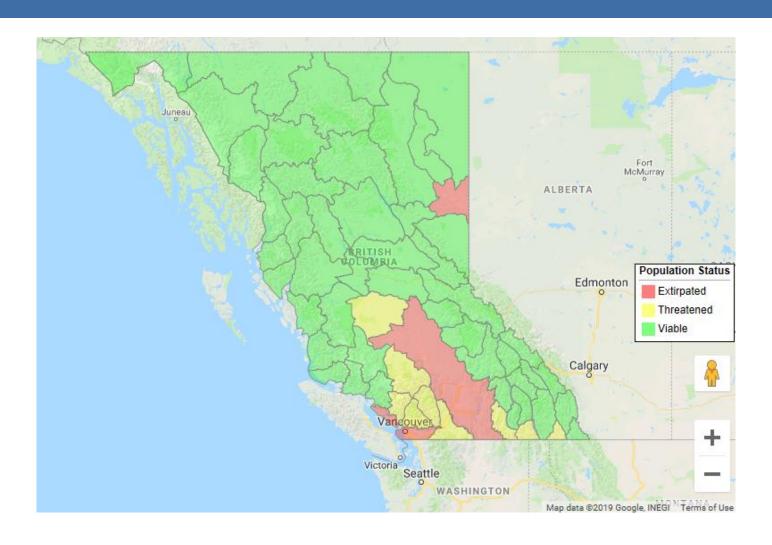


Front country attractant issues

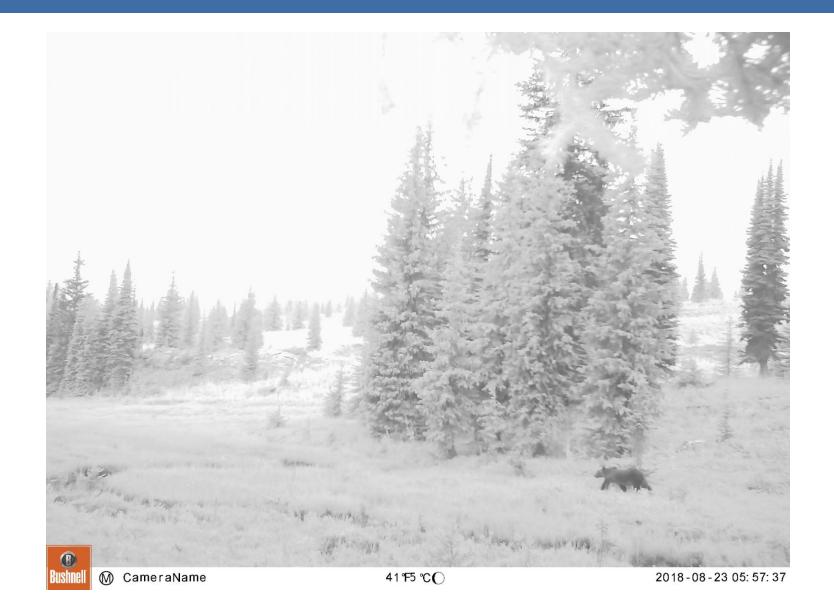
COSEWIC ATK Study



COSEWIC ATK Study



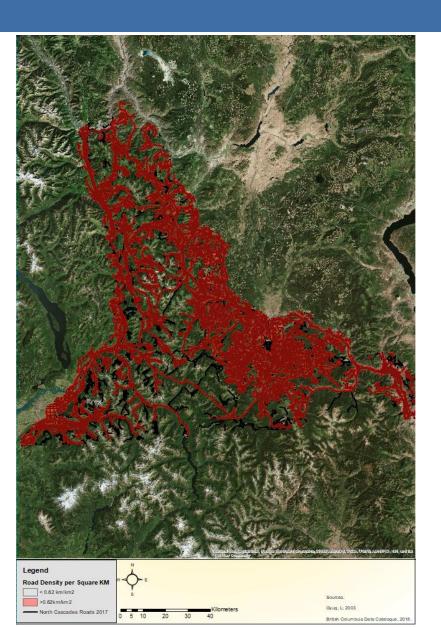
Okanagan GBPU Inventory

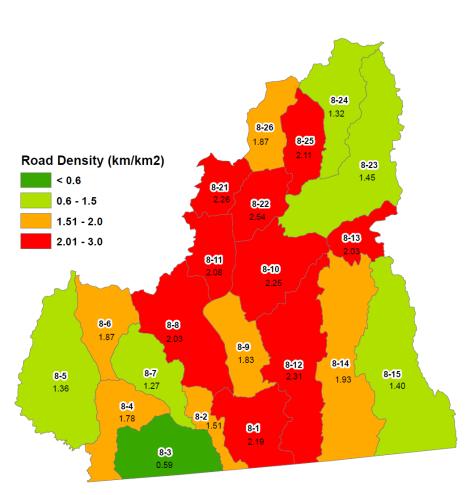


The big issue – Grizzly bears and road access don't mix



North Cascades Road Densities- 2017





Road density in the North Cascades (left), and road density by MU for Region 8 (above).

Conclusion



Questions?

