



NATURE
CONSERVANCY
CANADA

Interlake

**Natural Area Conservation Plan Summary
2017-2027**

Interlake Natural Area Conservation Plan Summary

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Cover Photo: Lake Winnipeg coastal marsh in the Interlake Natural Area. Photo Credit: Julie Pelc/NCC

The Nature Conservancy of Canada

The Nature Conservancy of Canada (NCC) is Canada's leading national land conservation organization. A private, non-profit organization, we partner with individuals, corporations, other non-profit organizations and governments at all levels to protect our most important natural treasures — the natural areas that sustain Canada's plants and wildlife. We secure properties (through donation, purchase, conservation agreement and the relinquishment of other legal interests in land) and manage them for the long term.

Since 1962, NCC and our partners have helped to conserve more than 2.8 million acres (1.1 million hectares) of ecologically significant land from coast to coast. In Manitoba, we have conserved and protected over 65,000 acres (26,305 hectares) across nine natural areas critical to biodiversity across the province.

Our Mission Statement:

The Nature Conservancy of Canada leads and inspires others to join us in creating a legacy for future generations by conserving important natural areas and biological diversity across all regions of Canada.

Our Vision:

We envision a world in which Canadians conserve nature in all its diversity, and safeguard the lands and waters that sustain life.

Natural Area Conservation Planning

Guided by the best-available conservation science, the Nature Conservancy of Canada seeks to protect areas of natural diversity for their intrinsic value and for the benefit of our children and those after them. We focus our work on specific landscapes throughout Canada that have been identified as important to biodiversity conservation, often through ecoregional-scale Conservation Blueprints and Ecoregional Assessments. Specific focal landscapes are referred to as Natural Areas (NA), and a Natural Area Conservation Plan (NACP) is developed for each. The purpose of these plans is to act as strategic plans for conservation implementation and support decision making at inception and throughout the implementation period, so that limited conservation resources are used most efficiently. Through these plans, we seek to identify desired conservation results, develop, prioritize, and implement activities that will lead to these results, track their progress, and adapt based on what we have learned. The scope of each plan encompasses the long-term conservation of all biodiversity in each NA. Conservation planning requires recognition of the shifting nature of landscapes and our knowledge of them. This planning process is viewed as an iterative and ongoing, rather than a once-a-decade exercise and this document should be viewed in that context.

Natural Area Vision Statement

The Interlake Natural Area supports one of the largest and most intact tracts of natural ecosystems in southern Manitoba. Large, connected expanses of prairie, forest and wetlands support thousands of species, including Species at Risk such as Dakota Skipper, Small White Lady's-slipper and False Foxgloves. Globally rare alvar habitats are protected from development and valued for their unique ecological and topographic features. Residents, local government and industry share a vision to conserve the shoreline habitats of Lake Winnipeg and Lake Manitoba.

Implementation Period

Start date: 10/01/2017

End date: 09/30/2027

Location

The Interlake Natural Area is a 1,309,260 hectare (3,235,253 ac/ 13,092 km²) landscape in south-central Manitoba nestled between Lake Winnipeg and Lake Manitoba. The NA occurs in a region that transitions from Tall Grass Prairie to Boreal Forest and is encompassed by the Lake Manitoba Plain, Interlake Plain and Mid-Boreal Plain Lowland Ecoregions (Marshall & Schut [1999] classification scheme). The southern portions of the NA fall within Northern Tallgrass Prairie Conservation Blueprint (TNC [2001] classification scheme). A relatively small area (~8,000 hectares) in the southeast corner of the NA falls within the Lake of the Woods Ecoregion and Superior Mixed Forest Conservation Blueprint (ibid).



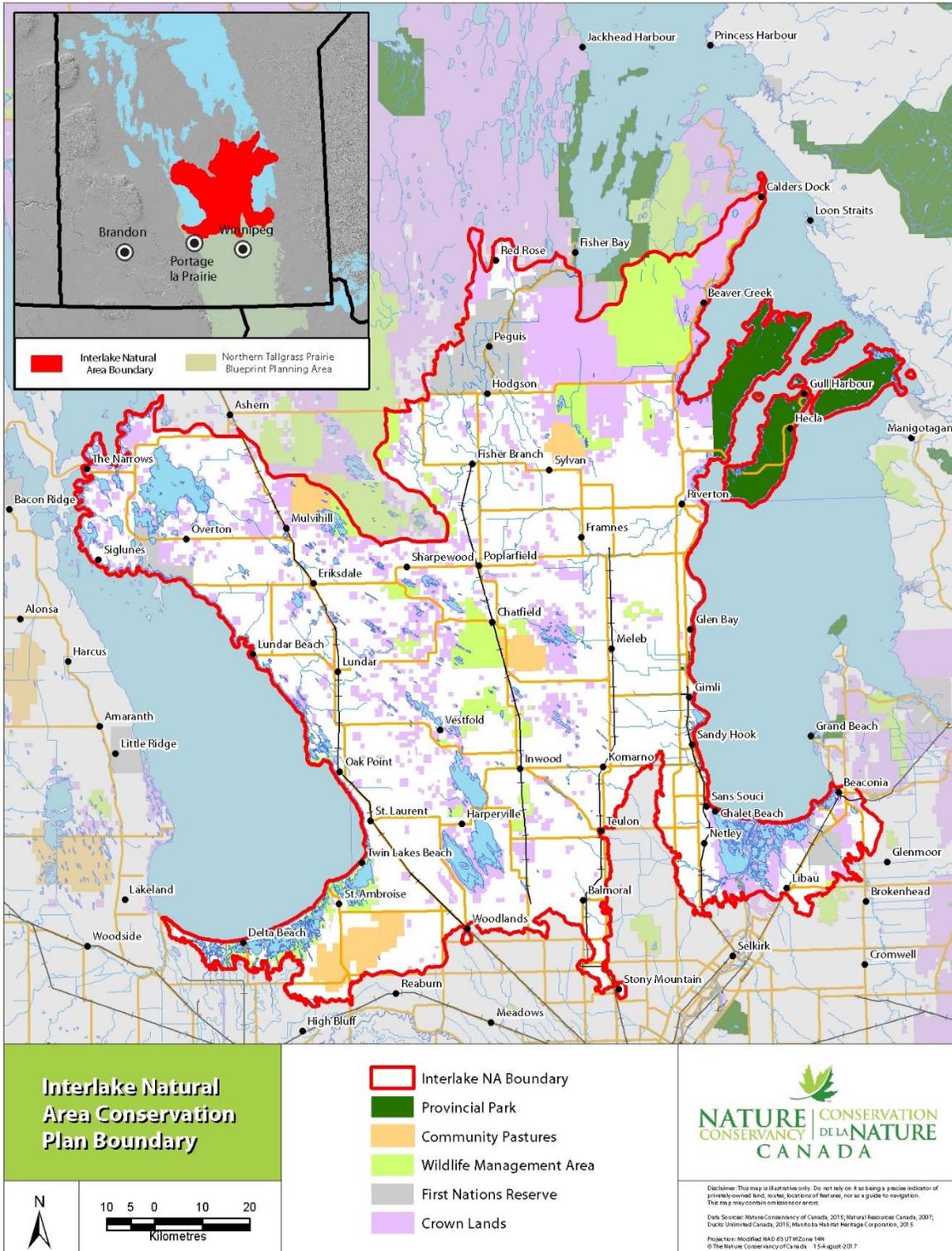
Lake Winnipeg Shoreline at Camp Morton. Photo by NCC.

The south basins of Lakes Manitoba and Winnipeg form the western and eastern boundary of the NA, respectively. These boundaries encompass ecologically-unique shoreline habitats, including the near-offshore habitat that occurs within the lakes. In addition to the mainland area of the NA, nearshore islands were also included.

The northern and southern extents of the NA were delimited along watershed and soil boundaries that were

associated with areas of high biodiversity value. Delta and Netley-Libau Marsh, at the southern tips of Lake Manitoba and Lake Winnipeg, were also including in the NA.

Map 1. Interlake Natural Area Boundary



Conservation Context

The Interlake Natural Area's 1,309,260 hectare (3,235,253 acre) mosaic of woodlands, expansive wetlands, unique karst features, lakeshores, and native prairie supports an incredible variety of wildlife. The size and relative intactness of the Interlake, its unique and varying landforms, and its situation straddling the transition between the prairies and the northern boreal forest combine to produce a complement of species that are rarely observed in such close proximity. Endangered tall-grass prairie occurs here, as do karst features supporting globally uncommon alvar habitat, internationally-significant wetlands, and spectacularly beautiful beaches.

Nestled between Lakes Winnipeg and Manitoba, the health of the Interlake's habitats, especially its sprawling wetlands and riparian areas, contribute to the health of these lakes. Five Important Bird Areas occur in the NA, including the internationally significant Delta and Netley-Libau Coastal Marshes. Unique karst features are found in association with limestone geological formations, including overwintering dens that support the world's greatest concentrations of snakes, and inland cliff habitat that supports Endangered Gastony's Cliffbrake (*Pellaea gastonyi*).



Marble Ridge Alvar. Photo by NCC.

The Interlake encompasses the northernmost extent of tall-grass prairie in North America and one of only two landscape-scale tall-grass prairie remnants remaining in Manitoba (the other being the Nature Conservancy of Canada's Tall Grass Prairie Natural Area situated along the U.S. border). These prairies support several species at risk including Dakota Skipper (*Hesperia dacotae*), Small White Lady's-slipper (*Cyripedium candidum*), and False Foxgloves (*Agalinis gattingeri* and *Agalinis aspera*).

The Natural Area supports 5 globally rare or uncommon (G1-G3) species, 25 nationally rare or uncommon (N1-N3) species, and 88 provincially rare or uncommon (S1-S3) species. Furthermore, 15 species assessed as endangered, threatened, or special



Tall Grass Prairie. Photo by NCC.

concern by the Committee on the Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada (COSEWIC) occur within the Natural Area boundary; 8 of which are also listed under Manitoba's Endangered Species and Ecosystems Act. Two ecosystems designated under the Manitoba's Endangered Species and Ecosystems Act occur in the Natural Area: Alvar and Tall Grass Prairie.

The local economy is supported primarily by agriculture. Annual cropland is the dominant agricultural

activity along the southern boundary and around the town of Arborg, whereas ranching occurs on the marginal lands elsewhere in the NA. Due to its proximity to Winnipeg, cottage and recreational development are the main economic drivers along the coastlines of the large lakes in the NA, particularly along the western shore of Lake Winnipeg.

During the first iteration of this conservation plan, NCC established itself as a conservation leader on the landscape through partnership building, its conservation science program, and permanent protection of land. Significant advances were made in understanding the distribution and ecology of alvar in the NA, primarily through partnership with Manitoba Sustainable Development. Working relationships were formed with local residents, community groups, and conservation organizations. NCC conserved 1,272 hectares (3,144 acres) through fee-simple securement, on top of 1,347 hectares (3,328 acres) conserved by other conservation organizations. The provincial government has protected¹ 90,049 hectares (222,517 acres) of Crown land through the Protected Areas Initiative (PAI). Less than 7% of the Interlake is considered formally protected¹.



Small White Lady's-slipper. Photo by Melissa Grantham.

Through implementation of the first-generation NACP, NCC successfully secured and managed several hundred hectares of native prairie in the Shoal Lakes region, in addition to a large wetland-forest-meadow complex property near Swan Lake. Securement goals for alvar habitat, however, were not met. Permanent protection of alvar will require unique strategies that combine traditional and novel securement activities, and effective relationships with key partners in order to affect conservation on both private and Crown lands.

Building on successes from the first-generation NACP and relationships built through the development of this NACP, NCC is well positioned to continue being a conservation leader in this landscape. Over the next 10 years, NCC will work to protect significant habitats, build connections between existing protected areas and contribute scientific expertise to address key knowledge gaps. NCC will continue its role as a conservation leader on the landscape by securing additional native prairie, bringing the proportion of native prairie conserved by NCC to 6.5%. Furthermore, NCC will contribute to the conservation of alvar habitat through direct securement and partnership, with an end objective of 50% of Manitoba alvar protected¹ by 2027.

¹Protected refers to lands designated by International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) as Category I-IV.

Biodiversity Targets

Target:	Coastal Wetlands	Current status:	FAIR	Desired future status:	GOOD
Goals					
<ul style="list-style-type: none">  By 2037, the extent of coastal wetlands on Lake Winnipeg declines no more than 10%¹ <li style="padding-left: 20px;"><i>Milestone: By 2027, the area of coastal wetlands on Lake Winnipeg declines no more than 5%¹</i>  By 2027, Delta and Netley-Libau Marsh remain free of Invasive Phragmites (<i>Phragmites australis</i> ssp <i>australis</i>) 					
Target:	Inland Lakes and Non-coastal Wetlands	Current status:	GOOD	Desired future status:	GOOD
Goals					
<ul style="list-style-type: none">  By 2027, no net-loss of non-coastal wetlands occurs within the Natural Area¹ 					

Target:	Karst Features	Current status:	GOOD	Desired future status:	GOOD
Goals					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> By 2047, the remaining extent of provincial alvar exceeds 3147 hectares (80% of historic extent) <p><i>Milestone: By 2027, the remaining extent of provincial alvar exceeds 3737ha (95% of historic extent)</i></p>					
Target:	Lakeshore Ecosystems	Current status:	FAIR	Desired future status:	GOOD
Goals					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> By 2047, 45% of beach ridges along Lake Winnipeg² remain undeveloped <p><i>Milestone: By 2027, 50% of beach ridges along Lake Winnipeg² remain undeveloped</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> By 2037, 1.5% of the Lake Winnipeg south basin shoreline³ is protected⁴ <p><i>Milestone: By 2027, 0.5% of Lake Winnipeg south basin shoreline³ is protected⁴</i></p>					
Target:	Large Mammals	Current status:	GOOD	Desired future status:	GOOD
Goals					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> By 2027, the south Interlake Elk herd is maintained at over 1000 animals By 2027, the Moose population of Game Hunting Areas 21A, 25, 25A and 25B are maintained at or above 2017 levels 					
Target:	Matrix Forest	Current status:	GOOD	Desired future status:	GOOD
Goals					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> By 2027, at least 25% of fire-dependent forest communities burn within twice the natural fire return interval 					
Target:	Native Prairie	Current status:	FAIR	Desired future status:	GOOD
Goals					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> By 2047, the extent of native prairie remains above 90% of 2018 extent⁵ <p><i>Milestone: By 2027, the extent of native prairie remains above 95% of 2018 extent⁴</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> By 2027, the number of extant Dakota Skipper sites is maintained above 25 					

Target:	Rivers, Streams & Riparian Areas	Current status:	FAIR	Desired future status:	GOOD
Goals					
 By 2027, water quality of one watercourse leading into Lake Winnipeg improved by X% ⁶					
Overall target viability for the Natural Area:		Current status:	GOOD	Desired future status:	GOOD

¹ Compared to 2017 extent

² Within Interlake Natural Area

³ Within the Natural Area, south of Hecla-Grindstone Provincial Park

⁴ Protected refers to lands designated by International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) as Category I-IV.

⁵ 2018 extent to be determined as part of the NACP activity to map prairie distribution in the Natural Area

⁶ Water quality indicator, watercourse and improvement threshold to be determined following discussion with East Interlake Conservation District

Threats

The table below includes only those threats assessed as medium or higher. This assessment is based the threat and their expected impact of the viability of the target over the course of the NACP. See the Appendix for more information on how threats are identified and assessed.

IUCN Classification*	Threat	Overall magnitude
7.2 Dams & Water Management/Use	Incompatible regulation of Lake Winnipeg and Lake Manitoba Water Levels	High
8.1 Invasive Non-Native/Alien Species	Invasive Species: Emerging Aquatic Threats	High
1.3 Tourism and Recreation Areas	Incompatible Coastal Development	Medium
2.3 Livestock Farming & Ranching	Incompatible grazing practices	Medium
3.2 Mining and Quarrying	Dolostone extraction	Medium
7.1 Fire and Fire Suppression	Incompatible fire management	Medium
7.2 Dams & Water Management/Use	Channelization of natural rivers or streams and creation/operation of drainage ditch network	Medium
8.1 Invasive Non-Native/Alien Species	Invasive Species: Established Threats	Medium
11.1 Habitat Shifting & Alteration	Climate Change: Habitat shifts due to wetter conditions	Medium
Overall Threat Status for the Natural Area		High

*See Appendix for information on IUCN Classifications

Strategic Plan

1.1 Site/Area Protection

Permanent protection of key land parcels

Importance: Critical

- Secure Priority 1 or 2 land supporting Prairie through easement or fee-simple purchase by September 2027
- Secure Priority 1 or 2 land supporting Coastal Habitat through easement or fee-simple purchase by September 2027
- Secure Priority 1 or 2 land supporting Alvar through purchase of land or mineral rights by September 2027
- Opportunistically secure additional land through donation or easement by September 2027
- Annually submit list of newly-acquired NCC lands to the Government of Manitoba's Protected Areas Initiative for inclusion in Manitoba's Protected Areas Network. Encourage the Protected Areas Initiative to consider protecting ecologically significant Crown lands in the Natural Area

Objectives:

-  By 2027, at least 3.5% of provincial alvar is conserved through NCC securement of land or mineral rights
-  By 2027, at least 6.5% of native prairie in the Natural Area is conserved through NCC securement
-  By 2027, at least 7% of the Natural Area is protected¹

1.2 Resource and Habitat Protection

Develop increased capacity for alvar conservation

Importance: Critical

- By October 2018, develop and implement regional alvar strategy and maintain a working relationship with key stakeholders in alvar conservation during NACP implementation period
- By October 2018, develop strategy for securing and/or removing mineral/surface rights on land parcels containing alvar
- By October 2018, compile database of landowners on all alvar parcels, including contact information
- By October 2018, compile database of mineral rights holders on all alvar parcels, including contact information
- By October 2019, update alvar inventory
- Hold an alvar event to coincide with the Narcisse Snake Den emergence

Objectives:

-  By 2027, 1967 ha of alvar habitat (50% of total alvar extent) is protected¹ from mining activities

Develop Lake Winnipeg western shoreline conservation plan

Importance: Necessary

- By April 2018, identify the locations and ownership of all remaining intact coastal ecosystems
- By November 2017, hold a workshop to learn more about development and conservation on the western shoreline of Lake Winnipeg
- By October 2018, re-engage workshop participants
- By December 2018, share coastal development best practises with local development groups and groups responsible for coastline stewardship

1.3 Conservation Science and Planning

Conservation Planning

Importance: Necessary

- Review progress of the NACP annually (formal progress reports completed bi-annually)
- By Oct 2018, produce a public version of this NACP that is suitable for sharing with partners and the general public
- By September 2027, review and update the Interlake NACP

Climate Change Adaptation

Importance: Necessary

- By October 2019, undertake climate change adaptation of the NACP and revise, if necessary

Address Key Knowledge Gaps

Importance: Beneficial

- Opportunistically address additional knowledge gaps throughout the NACP implementation period
- By October 2019, engage provincial experts to better understand the location of bat hibernacula and cave locations

2.1 Site/Area Management

Conduct stewardship actions on NCC-managed properties as required

Importance: Critical

- Conduct stewardship actions on acquired properties, including short-term stewardship action outlined in Conservation Project Summaries & Interim Stewardship Statements, and longer-term actions as outlined in Property Management Plans. Annually satisfy taxation and other legal obligations for all fee-simple properties

Monitor Conservation Agreements

Importance: Necessary

- Monitor all Conservation Agreement properties annually following NCC's approved Procedures, Policies, Standards and Guidelines

Prepare stewardship documentation

Importance: Necessary

- Prepare stewardship documentation on acquired properties throughout the NACP implementation period

Status and effectiveness monitoring to inform action implementation and planning

Importance: Necessary

- Conduct ongoing status and effectiveness monitoring as prescribed by NACP

2.2 Invasive/Problematic Species Control

Contribute expertise to local and regional invasive species strategies

Importance: Necessary

- Monitor and control invasive species on land owned or managed by NCC on an ongoing basis throughout the NACP implementation period
- Participate in provincial invasive species working groups/committees to mitigate the introduction and spread of invasive species throughout the NACP implementation period
- By March 2018, provide key provincial government decision makers with an information package outlining the threats of Invasive Phragmites and potential strategies for prevention and control
- By December 2018, meet with regional weed supervisors to learn more about the priority invasive species in the region
- By December 2018, conduct targeted surveys for Invasive Phragmites in key areas of the Natural Area
- By March 2019, assess the response to Invasive Phragmites to determine if further action is required by NCC

Objectives:

-  Delta and Netley-Libau Marsh continue to be free of Invasive Phragmites throughout the NACP implementation period

2.3 Habitat & Natural Process Restoration

Prairie Improvement Strategy - Determine distribution of native prairie within prairie focus area

Importance: Critical

- By December 2017, define geographic scope of prairie focus area
- By February 2018, conduct preliminary GIS investigation to determine potential and confirmed prairie sites within the focus area
- By October 2018, conduct roadside survey to confirm potential prairie sites
- By February 2019, report on findings from prairie distribution survey
- By March 2019, incorporate prairie distribution data into Natural Area GIS prioritization

Objectives:

-  By 2027, the distribution of native prairie in the prairie focus area is understood and incorporated into NACP planning

Prairie Improvement Strategy - Prescribed Fire & Encroachment Control

Importance: Necessary

- By October 2018, identify key areas requiring rejuvenation by prescribed fire or woody encroachment control
- By October 2020, contact the RM of Woodlands to discuss potential prairie/rangeland improvement options for the Woodlands Community Pasture
- By December 2021, identify local capacity for funding and infrastructure support of prairie improvement projects
- By September 2022, control woody encroachment in at least one key prairie site in the NA
- By September 2022, burn at least one key prairie site in the NA

Objectives:

- 🌱 By 2027, the viability of native prairie is improved in at least one site via prescribed fire or brush control

Participate in water quality improvement initiatives

Importance: Beneficial

- Participate as a stakeholder on committees related to provincial/regional water management and regulation
- By December 2023, complete at least one watercourse renewal project in the Natural Area

3.1 Species Management

Dakota Skipper Conservation and Recovery

Importance: Necessary

- By December 2018, establish a provincial working group for Dakota Skipper Conservation
- Annually conduct systematic surveys for Dakota Skipper at known sites
- By December 2020, systematically search for new Dakota Skipper sites

Objectives:

- 🌱 By 2027, long-term population data is understood for all known Dakota Skipper sites

4.3 Awareness & Communications

Develop and Implement Communications Plan

Importance: Necessary

- Develop a communications plan by April 2018
- Implement communications plan by April 2018 & review every two years as part of NACP progress report

Objectives:

- 🌱 By April 2018, all NA communications by NCC staff are consistent with communications plan

Community Engagement

Importance: Necessary

- By Oct 2018, develop an engagement program targeting residents and non-residents. Upon development, implement annually

Objectives:

-  At least one engagement event is held annually

Raise awareness of NCC's work, conservation practices, science and stewardship and program opportunities

Importance: Beneficial

- Annually engage landowners with which NCC holds a conservation agreement by providing materials on land management practices and opportunities
- Undertake initiatives with a focus on sharing information about conservation, management programs and research throughout the plan duration

Objectives:

-  By 2027, at least 10 NA residents have attended local CV events hosted by NCC

5.2 Policies & Regulations

Clarify Capacity for Offshore Protection

Importance: Beneficial

- By December 2021, meet with Manitoba Protected Areas Initiative, Parks Canada, and Fisheries and Oceans Canada to discuss mechanisms for offshore protection in Lakes Manitoba and Winnipeg
- By September 2022, clarify mechanisms for offshore protection in Lakes Manitoba and Winnipeg, summarize gaps and opportunities, and share with Protected Areas Initiative, Parks Canada and Fisheries and Oceans Canada

Work with the province regarding coding on ecologically significant Crown lands

Importance: Necessary

- Provide ongoing support to Manitoba Sustainable Development and Manitoba Crown Lands Branch, regarding ecological significance of Crown parcels in the Natural Area and recommendations for coding adjustments

Objectives:

-  By 2027, coding for at least one parcel of ecologically significant Crown land is changed to remove cultivation or extraction as a permitted use

5.4 Compliance & Enforcement

Conservation Agreement Enforcement

Importance: Necessary

- In the event of a breach of a Conservation Agreement, follow NCC's Policies, Procedures, Standards, and Guidelines and obtain legal counsel where appropriate

7.2 Alliance & Partnership Development

Develop external capacity and partnerships

Importance: Necessary

- Annually engage with the Central Manitoba Integrated Resource Management Team
- By October 2019, develop relationship with Woodlands Community Pasture to develop potential native prairie/rangeland improvement partnership

Develop initiatives to increase communication, collaboration and engagement with indigenous groups

Importance: Necessary

- Develop initiatives to increase communication, collaboration and engagement with Indigenous groups in the NA through the NACP implementation period

Objectives:

-  By 2027, at least one Natural Area-oriented partnership has been developed

⁴ Protected refers to lands designated by International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) as Category I-IV.

*Strategies are ranked on their relative importance to achieving the biodiversity goals of the plan. These rankings are defined as follows.

Critical: Conservation strategies that, without implementation, would clearly result in the reduction of viability of a biodiversity target or the increase in magnitude of a critical threat within the next 5-10 years. Also includes information that requires research before important decisions can be made on the management of biodiversity targets.

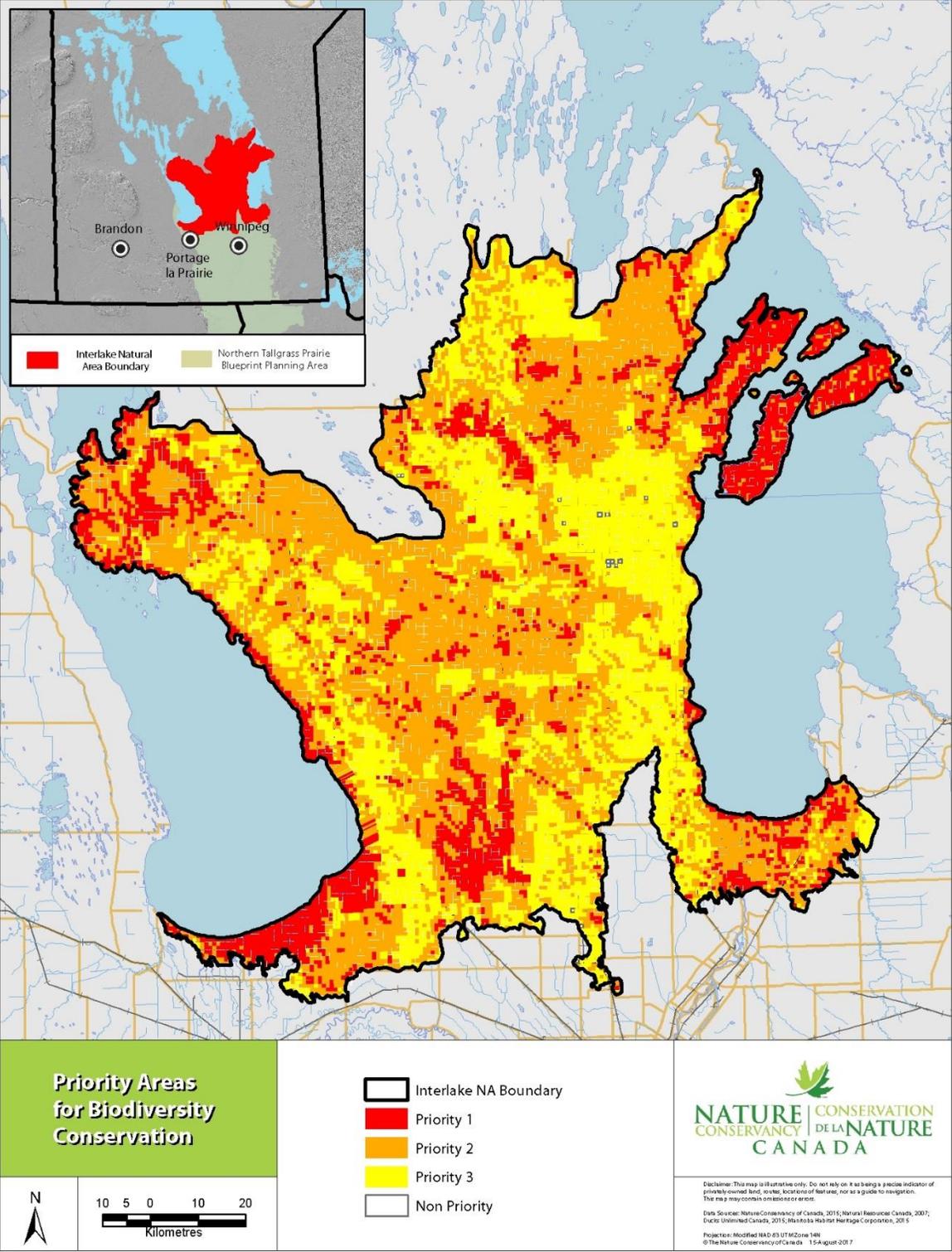
Necessary: Conservation strategies that are needed to maintain or enhance the viability of biodiversity targets or reduce critical threats. Also includes research that will inform decisions regarding management of biodiversity targets.

Beneficial: Conservation strategies that will assist in maintaining or enhancing viability of biodiversity targets and reducing threats.

Priority Areas for Biodiversity Conservation

In order to focus conservation efforts and ensure the most efficient and effective use of resources, NCC conducts an analysis to identify priority areas within the NA landscape. This analysis considers the presence, distribution, and relative abundance of biodiversity targets, Species at Risk, and existing conservation lands within the NA. By using this prioritization to guide the delivery of activities and programming, NCC strives to obtain the best possible impact on defined biodiversity targets while minimizing threats to those targets.

Map 2. Priority areas for delivering conservation programming



Project Team

Primary Authors: Jordan Becker & Cary Hamel, Nature Conservancy of Canada

Planning Team:

Name	Organization	Role
Anastasia Ziprick	NCC - Manitoba	Team member
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Christine Chilton	NCC - Manitoba	Team member
Jeff Polakoff	NCC - Manitoba	Team member
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Julie Pelc	NCC - Manitoba	Team member
Kevin Teneycke	NCC - Manitoba	Team member
Lanna Campbell	NCC - Atlantic	Project Advisor
Rebekah Neufeld	NCC - Manitoba	Team member
Sarah Ludlow	NCC - Saskatchewan	Project Advisor
Stephen Gietz	NCC - Manitoba	Team member
Steven Harper	NCC - Manitoba	Team member
Tim Teetaert	NCC - Manitoba	Plan lead

Acknowledgements

A number of external collaborators provided information critical to developing the strategic plan portion of the NACP, as well as key insights that helped in the assessment of biodiversity targets and threats. Armand Belanger of the East Interlake Conservation District provided a local perspective in regards to the state of conservation in the NA. He provided advice on a number of factors identified in NCC's Risk Assessment, in particular those related to shoreline conservation on Lake Winnipeg. Kirsten Earl McCorrister and Alexis Kanu of the Lake Winnipeg Foundation provided an overview of their organization's activities within the NA and guidance for developing strategies that focused on Biodiversity Targets related to Lake Winnipeg. They also provided NCC with a report commissioned by the Foundation outlining sensitive habitat in the Lake Winnipeg South Basin. Gordon Goldsborough provided NCC with a GIS inventory of coastal wetlands on Lakes Winnipeg and Manitoba. The dataset was utilized in the NACP's parcel prioritization analysis.

NCC Manitoba's Scientific Advisory Committee (Robert Wrigley, Bob Jones, Terry Galloway, Liz Punter, Nicola Koper, Larry De March) provided advice through engagement in a review of NA extent, target identification and threat identification and discussions regarding strategic direction.

NACP development was supported by a grant from the Province of Manitoba and the Government of Canada's Natural Areas Conservation Program. This program is a unique public-private partnership to accelerate the pace of land conservation across southern Canada. NCC manages the program. Federal funds are matched by contributions raised by NCC and its partners.

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Appendix

Conservation Planning Approach

NCC has committed to examining the effectiveness of conservation activities using an adaptive management approach. To do so, NCC adopted the Conservation Measure's Partnership (CMP)'s *Open Standards for the Practices of Conservation* as an adaptive and results based planning method. For more information on this approach and the methods used in the development of this NACP visit:

<http://cmp-openstandards.org/>

Threat and Conservation Actions Classifications

Threat and Conservation Action Class and Nomenclature are based on the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) Classification Schemes:

Conservation Actions:

<http://www.iucnredlist.org/technical-documents/classification-schemes/conservation-actions-classification-scheme-ver2>

Threats:

<http://www.iucnredlist.org/technical-documents/classification-schemes/threats-classification-scheme>