

Islands Trust Conservancy  
Gathering for Species at Risk  
Workshop  
March 17, 2022



## Acknowledgements (Wendy Tyrrell)

The Islands Trust Conservancy would like to thank all of the participants for attending the workshop and providing insight and expertise to the discussions. We would also like to express gratitude to the facilitators that worked with ITC staff to deliver this workshop in a good way – facilitators Judith Cullington and Carly Bilney (JCA Judith Cullington & Associates), First Nations engagement facilitators Vanessa Ong and Dana Moraes (Naut'sa mawt Event Management), and the workshop moderators.

Much appreciation to our presenters – Ruth Simons, Carrina Maslovat, Chris Currie, Judith Lyn Arney, Sarah Jim and Nicole Norris Alagamiñ. Knowing that mid-March is a busy, busy season for all of us, I am thankful that we were able to garner such excellent speakers for this workshop!

Warm thanks to Kate Emmings and the Islands Trust Conservancy staff for supporting me throughout the process of coordinating the workshop and for moderating the breakout sessions.

Finally, we'd like to acknowledge our funder – Environment and Climate Change Canada – for supporting the development of the ITC Species at Risk Program and the workshop. Special thanks to Ivy Whitehorne, CWS Conservation Coordinator, who is such a pleasure to work with!

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This document was prepared by JCA Judith Cullington & Associates on behalf of the Islands Trust Conservancy.

Cover Photo: Camas (KŁO,EL), Barestem Desert-Parsley (KEXMIN) and Prairie Oak (ĆEN,ŁĆ)  
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# The Islands Trust Conservancy's Species at Risk Gathering March 17<sup>th</sup>, 2022 Workshop Report

## Purpose of Gathering

- ♦ Learning from each other, sharing ideas
- ♦ Discussion of the challenges working with species and ecosystems at risk (SEAR) and cultural species/ecosystems of significance, and how collaborative action can help
- ♦ Discussion of a potential Islands-wide Species and Ecosystems at Risk working group
- ♦ The agenda for the Gathering is shown in Appendix A. Almost 70 people attended the workshop including representatives of First Nations, a diversity of organizations and many geographic locations (see Appendix B).

## Welcome

Kate Emmings, Manager of the Islands Trust Conservancy (ITC), welcomed participants and acknowledged the many First Nations territories in which the ITC operates. ITC Chair Kate-Louise Stamford commented that supporting species at risk (SAR) supports whole ecosystems across the islands.



Western Painted Turtle © John P. Clare

### Twitter Moments

There was live tweeting throughout the day. Check out these twitter moments! <https://twitter.com/i/events/1507155202293465106>

## ITC Species at Risk Program: Wendy Tyrrell

Wendy Tyrrell, Islands Trust Conservancy Species at Risk Program Coordinator, demonstrated that the ITC SAR Program aims to enhance partnerships with those working with SEAR and cultural species and ecosystems of significance, compile and share SAR data in the Islands Trust area, develop collaborative relationships with First Nations for more effective SAR Program delivery, and increase land conservation with a focus on the recovery of SAR. This program is made possible through the Environment Canada and Climate Change Canada's Nature Fund, Species at Risk Stream for Priority Places. Wendy briefly highlighted a few of the SEAR projects on ITC protected lands through this new funding, including:

- ♦ Partnering with local island conservancies on SAR projects
- ♦ Surveying for SAR and critical habitat
- ♦ Restoring SAR habitat and installing habitat structures, and
- ♦ Invasive plant management in SAR critical habitat

Wendy reviewed the results of the pre-workshop survey and described how responses set the context for the workshop. The survey identified insufficient funding, capacity and expertise as the top three challenges faced by respondents when working with species and ecosystems at risk and species of cultural significance. Almost all survey respondents (57) noted a need for increased collaboration and data sharing, and a desire to establish an islands-wide SAR working group.

## Strengthening collaboration in Átl'ka7tsem / Howe Sound Biosphere Region: Ruth Simons

The keynote presentation was provided by Ruth Simons, lead of the Howe Sound Biosphere Region Initiative Society. (See presentation in Appendix C.)

Ruth presented on the work in the Átl'ka7tsem/Howe Sound region – an area with a population of nearly 46,000 people and various interests and many overlapping jurisdictions. She spoke of how to overcome many of the barriers that people experience when trying to get different groups to work together. She noted that the main success story to any collaboration is having a common goal and made the following comments.

- ♦ Over many decades, Howe Sound has been a place where people have stood up to endless pollution with regulation, restoration and groups focused on recovery.
- ♦ Creating the UNESCO Biosphere Region for Átl'ka7tsem/Howe Sound was a grassroots, passion project for many people, mostly done with in-kind time, and it remains an ongoing project because work is needed to manage the UNESCO area. (Forty-two percent of the terrestrial area within the region is under some form of management for conservation values).
- ♦ With SAR and the need to work together, the various groups needed to determine what it is they really wanted and what barriers they faced.

- ♦ The essence of UNESCO biosphere reserves is collaboration and engagement with the community and the Howe Sound Biosphere Region Initiative Society (the Society) looks to engage with all different sectors.
- ♦ The aim has been to enhance ongoing relationships that already exist.
- ♦ The Society tries to highlight the value of these important places and helps to raise awareness of the biodiversity in the region.
- ♦ The Átl'ka7tsem/Howe Sound Region is an ideal hub for research, education and learning that brings over 22,000 youth per year to various youth camps.
- ♦ There is a need for more work around public outreach and education related to the rare ecosystems and species known in this region, and working more closely with the Squamish Nation.
- ♦ There is a need to collaborate on how we can have more projects where people can come out on the land and get their hands dirty.
- ♦ The Society comes together to try to practice ethical space, which is about listening and taking the time to hear different perspectives.
- ♦ The issue of time is one of our biggest barriers.

## Q&A

*Q: What kind of structures did you need to put in place to have fulsome collaboration and how have you kept people engaged over time?*

A: The structure would be a deliberate lack of structure that aims to break the traditional governance model. People want to know that their time will be worthwhile. It is valuable to put a lot of effort into pre-planning gatherings and events and ensuring that barriers making it difficult for people to meet are removed, such as transportation, timing, childcare, etc. It is important to be thoughtful about the location of the meeting, maintain a good contact list, and make an effort to reach people.

*Q: How do you reach a common goal?*

A: It starts in the conservation community among those who are passionate about SAR. The process of professional facilitators is very helpful in achieving a goal. Meetings are successful when people feel that they focus on something that touches them. In defining goals, the first step is to determine what it is the group values, and, secondly, what needs to be done to protect those values. The structure of any of those events must be enjoyable and provide an opportunity for people to network.

*Q: What funding is received?*

A: There is no funding, but we are looking at building up funding for a sustainable organization going forward. Expenses have been covered by cost-sharing, and other organizations that have collaborated have been able to raise funds through a variety of grants and donations.

*Q: Can you elaborate on how youth are involved?*

A: One of the challenges of meeting during the daytime is the hours not lining up with everyone's schedules; our focus has been to try and reach youth through their courses and instructors because it is the future generations which we are working to impassion.

*Q: If you could wave a wand for the perfect scenario to achieve your common goals, what would you want levels of government to do, or to provide more of?*

A: We would need to determine what it is in common that we would like to achieve. If we could wave a wand, we would have all three levels of government and First Nations commit to do everything possible to protect the lands and to know and understand where those sensitive ecosystems are; we would do everything we can to stop degradation to those areas, and to honour these valuable places for hope, inspiration and sequestering carbon. Ideally, we would see policy reflect similar language to the objectives of UNESCO biospheres.

Wendy Tyrrell thanked Ruth and presented her with a gift.



Great Blue Heron. Photo © Islands Trust Conservancy

## Breakout group discussions (morning session)

Participants were divided into breakout groups to discuss the following questions: *What are the most important challenges that you face? How can collaborative action help you to resolve these?*

Highlights from the report-out identified the following challenges and actions.

### **Regional Coordination & Information-Sharing**

- ♦ There is need for a regional, coordinated program to keep interested parties informed of work being done, to identify goals for SAR, and to provide a space for data / information sharing—while also being sensitive to local needs under the rubric of a regional goal.
- ♦ Some type of working group based on an engaging mapping tool could provide a starting point from which people could add projects they are working on and how they might learn from each other and identify gaps.
- ♦ There are a multitude of SEAR-related projects happening throughout the Islands, and a primary challenge is knowing what is going on, who is doing it, and how to get involved or learn from these research/projects. A data-sharing platform that helps to identify priorities that are relevant to each place would be helpful. However, some of the data collected, especially by Indigenous peoples, is private or sensitive (masked) so coming up with a solution to share necessary information without disrespecting boundaries and regulations around sensitive data.
- ♦ Increased collaboration results in better data and a better understanding of that data. There needs to be opportunity for outreach and collaboration to determine how can we work together to make sure there is an understanding about data security and where data goes.
- ♦ There is opportunity for ITC to host regularly recurring sessions where discussions can be held on local and regional needs, and on co-management with First Nations including respecting and compensating Indigenous knowledge.

### **Capacity & Funding**

- ♦ Capacity is an issue, including housing for new staff, passing the torch to younger people in the industry, accessing expertise, and securing funding. The timing of funding, the short length of projects, and the criteria of the success of a project all create challenges, and there is a role of all of us to advocate for longer time-frames of projects and better criteria of success. In particular, there is not a lot of funding for field-based surveys so there is often a lack of understanding about where SAR are located.
- ♦ Crowd-sourcing data options could enable volunteers to share their findings, though this requires someone to manage data, training for volunteers about how to use those types of platforms, and ways for making reporting easier.



Deltoid Balsamroot. Photo © Judith Cullington

### **Urgency**

- ♦ The time is now – the more we wait, the more the species are slipping away. This is an opportune time to talk about how to give back to nature and to build conversation into the ethos of each community.
- ♦ Creative funding could provide a solution, for instance, by making restoration the forefront of development projects.

### **Advocacy**

- ♦ There is a lack of tools to designate conservation areas, not just on Crown land but also on biodiversity hotspots on private lands. Policy limitations need to be acknowledged and we must press upon government to advocate that there is an appetite to do this kind of work.
- ♦ As a group, we have power and strength. This is an opportunity to send a message to elected representatives that we are in an emergency crisis; we have to send a strong message and make it a part of our economic resurgence. We need to use our collective voice to say that this sector needs to be funded.

## Session A: Restoring Habitat for Species at Risk and Landscape Level Collaboration

**Chris Currie** presented on the work of the Coastal Partners in Conservation Society, whose mission is dedicated to science-based conservation actions to protect, restore, and monitor species and their habitats. Emphasis is on collaboration between biologists, governments, First Nations, NGOs, businesses, landowners, and citizens, to ensure healthy species populations and habitats for future generations.

Chris described the group's aim to bridge the gap between government biologists and non-governmental organizations, and between specialist expertise and local knowledge. He outlined the process used by the Society as the following:

1. Identify, map and monitor populations and habitats;
2. Prioritize sites and follow through on threat mitigation and restoration;
3. Try to formally protect priority habitats wherever feasible and using whatever tools are available (e.g., conservation covenants); and
4. Try to engage with and educate stakeholders to facilitate ongoing stewardship, and partner with others who are working on similar initiatives.

Chris emphasized the need to get locals and communities educated and supported in order to achieve long-term stewardship as projects and biologists come and go.

In response to questions, the following points were made.

- ♦ It is important to think about landscape level restoration.
- ♦ If survey work is not conducted under a permit, data may not be publicly available. This is a concern.
- ♦ Where possible, combining informal surveys (e.g., using iNaturalist) with more formal data gathering (e.g., provincial RISC). Note that Conservation Data Centre is a good place to share data and information, including informal information. Can also include masked occurrences if on private land. iNaturalist is working to make their data more community facing.

**Carrina Maslovat** presented on the Mt. Tuam SMART (Special Management Area Resource Team) Project – work that demonstrates collaborative management of SEAR across jurisdictional boundaries. (See presentation in Appendix C.) SMART is focused on collaborative management based on ecological rather than jurisdictional boundaries. Research has been going on for 12 years, and includes SAR monitoring and surveys, and restoration and invasive species removal. They have documented hundreds of new SAR species occurrences, with work being conducted by multiple specialists.

The Mount Tuam Protected Area includes an area of private land protected by a conservation covenant (legal agreement) between ITC, the Salt Spring Island Conservancy and the landowner. Management of the covenant includes critical habitat restoration and SAR research. The new SAR Program funded the most intensive Garry oak ecosystem restoration project to date in Canada with the largest number of native species installed and the largest seed mix sown into an existing meadow site. The project

included erecting a one-acre enclosure in prime oak meadow habitat for habitat enhancement activities to keep deer, rabbits and feral sheep out and support pollinators and other Species at Risk found there. Restoration included removing grass thatch and invasive plants, installing over 20,000 native meadow species and dispersing over 2 million seeds, establishing monitoring plots for endangered plants such as Yellow Montane Violet and Coastal Scouler's Catchfly, surveying for pollinators such as the red-listed Zerene Fritillary, and acoustic bat surveying revealing 2 listed species occurrences.

Carrina then discussed the Sharp-tailed Snake eDNA research work in which she is involved.



Sharp-tailed Snake. Photo © Islands Trust Conservancy

- ♦ Sharp-tailed Snakes are cryptic, well-camouflaged, fossorial and not active all year.
- ♦ Artificial cover objects (ACOs) are asphalt shingles placed in areas of suitable habitat (warm, south-facing slopes with decaying wood, leaf litter, rocks, etc.) that allow researchers to search for snakes without disturbing their natural habitats.
- ♦ eDNA research takes swabs from the soil beneath the ACOs.
- ♦ In two years of eDNA surveys, 24 different snakes have been found.

In response to questions, the following points were noted.

- ♦ Wait for early-flowering plants to senesce and block off access to later-flowering species before doing things like mowing and raking.
- ♦ Would be interesting to use eDNA to confirm Pacific Gopher Snake sighting on Mount Galiano.
- ♦ More aggressive approaches to removing invasive grasses have not been considered at this point, as they are very labour intensive.

- ♦ As native plants re-establish, it will become trickier and will require workers to be more meticulous to manage invasive species without incurring damage to native species. Hand tools, like carpet knives, should be used.
- ♦ Canada thistle needs to be hand-pulled when flowering but before it goes to seed so their energy is depleted.

## Session B: Cultural Species of Significance and Eco-cultural Restoration

**Judith Lyn Arney and Sarah Jim** discussed their work with PEPÁKĚN HÁUTW—a place where students learn about Indigenous food sovereignty, restoration work and SENĆOŦEN language.

- ♦ Supporting little ones to become land stewards is an important part of restoration work.
- ♦ It is important to establish protocols and relationships with the Nations on whose land you are doing restoration projects. Create a respectful, mutually beneficial relationship.
- ♦ Communicate to the nation whose land you are managing, let them know what you are doing. Ask if they would like to be involved. Offer to compensate. Don't expect a response, but continue to bring awareness to the nation that you are doing good restoration work on their unceded lands.
- ♦ Presence on the land, healing on the land, and cultural healing practices are interconnected.
- ♦ Restoration work is deeply connected to cultural revitalization. If not for colonialism, this work would not be necessary, and the people's connection would not have been lost.
- ♦ Removing invasive species is a form of physical decolonization as well as a good way to get people together.
- ♦ There is hope for a revolutionized school system where the value of being on the land, and incorporating restoration activities is more widely accepted and encouraged.

In response to questions, the following points were noted.

- ♦ They arrange meetings with Nations on whose land their projects take place to continuously provide updates. They constantly invite feedback and offer to shift the project as needed to align with community values.
- ♦ Though bands often have capacity issues, it is important to keep them informed, if even through just an annual report.
- ♦ The PEPÁKĚN HÁUTW Foundation benefits from longer-term partnership agreements and they have developed protocols of engagement that aim for a reciprocal relationship rather than an extractive one.

**Alagamit (Nicole Norris)** described her role as a current knowledge holder for sea gardens in the Gulf Islands and the extensive amount of aquaculture work that is involved. She made the following comments as she shared the story of the sea gardens.

- ♦ Our work is an intimate relationship with the land—a connection and personal relationship that we have with our ancestors.
- ♦ When we do restoration work we are assisting our ancestors with the work they started long ago.
- ♦ Recognizing that the sea gardens are in shared territories, we have developed maps with traditional place names.
- ♦ Sea garden restoration work is underway at more than 50 beaches along the West Coast.
- ♦ The sea gardens that have been actively turned developed a more diverse presence of bivalves and stayed cooler during the heat dome causing less die-off among species than sea gardens that were left untouched.
- ♦ There is need for partnerships with Environment and Climate Change Canada, the Department of Fisheries and Oceans, and the BC Heritage Branch.

In response to questions, Alagami described how the development of sea gardens might help restoration work in other areas, like Fulford Harbour and in the Fraser Delta. She commented on how some sea gardens are at risk of becoming invisible due to rising sea levels.

## Breakout group discussions (afternoon session)

Participants worked in smaller breakout groups to discuss:

- ♦ *Given the identified challenges and collaborative opportunities, what knowledge and actions can you or your organisation contribute?*
- ♦ *What steps can be taken to improve on information and data-sharing of SEAR and Cultural Species/Ecosystems?*
- ♦ *What are the pros and cons of setting up a working group dedicated to Islands SEAR?*
- ♦ *What role should the ITC play in this working group?*

The group reconvened following the breakouts to discuss how to work collaboratively to address the identified challenges. Suggestions for improving information and data sharing were as follows.

- ♦ There is a desire for improved information and data-sharing, as well as an organizational body that periodically checks in with partner organizations for updates related to data.
- ♦ It would be useful if the organization has a platform to support data-sharing and is not dependent on grants should funding fall through.
- ♦ It would be useful to create a geospatial stewardship map.
- ♦ There is a collaborative opportunity for the ITC to act as a hub, like Transition Salt Spring, where people can regularly convene to discuss subjects like SEAR.
- ♦ There is opportunity for collaborative First Nation involvement in terms of documentation through film-making on topics like integrating the archaeological aspects of restoration and SAR.

- ♦ It would be useful for collaborators to be part of an organization that can help coordinate various tasks among organizations, including grunt work (e.g., hauling materials or sharing species-specific understanding of what needs to be done).
- ♦ In data-sharing, there are issues with methodology, obtaining permissions and naming consistency (e.g., Indigenous names need to be used for species and places as the name of a species might change from one side of an island to another).
- ♦ It would be beneficial to empower local communities to be responsible for curating community data that can be shared via a regional network.
- ♦ Local communities can take initiative with guidance from organizational expertise.

Ideas relating the establishment of a working group and what role the ITC could play included the following.

- ♦ A working group would:
  - Get information out that can inform communities and local action
  - Create a network that focuses on the values we have as a community
  - Create the habit of collaborating and communicating with other groups, and would also help to establish and maintain a contact list
  - Help to emphasize data-sharing as a priority for smaller organizations that have limited capacity
  - Provide for more diversity of knowledge and better opportunity for knowledge-sharing and creating connections
- ♦ Concerns about establishing a working group are:
  - Capacity issues and the risk that it might produce a redundant level of bureaucracy that just produces reports
  - A species and ecosystems working group may be too broad and risk losing the interest of those who have specific expertise
  - Focusing on SAR is problematic since all landscapes have value for various reasons and focusing on one species might detract from other landscapes
- ♦ Possible roles for the ITC are:
  - Providing the hub and playing a role in convening a working group of community members who are keen and have capacity to play an initial role in making recommendations
  - Helping to prioritize across the region
  - Connecting the government with non-governmental organizations and acting as a link between the smaller island conservancies

## Next Steps Discussed at Workshop

- ♦ A report on the workshop will be created with an appendix that lists the links shared in the chat (see links below).
- ♦ A workshop follow-up survey will be sent to participants.
- ♦ The working group idea will be brought to the next level of discussion.
- ♦ Many hands were raised to indicate interest in a regional islands plan focused on SAR, noting it would help to clarify what differentiates this group from all the others.

Judith and Wendy thanked the presenters, participants, and moderators. Wendy noted a real desire to glue together some of the pieces that are happening independently so there is knowledge that the work is connected through a shared goal.

## Links Shared

Throughout the day, participants posted links of interest.

- ♦ Projected changes in bird assemblages due to climate change in a Canadian system of protected areas - <https://journals.plos.org/plosone/article?id=10.1371/journal.pone.0262116>
- ♦ Stewardship Baseline Objectives Tool: <https://www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content/environment/natural-resource-stewardship/resource-stewardship-tools/sbot>
- ♦ Marine Stewardship Initiative interactive map: <https://howesoundguide.ca/map/>
- ♦ When using iNaturalist, please promote the use of <https://inaturalist.ca/> rather than 'iNaturalist.org' This provides easier access for the CDC (Conservation Data Centre) and other platforms collating data.
- ♦ Hoping for Herring: <https://howesoundguide.ca/hoping-for-herring/>
- ♦ Howe Sound Conservation Network: <https://www.howesoundbri.org/howe-sound-conservation-network-1>
- ♦ Conservation through Reconciliation Partnership's Ethical Space: <https://conservation-reconciliation.ca/ethical-space>
- ♦ Ruth Simons: [howesoundbri@gmail.com](mailto:howesoundbri@gmail.com) – please contact with any questions
- ♦ CoSphere: <https://www.cosphere.net/>
- ♦ Year of the Salish Sea: <https://www.yearofthesalishsea.ca/>
- ♦ The Flora and Fauna of Galiano Island: <https://ponder.org.uk/imerss/Galiano%20Life%20List.html>
- ♦ Valdes Island Map View: <https://biogaliano.org/valdes-island-map-view/>
- ♦ Dataset of marine animals species reported for Galiano Island: <https://imerss.github.io/imerss-bioinfo/dataPaperSunburstAndMap.html>
- ♦ Toward an atlas of Salish Sea biodiversity: the flora and fauna of Galiano Island, British Columbia, Canada. Part I. Marine zoology: <https://bdj.pensoft.net/article/76050/>

- ♦ Ethics of making the location of big trees accessible to the public: <https://www.raincoast.org/2021/09/ethics-of-making-the-location-of-big-trees-accessible-to-the-public/>
- ♦ BC CDC Seaside Juniper: <https://a100.gov.bc.ca/pub/eswp/esr.do;jsessionid=e54b31fc558e7a2b935992bc93b36314ed4f408400346384cc0cb62ca0f30982.e3uMah8KbhmLe3aOchqKaNuOci1ynknvrkLOIQzNp65In0?id=24979>
- ♦ NatureCounts (bird data): <https://www.birdscanada.org/naturecounts/default/main.jsp>
- ♦ Local2030 Islands Network: <https://www.islands2030.org/>
- ♦ Small Islands Organization (SMILO): <https://smilo-program.org/>
- ♦ Campaign for Nature: <https://www.campaignfornature.org/indigenous-peoples>
- ♦ Institute for Multidisciplinary Ecological Research in the Salish Sea (IMERSS): [www.imerss.org](http://www.imerss.org)
- ♦ The Clam Garden Network: <https://clamgarden.com/>
- ♦ ITC Regional Conservation Plan: <https://islandstrust.bc.ca/conservancy/conservation-planning/>

## Appendix A: Agenda

# Islands Trust Conservancy Gathering for Species at Risk March 17<sup>th</sup> 2022

Join by Zoom: <https://islandstrust.zoom.us/j/62916906420>



## Agenda

Time	
9:00 am	<b>Welcome</b> Territorial Acknowledgement and Welcome Blessing <b>Kate Emmings</b> , Islands Trust Conservancy Housekeeping
9:25 am	ITC Species at Risk Program <b>Wendy Tyrrell</b> , Islands Trust Conservancy
9:50 am	<b>Keynote presentation:</b> Átl'ka7tsem/Howe Sound Biosphere & local SEAR initiatives <b>Ruth Simons</b> , Howe Sound Biosphere Initiative
10:30 am	Break
10:45 am	<b>Breakout group discussions:</b> What are the most important challenges that you face? How can collaborative action help you to resolve these? Report back to plenary
Noon – 1 pm	Lunch break

1:00 – 2:30 pm	Two concurrent sessions	
	<p><b>Session A:</b></p> <p><b>Restoring Habitat for SAR &amp; Landscape Level Collaboration</b></p> <p><b>Chris Currie (Coastal Partners in Conservation Society)</b></p> <p>Collaborative-based SAR Projects</p> <p><b>Carrina Maslovat, RPBio (Maslovat Consulting)</b></p> <p>Sharp-tailed Snake eDNA research &amp; Mt. Tuam SMART Project</p> <p>Presentations and discussion</p>	<p><b>Session B:</b></p> <p><b>Cultural Species of Significance &amp; Ecocultural Restoration</b></p> <p><b>Judith Lyn Arney and Sarah Jim (PEPÁKEN HÁUTW)</b></p> <p>QENENIW_Restoration Project on S,DÁYES (Pender Island)</p> <p><b>Nicole Norris Alagamił, Halalt Nation, (Shellfish Aquaculture Specialist &amp; Knowledge Holder)</b></p> <p>Restoring Sea Gardens in the Gulf Islands Sea</p> <p>Presentations and discussion</p>
2:30 – 3:00 pm	Break	
3:00 pm	<p><b>Breakout group discussions:</b></p> <p>Given the identified challenges and collaborative opportunities, what knowledge and actions can you or your organisation contribute?</p> <p>What steps can be taken to improve on information and data sharing of SEAR and Cultural Species/Ecosystems?</p> <p>What are the pros and cons of setting up a working group dedicated to Islands SEAR?</p> <p>What role should the Islands Trust Conservancy play in this working group?</p> <p>Plenary review of ideas and confirmation of next steps</p>	
4:30 pm	Meeting ends	

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## Appendix B: Workshop Participants

First Name	Last Name	Affiliation
Judith Lyn	Arney	PEPÁŪEN HÁUTW Foundation
Mike	Badry	Ministry of Environment
Jenny	Balke	Denman Conservancy Association
Sarein	Basi-Primeau	Nature Conservancy of Canada
Rachel	Bevington	Salt Spring Island Conservancy and Stqeeeye' Learning Society
Carly	Bilney	Judith Cullington & Associates
Andy	Blackburn	Denman Conservancy Association
Rob	Brockley	Gabriola Land & Trails Trust
Danielle	Buckle	HAT
Lynn	Campbell	BC Ministry of Environment and Climate Change Strategy
James	Casey	Birds Canada
Kelly	Chapman	CDFCP, KWEST inc.
Wayne	Crossland	Parks Canada
Ian	Cruickshank	Parks Canada
Judith	Cullington	Judith Cullington & Associates
Chris	Currie	Coastal Partners in Conservation, South Coast Bat Conservation Society, Carex Ecological
Kimberly	Dohms	Canadian Wildlife Service
Shauna	Doll	Raincoast Conservation Foundation
Chris	Drake	Coast Alive Stewardship Services
Kate	Emmings	Islands Trust Conservancy
Sue Ellen	Fast	Islands Trust Conservancy
Micaele	Floendo	Maddison Consultants Ltd.
Carla	Funk	Islands Trust Conservancy
Jeannine	Georgeson	IMERRS
Jemma	Green	Islands Trust Conservancy
Ken	Gurr	Gabriola Land and Trails Trust
Luise	Hermanutz	Denman Conservancy Assoc., DCA
Judith	Holm	Squamish Environmental Conservation Society
Isabelle	Houde	shishalh Nation Rights and Title Department
Gregg	Howald	Coastal Conservation
Adam	Huggins	Galiano Conservancy Association
Karen	Iwachow	TLC The Land Conservancy of BC
Sarah	Jim	PEPÁŪEN HÁUTW Foundation
Sara	Lax	Habitat Acquisition Trust
Sabina	Leader Mense	Friends of Cortes Island Society (FOCI)
Kathryn	Martell	Islands Trust Conservancy
Carrina	Maslovat	Maslovat Consulting

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Vanessa	Ong	Naut'sa mawt Tribal Council
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Suzanne	Senger	Sunshine Coast Conservation Association
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Andrew	Simon	Institute for Multidisciplinary Ecological Research in the Salish Sea
Ruth	Simons	Howe Sound Biosphere Region Initiative Society
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Leanna	Warman	The Nature Trust of British Columbia
Leah	Westereng	BC Ministry of Environment and Climate Change Strategy
Ronna	Woudstra	Habitat Acquisition Trust

## Appendix C: Presentations

1. ITC's Species at Risk Program: Wendy Tyrrell (Islands Trust Conservancy)
2. Strengthening collaboration in Átl'ka7tsem / Howe Sound Biosphere Region: Ruth Simons (Howe Sound Biosphere Initiative)
3. Species at Risk Restoration and Monitoring and Sharp-tailed Snake eDNA research Mount Tuam: Carinna Maslovat (Maslovat Consulting)
4. Collaborative SAR Conservation - Linking Landscape and Site  
Chris Currie (Coastal Partners in Conservation)
5. PEPÁKĒNĒ HÁUTWĒ Foundation: Relational Restoration  
Judith Lyn Arney and Sarah Jim (PEPÁKĒNĒ HÁUTWĒ Foundation)