



Coastal Wetland Biodiversity Investment Areas Title Page

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**Michigan Natural Features Inventory
Lansing, Michigan**

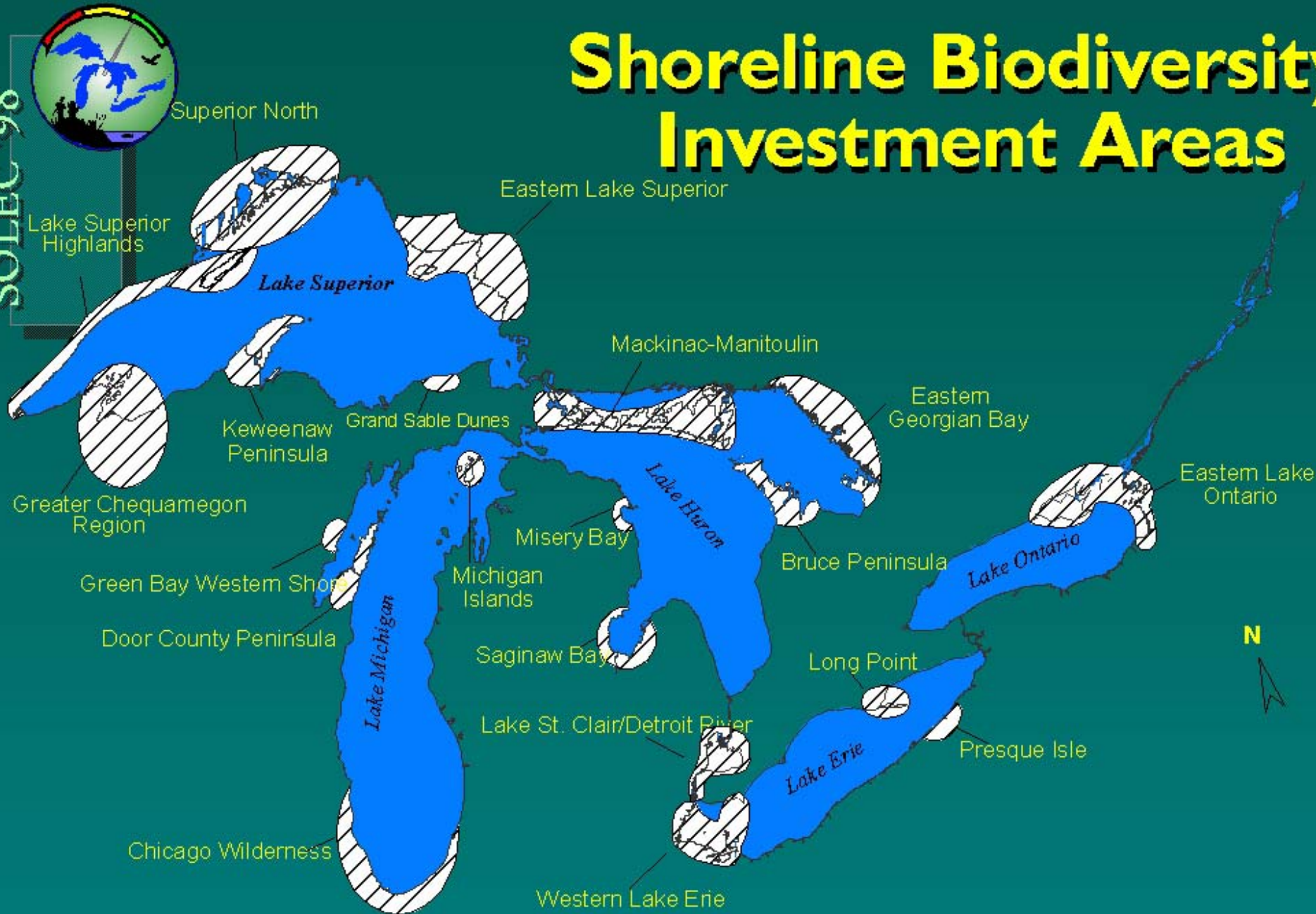


Great Lakes Coastal Wetlands

**– Vital Component of
the Great Lakes
Ecosystem**

Shoreline Biodiversity Investment Areas

SOLEC '98



Note: areas are not drawn to scale

25 0 125 km



Objective

To develop an approach to identify areas of the Great Lakes shoreline with

- **significant concentrations of coastal wetlands, or**
- **ecologically distinct wetland types**



Approach

Step I – Identify Coastal Wetlands

Existing GIS Databases:

- Environmental Sensitivity Atlas (Environment Canada)
- Natural Heritage Information Centre (Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources)
- Database of Over 110 Sampled Coastal Wetlands (Michigan Natural Features Inventory)

Approach

An aerial photograph showing a landscape with a dense green forest on the left, a winding stream or river in the center, and a large body of water on the right. The stream flows from the top center towards the bottom right, eventually emptying into the lake. The surrounding land is a mix of green forest and brownish, open areas, likely wetlands or agricultural fields.

Step 2—Classify Wetlands



Coastal Wetlands Classification

Aquatic System (Sly & Busch, 1992)

- Lacustrine
- Connecting Channels
- Riverine
- Freshwater Estuaries



Coastal Wetlands Classification

Site Type

- Protected Embayment
- Open Embayment
- Barrier Beach Lagoon
- Open Estuary



Protected Embayment



Barrier-Beach Lagoon

Open Estuary





Vegetation Analysis

9 Groups
(Based on Distinct Floral Characteristics)

Described By:

- **Vegetation Zones**
- **Key Species**



Distribution of All Coastal Wetlands



Note: U.S. database is incomplete



Eco-Reach Delineation

- Distinctive stretches of shoreline
- Support significant concentrations of wetlands
- Distinctive climatic, bedrock and shoreline conditions and land use patterns



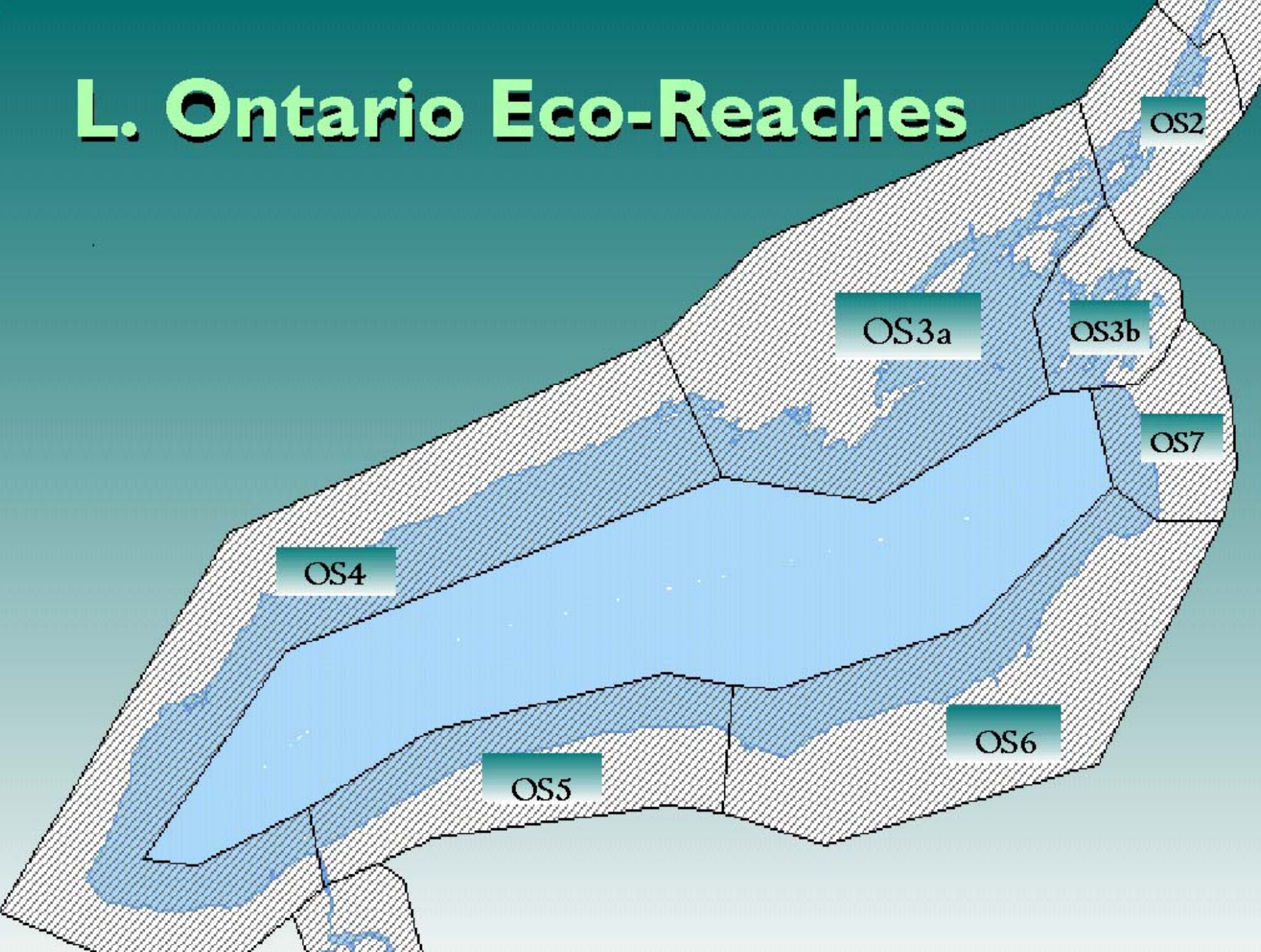
Great Lakes Shoreline Wetland Complexes



L. Ontario

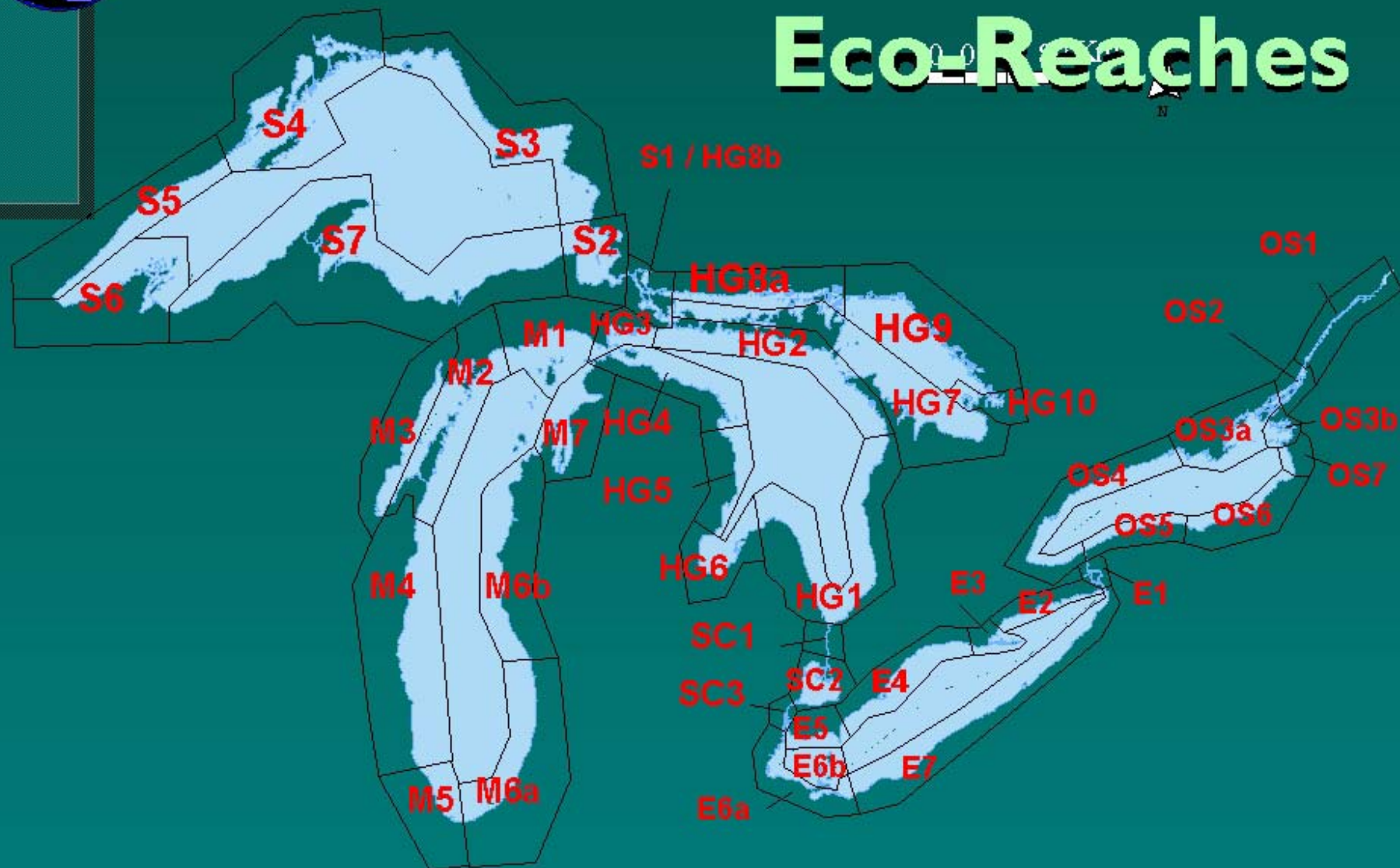
10 0 10 20 Km

L. Ontario Eco-Reaches





Great Lakes Coastal Eco-Reaches



44 eco-reaches identified



Approach Taken

Step 4

- Objective, quantifiable measure of the biodiversity value of each eco-reach
- Frequency of use by fish, waterfowl, wildlife, etc.
- Systematically applied to both nations to ensure unbiased treatment of all eco-reaches
- Clearly documented consistent methodology
- Suitable for inclusion into GIS database



Databases of Fish and Bird Habitat

- **Goodyear et al. 1982. *Atlas of spawning and Nursery Areas of Great Lakes Fishes* – 139 species of fish throughout shores of all Great Lakes**
- **Cadman et al. 1988. *Atlas of the Breeding Birds of Ontario* – 239 species of birds on the shores of the Canadian Great Lakes**



Approach taken

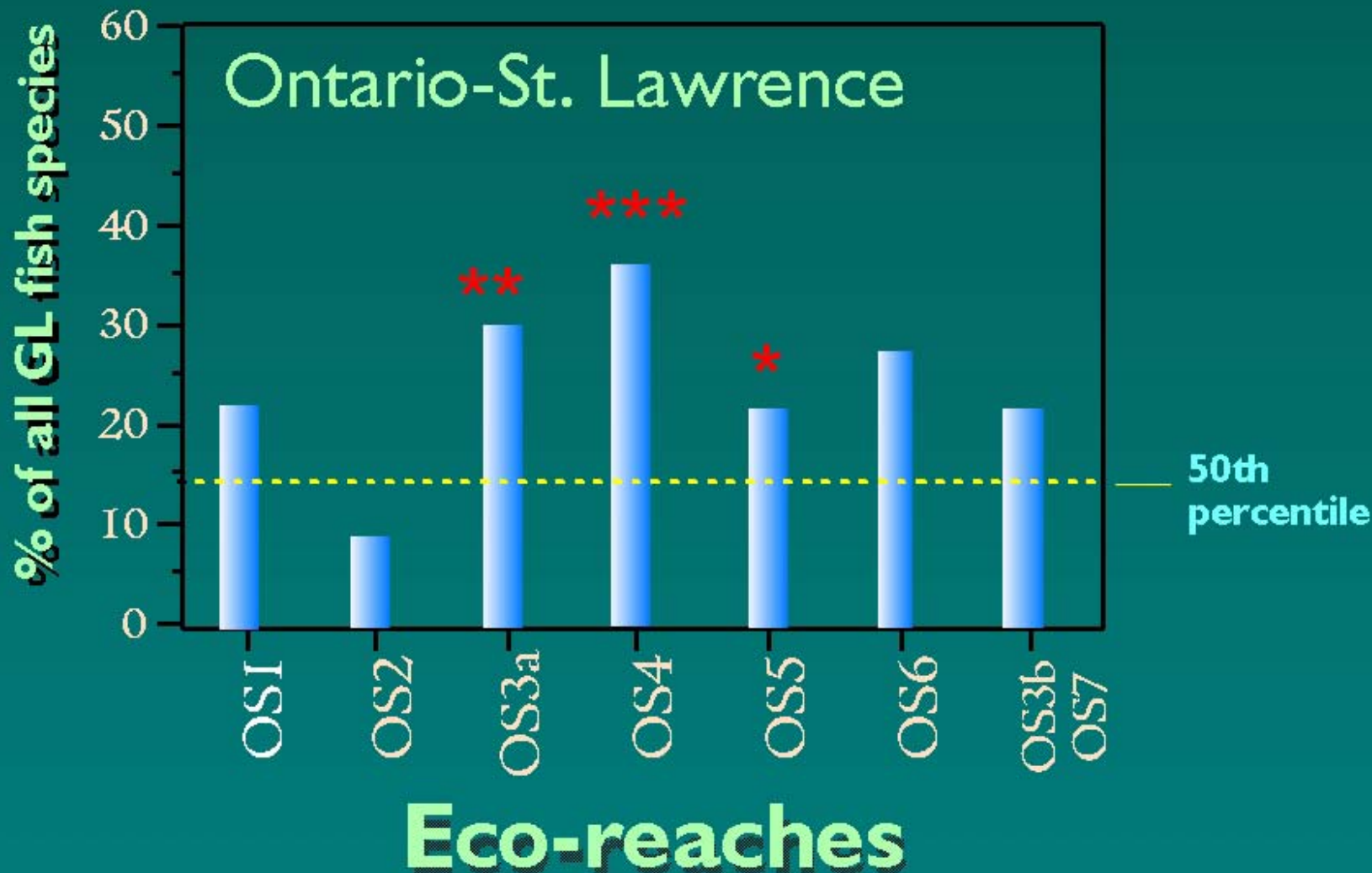
Step 5

- Quantify the number of species that utilized each eco-reach for spawning, nursery, or breeding



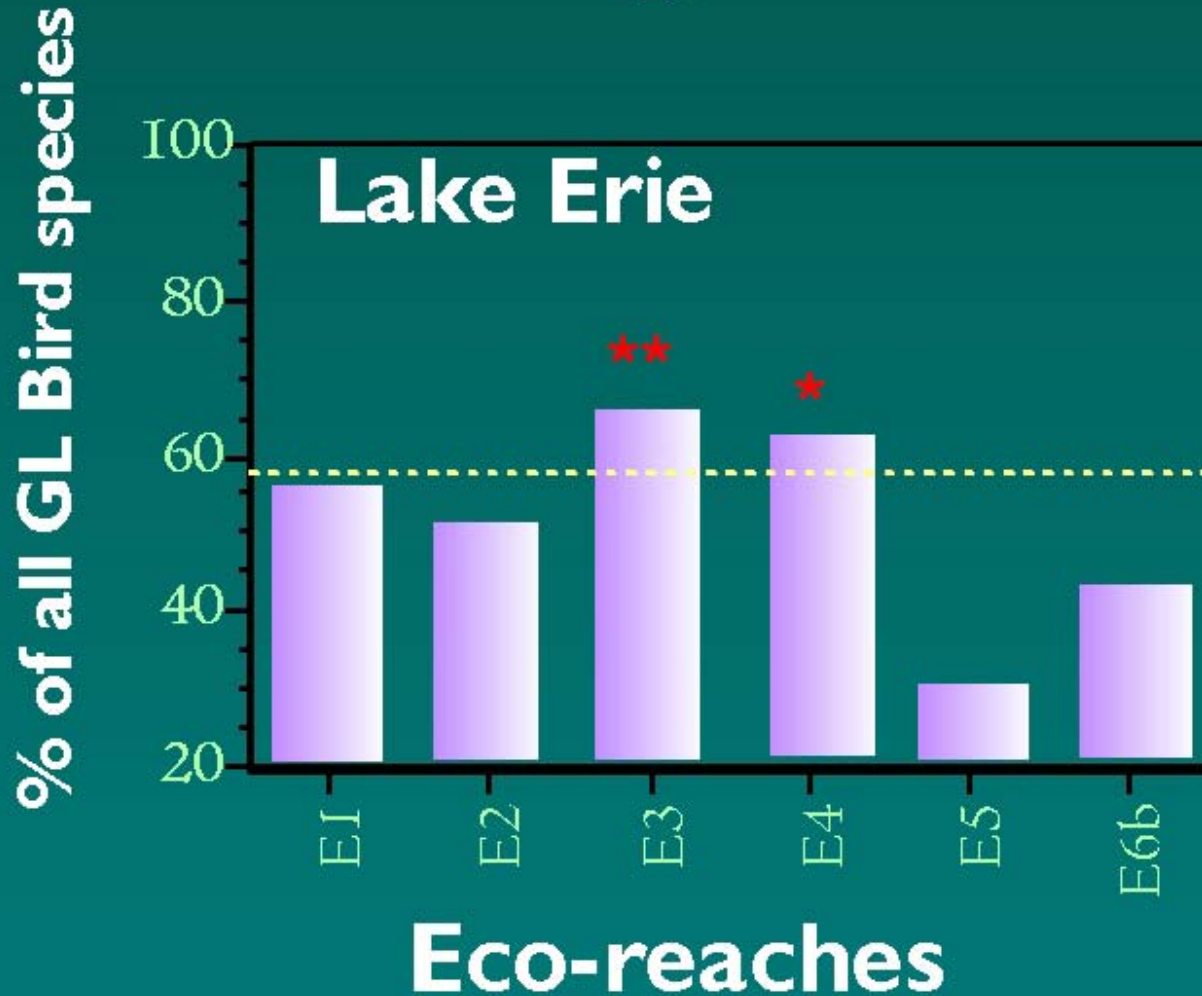
Fish Spawning Habitat

Littoral Areas of all Great Lakes



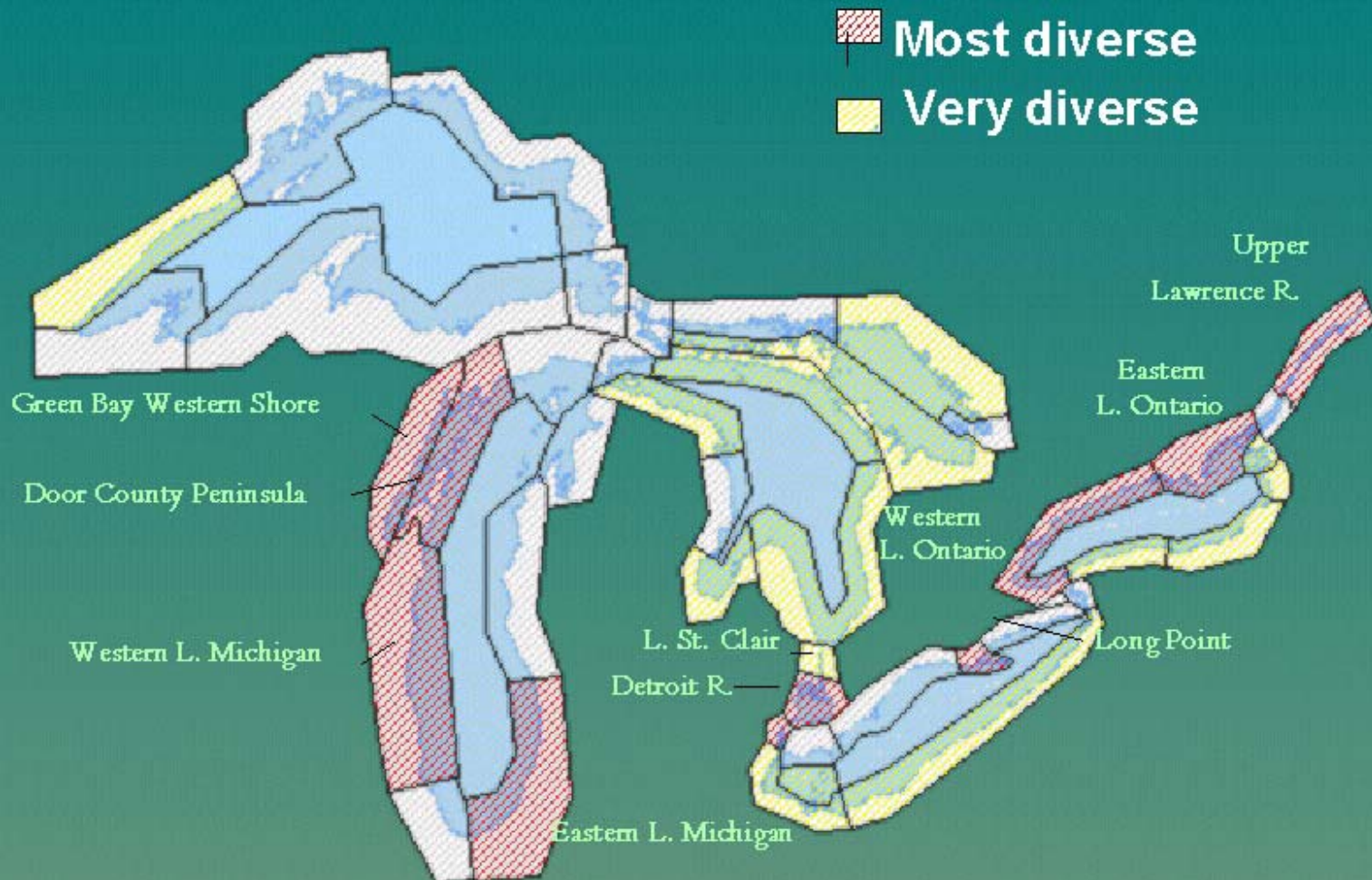


Breeding Bird Use



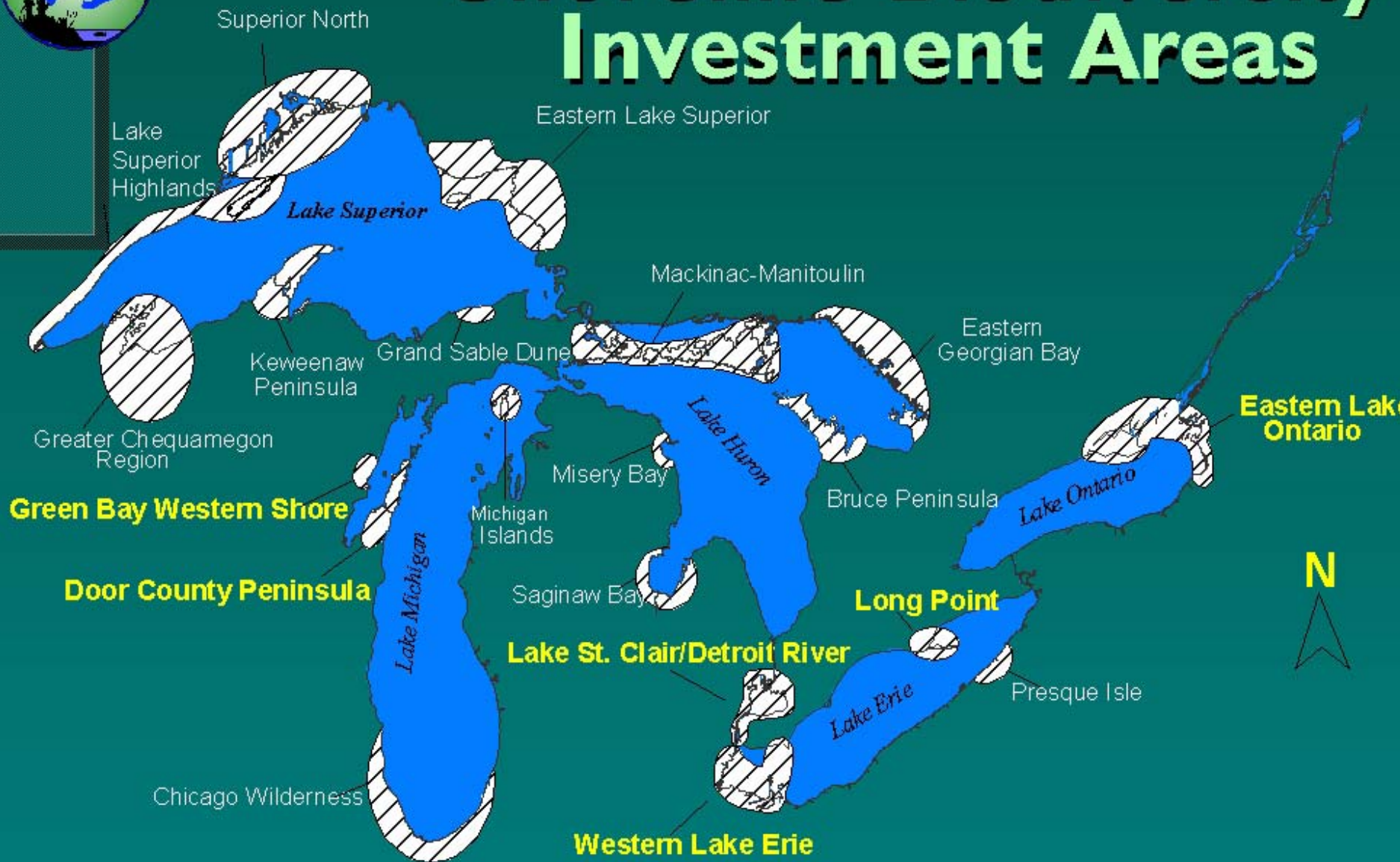


Eco-Reaches associated with habitat that support very diverse fish and bird species





Shoreline Biodiversity Investment Areas



Note: areas are not drawn to scale





...a small but important step towards identification of coastal BIAs

- Consistent with BIAs identified in 1996, Detroit R., L. St. Clair and St. Clair R., and shores of L. Ontario and L. Michigan contain exceptionally diverse fish and bird habitat
- Wetlands of L. Superior support a lower diversity of fish and bird use, although the type of fish and bird may be recreationally/commercially valuable
- Wetlands of L. Huron and Georgian very important for bird use



Limitations of study

- **Deficient databases**
 - ▶ Fish and bird use
 - ▶ More fauna need to be included
 - ▶ Incomplete inventory of U.S. wetlands
- **Inconsistent methods used in vegetation analyses**
- **No centralized, widely accessible, updatable GIS database**
- **Applicability of out-of-date information**



Further Discussion

Other variables to identify

- Stressors applicable to eco-reaches
- Existing government protection programs
- Feasibility of implementing investment strategies
- Recreational/Commercial value of different biota