

Wildland Protection in the Northern Rockies & Global Warming Mitigation

The Northern Rockies
Ecosystem Protection Act



Wildlands & Global Warming: Overview

- **Northern Rockies Wildlands**
- **Northern Rockies Ecosystem Protection Act**
 - Bioregional approach, based on ecological boundaries
- **Wildlands Network Design & Case studies**
- **How does NREPA mitigate the effects of global warming?**
- **Provisions for climate change mitigation**

The Northern Rockies

- The most intact and diverse wild country in the lower 48 states
- Every species found here historically is still found here today
- Pro-active conservation opportunities still exist here in the public domain

What NREPA Would do

- Uses sound science to protect and restore endangered wildlife (Terborgh, 1999)
- Protect watershed health
- Uses sound economics to promote sustainable economic development in the Northern Rockies region



What NREPA Would do

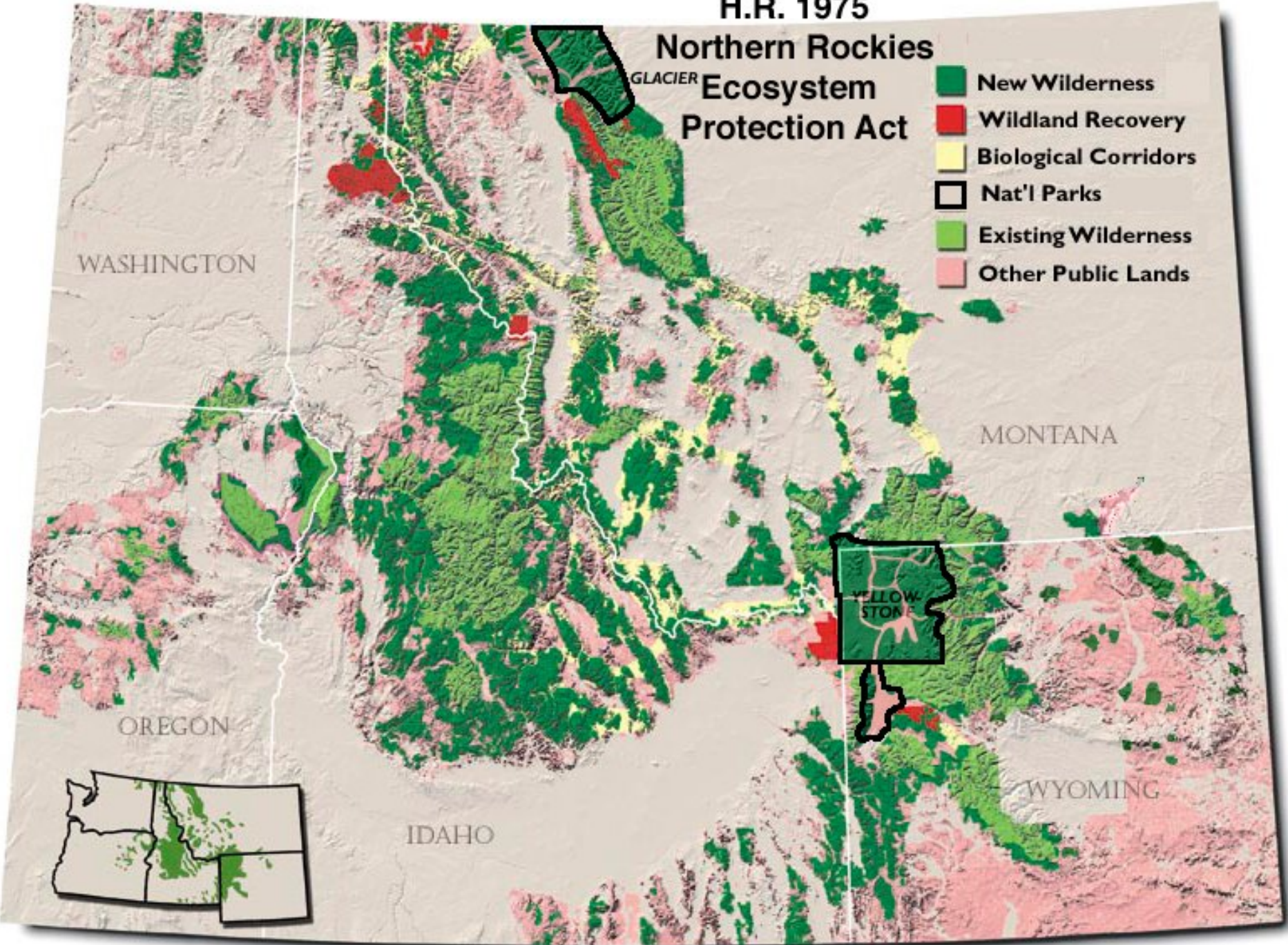
- Allows for historic uses such as hunting, fishing and firewood gathering
- Affects only Federal public lands
- Respects and honors Native American religions and treaty rights
- Provides for mitigation of global warming effects on sensitive and rare species

How NREPA Works

- Wilderness Designation
- Wild & Scenic River additions
- Corridors between core habitats
- Wildland Recovery System

H.R. 1975 Northern Rockies Ecosystem Protection Act

-  New Wilderness
-  Wildland Recovery
-  Biological Corridors
-  Nat'l Parks
-  Existing Wilderness
-  Other Public Lands



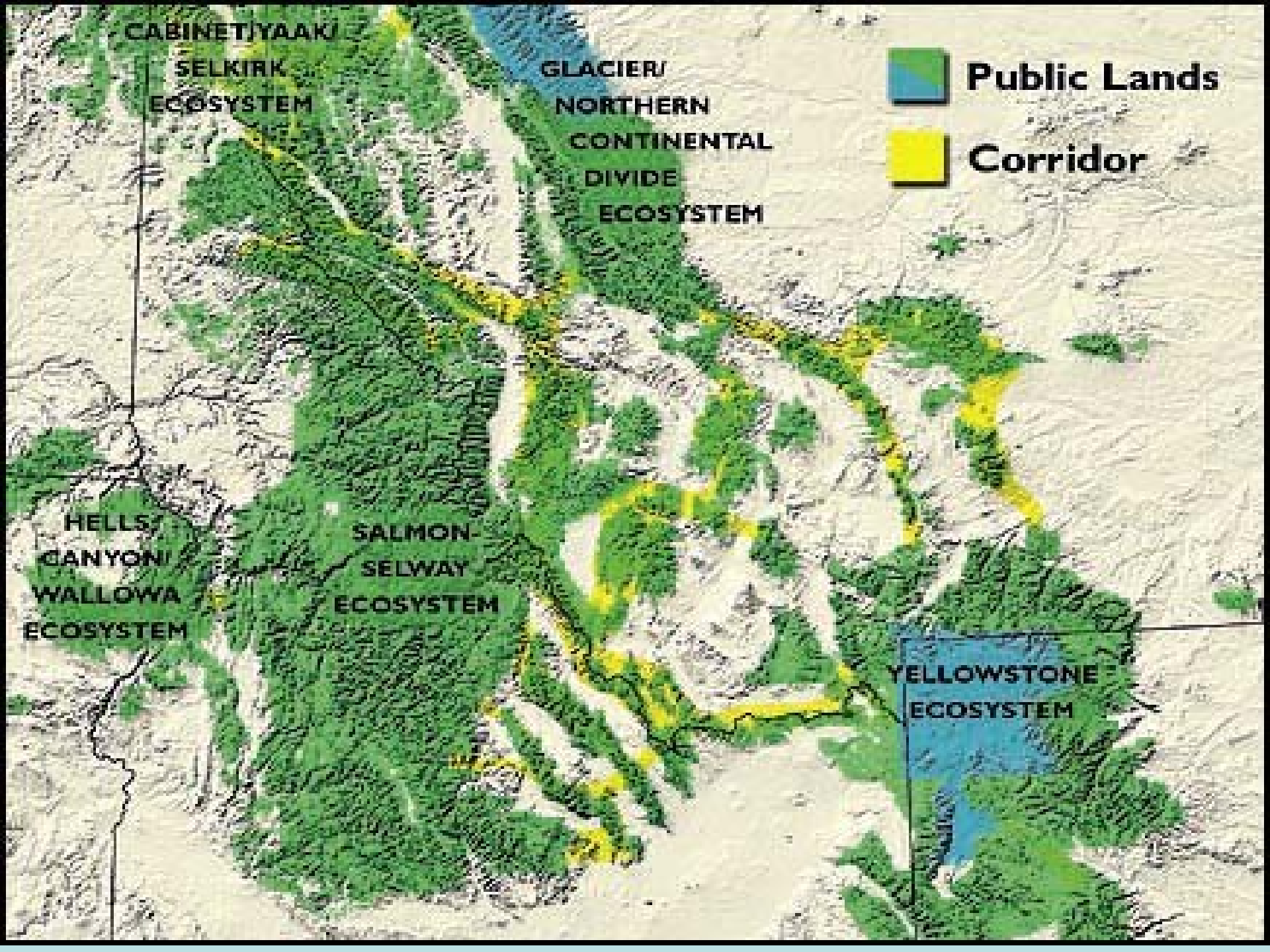
NREPA Core Habitats

- Greater Cabinet-Yaak-Selkirk
- Greater Salmon-Selway Ecosystem
- Glacier/Continental Divide Ecosystem
- Greater Yellowstone Ecosystem
- Greater Hells Canyon/Wallowa Ecosystem

Our Backyard: Greater Salmon/Selway

- Clearwater River Drainage: Northern half
- WWF study
- Largest core area





Our Backyard: What we have

- Weitas Creek
- Meadow Creek
- Mallard-Larkins
- Upper North Fork

Conservation Biology

- NREPA heeds warnings from the scientific community
- Soule, et. al, 2005, Trombulak, 2003, Olsen et al, 2001, Noss et. al, 1999

Wildland Network Design

- Core areas
- Corridors
- Buffers
- Trombulak 2001, Trombulak 2003, Noss and Cooperider 1994

Does Wildland Network Design Work? Case Studies

- Wilderness habitat (designated wilderness, inventoried roadless areas, NP roadless) was analyzed for its role as refugia for grizzlies and bull trout
- Why bears and fish?
- Bader, USDA Forest Service Proceedings, 2000

Case Study #1: Grizzlies

- Higher mortality in non-wilderness habitat
- Human caused mortality is the force that limits population size
- Its all about access



Case Study #2: Bull trout

- Vast majority of strong populations occur in wilderness habitat; the rest occurred close by
- Temperature
- Fine sediment
- Presence inversely related to road densities
- Logging & roadbuilding leading cause of decline (USFWS)



Mitigation of global warming through connectivity

- Corridors & Connectivity (secure pathways)
 - On land
 - In water
- Dispersal & Migration: a major part of species response (well documented)

Mitigation of global warming through connectivity

- Wilderness Designation
 - Preserved connectivity
 - Climate moderation
 - Old-growth forests as carbon sinks

Provisions in the bill

- Section 401: National Wildland Restoration & Recovery System
- Section 201: Biological Corridors



- NREPA – “to date the very most realistic approach to avoiding extinctions that can still be avoided in the Northern US Rockies Region.”
- Lance Olsen, Cold Mountains, Cold Rivers, Missoula, MT

Summary

NREPA & Wildland Network Design Resources

- Friends of the Clearwater
 - <http://www.friendsoftheclearwater.org/>
- Alliance for the Wild Rockies (NREPA Policy Information)
 - <http://www.wildrockiesalliance.org/issues/nrepa/>
- Wildlands Project
 - <http://www.twp.org/>

Works cited available upon request

Friends of the Clearwater (208) 882-9755 foc@friendsoftheclearwater.org