ECS Lunch and Learn

Supporting internal knowledge transfer within TRCA



September 14, 2021

Urban Landscapes, Biodiversity, and Habitat Connectivity

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TRCA Lunch and Learn September 14, 2021





Habitat Connectivity

Maintaining landscape connectivity completing their life-history needs

- Access to habitat
- Long-term persistence in the landscape



2

Road Networks

Roads negatively affect wildlife populations

- Direct effect:
 - injury/mortality through road construction
 - wildlife-vehicle collisions
- Indirect effects:
 - modified behavior (road avoidance)
 - altered physical and chemical environments
 - spread of exotic species



Urban Ecosystems

 Landscape connectivity is critical in urban areas where the remaining habitat patches are small and highly fragmented



Objectives

- 1. Assess the regional connectivity priorities through a broad connectivity model
- 2. Regional connectivity priorities based on habitat patch types with amphibian movement guilds
- 3. Prioritization of ecopassage implementation based on watershed-level results

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Study Region



7

Habitat across the Landscape



Example: Forest habitat patches

Impediment to Movement



Example: Resistance layer for forest-wetland dependent species

Resistance value



Method: Circuitscape

- Circuitscape (McRae et al. 2008) is a tool that identifies the locations that we cannot lose – the only pathways that if lost will compromise regional connectivity
- Identify regional corridors
- Identify regional movement guild-based corridors
 - Amphibians: wetland-wetland and forest-wetland connectivity

Habitat Patches (Nodes) + Resistance Layer = Circuitscape Output



Amphibian Habitat Connectivity: Wetland

Wetlands are dispersed and corridors are sparse



Amphibian Habitat Connectivity: Forest-Wetland

Pinchpoint connectivity (quantile)



Large Patches

Ravine

Objectives

- 1. Assess the regional connectivity priorities through a broad connectivity model
- 2. Regional connectivity priorities based on habitat patch types with broad avian and amphibian movement guilds
- 3. Prioritization of ecopassage implementation based on watershed-level results

Watershed-level Connectivity

Etobicoke Creek Watershed



Method: Linkage Mapper

Linkage Mapper (McRae and Kavanagh 2011)

- Identifies least-cost paths that provide the linkages between habitats
- Linkages are determined through cost-weighted distances

10-m resolution for resistance rasters representing movement guilds:

- Amphibian Wetland-Wetland
- Amphibian Forest-Wetland
- Mammals (Large Canines) Forest-Meadow

Habitat Patches (Nodes) + Resistance Layer

Method: Ecopassage Prioritization

- 1. Identify important linkages as least-cost paths for each movement guild using Linkage Mapper
- 2. Identify corridors as pinch points using Circuitscape
- 3. Least-cost paths with high pinch points (i.e. important corridors) crossing roads
- 4. Intersections with multiple movement guilds and high pinch point values become higher priority for ecopassage implementation or barrier improvement



Resistance Layers

Watershed Boundary



Reduced resistance at valley stream crossings

N

Kilometers

Results: Least-Cost Paths



Results: Pinch Points



Results: Ecopassage Prioritization



Highest priorities support multiple movement guilds

Implementing an ecopassage at these locations support overall landscape connectivity

Summary

- Regional connectivity maps help identify critical areas that should be maintained including future development
- Species movement guilds demonstrate that corridors could vary based on habitat needs and movement behaviour
- Informs ecopassage prioritization representing important movement corridors in the landscape

Thank You!

University of Toronto Fortin Lab

TRCA Paul Prior Sue Hayes Peel Region

York Region

Mitacs

NSERC

Wildlife-vehicle collisions and hot spot identification for roads in Peel and York Regions

<u>Lyndsay A. Cartwright</u>, Namrata Shrestha, David Lawrie, Jonathan Ruppert Toronto and Region Conservation Authority

TRCA Lunch and Learn September 14, 2021

Purpose

- Broader goals
- Summarize wildlife-vehicle collision (WVC) data collected in 2018 and 2019 at six sites in the Greater Toronto Area.
- Number of WVCs
 - Composition by taxa group, species, L1-L3, species at risk
 - Seasonal patterns
- Hot spot assessments

Methods









- April-November
- Day and night
- Identify/GPS

All sites combined - # WVCs by taxa

 Frogs and toads represented 89% of all WVCs

Taxa group	Total number of WVCs
Frogs and toads	7769
Mammals	334
Snakes	256
Birds	195
Newts and salamanders	136
Turtles	80
Unknown	5
Invertebrates	3
Other	1



All sites combined - # WVCs by species

54% of all WVCs were species of regional concern



Common Snapping Turtle (Chelydra serpentina)

Species	L-rank	Total number of WVCs
Unknown		6075
American Toad	L4	588
Grey Treefrog	L2	338
Green Frog	L4	309
Northern Leopard Frog	L3	293
Spring Peeper	L2	176
Wood Frog	L2	173
Northern Red-bellied Snake	L3	132
Eastern Newt	L2	101
Eastern Gartersnake	L4	91
American Bullfrog	L2	56
Snapping Turtle (SAR)	L3	39
Midland Painted Turtle	L3	38
Jefferson Salamander (SAR)	L1	29
Grey Squirrel	L5	26
Raccoon	L5	25
Eastern Chipmunk	L4	24
Eastern Milksnake	L3	23
Pickerel Frog	L2	21
Eastern Cottontail	L4	20

Plus 59 more species...

All sites combined – seasonal variation by taxa



Weather and herptile WVCs



Comparing among sites – composition by taxa group



• Sites are different... mitigation

Comparing among sites

Prioritization/ mitigation



Pickerel Frog (Lithobates palustris)

Species	L-rank	Airport	Goreway	Mountainview	Stouffville	Teston	The Gore	Total
Unknown		120	858	1748	186	1394	1769	6075
American Toad	L4	52	32	261	32	29	182	588
Grey Treefrog	L2	18		21	6	1 32	161	338
Green Frog	L4	17	17	158	8	29	80	309
Northern Leopard Frog	L3	29		155		61	48	293
Spring Peeper	L2			12	12	138	14	176
Wood Frog	L2	2	4	3	37	22	105	173
Northern Red-bellied Snake	L3		79	17	8	20	8	132
Eastern Newt	L2			29	6	1	65	101
Eastern Gartersnake	L4	3	14	27	1	14	32	91
American Bullfrog	L2			56				56
Snapping Turtle (SAR)	L3	2	2	8			27	39
Midland Painted Turtle	L3		6	6	1	6	19	38
Jefferson Salamander (SAR)	L1				29			29
Grey Squirrel	L5	3	6	2	1		14	26
Raccoon	L5		7	4	2	1	11	25
Eastern Chipmunk	L4			6		2	16	24
Eastern Milksnake	L3			4		9	10	23
Pickerel Frog	L2			1			20	21
Eastern Cottontail	L4	5	8	2			5	20
American Robin	L5		9		1	1	4	15
Porcupine	L2			1			13	14

Plus 57 more species...

Timing movements and mapping hot spots – e.g. Teston Road





We estimate that approximately <u>**1.2 million**</u> wildlife-vehicle collisions occur in one season (April-November) on major roads in the rural area of the jurisdiction.


Conclusions

- WVCs are a major threat to wildlife population persistence
- The results of this project can be used to:
 - Guide where to install wildlife passages
 - What type of passage would have maximum benefit based on species
 - Restrict traffic
 - Raise awareness on the extent of the issue



Acknowledgements

- Sue Hayes, Will Brown, Dorian Pomezanski, Bridget Holmes, Chana Steinberg, Samantha Stefanoff, Caitlin Fortune, Chris Menary, Parth Sheth, Paul Prior, Dell Tune
- York Region, Peel Region

Making the Connection

The role of technology and habitat use in making good wildlife connectivity decisions.

Presented by: David Lawrie, Research Scientist



September 14, 2021



Heart Lake and Stouffville Road Study Areas



Mississauga





Heart Lake a long winding road to get here



Heart Lake Road



Heart Lake Road



A Snapshot of Mitigation



The 2m Box Culvert



Typical PIR Cameras vs HALT Laser Trigger

Camera Type	Bushnell Eastside Low Glow	Bushnell Liveview Laser Trigger	Bushnell Westside No Glow
Species Observed, L-Rank	Raccoon, L5	Raccoon, L5	Raccoon, L5
	Deer Mouse, L4	Deer Mouse, L4	Deer Mouse, L4
	Eastern Chipmunk, L4	Eastern Chipmunk, L4	Eastern Chipmunk, L4
	Eastern Cottontail, L4	Eastern Cottontail, L4	Eastern Cottontail, L4
	Grey Squirrel, L5	Grey Squirrel, L5	Grey Squirrel, L5
	Mink, L4	Mink, L4	Mink, L4
	Red Squirrel, L4	Red Squirrel, L4	Red Squirrel, L4
	Striped Skunk, L5	Striped Skunk, L5	Striped Skunk, L5
	Virginia opossum, L4	Virginia opossum, L4	Virginia opossum, L4
	Vole, L4	Vole, L4	Vole, L4
		Ermine, L3	
		American Toad, L4	
		Common Snapping Turtle, L3	
		Green Frog , L4	
		Milksnake, L3	
		Muskrat, L4	
		Northern Leopard Frog, L3	
		Shrew, L3	
Total of Species Captured	10	18	10
Total # of Detections	607	2274	794*

Considerations for Design & Implementation

City of Brampton Heart Lake Road ACO Wildlife Tunnel Installation – 2 Days





HALT Laser Trigger in ACO



ACO Movement Year 1 Results

June 30th - November 16th						
Camera Type	45cm (18") Halt Camera North Tunnel		45cm (18") Halt Camera South Tunnel			
	Species	L-Rank	Species	L-Rank		
Species Observed, L-Rank	American Toad	L4	American Toad	L4		
	Deer Mouse	L4	Deer Mouse	L4		
	Eastern Chipmunk	L4	Eastern Chipmunk	L4		
	Eastern Cottontail	L4	Eastern Cottontail	L4		
	Eastern Garter Snake	L4	not observed	•		
	Ermine	L3	not observed	•		
	Green Frog	L4	Green Frog	L4		
	not observed	•	Grey Squirrel	L5		
	not observed	•	Meadow Jumping Mouse	L3		
	Milksnake	L3	not observed	•		
	not observed	•	Mink	L4		
	not observed	•	Muskrat	L4		
	Northern Leopard Frog	L3	Northern Leopard Frog	L3		
	not observed	•	Norway Rat	LX		
	Raccoon	L5	Raccoon	L5		
	Snapping Turle	L3	not observed	•		
	Striped Skunk	L5	Striped Skunk	L5		
	Virginia opossum	L4	Virginia opossum	L4		
	Vole (sp. Undetermined)	L3	Vole (sp. Undetermined)	L3		
	not observed	•	Wood Duck	L4		
	Wood Frog	L2	not observed	•		
otal of Species Captured	15		16			
Total # of Image Detections	935		1690			



Tracking Turtle Movement





THE TURTLES OF THE HEART LAKE WETLAND COMPLEX



Tracking Turtle Movement



Stouffville Road



Stouffville Road



Total Road Ecology Faunal Records



Focal Movement Areas JESA



Understanding Timing of Movements



Stouffville Road

June 12 2020



June 3 2021

Stouffville Road

August 23 2020

August 30 2021



NRSI and UofG Partnership















Stouffville Road



eDNA



Stouffville Road



Thanks to our Partners

York Region Peel Region NRSI Consulting Guelph University – Norris Lab Staff at TRCA Ontario Species at Risk Stewardship Program



Upcoming ECS Lunch and Learns!

Tuesday, October 26 11:00am-12:00pm Carruthers Creek Watershed Plan

By Tony Morris

November - TBC

National Issues Report (2021): Water Resources

By Guest Speakers

Learning Management System

🚹 Home

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រ Earnings

Benefits

E Learning

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Evidence-based decision making is at the core of what TRCA does. Several of our Business Units engage in generating new scientific knowledge to support watershed management actions and decisions.	 Environmental Monitoring Research and Science Working Group TRCA Research Agenda Development and Engineering Services Hub Space 	
It is critical that the knowledge generated is effectively shared.		
The Scientific Knowledge Sharing platform is dedicated to sharing the latest scientific knowledge generated by TRCA and our partners. It is a place where staff can learn about and engage in the scientific work TRCA is undertaking.	SUBMIT A RESOURCE	
PLEASE NOTE: There are several TRCA teams engaged in generating new scientific knowledge. Currently the content on the platform is specific to the Watershed Planning and Ecosystem Science business unit. Additional content from other TRCA teams will be added as the platform develops.		
	Knowledge Sharing: Latest Updates Knowledge Sharing - Climate Change Analysis at the Local Scale April 19, 2021 by Hub Admin (restured)	

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Thank you

For questions about the ECS Lunch and Learn Series, please contact:

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