

Limber and Whitebark Pine Recovery in Alberta



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Alberta 

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Partners in recovery

Provincial recovery plans for whitebark pine and limber pine cover a large area that crosses jurisdictions. Collaboration and partnerships have been a core part of the process.

Alberta Environment and Parks is the responsible agency as species at risk in Alberta are listed under the Wildlife Act.

Co-chairs of the provincial recovery implementation team are Robin Gutsell (Environment and Parks) and Jodie Krakowski (Agriculture and Forestry).

Agriculture and Forestry, Forest Management Branch is mainly responsible for operational activities on provincial land.

Alberta Environment and Parks is responsible for recovery within parks. Data is stored in the provincial species and ecosystems at risk tracking system (ACIMS: Alberta Conservation and Information Management System).

Much of the species' range is within Rocky Mountain National Parks. Under the federal Species at Risk Act, a draft federal whitebark pine recovery strategy is available and a final version is anticipated soon. Limber pine is being evaluated for federal Endangered listing and if approved, a recovery plan will be developed.

Academic institutions and government agencies have collaborated to address identified research gaps. Partners to date include:

- [British Columbia Ministry of Forests, Lands and Natural Resource Operations](#)
- Government of Alberta (Agriculture and Forestry and Environment and Parks)
- Kings University College
- Montana State University
- Natural Resources Canada-Canadian Forest Service (Pacific, Laurentian and Atlantic Forestry Centres)
- [Parks Canada](#) (Rocky Mountain Parks)
- [United States Department of Agriculture Forest Service](#) (Dorena Genetic Resource Center, Coeur D'Alene Forest Nursery and Rocky Mountain Research Station)
- University of Alberta

- University of British Columbia
- University of Calgary
- University of Northern British Columbia
- University of Victoria
- [The Whitebark Pine Ecosystem Foundation of Canada](#) is a non-profit agency that can leverage funding, provide volunteers and connect partners to enable sharing of information and work on projects related to the recovery plan.
- [Crown Managers Partnership High-5 working group](#)



Accomplishments

Baseline data collection has been key to documenting the status and trends of whitebark pine and limber pine. The recovery plan identifies priorities and actions taken by various agencies. Ongoing monitoring will show their effectiveness over time.

2019-20 and beyond

Whitebark and limber pine trees grow very slowly, requiring a long-term commitment for their recovery. Identifying enough trees that are potentially disease resistant from each region, collecting seeds, testing the parent trees for disease resistance, propagating, and planting enough resistant seedlings to restore populations across the range will take decades.

The 2019 field season will focus on remeasuring the network of ~250 long-term monitoring transects in collaboration with Parks Canada and other partners. This provides key data on status and trends, and is used to identify priority areas for restoration and management activities.

2018-19

Rust-resistant trees for genetic conservation and to produce seed for restoration

- Continued training for field crews, parks staff and NGO volunteers.
- Surveyed the health of over 200 plus trees identified in prior years.
- Collected and processed approximately 175,000 seeds from 100 limber and 13 whitebark pine plus trees.
- No candidate trees needed protection against mountain pine beetle because they were in low hazard areas based on 2017 surveys.
- Continued to send seeds of potentially resistant trees for disease resistance screening.
- Planted 1,050 disease resistant seedlings in a restoration monitoring project in Castle and Waterton,
- Established a thinning release project to test optimal radius to thin competition around whitebark saplings in cutblocks.

Information sharing on high value trees and stands

- Sent updated geographic information system (GIS) links or data on potentially rust-resistant tree locations and value to Alberta Wildfire, Alberta Forest Management Branch, Alberta Environment and Parks, forest companies, researchers, and development proponents to support planning and management.

Better mapping of whitebark pine and limber pine

- Determined additional field verification required before density modelling of whitebark and limber pine was adequate for public release.

Recovery plan extension and priorities

- Collaborated with partners to support activities identified in recovery plans and planned for the 2019 remeasurement of the network of 250 long-term monitoring plots.
- Drafted revised combined recovery plan for both species (currently in review).
- Prepared a Best Management Practices draft ([contact the Recovery Team](#) for more details).
- Continued reporting on provincial recovery efforts and conservation status at provincial, national and international forums, as well as online.
- Continued to recognize and work with staff and volunteers in the field.

2017-18

Rust-resistant trees for genetic conservation and to produce seed for restoration

- Continued to search for potentially disease resistant trees and collected seeds.
- No candidate trees needed protection against mountain pine beetle because they were in low hazard areas based on 2016 surveys.
- Continued training for field crews, parks staff and NGO volunteers.
- Continued to send seeds of potentially resistant trees for disease resistance screening.

Information sharing on high value trees and stands

- Sent updated GIS links or data on potentially rust-resistant tree locations and value to Alberta Wildfire, Alberta Forest Management Branch, Alberta Environment and Parks, and other agencies to support planning and management.

Better mapping of whitebark pine and limber pine

- Completed quality control for density modelling of whitebark and limber pine and released the models.

Recovery plan extension and priorities

- Collaborated with partners to support activities identified in recovery plans.
- Finalized Best Management Practices, in collaboration with the Crown Managers Partnership, for working with these species at risk.
- Continued reporting on provincial recovery efforts and conservation status at provincial, national and international forums, as well as online.
- Continued to recognize and work with staff and volunteers in the field.
- Produced and established interpretive signs to increase awareness of the recovery program and activities in the field at trailheads, caged trees and interpretive centres.

2016-17

Long-term monitoring for status and trends

- Established and measured two long-term monitoring plots in the northernmost stands of whitebark pine with Forest Health staff.
- Established a long-term limber pine provenance trial testing 1,320 seedlings, grown from 145 trees, representing 30 populations from Alberta to New Mexico. The project was led by the USDA Forest Service, Fort Collins, Colorado and supported by University of British Columbia (one site is in Alberta and one is in Colorado).

Rust-resistant trees for genetic conservation and to produce seed for restoration

- There was sparse-to-no cone crop in Alberta for either species in almost all regions.
- No candidate trees needed protection against mountain pine beetle because they were in low hazard areas based on 2015 surveys.
- Field crew revisited 383 trees from which Alberta has collected seed. They documented the parent tree health status and also identified and documented 51 new potentially rust-resistant limber pine trees and 47 whitebark pine trees.

- An Alberta Agriculture and Forestry spatial resource specialist built an app to more efficiently and accurately collect and manage field data on candidate trees and stands.
- Continued training for field crews, parks staff and NGO volunteers.
- Sent seeds from 50 potentially resistant limber pine trees to United States Department of Agriculture facilities at Dorena (limber pine) and seeds from 8 potentially resistant whitebark pine trees to British Columbia Ministry of Forests, Lands and Natural Resource Operations at Kalamalka Forestry Centre (whitebark pine) for disease resistance screening.

Information sharing on high value trees and stands

- Sent updated data on potentially rust-resistant tree locations and value to Alberta Wildfire, Alberta Forest Management Branch, Alberta Environment and Parks, and other agencies to support planning and management.
- Collaborated on logistics, access and field work with Alberta Environment and Parks, Forest Management Branch, Parks Canada and local volunteers.
- All locations of plus trees are now available to Alberta Government staff internally via GIS.

Better mapping of whitebark pine and limber pine

- Completed quality control for habitat suitability models for whitebark and limber pine across Alberta. The models provide reliable information to support management and recovery actions. The models are intended to predict suitable habitats rather than precisely where every tree is. This represents a significant advance because it is the first reasonably accurate map of these species in Alberta.
- Posted these models to the provincial spatial GIS data warehouse to be available to all Alberta Government staff. They have also been posted online to the Open Data site to support public use and conservation of these species. Data will be used to identify core areas for recovery work.
- Completed density mapping for both species across their provincial ranges. Data quality control is pending before its release.
- Alberta Agriculture and Forestry spatial resource specialist developed a citizen science app enabling interested volunteers to document trees and stands and submit data to the province.

Recovery plan extension and priorities

- Collaborated with partners to support activities identified in recovery plans.

- Produced and distributed extension materials to increase awareness of these species and programs.
- Developed various Best Management Practices for working with these species at risk in collaboration with the Crown Managers Partnership.
- Continued reporting on provincial recovery efforts and conservation status at provincial, national and international forums, as well as online.
- Continued to recognize and work with staff and volunteers in the field.
- Participated in the Whitebark Pine Ecosystem Foundation (WPEF) Annual Science and Management Workshop in Jasper, a joint U.S.-Canada WPEF event.

2015-16

Rust-resistant trees for genetic conservation and to produce seed for restoration

- Identified, tagged and documented 85 potentially rust-resistant limber pine trees (candidate trees) and stand data.
- Collected a total of 12.4 kg of seed (152,500 seeds) as well as cuttings from these candidate trees.
- Recorded the locations of candidate trees so they could be protected against mountain pine beetle attack.
- Sent seed from 50 candidate limber pine trees to the United States Department of Agriculture facility in Dorena, Oregon to verify their level of disease resistance.
- Grafted cuttings from 48 candidate trees as a trial using non-dormant shoots, which saved on costly return visits in winter when shoots are usually collected.
- Collected cuttings from selected whitebark pine trees being tested for rust resistance at the United States Department of Agriculture Facility in Coeur D'Alene, Idaho, adding to their gene archive for that breeding zone.
- Sent seed from 8 candidate whitebark pine trees to the provincial program at the Kalamalka Research Station in Vernon, British Columbia, where up to 40 trees per year are tested for rust resistance. This was the first time they accepted material from outside British Columbia.
- Trained provincial and federal staff to identify white pine blister rust, select and document potentially resistant trees, and collect cones.

Information sharing on high value trees and stands

- Sent candidate tree locations to identify species at risk in the South Saskatchewan Regional Plan.
- Sent candidate tree locations to Alberta's Wildfire Management Branch to incorporate in fire management planning.
- Sent candidate tree locations and associated data to Alberta Environment and Parks to incorporate into their management planning and the provincial Alberta Conservation and Information Management System database.

Improved mapping of whitebark pine and limber pine

- Worked with a contractor to develop a spatial provincial range-wide habitat suitability model for both species (excluding national parks) after typical forest inventory (AVI: Alberta Vegetation Inventory) was determined to be unreliable for documenting occurrence and abundance of limber and whitebark pine. Sixty-eight townships had additional remote sensing vegetation analysis to model stand density.
- Collected additional field data to verify the habitat models.
- Conducted range-wide reconnaissance for cone crops to most efficiently plan next field season's activities.

Other recovery plan activities

- Used health monitoring plot data to identify high-priority areas for recovery activities.
- Shared information on Alberta's whitebark and limber pine recovery program with diverse agencies and non-government organizations involved in species at risk, native plants and ecosystem recovery.
- Developed a communications plan to increase awareness of species issues.
- Collaborated with Alberta Environment and Parks to update their whitebark and limber pine web pages.
- Prepared a draft strategy for whitebark pine and limber pine intended to align with Alberta's Wetland Policy. Activities impacting these species and habitats would be mitigated or compensated by implementing recovery plan activities (currently under review).

Pre-2015

- 1978-2014: Collected and submitted location records for existing seed collections to provincial Alberta Conservation and Information Management System database.
- Since 1995: Federal and provincial agencies established and measured about 250 long-term monitoring plots to identify trends, health status and stand dynamics. This data was essential for provincial and federal endangered status listings.
- 2002- 2014: Gathered seed from unselected trees in an Alberta range-wide collection and stored at the Alberta Tree Improvement and Seed Centre.
- 2008: Conducted cross-species compatibility grafting tests between limber and whitebark pine.
- 2010: Tested seed from 10 whitebark pine trees through the United States Department of Agriculture Forest Service Intermountain Region whitebark pine recovery program. This program includes a seed zone overlapping southwestern Alberta and northern Montana, and has an established seed orchard and clone bank in Idaho.
- 2010: Sent seed from Alberta limber pine collections to Canadian Forest Service labs to study whether individual trees can be multiplied through somatic embryogenesis.
- 2012-2014: Conducted seed germination and viability studies to maximize collection and storage efficiency.
- 2013-2014: Planted seed and seedlings from Alberta limber pine populations in various small post-fire restoration trials with Kings University College.
- 2014: Received ministerial approval for provincial species recovery plans.
- 2014-Present: Tested seed from 5 Alberta limber pine populations through a partnership between Canadian Forest Service-Pacific Forestry Centre and United States Department of Agriculture to survey for major single-gene resistance at Dorena Genetic Resource Center in Oregon.

