

Saskatchewan
PRAIRIE CONSERVATION ACTION PLAN
(PCAP)

Partner Update Number Three

September 2001

*“The native prairie is to be sustained in a healthy state
in which natural and human values are respected”*

***All artwork by Saskatchewan Artist Paul Geraghty
(provided courtesy of Saskatchewan Environment and Resource Management, Canadian
Plains Research Centre - University of Regina, and the Royal Saskatchewan Museum)***

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1. April, 2000 - present
2. September, 1998 - April, 2000

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The Saskatchewan PCAP Coordinating Committee - Updated December 2001

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Introduction to the PCAP Partner Update

Conservation is a difficult concept. Reaching agreement is even more difficult as is taking action in a broad sense (PCAP document, 1998). Implementing conservation programs in the prairies requires working with a large number of private owners, lessees, rural and urban municipalities, provincial and federal governments, First Nations, and a host of interest groups.

Progress reports are essential if the whole group is to be kept involved, motivated and up to date on priorities. They are also necessary for communicating the achievements of milestones to funding agencies. Such reports must evaluate progress and serve as the basis for making decisions to prioritize specific actions or changes of direction as needed. PCAP needs to be foremost in the minds of people making decisions that affect the integrity of prairie ecosystems.

This annual update reports the activities of the PCAP Partners towards achievement of the PCAP goals and objectives as outlined by the Plan which was developed in 1997 and launched in February 1998. It is hoped that the information presented herein will stimulate discussion, participation and a sense of involvement and urgency in meeting prairie conservation goals in Saskatchewan. Without this point of reference it will be too easy for the Plan to fade from sight in the eyes of the public and the decision makers whose participation is required to make the Plan succeed.

This progress report follows the same format that is outlined in the 1998 PCAP document and Partner Updates One and Two that were released in 1999 and 2000. All PCAP Partners were contacted and asked to provide an update on their prairie conservation activities. This update provides an opportunity for all Partners to communicate their prairie conservation activities, and will help them to locate potential conservation partners, in the hopes of saving both time and dollars. This reporting method, which is based on the original 1998 PCAP document and subsequent Partner Updates makes it easier to identify progress and shortfalls in native prairie conservation.

PCAP Operations

Since its inception, the Saskatchewan Stock Growers Association has chaired the Saskatchewan PCAP. A full-time manager is in place to guide Plan implementation. The PCAP Coordinating Committee consists of representatives from PCAPs 24 Partner Organizations. A Core Committee, comprised of representatives from 8 of these Partner Organizations, provides specific direction on Plan Implementation. Core and Coordinating Committee meetings are held 3 times annually to exchange information, discuss issues, evaluate progress and develop strategies related to Plan implementation. The PCAP uses a consensus-based approach to decision making. Many PCAP Partners contribute funding and in-kind support for the PCAP and additional funding is provided through federal granting agencies. The 5-year Plan will expire in 2003 and planning is in progress to ensure a new Plan will be in place to ensure continuity of native prairie conservation and management goals.

PCAP Progress - Executive Summary

A) PCAP Progress in Addition to Partner Activities (Highlights)

The following is a list of accomplishments since June 2000:

- Three Core Committee and Coordinating Committee Member meetings have been held
- Completed PCAP Partner Update Number Three, herein; includes the activities of 24 PCAP Partners
- Secured funding for PCAP Implementation and the delivery of educational programming
- Four new members have joined the PCAP - Saskatchewan Burrowing Owl Interpretive Centre (SBOIC), Department of Fisheries and Oceans (DFO), Canadian Parks and Wilderness Society (CPAWS) and SaskPower; representatives from the oil and gas industry have attended meetings over the past year
- Proclamation of *Native Prairie Appreciation Week* (June 17-23, 2001) by Deputy Premier and the Minister for Saskatchewan Agriculture and Food, the Honourable Clay Serby; The *Discovering the Frenchman Conference* was organized by the Society for Range Management, PCAP, Grasslands National Park, the Native Plant Society of Saskatchewan and Ducks Unlimited Canada in celebration of the Week
- Designation of Needle and Thread as Saskatchewan's official provincial grass emblem
- Development of 35 demonstration sites in the Prairie Ecozone featuring landowner stewardship projects and delivery of 10 landowner and 2 technical workshops
- Facilitated coordination of the *Missouri Coteau Initiative* to enhance stewardship programming in cooperation with Environment Canada's Habitat Stewardship Fund, SWCC, NS, NCC, and DUC. This model will be applied in other areas, such as the Frenchman River watershed, to make stewardship programming landowner-friendly.
- Coordination and delivery of evening meetings to 4 communities in the southern portion of the Missouri Coteau to acquaint landowners with stewardship and educational programs
- Delivery of the *Cows, Fish, Cattle Dogs and Kids Show* on riparian stewardship at Agri-Ed and other events (~ 2,200 - 2,500 students) and through the *Eco-Extravaganza* and the *Owls and Cows Tour*.
- Coordination and delivery of the *Eco-Extravaganza* (an outreach program for grade K-6 students on prairie conservation) to ~ 1,200 students from 14 schools in the southern portion of Saskatchewan's Missouri Coteau. Partners included PCAP, SWCC, NCC, GNP, DUC and SBOIC.
- Piloted the delivery of the *Owls and Cows Tour* (twinning of the *Cows, Fish, Cattle Dogs and Kids Game Show* and SBOIC's *Owls on Tour Program*) to 7 schools in the Kindersley area.
- In partnership with Saskatchewan Education - Curriculum and Instruction Branch, coordinate the distribution of posters provided by PCAP, SWF, DUC and NPSS to Saskatchewan schools.
- Development and distribution of varied communications projects, including, a display on stewardship programs, a brochure on the *Missouri Coteau Initiative*, a factsheet on *Oil and Gas Exploration and Development on Agricultural Crown Lands*, a poster on *Invasive Plants in Saskatchewan Rangelands*, a poster of Native Prairie Facts (*Did You Know?*), articles on 6 Species at Risk (SAR), provincial SAR legislation, and the Missouri Coteau Initiative, articles on the PCAP, its progress and programs to Partner newsletter and the media
- Delivery of presentations on the PCAP at national and provincial conferences

B) Progress in Saskatchewan PCAP Partner Implementation

Goal 1/Objective 1/Action 1 - Continue, expand and extend programs that contribute to the proper management of rangelands; *additional promotion to landowners needed*

Goal 1/Objective 2/Action 5 - Support studies of native biodiversity in relation to rangeland health and ecological integrity; *good individual efforts by Partners; more work needed to address the huge scope of this issue; multi-agency approach required*

Goal 2/Objective 1/Action 1 - Acquire and interpret the recent digital land cover and soils maps for southern SK; *ground truthing in progress to determine accuracy of map products*

Goal 2/Objective 2/Action 2 - Support private stewardship programs that involve landowner extension work; *recommendation to consult with landowners/lessees to further advance improvements in programming*

Goal 2/Objective 2/Action 3 - Promote public education regarding prairie conservation; *more work needed to identify and address gaps in programming*

Goal 2/Objective 4 - Ensure that property taxation and assessment policies are at least neutral but, in the longer term, favour the conservation of prairie; *strategic planning in progress regarding future policy work by SSGA, PCAP, DUC and SERM.*

Goal 3/Objective 1/Action 1 - Obtain the Crown's commitment to maintaining native prairie under its control.

Goal 3/Objective 3/Action 1 - Promote awareness of the threats of introduced species to native prairie

Goal 3/Objective 3/Action 2 - Investigate and promote methods to manage and control introduced species; *continued momentum and funding required*

Goal 3/Objective 6/Action 2 - Continue management efforts to restore species at risk; *shifting from species to ecosystem approach*

Goal 3/Objective 6/Action 3 - Ensure that the functions of the Saskatchewan Conservation Data Centre (SKCDC) continue; *SKCDC now integrated within SERMs Fish and Wildlife Branch*

Goal 3/Objective 6/Action 4 - Ensure that the functions of the Native Prairie Stewardship Program continue; *basic funding secured until 2005*

Goal 4/Objective 3/Action 2 - Increase research funding for ecovar development; *development of DUCs Native Plant Solutions completed*

C) Shortfalls in Saskatchewan PCAP Implementation

Goal 1/Objective 1/Action 4 - establish a mechanism for providing technical wildlife support to GAPT on an ongoing process; *ad hoc efforts in progress on other range management projects.*

Goal 1/Objective 2/Action 6 - Create and publicize a high profile corporate/institutional award for outstanding contribution to the conservation of native prairie; *re-evaluate feasibility of this action*

Goal 2/Objective 3/Action 4 - Develop protocols on the monitoring and policing of CEs; *weak on enforcement; fair on monitoring - more time is required to effectively gauge progress on this action*

Goal 3/Objective 4/Action 2 - Develop a long-term plan to increase the connectivity of native prairie areas at the landscape level with key restoration projects.

Goal 3/Objective 5/Action 2 - Implement a monitoring program based on the appropriate indicators of native prairie health; *work continues on development of indicators*

Goal 4/Objective 4/Action 1 - Ensure that part of any increase in the economic benefits derived from native prairie goes to support research and conservation.

Goal 4/Objective 5 - Recognize and quantify the economic contribution of conserved native prairie and expanded perennial grasslands

Inventory of PCAP Partner Activities

***“The native prairie is to be sustained in a healthy state
in which natural and human values are respected”***

**IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY:
GOAL 1: TO SUSTAIN A HEALTHY NATIVE PRAIRIE GRAZING RESOURCE**

Objective	Actions	Timetable	LEAD AND SUPPORTING AGENCIES, Continuing Activities & Update SAF, PFRA
1. Maintain or adopt sound rangeland practices that are reflective of local conditions.	1. Continue, expand and extend programs that contribute to the proper management of rangelands.	Ongoing	
		1998-2000	DUC promoted extended grazing season practices in Parkland region through use of fall grazed annual rye grass and spring-grazed crested wheatgrass. Partners were AAFC and GAPT. (Contact Phil Curry or Bruce Coulman).
		April 1997 to March 31, 2001	<i>GAPT provided technical assistance to 7,608 producers, including 1,043 on-farm consultations. GAPT organized, sponsored and/or made presentations at 336 events attended by 11,805 participants; produced and distributed 11 issues of the Grazing Gazette; and produced more than 20 extension and technical publications. A Final Report is available. With the end of Agri-Food Innovation Fund, the 'Sustainable Forage Systems' and GAPT ended on March 31, 2001. GAPT publications can be obtained through SAF Rural Service Centres and the Publication Distribution Centre in Regina. (Contact Sandra Stanger).</i>
		1997 to Ongoing	NCC sets aside funds in a Stewardship Fund for each Conservation Easement in the event that future management is needed to maintain ecosystem integrity (Contact Jordan Ignatiuk).
		Summer 2000	<i>PCAP in partnership with SWCC, landowners and with support from the Canada Millennium Partnership Program delivered 10 landowner field tours and 2 technical workshops in 2000. (Contact Karyn Scalise).</i>
1991 to Ongoing	<i>PFRA initiated a comprehensive range management extension program for Community Pasture Staff. Topics include plant identification, grazing systems, prescribed burning, riparian management and native grassland reclamation. (Contact Bill Bristol).</i>		

Ongoing	<i>SAF Lands Branch continues to randomly audit Crown Lands, in particular native prairie, to determine range health and to work with producers to improve their range management skills. Data on range health was collected a report was presented at Crown Land Stakeholders Forum April 4-5, 2001 (Contact Wilf Pyle).</i>
March 2001 to March 2005	<i>SAF announced the Conservation Cover Program, a 4 year \$26 million provincial initiative that will contribute to the costs of converting over 300,000 acres of crop land to perennial forage cover annually. While all soil types are eligible, applicants will tend to choose more marginal crop lands for conversion. There is no restriction on the perennial forage species being established, but a minimum seed quality standard of Canada Common #1 will reduce the risk of noxious weeds being spread. Converting crop lands to forage production or pasture will reduce impacts on adjoining natural areas and the additional forage will reduce grazing pressures on native rangelands (Contact Wayne Gosselin).</i>
Fall 2001	<i>SAF has established a technical committee to develop lease clauses for current Crown lease agreements that incorporate sustainable management principles. Clauses have been completed and have been reviewed by our solicitor for legal content and will be implemented in Fall 2001 (Contact Wilf Pyle).</i>
April 2000 to Ongoing	<i>SAF held 37 forage events in the Northern Region with about 1,500 participants on forage production, management and marketing (Contact Sandra Stanger).</i>

Goal 1, Objective 1, Action 1

1986 to Ongoing	<i>SAF and SERM provide technical support to the Great Sandhills Planning Commission to assist in the protection and sustainable use of these Crown Lands; The Great Sandhills are mostly under agricultural Crown lease to producers or used under the Saskatchewan Pastures Program within SAF; (Contact Wilf Pyle).</i>
Summer 2000	<i>SAF Pastures Branch sponsored a Student Range Day at Beaver Creek, south of Saskatoon (Contact Wilf Pyle).</i>
July 1999	<i>SERM held a range management workshop in the Centre Block of Cypress Hills Inter-Provincial Park for grazing patrons and their families (Contact Kelvin Kelly).</i>
1999-2002	<i>SERM initiated pilot study planned to re-introduce ecological disturbance (fire and grazing) to FWDF lands (Contact Conrad Olson).</i>

* *New and updated actions appear in italics.* Refer to page 5 for acronyms of PCAP Partners.

1999 to Ongoing	SPARC hired a grazing management scientist to develop technologies to improve livestock grazing efficiency and nutritional performance of livestock, and proper management of native/pasture rangelands. Currently seeking funding to evaluate potential for use of near infrared reflectance spectroscopy as a rapid decision support system to assist livestock producers in monitoring the nutritional status of grazing animals (Contact Alan Iwaasa).
1999 to Ongoing	<i>SPARC forage and grazing research group utilizes a variety of traditional (i.e., NDF, ADF, in vitro OMD etc.) and non-traditional (in vitro grass production, alkane marker, NIRS etc.) techniques to assist livestock producers to improve monitoring of nutritional status of grazing animals in a non-invasive and time-efficient manner on native pastures (Contact Alan Iwaasa).</i>
June 2000	SRM - Prairie Parkland Chapter, Northern Great Plains Section hosted Annual Meeting and Summer Tour in the Watrous area (Contact Michel Tremblay). The Saskatchewan Forage Council meeting was held in Watrous in conjunction with the SRM Meeting (Contact Phil Curry).
December 2001	<i>SSGA hosts the interprovincial Western Canadian Forage and Grazing conference in Saskatoon (Contact Allen Patkau).</i>
February 2001	SSGA delivered a presentation at GAPT's Grazing Management Conference (Contact Allen Patkau).
1999	SSGA hosted the "Western Canadian Forage and Grazing Conference" and a "Cow-Calf Herd Workshop" (Contact Miles Anderson).
1994 to Ongoing	SWCC promotes sound range management through its Native Prairie and Streambank Stewardship Programs; management guidebooks and factsheets have been developed and distributed to landowners; numerous grazing demo projects have been undertaken in cooperation with landowners; SWCC and PFRA (and Northeast Agriculture Research Foundation at one site) organized 3 technical training sessions on riparian assessment and management in 2000 in Weyburn, Yorkton and Consul; 4 landowner tours on range and riparian management were organized by SWCC and GAPT in 2000 (Contact Tom Harrison or Lesley Hall)
2001	<i>SWF leased 20 quarter sections of Habitat Trust Lands for limited grazing to utilize grazing as a management tool and in response to the drought (Contact Lorne Scott).</i>
1995 - 1996	WWF provided funding for professional planning services for landowners regarding development issues in the Great Sandhills through the Great Sandhills Planning Commission; Four RM's participate in the Planning Commission and have an official plan that aims to protect native prairie (Contact Lindsay Roder)

Goal 1, Objective 1, Action 2

2. Continue and speed up rangeland inventory and evaluation activities required for range planning on Crown Land leases and Community Pastures.	January 1998-2002	SAF, PFRA
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* *New and updated actions appear in italics.* Refer to page 5 for acronyms of PCAP Partners.

	1985 to Ongoing	PFRA has compiled range condition inventories of 57 of 62 prairie and parkland pastures, using currently accepted range condition assessment methodology; goal is to have at least 5 pastures in Saskatchewan assessed every year. The database has been shared with other agencies to do research related studies (Contact Brant Kirychuk).
	1998 to Ongoing	SERM completed rapid ecological assessments of 8 PFRA pastures (Contact Dave Arneson).
	June 2001	<i>SAFs Pastures Program moved into Lands Branch. New "GIS compatible" pasture maps are being constructed along with the range inventory and assessments to add to the inventory component, and to the monitoring aspect (use of GPS and GIS to map locations or features e.g. weed infestation etc.) (Contact Don Fontaine).</i>
	1999 to 2000 and Ongoing	<i>SAF Lands Branch with SRC completed the development of a simplified ecological assessment technique in 1999 for Crown Lands in the prairie ecoregion. SRC prepared a simplified technique for assessing rangeland health in wooded sites in 2000 for SAF. SAF field staff have been trained and are using the technique (Contact Wilf Pyle or Bob Godwin).</i>
	1999 to Ongoing	SAF has completed inventories on 10 of 55 pastures and is proceeding with the associated pasture plans. SAF seeks partners in undertaking range condition assessments on provincial community pastures (Contact Don Fontaine). <i>SRM is continuing collection for Saskatchewan Rangeland Benchmark Project (in cooperation with SAF) (Contact Michel Tremblay).</i>
3. Continue funding for the Grazing & Pasture Technology Program (GAPT) beyond March 2000.	April 1997 to March 2001	<i>Agri-Food Innovation Funding for the GAPT program ended in March 2001. As rangeland and forage initiatives are critical to expansion of the livestock industry and diversification in Saskatchewan, activities are being continued through programs offered by Extension Service Branch of SAF. Six SAF Rangeland and Forage Agrologists continue to do extension and applied research and demonstration at the provincial, regional, and local level (Contact Sandra Stanger).</i>
4. Establish a mechanism for providing technical wildlife support to GAPT on an ongoing basis.	1997 to 2001	<i>GAPT, SERM</i> SERM provided technical wildlife support on 2 projects: species diversity in grasslands and grazing/wildlife in the Parkland region (literature search available) (Contact Zoheir Abouguendia, Conrad Olson or Rick Sanden). Wildlife-related articles were included in GAPT's <i>Grazing Gazette</i> (Contact Sandra Stanger).
	Ongoing	<i>DUC provides recommendations to SAF Lands Branch (Contact Phil Curry).</i>
2. Foster increased societal appreciation of the beneficial role played by the livestock industry in the conservation of native prairie.	Ongoing	CWS has undertaken grazing management, and in some circumstances, prescribed burning for the conservation of native prairie, at numerous National Wildlife Areas. PFRA is involved with cattle management at a couple of sites (Last Mountain Wildlife Area and Suffield National Wildlife Area). In some areas, chemical control of noxious weeds and exotic species is employed (Contact Dean Nernberg).
1. Support programs that increase understanding of the role that management plays in conservation of native prairie.		

* *New and updated actions appear in italics.* Refer to page 5 for acronyms of PCAP Partners.

Goal 1, Objective 2, Action 1

In progress	<i>DUC and its research arm IWWR are setting up a grazing study in Alberta and Saskatchewan to: 1) compare waterfowl nest densities and nest success between native and tame pastures and 2) determine the relationship between residual cover (i.e. as affected by grazing intensity) and nest density/success for both tame and native pastures (Contact Phil Curry).</i>
1997 to ongoing	NCC uses livestock grazing as a tool to manage CEs on their deeded lands (Contact Jordan Ignatiuk).
2001	<i>NPSS-CPRC publication 'Saskatchewan's Native Prairie: Statistics of a Dwindling Resource' presents statistics on remnant prairie, maps and a discussion of the importance of management in conservation. NPSS also promotes stewardship via the NPSS newsletter and workshops (Contact Andy Hammermeister).</i>
In progress	<i>NPSS and SWCC are developing website workshops designed to educate landowners about conservation issues and guide them in developing stewardship plans (Contact Andy Hammermeister or Lesley Hall).</i>
1999 to Ongoing	<i>SPARC forage and grazing research group provides field tours on the importance of grazing management and conservation of our native prairie resource. A major focus of the 2001 producer tour was the re-establishment of a mixed native grassland on previously annual cropland.. (Contact Alan Iwaasa).</i>
1999 to Ongoing	SPARC is planning ongoing research to identify grazing management strategies for season-long quality grazing of forage/range plants that will still maintain sustainability of the resource (Contact Alan Iwaasa).
October 1999	SPARC hosted a range management networking meeting in which 50 attendees from AAFC Research Branch, Provincial, Canadian Heritage, USDA-ARS, CWS, NCC, PFRA, SSGA, SAF and other environmental and producer representatives attended. The group identified 5 research priority areas: 1) invasive species, 2) endangered species, 3) restoration/rejuvenation, 4) carbon sequestration and 5) extending the grazing season. The group also identified a need to increase communication among themselves as well as other unrepresented groups with interests in Range issues; timetable is biannual (Contact Alan Iwaasa).
Ongoing	SSGA has members on Beef Information Centre and CCA national committees who promote beef as an environmentally friendly food product. The SSGA is a member of the CCA, which employs an Environmental Analyst who participates in national issues such as Endangered Species Legislation, global warming and other environmental areas of concern. The CCA released the publication "Canadian Cattle Producers and the Protection of Species - Doing What Comes Naturally - Caring for The Environment" in 1998. In 1995 the publication "Just Facts" was published by the CCA and AAFC. This publication addressed water/land/manure management, biodiversity, global warming, livestock health and inspection etc. CCAs Earthday (April 2000) press release promoted the environmental benefits of cattle and grass production (Contact Brian Weedon).

* *New and updated actions appear in italics.* Refer to page 5 for acronyms of PCAP Partners.

1994 to ongoing SWCC promotes grazing management of native prairie through direct landowner extension programming and its Native Prairie Update newsletter; SWCC is involved in monitoring and management of native prairie in the Quill Lakes area. Grazing plans were implemented between 1994 and 1996 and are monitored every 4 to 5 years; several tours for landowners have been held in these areas (Contact Lesley Hall or Tom Harrison).

Goal 1, Objective 2, Action 1

	Conducted in 2000, Published in 2001	<i>The University of Manitoba conducted an economic study of 346 ranchers and cow-calf operators across the prairies. Increased production, net income and herd health are among the benefits reported by producers using rotational grazing and riparian management practices. Over 80% of respondents reported increased average weight gains after switching to rotational grazing from continuous grazing. More than 90% reported an increase in pasture forage quantity, while 88% reported improved quality. Producers that also controlled access to water sources and riparian areas (streambanks and wetland fringes) reported positive results as well. The study was sponsored by several agencies including: Canadian Cattlemen's Association., DUC, Alberta Agriculture, Manitoba Agriculture, Manitoba Cattle Producers Association, Manitoba Habitat Heritage Corporation, SWCC and PFRA (Contact Phil Curry).</i>
2. Establish an annual 'Native Prairie Appreciation Week'.	June 17-23, 2001	<i>Proclaimed by Deputy Premier and SAF Minister Clay Serby; SAF and SERM Ministers contributed to a joint media release proclaiming the Week (Contact Karyn Scalise).</i>
	June 20-23, 2001	<i>SRM, PCAP, NPSS, GNP and DUC hosted and organized the 'Discovering the Frenchman ' Conference and Tour to coincide with Native Prairie Appreciation Week 2001 (Contact Michel Tremblay or Karyn Scalise).</i>
	June 4-10, 2000	Proclaimed by Premier Romanow and SERM Minister Buckley Belanger. PCAP Signing Ceremony was held on June 2 to launch the Week; ceremony included an announcement from Hon. Ralph Goodale on behalf of the Canada Millennium Partnership Program regarding a funding award to the SK PCAP. A directory of Partner Events for 2000 was printed and distributed (Contact Karyn Scalise).
	June 13-19, 1999	Proclaimed by Premier Romanow and SAF and SERM Ministers; SAF and SERM wrote joint media releases, plus other promotion coordinated through the PCAP office (Contact Chris Nykoluk).
	June 13-15, 1999	PCAP hosted and organized the 'Romancing the Prairies' Workshop in Cypress Hills Interprovincial Park (Contact Chris Nykoluk).

* *New and updated actions appear in italics.* Refer to page 5 for acronyms of PCAP Partners.

3. Encourage and promote orderly ecotourism as a window into ranching (ie. technical assistance to ranchers, inclusion in tourism publications, marketing plans etc.)	Ongoing	SAF Lands Branch continues to work on a commercial leasing policy to facilitate expanded ecotourism opportunities on Crown Lands. SAF has established a Saskatchewan Outfitters Association-led policy committee to explore opportunities for expanded use of Crown Lands. <i>In August 2001 SAF established a Land Use Planning Committee with SWF to oversee SAFs policy as it relates to commercial leasing (Contact Wilf Pyle).</i>
	Ongoing	<i>SAF works with the Whitehood and Manitou land use planning areas and has initiated efforts for Mistatim and Brock Marshes and the Bjorkdale areas. Ecotourism, grazing, and oil and gas development are competing interests in these areas and considerable planning efforts will be required (Contact Al Syhlonyk).</i>
	2000 to Ongoing	SSGA, through the Crown Land Stakeholders Forum, provided recommendations to SAF outlining problems (liability, legalities and rights to land access, absence of management plans) associated with draft policy/regulations on Multiple Use of
	Ongoing	Crown land leases (Contact Orin Balas). Four SSGA members are involved in ecotourism ventures (Contact Miles Anderson).
4. Articles and features in urban newspapers		SSGA, GAPT, SERM
	Ongoing	SWCC submits regular articles to print media on native prairie and riparian conservation and management (Contact Sharon Metz).
	November 1998	SSGA facilitated/sponsored a purchased page feature in the Leader Post and Star Phoenix on the role of livestock grazing in prairie conservation during Agribition Week, 1998. Partners interviewed for articles included GAPT, PFRA, SWCC and PCAP. Other Partners with support messages included SAF, DUC and SERM (Contact Pat Hayes).
	June 1999	GAPT provided articles to the Leader Post and Star Phoenix on the role of livestock grazing in prairie conservation for Native Prairie Appreciation Week (Contact Sandra Stanger).
Goal 1, Objective 2, Action 4		
	1998 to Ongoing	SSGA article in Canadian Cattlemen's Association magazine Dec 1998 issue on benefits of multi-stakeholder cooperation for ranchers; a variety of articles, including information on endangered species and grass management were published in various publications (Western Producer, Globe and Mail) in 1999 (Contact Miles Anderson).
	Ongoing	Regular articles submitted on PCAP to Saskatchewan Stock Growers Association magazine, Nature Saskatchewan, Society for Range Management - Prairie Parkland Chapter, Native Plant Society of Saskatchewan, Regina Natural History Society, Saskatchewan Wetland Conservation Corporation, Ducks Unlimited Canada, Saskatchewan Forage Council, Angus Edge, Saskatchewan EcoNetwork, Saskatchewan Institute of Agrologists, Saskatchewan Association of Rural Municipalities newsletters (Contact Chris Nykoluk or Karyn Scalise).
	2001	<i>SPARC released and published two research newsletters and an article in GrainNews (Contact Alan Iwaasa).</i>

* *New and updated actions appear in italics.* Refer to page 5 for acronyms of PCAP Partners.

5. Support studies of native biodiversity in relation to rangeland health and ecological integrity.

GAPT, SPARC (AAFC), U of R, U of S, WWF, SERM

1993 to Ongoing CWS continues research on the effects of fire and grazing on vegetation species composition and implements appropriate management practices using these techniques. Some insect and bird data has been collected under these perturbation treatments (Contact Dean Nernberg).

1995 to 2000 CWS surveyed numbers of breeding Long-billed Curlews, Marbled Godwits, Willets and Upland Sandpipers at different times of the breeding cycle, comparing sites with managed, natural and no wetland basins. Extensive biological data was compiled on Marbled Godwits and Willets (1995-2000). Research is continuing in Alberta (Contact Cheri Gratto-Trevor).

1999 to Ongoing CWS, through an effort led by the Ecological Research Division at the Prairie & Northern Wildlife Research Centre in coordination with the Aquatic Ecology Impacts Branch of the National Water Research Institute, has initiated a project to compile long-term data sets on wetland water levels. Prairie wetlands have been identified as particularly sensitive to changes in land use and climate. These long term data sets, along with info on climate, land use, drainage, stream-flow, and waterfowl numbers, will be used in the development of hydrological and ecological models that will guide the sustainable management of prairie wetlands (Contact Dean Nernberg).

1997- 1999 ; reports compiled in 2000 DUC conducted research at Crystal Springs Community Pasture and compiled the following reports: 'Effects of grazing regime on ground nesting birds – Crystal Springs Community Pasture 1997-1999' and 'Crystal Springs Community Pasture – 1998 Breeding Bird Surveys' (Contact Phil Curry).

by 1998 GAPT and SERM studied plant species diversity on grazed and ungrazed sites; poster presented at Saskatoon Endangered Spaces Conference in February 1998; first draft of paper on plant species diversity and range condition sent to Journal of Range Management for publication. Short articles on this topic were also published. Also undertook literature review on livestock/wildlife interface in Aspen Parkland; potential exists to extend info to general public (Contact Sandra Stanger).

2000 to ongoing *GNP with SRC and SERM are comparing grazed and non-grazed sites to evaluate plant species composition and structure as it relates to Sage Grouse habitat (Contact Pat Fargey). NS awarded a scholarship to a graduate student in 2000-01 studying the growth and development of amphibians in prairie ponds, and in 2001-02 to another studying the effects of insecticide exposure on the immune system of tiger salamanders (Contact Margaret Skeel).*

Goal 1, Objective 2, Action 5

Fall 1999 PCAP Science Working Group completed Saskatchewan Bibliography of Native Prairie Research; bibliography is on PCAP website (Contact Dr. Dave Gauthier).

SAF's Saskatchewan Pastures Program partnered with SERM in an exotic species monitoring initiative (Contact Todd Jorgenson).

* *New and updated actions appear in italics.* Refer to page 5 for acronyms of PCAP Partners.

July 1998	SAF staff identified and GIS-recorded locations of rare plants at Hatherleigh Provincial Community Pasture. Project Report complete (Contact Todd Jorgenson or Don Fontaine).
Ongoing	SAF working with the Conservation Data Centre to update the Crown Land Management System (a data management system containing records for agricultural Crown Lands) to identify locations with species at risk on Crown Lands and adjacent parcels (Contact Wilf Pyle).
2001	<i>SERM funded the following research studies in 2001 (Contact: Paul James):</i> 1) <i>landscape ecology of the Long-billed Curlew</i> 2) <i>identification and management of critical habitat for the keystone prey species, the Richardson Ground Squirrel</i> 3) <i>breeding success of prairie shorebirds in relation to nest-site selection and predator pressure</i> 4) <i>land use practice relationship to small mammals and burrowing owls</i> 5) <i>relative abundance of songbirds and predicted waterfowl breeding distribution, linking decision support systems for ducks and other birds</i> 6) <i>beetle diversity between prairie habitats</i>
Ongoing	<i>SERM is continuing research on Burrowing Owls and Sage Grouse and on prairie raptors and prey relationships (Contact Paul James).</i>
1999	SERM and UofR completed a study of native grassland beetles and spiders (Contact Paul James).
1999-2002	<i>SERM, with assistance and support from SRC, is completing a 3 year initiative to determine the practicality and effects of grazing and fire treatments on idled Fish and Wildlife Development Fund lands in the grassland and southern parkland ecoregions; findings will form the basis for a long term wildlife/landscape management approach on these wildlife lands (Contact Conrad Olson).</i>
1999 with report compiled in 2000	SERM conducted a grazing capacity study for the Centre Block of Cypress Hills Provincial Park. Report available (Contact Kelvin Kelly).
2000	SERM completes study of wildlife monitoring and inventory on Rafferty-Alameda mitigation lands (Contact Harvey Janke).
1999 to Ongoing	<i>SPARC is establishing potential research collaboration with GNP, SAF and SERM on evaluating the role proper grazing management has on maintaining and improving rangeland health and ecological integrity on native protective sites (Contact Alan Iwaasa).</i>
1999 to Ongoing	<i>SPARC began work on decreasing competitive ability of crested wheatgrass to allow re-introduction of native species (Contact Alan Iwaasa).</i>
1999 to Ongoing	SPARC is investigating potential research collaboration with NCC on evaluating the role of proper grazing management on maintaining/improving rangeland health and ecological integrity of native prairie; ongoing (Contact Alan Iwaasa).

* *New and updated actions appear in italics.* Refer to page 5 for acronyms of PCAP Partners.

Goal 1, Objective 2, Action 5

		1998 to ongoing	SWCC initiated studies on macro invertebrate and water quality, songbird productivity and riparian health assessment in selected watersheds in Saskatchewan (will be linked to U of Montana databases) (Contact Tom Harrison or Steve Davis).
		1996 - 1997	WWF developed an internal policy recognizing the compatibility of properly managed grazing and prairie conservation (Contact Alan Appleby)
	6. Create and publicize a high profile corporate/ institutional award for outstanding contribution to the conservation of native prairie.	February 2000	SERM, SSGA, GAPT, ENERGY CORPORATIONS. SRM awarded their Outstanding Achievement Award to GAPT at the SRM Annual Meeting in Boise, Idaho (Contact Michel Tremblay).
3. Recognize and support the efforts of private and public land managers who conserve native prairie in Saskatchewan.	1. Increase support for, and awareness of, environmental stewardship awards such as the SSGA-Royal Bank TESA Award and the Society for Range Management Stewardship Award.	January 1998-2002	SSGA, SRM, GAPT, DUC, SWCC, SERM, ENERGY CORPORATIONS. <i>SSGA, GAPT, DUC, SWCC, NCC and PFRA publicized and awarded the Royal Back/TESA award to the following recipients:</i> The Brian Wood Family - Glaslyn The Eric and Anne Lawrence Family - Maple Creek Jason and Joan Jackson - Cabri <i>Henry and Bill Seidlitz - Bethune</i>
		1998	
		1999	
		2000	
		2001	<i>PCAP developed a Stewardship Display featuring information on landowners, including TESA recipients, who developed projects in cooperation with conservation organizations (Contact Karyn Scalise).</i>
		October 2000	<i>SRM - Northern Great Plains Section awarded the Outstanding Achievement Award to Phil Curry (DUC and SFC), Chris Nykoluk (PFRA) and 2 recipients from Montana (Contact Michel Tremblay).</i>
	2. Resource Conservation Publication	December 1998	GAPT, SSGA, DUC, SWCC, WWF
		1997-2001	<i>GAPT produced the following resource conservation publications: "Livestock grazing and riparian areas: A literature review"; "Relationship between plant species diversity and grassland condition"; "Re-grassing farmland: A practical guide to selecting the right forage species"; "Field guide: Identification of common riparian plants of Saskatchewan"; Healthy watersheds, healthy grazing-land resources; "Winter-feeding options for maintaining healthy riparian areas and water quality"; and "Grazing management practices for riparian areas" (Contact Sandra Stanger)</i>
		1999	GAPT, PFRA, NSWCP, DUC and AFIF produced 'Ranching for Profit' including information on 23 ranchers on management practices, benefits and drawbacks (Contact Sandra Stanger).
		2001	NPSS published "Acreage Living: A Conservation Guide For Owners And Developers Of Natural Habitats"(Contact Andy Hammermeister).
		2001	NPSS-CPRC published 'Saskatchewan's Native Prairie: Statistics of a Dwindling Resource' contains remnant prairie statistics, maps and a discussion of the importance of management in conservation (Contact A. Hammermeister).

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**IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY:
GOAL 2: TO CONSERVE THE REMAINING PRAIRIE RESOURCE**

Objectives	Actions	Timetable	Lead and Supporting Agencies & Update
1. Identify and monitor the extent and health of remaining native prairie.	1. Acquire and interpret the recent digital land cover and soils maps for southern Saskatchewan.	December 1998	SERM, SWCC, SCDC, DUC, Saskatchewan Soils Resource Centre <i>CPRC's GIS Division digitally converted Saskatchewan's Provincial Community Pastures. Funded by SAF (Contact Dave Gauthier)</i>
		1998 to Ongoing	PFRA and SWCC staff conducted 8 workshops to educate producers and land managers on assessment, health and management techniques specific to riparian ecosystems (Contact Tom Harrison or Bill Bristol).
		In progress	SAF's GIS unit is currently working on mapping all of the provincial community pastures; native and introduced vegetation types will be classified (Contact Ryan Cossit).
		2000	<i>SWCC with the support of CWS's SARA and the NAWCA's Prairie Shores funding assessed and "ground truthed" the entire 6,000,000 acre Missouri Coteau in preparation for the Missouri Coteau initiative (Contact Tom Harrison or Lesley Hall).</i>
		1995 to Ongoing	SWCC continues to conduct field surveys to identify and assess the condition and extent of native prairie in Sask. Over 14 million acres of the province have been surveyed (Contact Lesley Hall).
		2001	<i>SWCC and PFRA published the 'Classification and Management of Riparian and Wetland Sites in the Prairie Ecoregion of Saskatchewan'. Authors are Dr. Paul Hansen and Bill Thompson of the University of Montana's Riparian and Wetland Research Program. (Contact Tom Harrison or Bill Bristol).</i>
			SERM has digital land cover maps for southern Saskatchewan. Digital files made "seamless" by PFRA and SWCC. The product is feeding numerous projects in the south, although there are some concerns with its degree of accuracy (Contact Paul James).
	2. Identify areas of high risk for drainage or destruction.		

* *New and updated actions appear in italics.* Refer to page 5 for acronyms of PCAP Partners.

3. Determine areas requiring preservation or restoration.	2000	<i>DUC completed the Upper Assiniboine River Basin (UARB) Study to determine the impacts of land use changes on the hydrology of the area (Contact Phil Curry).</i>
	In progress	<i>DUC conducted a more detailed study and drainage inventory on the Blackbird-Smith Creek portions of the UARB near Langenberg to quantify and map the extent of drainage and land clearing and identify the areas with the highest risk of loss (Contact Phil Curry).</i>
	In progress	<i>DUC offices throughout Saskatchewan have developed programs to conserve native prairie remnants and wetlands . Securing native prairie remnant and preventing degradation of these areas are of high priority in the Missouri Coteau, Allan Hills and landscapes in NW Sask (Contact Phil Curry).</i>
	1999-2000	<i>DUC Regina office contracted SWCC to initiate the Native Prairie Stewardship Program in 3 RM's near the USA border in areas with a high density of breeding Northern Pintails. SWCC identified and inventoried all parcels of native prairie and conducted landowner visits in 1999 and 2000 to promote the stewardship program (Contact Andrew Hak).</i>

Goal 2, Objective 1, Action 3

Ongoing	DUC shifted its conservation programming to landscapes within the province that have 30-70% perennial cover remaining, compared to agricultural crop land dominated areas, and to where there are high densities of breeding waterfowl (>20 ducks per square mile). Remnant natural and native upland and wetland areas that have low levels of disturbance are important recruitment areas for waterfowl production, particularly when they are associated with other land uses such as tame forages for hay or grazing, and annual crop land seeded to winter cereals. The priority of most DUC conservation programming is to look at ways to preserve native prairie and wetlands and to prevent further degradation of these important areas. Identification and monitoring of these areas is becoming increasingly important. Specific activities include:
Completed in 2000	<p>* North Battleford DUC office is studying the change in native cover for several selected townships in northwestern Saskatchewan (Contact Bill Chappell)</p> <p>* Saskatoon and Melfort DUC offices are conducting inventories and constructing a database of remnant prairie areas >10 acres in size that are in close proximity to wetlands. Two contract staff have been assigned to this project. SWCC will be contracted to do follow-up landowner contacts to promote the Native Prairie Stewardship Program (Contact Sue Skinner in Saskatoon and Brent Friedt in Melfort).</p> <p>* Regina DUC office has also been concentrating on programs that will secure native prairie in the Missouri Coteau, as well as identifying wetland areas at a high risk for drainage, particularly in southeastern Saskatchewan (Contact Andrew Hak).</p>
2000	<i>SERM, SWCC and PCAP created alternate water sources within Cypress Hills InterProvincial Park and Douglas Provincial Park, to spread the grazing pressure more evenly and enhance the riparian areas within the parks. Additional alternate watering sites are planned for Cypress Hills Interprovincial Park in 2002 (Contact Kelvin Kelly).</i>

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	4. Utilize maps and map products as tools for landowner negotiation, extension and technology transfer.	In progress	CWS plans to develop a bathometric map using GIS for the Redberry Lake Migratory Bird Sanctuary (Contact Phil Taylor).
		Since 1997	<i>DUC GIS specialists have been providing map products showing waterfowl breeding densities, and land cover data such as perennial forage for hay and pasture and location of remnant native upland and wetland areas (Contact Phil Curry).</i>
		2000	DUC and U of S (Land Resource Centre) completed mapping extent of saline affected wetland fringes in selected landscapes (Contact Henry Degoojier, UofS, or Richard McBride, DUC).
		In progress	<i>PFRA references range condition information collected on PFRA Community Pastures using GPS technology that can be mapped on OrthoPhotos (Contact Brant Kirychuk or Rolfe Antonowitsch).</i>
		2001	<i>NPSS-CPRC publication 'Saskatchewan's Native Prairie: Statistics of a Dwindling Resource' contains maps, remnant prairie statistics and a discussion of the importance of management in conservation (Contact Andy Hammermeister).</i>
	2 Encourage voluntary landowner stewardship to conserve remaining privately owned native prairie.		1. Develop a communication strategy.
			SWCC, GAPT, SERM, NS
		Complete	NS has a communication strategy for the Operation Burrowing Owl Program. SERM is a funding partner. (Contact Patrick Moore).
		Ongoing	SWCC has a communication strategy for the Native Prairie Stewardship Program. SERM is a funding partner. (Contact Lesley Hall or Sharon Metz).
	Goal 2, Objective 2, Action 1		
		2001	<i>PCAP and SWCC developed and distributed a brochure on the Missouri Coteau Initiative describing stewardship and education programs offered by PCAP, SWCC, NCC, NS, DUC and the Government of Canada's Habitat Stewardship Program (Contact Karyn Scalise).</i>
		Ongoing	All provincial PCAP's are recognized as good examples of effective communication networks in the recently formed National Stewardship Action Plan (Contact Phil Curry).

* *New and updated actions appear in italics.* Refer to page 5 for acronyms of PCAP Partners.

2. Support private stewardship programs that involve landowner extension work

SWCC, GAFT, SERM, NS

Ongoing

CWS is promoting and encouraging the stewardship of native prairie habitat throughout Canada by funding numerous organizations through programs such as the Government of Canada's Habitat Stewardship Program and EcoAction 2000 (Contact Ron Bazin).

2001

DUC initiated its Farm Agribusiness and Resource Management (FARM) Program in the Saskatoon, Wadena and Melfort areas. The program approaches "On Farm Planning" from the perspective of combining the needs of farming and wildlife and to include the benefits of maintaining wildlife habitat as a viable asset for producers. The program aims to offer financial planning, information services and other resources to farmers who agree to preserve habitat on their farms (Contact Phil Curry).

Ongoing

DUC and SWCC support native prairie stewardship by encouraging deferred grazing of native prairie through the pasture component of the Cropland Conversion Program (Contact Tom Harrison or Greg Brewster).

2001

NSs Wood River Riparian Restoration Project, part of the Important Bird Areas Program, is mapping land use and ownership, locations of stock water and access dms, dump sites and seepage springs along the entire length of the Wood River. Landowners will be invited to participate in a re-grassing of cultivated fields and fencing where necessary. The project dovetails with the community's proposed Wood River Riparian Clean-Up Day (Contact Margaret Skeel).

1987 to Ongoing

Summer 2001

NS's Operation Burrowing Owl program works with over 450 rural landowners to conserve grassland habitat for Burrowing Owls and other prairie species.

2000 to Ongoing

NS, SWCC and SBOIC hired a Prairie Outreach consultant to conduct extension visits to landowners (117 visits), deliver presentations (32 presentations attended by 2451 participants) and post Burrowing Owl posters (216 posters placed in 62 communities (Contact Margaret Skeel, Lesley Hall or Heather Felskie).

2001

NS and SWCC jointly deliver a habitat enhancement program to enlarge pastures through cropland conversion for Burrowing Owls and other species. (Contact Margaret Skeel).

PCAP and CWS co-ordinate the Missouri Coteau Initiative in cooperation with SWCC, NCC, NS and DUC with significant funding support from the Government of Canada's Habitat Stewardship Program. Partners work cooperatively to ensure the smooth delivery of habitat stewardship and education programs aimed to encourage landowners to maintain productive grasslands for livestock and wildlife. Activities include compiling inventories of plant and wildlife species, habitat enhancement work – including restoration and habitat securement through management agreements, conservation easements, and in some cases, land purchase (Contact Karyn Scalise or Ron Bazin).

Goal 2, Objective 2, Action 2

* *New and updated actions appear in italics.* Refer to page 5 for acronyms of PCAP Partners.

	2000	PCAP and SWCC developed 35 prairie enhancement/demonstration projects with landowners with support from the Canada Millennium Partnership Program (Contact Karyn Scalise, or Tom Harrison)
	Ongoing	SERM renewed financial support for SWCCs Native Prairie Stewardship Program and NSs Burrowing Owl Program through the Fish and Wildlife Development Fund (Contact Conrad Olson).
	2001	<i>SWCC visiting owners/lessees of land adjacent to basins in the Missouri Coteau which serve as Piping Plover habitat to discuss field assessment results and stewardship / enhancement options. (Contact Lesley Hall or Steve Davis).</i>
	2000	<i>SWCC and DUC gathered information on the condition of approximately 20,000 acres of native prairie, 16,000 acres of tame pasture and over 300 lentic wetlands in the Missouri Coteau which were connected to the pasture component of the Cropland Conversion Program. (Contact Tom Harrison or Daryl Nazar, DUC).</i>
	1994 to present	SWCCs Native Prairie Stewardship Program - over 500 prairie landowners are voluntarily conserving about 200,000 acres of native prairie. Extension work includes distribution of a quarterly newsletter, field and town hall workshops, and enhancement demonstration projects (Contact Lesley Hall).
	1994 to present	SWCCs Streambank Stewardship Program – working with over 130 landowners to enhance riparian area health through demonstration projects and field workshops. (Contact Tom Harrison)
3. Promote public education regarding prairie conservation.	Ongoing	SWCC, GAPT, SERM, NS <i>DUC has hired education coordinators for each area office to educate school children on the value of wetland and native prairie conservation. Coordinators provide resource materials to teachers, visit classrooms and organize field trips (Contact Barb Hanbidge).</i>
	Ongoing	<i>NPSS promotes conservation of native habitat through release of posters, educational activity sheets, extension publications, website, annual meeting and conferences, field tours, workshops, and display booth at public events. NPSS 2001 AGM and conference focused on appreciating the value of native plant habitats for wildlife (contact Andy Hammermeister).</i>
	1987 to Ongoing	<i>NS's Operation Burrowing Owl program promotes grassland community stewardship through an annual newsletter, three fact sheets and a poster on burrowing owls, a slide show, display and presentations at events across Saskatchewan, articles in newsletters, media releases and interviews (Contact Margaret Skeel).</i>
	Since 1987	<i>NS's Important Bird Areas program holds public dedication ceremonies, in conjunction with local community events, to launch the IBA conservation plans (Contact Margaret Skeel).</i>
	2000 to Ongoing	<i>NS launched its Plant Quest program in 2000, and held workshops for this and its ongoing Bird Quest program to train leaders, and for participants to increase bird and plant knowledge and identification skills (Contact Margaret Skeel).</i>
	2000 to Ongoing	<i>NS's delivers the national Living by Water Project to educate those residing beside or visiting shorelines, and to encourage environment-friendly actions. Printed materials include brochures, action checklists and children's resources. Programs include homesite assessments and workshops (Contact Margaret Skeel).</i>

* *New and updated actions appear in italics.* Refer to page 5 for acronyms of PCAP Partners.

Goal 2, Objective 2, Action 3

January-February 2001	<i>PCAP and SWCC organized 4 townhall meetings on stewardship and education programs in the southern portion of the Missouri Coteau in 2001. Presentations were delivered by PCAP, SWCC, SSGA, DUC, NCC, SBOIC, CWS, and NS. Meetings were delivered in conjunction with the Eco-Extravaganza for schools. Four townhall meetings are planned for the northern portion of the Missouri Coteau in 2002 (Contact Karyn Scalise).</i>
2001	<i>PCAP and SWCC developed and distributed a poster on native prairie facts illustrating how maintaining the integrity of native prairie contributes to agriculture, the environment and society (Contact Karyn Scalise).</i>
2001	<i>PCAP developed a display entitled Stewardship - Good for Agriculture, Wildlife and the Land featuring information on stewardship programs delivered by SWCC, DUC, SWF and NS (Contact Karyn Scalise).</i>
1996 to Ongoing	<i>SBOIC promotes prairie conservation through interpretation and outreach programs (Contact Heather Felskie).</i>
October 1999	<i>SRM and the Northern Great Plains Native Plant Committee hosted a 'Biodiversity' Conference in Bismarck, ND; local chapter successfully fundraised for the Section (Contact Michel Tremblay or Bill Houston).</i>
1994 to Ongoing	<i>SWCC promotes native prairie, riparian and songbird habitat conservation at trade shows and through articles/information in weekly newspapers and newsletters (Contact Sharon Metz).</i>

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3. Fully explore the potential for Conservation Easements (CE) Act to conserve native prairie.	1. Determine the types and levels of incentives required for native prairie conservation.	1997 to Ongoing	SERM, DUC, SWCC, NS, NCC, WWF, Parks Canada.
		January 1998 to Ongoing	<i>Official launch of CE program. Over 35 CE's have been completed by SERM, NCC, SWCC, DUC and NS; majority is for native prairie. Most CE's have been donated, however, there is interest within SERM and other agencies to purchase CE's within targeted areas of southern Saskatchewan (Contact Conrad Olson).</i>
		1998 to Ongoing	<i>Conservation Easements Guide For Saskatchewan" publication produced by DUC and U of S (CSALE) for CE delivery staff in 1999; two workshops on CEs were held in Nov 1998 and another was held in Spring 2000 (Contact Phil Curry).</i>
		October 2000 announcement	<i>NCC, DUC and other NGO's worked to reduce the Capital Gains Exemption on Ecological Gifts from 50% to 25% as announced in the October 2000 Federal Budget (Contact Jordon Ignatiuk or Phil Curry).</i>
		June 1999	<i>SWCC conducted a survey of landowner attitudes towards CE's (Contact Sharon Metz).</i>
		1997 to present	<i>NCC has completed 7CEs (822 acres), 4 land donations (794 acres) and 6 land purchases (2298 acres) to date. Over the past year, the NCC has corresponded with over 150 potential clients. The clients came from partnerships with SWCC's Native Prairie Stewardship program, Nature Saskatchewan's Operation Burrowing Owl Program, referrals from other agencies, and direct calls from conservation-minded landowners. NCC explored potential in the lower Qu'Appelle focus area in 1999 and 2000 (Contact Jordan Ignatiuk).</i>
		1999 to Ongoing	<i>NS has signed 5 CE's totaling nearly 1,000 acres of predominantly native grassland. A few properties are under negotiation, and many landowners have been referred to NCC for CE negotiation as per our partnership agreement with NCC. NS's CE program is supported by SERM. (Contact Margaret Skeel).</i>

Goal 2, Objective 3, Action 1

In progress	<i>DUC, SERM and SaskWater are partners in the Wetland and Riparian Area Stewardship Program (WRASP) - a proposed pilot study to determine levels and types of incentives required to protect land "at risk" from drainage in the Lower Assiniboine River and Lake of the Prairies sub-watersheds. The use of paid and donated conservation easements are being considered as a program component of the WRASP and the Missouri Coteau Initiative (Contact Phil Curry).</i>
1999 to Ongoing	<i>SAF works with SERM and conservation agencies to review CEs The use of CEs to protect environmental attributes of land is becoming standard practice when reviewing Crown Lands for sale. SAF has completed 22 CEs, including 12 (2,074 acres) that were completed under a 1999 pilot project (Contact Al Syhlonyk).</i>

* *New and updated actions appear in italics.* Refer to page 5 for acronyms of PCAP Partners.

2. Determine valuation procedures for CE's and for specific land use rights.	Ongoing	SERM – valuations are done by qualified land appraisers; valuations can differ depending on the market value of the land (Contact Conrad Olson).
	April 2001	<i>DUC, NCC, EC representatives and several appraisers from Saskatchewan attended an Ecological Gifts Seminar in Calgary. The purpose of this seminar was to train appraisers and others on the various methodologies for valuing CEs and other ecological gifts as well as the process for obtaining enhanced income tax benefits under EC's Ecological Gifts Program (Contact Ron Bazin or Phil Curry).</i>
	In progress	<i>DUC is initiating a price-discovery pilot for determining the value of CEs as perceived by landowners and the market place (Contact Phil Curry).</i>
3. Develop protocols that simplify the process, agreements and valuation procedures for CE's.		<i>EC (CWS) has placed a coordinator for the Ecological Gifts Program in Regina and has developed an appraisal review and determination process for donated ecological gifts and has developed 'Guidelines for Valuers' (Contact Ron Bazin).</i>
		NCC uses its own national agreement and protocols (Contact Jordan Ignatiuk).
		NS uses the agreement template and protocols developed by NCC (Contact Margaret Skeel).
		SERM has a sample agreement/protocol that participating organizations can use. SERM has held information sessions on CE procedures (Contact Conrad Olson).
4. Develop protocols on the monitoring and policing of CE's.		SERM continues to work with various agencies to determine the best method for policing CEs. Policy not yet developed (Contact Conrad Olson).
5. Develop cost/benefit analysis for CE's.	2000 to ongoing	<i>DUC is developing a 'Conservation Easements National Strategy and Guiding Principles' for use by DUC and other partners. Cost/benefit analyses of paid and donated CEs with different levels of restrictions are being conducted (Contact Phil Curry).</i>
		SERM - Cost/benefit analysis for CE's can be done on an individual basis and continues to be developed (Contact Fred Beek).
6. Seek clarification of CE Act and Regulations in relation to the Tax Enforcement Act.		Canada Customs and Revenue Agency has some info available; Environment Canada published the book called "Ecological Gifts" in May 1998; suggest each CE client contact a reliable accountant. "Guidelines for Valuers" outlines the valuation process for donations of Ecological Gifts, including easements and the different categories of Ecological Gifts. <i>An Appraisal Review Process was established in 2000 to verify the accuracy of appraisal reports. (Contact Ron Bazin).</i>

Goal 2, Objective 4, Action 1

* *New and updated actions appear in italics.* Refer to page 5 for acronyms of PCAP Partners.

4. Ensure that property taxation and assessment policies are at least neutral but, in the longer term, favour the conservation of prairie.

1. Determine the impact of existing tax assessment policies and land use ratings on conservation of native prairie. Change policies that encourage “development” of land or place an unrealistic value on undeveloped land.

SSGA, SERM, SWCC

A National Stewardship Action Plan under Environment Canada was initiated in conjunction with SARA (Contact Ron Bazin)

October 1998 to Ongoing

SSGA held two community meetings (Maple Creek and Mankota) regarding tax assessment and land use ratings and participated in a “pasture liaison committee” with SAMA to address the impact of the 1997 tax assessment model in 1998; recommendations developed by the “pasture liaison committee” and appeals by producer members in 1999 resulted in a somewhat more equitable system of assessment for native prairie with low production ratings. SAMA Review Hearing set for July 2000.

July 2000

SAMA responded by providing recognition for some ecological factors at the SAMA Review Hearing (Contact Orin Balas)

Initiated Fall 2000

SSGAs “Land Use Committee” continues to be active in trying to effect change regarding Crown Lands assessment policy; issues are tax rates, lease fees, and limits on expansion for ranch size and lease eligibility (Contact Orin Balas).

Spring 2001

DUC is working with SAMA to investigate further reductions or changes in assessment for these non-agricultural or “waste lands”. At the request of DUC, SARM officials formally requested that SAMA examine the current valuation methods used to value waste land. The current assessment model rates waste land at \$25 per acre. SAMA followed up on this request and tool the initiative to re-examine the waste land valuation model including feedback from stakeholders (includes PCAP members such as DUC) on this issue. As a result of this analysis and feedback, SAMA was able to determine that a fair and equitable revision to the waste land valuation model could be made. As a result the model will include a new waste land rate of \$5 per acre to be assigned to large parcels of land that are either permanently non-vegetated or permanently covered by water. This assessment manual revision will be implemented in 2002 (Contact Phil Curry).

2001 to ongoing

PCAP representatives from DUC, SAF, SERM, SSGA and SWCC met with Municipal Affairs and Housing (MAH) and SAMA to seek reductions in assessment and tax rates for non-arable, conservation lands. This meeting also provided the group with a better understanding of property assessment and how it is related but independent of property taxation. For example, it was noted that tax levels on wetlands, even at the \$25/acre assessed rate, are at a nominal level and are probably not a major factor in a landowner’s decision to drain or cultivate wetlands. It was also proposed that a new category of “conservation lands” be established to replace the term “waste land”. The group agreed that there should be further discussion on the matter and to explore joint opportunities with PCAP on tax policy change, mechanisms to influence change, and education activities. For example, SARM and municipalities could revise tax notices to display taxes paid on wetlands to demonstrate the limited taxes on these areas compared to pasture and cultivated land (Contact Phil Curry, Greg Riemer or Allen Patkau).

2000 to Ongoing

PCAP policy committee is reviewing several taxation models that reduce or eliminate property taxes on designated “conservation lands”. The Ontario model is currently being reviewed (Contact Phil Curry or Wayne Gosselin).

2000

SAF Policy Branch has undertaken an analysis of municipal tax policy on native prairie (Contact Lorne Tangierd).

* New and updated actions appear in italics. Refer to page 5 for acronyms of PCAP Partners.

	2. Determine costs and benefits of a conservation land tax credit program and other income tax credit programs.	In progress	SSGA, SWCC, SERM <i>DUC and SARM are investigating the feasibility of setting up tax rebate or conservation land credit pilots in several municipalities. A tax credit program is being considered as a potential component of the Missouri Coteau Habitat Stewardship Project -see above (Contact Phil Curry).</i>
Goal 2, Objective 5, Action 1			
5. Change regulations, policies, programs and economic instruments that are the most significant in terms of their negative impact on the conservation of prairie.	1. Identify and prioritize those regulations, policies, programs and economic instruments that are most significant.	Ongoing	SSGA, SWCC, SERM, SAF CWS has department analytical support to assess policies, programs, and strategic directions in the renewable resource sector, as they affect prairie ecosystems; also provides assessment of the state of major ecosystems (Contact Susan Eros). <i>DUC has commissioned the Centre for Studies in Agriculture, Law and Environment (CSALE) to review legislation, policies and programs that affect wetland and native upland habitat in Saskatchewan. Phase 1 of the project is an overview and review of applicable legislation. Phase 2 provides a more detailed analysis of specific pieces of legislation or policies that affect wetlands, native uplands and Crown Lands (Contact Phil Curry).</i> <i>DUC has met with officials from SAF, SERM, and SaskWater to seek their assistance with the CSALE review and to explore joint areas of cooperation and policy change (Contact Phil Curry).</i>
		June 2001	<i>SAF Pasture Review Committee was established to look at the direction for the Saskatchewan Pasture Program. Their report has been made public (Contact Rick Ashton).</i>
		1999	<i>SAF Community Pastures rewrote the Pastures Act which was subsequently passed by the legislature (Contact Wilf Pyle).</i>
		November 2001	<i>SAF completed a gap analysis to identify changes in policy/regulations and procedures that will facilitate multiple uses of Crown Land. SAF is consulting with stakeholders on these draft policy/regulations and plans to bring the regulations forward in November 2001(Contact Wilf Pyle).</i>
		2001	<i>SERM completed a review of its habitat and nature protection policies (Contact Greg Riemer).</i>
		Spring 2002	<i>SERM is drafting a Nature Protection Strategy and a Fish and Wildlife Policy Framework Implementation document (Contact Greg Riemer).</i>
		April 2002	<i>SERM finalized a new provincial parks grazing policy, complete with regulatory changes. The draft has been endorsed by 6 Stockman's Associations. Implementation scheduled for April 2002 (Contact Kelvin Kelly).</i>
			SRM has a "Public Affairs Committee" which develops position statements on issues of Chapter importance regarding range management; reports to parent society Governing Board level. Recent issues include provincial land taxation, forested grazing management and definition of range management professionalism (Contact Michel Tremblay).
		2000-2001	SSGA participated in Crown Land Stakeholder Forum and provided recommendations to SAF outlining problems (liability, legalities and rights to land access, absence of management plans) associated with draft policy/regulations on Multiple Use of Crown Land leases (Contact Orin Balas).

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2. Promote adherence to provincial wetland policies.

DUC has contacted SERM, SAF, SaskWater and other departments with a responsibility for water to explore the opportunities for joint projects and to encourage implementation of the provincial Water Management Framework (Contact Phil Curry).

SERM charged a rural municipality (RM) and individuals for altering a natural watercourse in the Yorkton area; the RM, and some individuals were convicted. - sentencing is set for November 1, 2001 (Contact Jeff Olson).

SERM assisted in the development of the provincial Water Management Framework (Contact Paul James).

Goal 2, Objective 5, Action 3

3. Work to change regulations that are in conflict with stated government policies and laws.

SRM is a representative on SAF's Crown Lands Policy Stakeholder Forum. (Contact Michel Tremblay).

SRM was a stakeholder for the consultation process for formation of SAF's Conservation Cover Program. (Contact Michel Tremblay).

4. Encourage more multiple use projects. 1999 to 2002

SERM, with assistance from SRC, has set up a monitoring program to determine effects of grazing and fire treatments on rested Fish & Wildlife Development Fund lands; detailed measurements of plant communities (composition and structure) were conducted on 4 tracts of land between Manitoba border and North Battleford; some plots will be grazed at high intensity and others will be burned or left untouched. Grazing commenced at some sites in 1999 (Contact Bob Godwin or Conrad Olson).

2000

SERM and SRC conducted and completed field work for the Sask. Landing Provincial Park Management Plan. Report to be available by March 31, 2002 (Contact Bob Plaster or Cam Lockerbie).

5. Promote development of watershed conservation and/or restoration plans and improve watershed management.	1999 to Ongoing	NS's Important Bird Areas Program is part of an international initiative where critically and nationally or globally significant bird areas are so designated, based on established bird abundance criteria. In many cases, the ecosystems that support such large concentrations of birds are lakes and their watersheds. The goal of the IBA Program's community conservation planning process is to examine the elements of the ecosystem under stress and, in conjunction with conservation opportunities provided by many stakeholders, chart a sustainable course for the site into the future. A Community Conservation Plan has been completed for the Redberry Lake area, and a combined plan for Chaplin, Old Wives, and Reed Lakes was in the discussion stages as at February 2000. This latter plan involves several community pastures which act as a buffer to protect lake ecosystems, and the over 20 species of birds, and hundreds of thousands of individuals combined, that use the lakes. These pastures are also an avenue for general biodiversity protection in the region (Contact Josef Schmutz).
	1998 to Ongoing	<i>SWCC in partnership with landowners, PFRA, SAF and others have implemented 7 watershed enhancement projects which involve landowner contact, development of demonstration projects, production and distribution of educational material, hosting workshops and field days, and incorporating a media/communications plan. (Contact Tom Harrison or Janna Lutz, PFRA)</i>
	2001	<i>SERM, Sask Water, PFRA, and several other agencies have formed an organization called Saskatchewan Network of Watershed Stewards (SNOWS) to promote increased watershed planning and stewardship (Contact Merv Swanson).</i>

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IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY:

GOAL 3: TO MAINTAIN SASKATCHEWAN’S NATIVE PRAIRIE BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY

Objectives	Actions	Timetable	Lead and Supporting Agencies & Update
1. Ensure that the remaining native prairie is protected from cultivation.	1. Obtain the Crown’s commitment to maintaining native prairie under its control	Fall 2001	<i>SWCC, Conservation Groups</i> <i>SAF will include a lease clause as part of the Crown land lease agreement that will prohibit the breaking of native prairie without the approval of the minister (Contact Alan Syhlonyk).</i>
		2000	SAF no longer funds breaking of native prairie on agricultural Crown Lands. SAF recognizes the value of native prairie for both livestock grazing and for other ecological values, and does not generally allow its conversion for other uses. Prior to making any decision on any individual request for conversion or other major disturbance, SAF assesses the expected environmental, social and economic costs and benefits (Contact Wilf Pyle).
	2. Promote the use of CE’s to maintain native prairie on private lands.	Ongoing	SERM, SWCC, NS SEE GOAL 2, OBJECTIVE 3 NCC, SERM, DUC, NS, SWCC, NPSS, SAF, WWF promote CE’s.

* *New and updated actions appear in italics.* Refer to page 5 for acronyms of PCAP Partners.

2. Complete the Representative Areas Network in the prairie ecoregions.

1. Develop an implementation strategy

1997 to Ongoing

SERM

SERM's RAN Action Plan was completed and endorsed by Cabinet in August 1997. Blueprint document for departmental use was finalized in 1998 and provides priorities and direction for implementation. SERM completed a gap analysis of representative areas in the south with particular emphasis on Wildlife Habitat Protection Act lands.

September 1989 to July 2000

WWF's Species and Spaces Campaign focussed on protected areas networks (Contact Lindsay Rodger).

Goal 3, Objective 2, Action 2

* *New and updated actions appear in italics.* Refer to page 5 for acronyms of PCAP Partners.

2. Secure a network of areas that represent the natural biodiversity of native prairie.	January 2001	<p><i>SERM, DUC</i></p> <p><i>Between 1997 and 2001 the RAN has incorporated over 5.1 million hectares of ecologically important lands. Agreements have been signed with the following land-holding agencies regarding management of their lands in accordance with objectives of the RAN program: (Contact: Fred Beek)</i></p>
	Since 1997	<p><i>SERMs Fish and Wildlife Development Fund (FWDF) Lands are included in the RAN. Since 1970, SERM-FWDF has purchased a total of 193,831 acres in agricultural Saskatchewan (27,667 acres of this total is held jointly with other partners). Approximately 112,000 acres are within the grassland and parkland ecoregions (Contact Conrad Olson).</i></p>
	October 1997	<p>DUC signed an MOU with SERM agreeing to incorporate DUC lands into the RAN (364,230 ha of marshland habitat) and to cooperate on management of DUC and FWDF lands (Contact Tim Thiele or Dave Brewster).</p>
	January 1998	<p>PFRA signed an MOU with SERM recognizing the contribution of 1.8 million acres into the RAN initiative; Working committee established a pilot project involving Govenlock /Nashlyn /Battle Creek Pastures initiated. Public meeting with pasture patrons held in April 1999 to discuss formation of an advisory committee (Contact Bill Bristol or Fred Beek).</p>
	April 1998	<p>SERMs Douglas Provincial Park was expanded by 1,300 hectares. The expansion protects native grasslands supporting species at risk such as burrowing owls and one of Saskatchewan's largest Piping Plover Populations (Contact Fred Beek).</p>
	February 1999	<p>CWS signed an agreement with SERM to include ten Migratory Bird Sanctuaries (totalling 134,398 acres), including wetlands (Contact Fred Beek).</p>
	February 1999	<p>Potash Corporation of Saskatchewan (Rocanville) signed an agreement with SERM recognizing the contribution of 1489 hectares of Aspen Parkland in this highly cultivated area (Contact Fred Beek).</p>
	February 1999	<p>Department of Northern Defence (DND) signed a Letter of Intent to preserve land at (22,000 ha of Aspen Parkland) at Camp Dundurn (Contact Fred Beek).</p>
	In progress	<p>SWCC and SERM initiated a process to form an Ecological Reserve in Quill Lakes (Contact Fred Beek or Greg Riemer).</p>
	Ongoing	<p><i>SAF Lands Branch is working with SERM to identify RAN candidate sites and to establish criteria for designation of Crown Lands and SAF Community Pastures. Balancing preservation with economic activities, including grazing and petroleum industry development continues to be a key part of discussions. There is an expectation that certain lands within the Saskatchewan Pastures Program will be included into the RAN (contact Wilf Pyle).</i></p> <p><i>SWFs Habitat Trust Program has about 50 000 acres of which over 90% is native prairie and aspen parkland habitat. In 2000-2001, SWF received 7 parcels of land totalling 1084 acres through land donations, and purchased 2 parcels totalling 320 acres, plus 6 parcels totalling over 1100 acres through the Fish and Wildlife Development Fund cost-share program. These lands are not yet formally included under the RAN Program but are managed in accordance with its objectives.</i></p>

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Goal 3, Objective 3, Action 1

3. Minimize the threat of introduced and invasive species to native prairie.	1. Promote awareness of the threats of introduced species to native prairie.	Ongoing	<i>All participants</i> CWS sits on the Advisory Council for Saskatchewan Forages to raise awareness of how introduced forage species can degrade or threaten natural habitats; issues are raised within internal programs and externally through other communication opportunities (Contact Dean Nernberg).
		Ongoing	CWS, through the regulation of the Canadian Environmental Assessment Act, regularly provides advice to development proponents on the problems that can be caused by some introduced species (Contact Paul Gregoire).
		1997-2001	GAPT included information on invasive species such as leafy spurge in presentations and articles (Contact Sandra Stanger).
		Spring 2001	<i>GNP conducted weed awareness seminars in Val Marie and Mankota, with participation from SAF, local RM's, landowners, and Montana State University (Contact Adrian Sturch or Pat Fargey).</i>
		Ongoing	<i>NPSS produces newsletter articles and extension publications that include discussion of invasive plants and their control (Contact Andy Hammermeister).</i>
		2001	<i>PCAP and SWCC developed the poster 'Invasive Plants in Saskatchewan Rangelands'. SAF assisted with distribution (Contact Karyn Scalise).</i>
		Ongoing	PFRA builds in conservation elements into Right-Of-Entry permits for oil and gas, and other developments on Community Pastures (Contact Don Shaw).
		In progress	SAF plans to prepare a brochure on noxious weeds to increase public awareness of concerns on rangelands (Contact Michel Tremblay).

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	2001	<i>SERM published the technical report 'Strangers In A New World: The Problem of Exotic Organisms in Saskatchewan' which may be included in a CWS national report on exotic species (Contact Paul James).</i>
	2001	<i>SERM initiated a pilot study to obtain values regarding exotic plant species suitable for incorporating into the SERMs ecological integrity index. SERM works with partners that may already be collecting information about invasive exotic plant species to find common ground in data collection and data management methods (SWCC, PFRA, DUC, SAF, CWS, Parks Canada) and tested mapping protocol that could rapidly assess the severity of invasion by a preliminary list of exotic plant species in native habitat (Contact Kevin Murphy).</i>
		<i>SERM is involved in control measures and distribution mapping of noxious weeds and invasive species on provincial park land and native prairie within Grassland EcoRegion. Control measures utilized on Leafy Spurge, Russian Knapweed, and Smooth Brome have included the use of prescribed fire, chemicals, beetles and sheep (Contact Kelvin Kelly).</i>
	Ongoing	<i>SERM has continued funding for Saskatchewan Purple Loosestrife Eradication Project for awareness, distribution mapping, and control of several horticultural invasive species (Contact Con Olson or Angela Salzl).</i>
		<i>SERM builds in conservation elements for requirements for bank stabilization in water developments, oil and gas reclamation requirements (Contact Randy Seguin).</i>
	Ongoing	<i>SSGA has increased awareness amongst government and producers on several species, including leafy spurge, Russian ragweed and scentless chamomile (Contact Allen Patkau).</i>
	1994 to Ongoing	<i>SWCC provides information about invasive species through their own extension materials, print and electronic media, and public workshops and displays (Contact Tom Harrison or Lesley Hall).</i>
Goal 3, Objective 3, Action 2		
2. Investigate and promote methods to manage and control introduced species.	Ongoing	<i>SERM, SAF, AAFC, Universities, GNP, SWCC, DUC</i>
	1995 to Ongoing	<i>CWS and PFRA are cooperating to manage native prairie and control introduced species, particularly smooth brome and Kentucky bluegrass, on Last Mountain National Wildlife Area, using livestock from PFRA Wreford Community Pasture (Contact Dean Nernberg or Bill Bristol).</i>

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1998 to Ongoing	<i>CWS initiated a monitoring program for smooth brome at Last Mountain Lake National Wildlife Area. The program consists of permanently marked sites under burning, grazing, or control treatments. Use of GPS and photo and satellite imagery will be assessed for delineating and monitoring its distribution and spread.</i>
Ongoing	<i>CWS is also monitoring the distribution of and assessing control measures for toadflax at Last Mountain Lake National Wildlife Area (Contact Dean Nernberg).</i>
	CWS continues to use prescribed burning and chemical herbicides to control growth and spread of problematic invasive exotic plant species on the Last Mountain Lake National Wildlife Area (Contact Dean Nernberg).
	GAPT project on burdock using sheep at Maple Creek (Contact Sandra Stanger).
2000 to Ongoing	<i>GNP worked with landowners on the Park boundary to control noxious weeds (e.g. leafy spurge, field bindweed) (Contact Pat Fargey or Adrian Sturch).</i>
1994 to Ongoing	<i>GNP began researching methods to control crested wheatgrass and promote native species along roadsides in 2000. GNP and UofA began new research in 2001 on the biological impact of crested wheatgrass invasion on native prairie. GNP and UofR GNP initiated restoration of old crested wheatgrass fields in 1994 (Contact Adrian Sturch or Pat Fargey).</i>
1994 to Ongoing	SPARC and GNP initiated research on decreasing the competitive ability of crested wheatgrass to allow reintroduction of native species; additional funding is being negotiated for similar work with leafy spurge (Contact Alan Iwaasa).
August 2001	<i>PCAP met with SWCC, SAF, SERM, SSGA, PFRA and the Saskatchewan Sheep Development Board to discuss developing a proposal on leafy spurge control (Contact Karyn Scalise).</i>
1991 to Ongoing	PFRA working with Saskatchewan Sheep Development Board to use sheep to control leafy spurge at Elbow Pasture; pastures recently inventoried for spurge presence (ongoing); working at expanding the number of spurge beetle nursery colonies on community pastures. PFRA is also monitoring the success of new species of black spurge beetles introduced in 1997 and 1998 to the Elbow Pasture and other sites in Saskatchewan (Contact Bill Houston or Hugh Cook).
2000 to Ongoing	<i>SERM conducted prescribed burns for the purposes of litter control, increasing species diversity, and improving wildlife habitat at Saskatchewan Landing, Douglas, and Rowans Ravine Provincial Parks. Monitoring of the burn plots at Douglas Provincial Park is ongoing (Contact Kelvin Kelly or Glen Longpre).</i>

Goal 3, Objective 3, Action 2

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1994 to Ongoing	SWCC initiated several exotic and invasive species management projects in cooperation with landowners; topics include using sheep and beetles to control leafy spurge, management of snowberry on native prairie, and spot treatment of smooth brome. Projects featured in newsletters/media articles, and are profiled on the SWCC website (Contact Tom Harrison or Lesley Hall).
2000 to Ongoing	
1998 to Ongoing	<i>SWCC, SERM and the R.M.s of Longlaketon and Lumsden are using a combination of sheep, beetles and herbicides to control leafy spurge (Contact Jody Oliver).</i>
	<i>SWF is continuing Leafy Spurge and Scintless Chamomile control on two parcels of land, using chemical control. There appears to be a significant reduction of leafy spurge plants after three years of successive spraying on a parcel of land south of Moose Jaw (Contact Lorne Scott).</i>

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3. Encourage the use of native seed mixes in permanent cover and restoration programs, along highways, and in cities and towns.	February 2001	<i>DUC, SERM and ASUPCA</i>
	Ongoing	CWS, by supporting the Mixed Grass Prairie Habitat Restoration Project, has used native wild-type seed for prairie restorations and encourages the use of native seed by making it available for research and other conservation plantings and through communication materials (Contact Dean Nernberg).
	Ongoing	CWS, through the regulation of the Canadian Environmental Assessment Act regularly requests the use of native seed mixes during reviews or screenings of development projects (Contact Paul Gregoire).
	Ongoing	<i>DUC has provided advice and participated in workshops on restoration of park areas with native species. These include workshops and joint projects with the Assoc. of Sask. Urban Parks and Conservation Agencies (ASUPCA), Meewasin Valley Authority, and the Cities of Saskatoon and Melfort. DUC also provided technical information to Saskatchewan Highways (Saskatoon Region) on re-vegetating highway ditches through native prairie areas with locally adapted native species (Contact Phil Curry).</i>
	1998 to Ongoing	NPSS continues to work with the Department of Highways in discussing use of native species in ditches. NPSS responds to information requests from urban centres related to use of native plants and conservation of existing habitats (Contact Andy Hammermeister).
	Spring 2000	<i>SBOIC and SWCC established an acre of native prairie at the Moose Jaw Exhibition Grounds, using seed provided by SERM that was collected from Buffalo Pound Provincial Park (Contact Heather Felskie).</i>
	2000 to Ongoing	SWCC is working with 3 schools to maintain newly established prairie restorations; initial seeding of a highway right-of-way near Rouleau in October 2000; continuing site treatment of 12 acres at U of R for restoration seeding, 5 acres will be seeded in 2002 (Contact Lesley Hall).
	March 2001 to Ongoing	<i>SAF works with producers in using the Land Use Planner software to help make decisions on converting from grain to grass (Contact Don Surminsky).</i> <i>SPARC is initiating a research project using native seed mixes in the restoration of 80 acres of land that has been under an annual cropping system and evaluate how cattle grazing affects grass, shrub and forb establishment characteristics. Major collaborative research partners include GNP, SERM, Monsanto Canada, Nexen Canada Ltd., Native Plant Solutions - DUC, SaskPower, DUC and SAFs Ag. Development Fund (Contact Alan Iwaasa and Pat Fargey).</i>

Goal 3, Objective 3, Action 4

4. Develop restoration guidelines that minimize the use of non-native species.	February 2001	SERM, PFRA, SAF, SPARC, GNP
	1992 to Ongoing	PFRA required that native seed mixes be used by oil and gas industry; requirements for industry pre-development phase well defined through the Right-of-Entry process; currently working on further refining the post development phase requirements (Contact Chris Nykoluk or Randy Pollries).

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			2001 to Ongoing	SAF Crown Lands has a restoration guidelines document on Internet; SAF is applying these guidelines to industrial reclamation activities on Crown Lands including gravel pits and oil and gas sites (Contact Wilf Pyle or Todd Jorgenson).
			Ongoing	<i>SPARC initiated and is seeking additional collaborative research partners for research to evaluate best agronomic practices (i.e., seeding rate, time of seeding etc.) to establish native species (i.e., grass, shrub and forb) on land that has been under an annual cropping system (Contact Alan Iwaasa and Pat Fargey).</i>
	5. Discourage introduction of additional invasive non-native species.		Ongoing	SERM, SAF, AAFC
			Ongoing	DUC pays for seeding non-native species in the Cropland Conversion Program, but specify that smooth brome grass cannot be used in any seed mix; <i>In 2001, Crested wheatgrass was added to list of species that are not funded under the DUC conversion to pasture programs. (Contact Tom Harrison or Greg Brewster).</i>
			2000 to Ongoing	<i>NS's Operation Burrowing Owl Program, together with SWCC, support habitat enhancement by paying for seed to landowners to convert crop land to pasture, but specifies exclusion of the non-native species crested wheat grass, smooth brome grass and sweet clover from the sowing mix (Contact Patrick Moore and Tom Harrison).</i>
			1999 to Ongoing	<i>NPSS continues to promote use of native species, especially in areas adjacent to existing native habitat. NPSS publication 'Acreage Living: A Conservation Guide For Owners And Developers Of Natural Habitats' contains information on invasive species (Contact Andy Hammermeister).</i>
			1994 to present	<i>SERM is using cultivars to provide permanent cover on the Rafferty-Alameda Wildlife Mitigation Lands. Procedures have been adapted to create larger tree plantations, with better separation from the native prairie to prevent encroachment (Contact Harvey Janke).</i>
4. Pursue the restoration of degraded prairie ecosystems.	1. Encourage the continued adoption of conservation tillage practices.		Ongoing	SAF, PFRA
			Ongoing	DUC, SSCA and Winter Cereals Canada continue to promote conservation tillage through promotion of winter wheat and other cereals (Contact Phil Curry or Paul Thoroughgood).
			2000	<i>PFRA completed a prairie wide study, the Prairie Agricultural Landscapes Project (PAL) which investigates the current state of the agriculture resource and the impacts of increased agricultural production on prairie land and biological resources (Contact Mark Bonneau).</i>
			Ongoing	SAF and PFRA continue to be large proponents of soil conservation activities, initiatives and programs (Contact Malcolm Black, PFRA, and Ken Panchuk, SAF).
				SAFs AgriFood Innovation Fund (AFIF) provided funding for SSCA.
			1999 to Ongoing	SPARC is working to describe benefits of conservation tillage practices (i.e. carbon sequestration, decreased erosion, etc. (Contact Bob Zentner, Brian McConkey).

Goal 3, Objective 4, Action 2

* *New and updated actions appear in italics.* Refer to page 5 for acronyms of PCAP Partners.

	2. Develop a long-term plan to increase the connectivity of native prairie areas at the landscape level with key restoration projects.		<i>SERM, SWCC, GNP</i>
	3. Promote research that will refine restoration techniques.	Ongoing	<i>Universities</i>
		Since 1992	CWS has worked on restoration research and techniques by supporting the Mixed Grass Prairie Habitat Restoration Project at Last Mountain Lake National Wildlife Area (Contact Dean Nernberg).
		Ongoing	<i>DUC maintains restoration and species diversity research and demonstration trials at the Conservation Learning Centre in Prince Albert and on several of its project sites throughout the prairie area (Contact Phil Curry).</i>
		Ongoing	<i>SPARC is researching harvest and seeding methodology for winterfat. Work is ongoing with regards to other native shrubs and forbs (Contact Alan Iwaasa).</i>
		Ongoing	<i>SPARC and GNP currently seeking funding to evaluate best management practises (ie. seeding rate, time of seeding etc.) to establish native species (grass, forb and shrub) on annually cropped land (Contact Alan Iwaasa, or Pat Fargey).</i>
			<i>U of R conducting research on native prairie restoration (Contact Scott Wilson)</i>
5. Encourage and support the development of indicators of native prairie health.	1. Convene a research and management group to complete the development of indicators.	January 1999	<i>GNP, SERM, SAF, All participants</i>
		Fall 2001	<i>CWS plans to put vegetation, seed and flowering data from select native species and communities at Last Mountain Lake National Wildlife Area into GIS format for comprehensive analysis with other data sets, environmental parameters and ecological info from the NWA, providing powerful predictive capabilities (Contact Phil Taylor)</i>
		February 1999	<i>NPSS held a session on this topic at their AGM in Saskatoon (Contact Dean Nernberg).</i>
		1999 to Ongoing	<i>SERM is developing an Ecological Integrity Index as part of an initiative to monitor ecological integrity. The index will be spatially referenced and integrate measures of factors which are threats to ecological integrity (pollution, resource use, habitat loss, and fragmentation). SERM plans to implement a pilot project in the Grassland and Parkland Eco-Region (Contact Kevin Murphy).</i>
		1996 to Ongoing	<i>SWCC continues its Riparian Health Assessment Program (Contact Tom Harrison).</i>

* *New and updated actions appear in italics.* Refer to page 5 for acronyms of PCAP Partners.

2. Implement a monitoring program based on the appropriate indicators.	February 2001	SERM, GNP, NS, Universities
	1999 to Ongoing	NS, through its Important Bird Areas Program, has completed Community Conservation Action Plans for 10 sites, and the final 3 plans will be completed in 2001; plans include monitoring of changes to the IBA site (Contact Josef Schmutz). SERM - work ongoing but slow progress (Contact Paul James).
	2000 to 2005	<i>SERM -Conservation Data Centre piloted a vegetation mapping and species distribution modelling project for Cypress Hills Provincial Park.; methods developed will subsequently be applied across the prairie and parkland regions, leading to the generation of baseline biophysical information required for the development of SERM monitoring and management programs (Contact Ann Gerry).</i>

Goal 3, Objective 6, Action 1

6. Recover species and ecological communities at risk.	1. Ensure that species at risk legislation is implemented in an inclusive fashion, utilizing the best available scientific and local knowledge.	January 1999	SERM
		1997 to Ongoing	SERM's Wildlife Act amended to include provisions for listing species at risk; 15 species listed in 1999 with evaluation and listing ongoing. SERM's Environmental Assessment Act also provides for restrictions to protect species at risk. SERM is working to integrate the provincial approach with the new federal Species at Risk Act (Contact Earl Wiltse).
		Ongoing	All agencies participated in process to develop new federal Species At Risk Act (SARA), which was tabled in April 2000. Stakeholder consultation meetings have been held in Feb, Aug, and Oct 1998. Regional consultations and info meetings are planned for Nov to Jan 1999. Lead federal agency is Environment Canada and SERM is lead provincial agency (Contact Dean Nernberg or Earl Wiltse). Public information sessions on SARA held in May 2000 (Contact Dean Nernberg).
		2001	<i>PCAP, SWCC and SERM developed an article explaining Saskatchewan's Wild Species at Risk Act for use in newsletters, newspapers etc. (Contact Karyn Scalise).</i> SERM is a member of Advisory Committee for Species At Risk Act (Contact Michel Tremblay).
		April 2001	<i>NS appeared as witness before the House of Commons Standing Committee on Environment and Sustainable Development. NS endorsed many of the provisions of Bill C-5 designed to protect wildlife species at risk, including the emphasis on voluntary and stewardship activities. NS expressed the view that conservation on private land is best served by stewardship incentives and cooperation with landowners. NS recommended that the legal listing of species at risk be left to scientists but, for exceptional socio-economic circumstances, the government should have discretionary power in implementation of recovery actions. NS asked that habitat protection be mandatory in all federal jurisdictions. (Contact Margaret Skeel).</i>
	2. Continue management efforts to restore species at risk.	Ongoing	SERM, GNP, WWF, NCC, NS

* *New and updated actions appear in italics.* Refer to page 5 for acronyms of PCAP Partners.

Ongoing	CWS chairs the National Burrowing Owl, Piping Plover, Loggerhead Shrike and Whooping Crane Recovery Teams (Contact Dean Nernberg).
Ongoing	CWS, along with other groups, is leading a complete monitoring program of Piping Plovers to determine the habitat use and nesting of this endangered species (Contact Paul Goossen).
2000	CWS, with SKCDC, conducted inventories of endangered species on all NWA lands; a GIS database on federal lands will be expanded and made available to federal land managers and endangered species staff; partners include NCC, SKCDC, DUC and Endangered Species Recovery Teams (Contact Phil Taylor).
Ongoing	CWS: all land tenure and field crop statistics from Census Data has been acquired for 1986-91 and 1996; in 1999-2000 this data will be used to determine upland habitat trends in the Prairie Ecozone; a map of endangered species occurrences relative to PHJV target areas will be compiled; partners include CDC's (Contact David Ingstrup).
Ongoing	CWS considers NAWMP as a major conservation initiative and a top management priority; CWS provides representation at the PHJV level to ensure that federal interests in biodiversity and endangered species are addressed (Contact Phil Taylor).
Ongoing	<i>GNP participates on the National Sage Grouse, Burrowing Owl and Swift Fox Recovery Teams and chairs the Saskatchewan Black-tailed Prairie Dog Working Group (Contact Pat Fargey).</i>
Goal 3, Objective 6, Action 2	
2001	<i>NPSS publication "Acreage Living: A Conservation Guide For Owners And Developers Of Natural Habitats" contains information on management of habitat for species at risk (Contact Andy Hammermeister).</i>
June 2001	<i>NS and SERM coordinated the Saskatchewan portion of the 3rd International Piping Plover census involving government and contract biologists, and NS volunteers. Report in progress. NS also supports research of the Piping Plover (Contact Margaret Skeel).</i>
1987 to Ongoing	NS delivers the Operation Burrowing Owl Program, which monitors the Burrowing Owl population and participates in research into reasons for its decline. Over 450 landowners in the program are conserving 54,000 acres of prairie. Information is provided on practices beneficial to the owl (Contact Patrick Moore).

* *New and updated actions appear in italics.* Refer to page 5 for acronyms of PCAP Partners.

	Summer 2001	<i>NS and SERM developed factsheets for each Saskatchewan listed species at risk (Contact Margaret Skeel or Lizabeth Nicholls).</i>
	2001	<i>PCAP, SWCC and SERM developed articles on Species at Risk for use in newsletters, newspapers etc. (Contact Karyn Scalise).</i>
	Ongoing	<i>PFRA participates in the National Burrowing Owl, Sage Grouse and Swift Fox Recovery Teams (Contact Bill Bristol).</i>
	2001 to Ongoing	<i>PFRA and Penn West Oil are working together at Antelope Park Community Pasture to inventory Ferruginous Hawk nest sites at the pasture and identify actions which will minimize/eliminate disturbance to the hawks (Contact Bill Bristol).</i>
	2000 to Ongoing	<i>SAF participates in the National Burrowing Owl, Sage Grouse and Swift Fox Recovery Teams (Contact Lorne Veitch).</i>
	Ongoing	<i>SBOIC and U of R initiated research on experimental captive breeding and release techniques for Burrowing Owls in cooperation with the National Burrowing Owl Recovery Team. (Contact Heather Felskie).</i>
	Ongoing	<i>SERM co-chairs the National Sage Grouse Recovery Team in partnership with Alberta Environmental Protection and participates on the National Burrowing Owl, Swift Fox, Piping Plover, Whooping Crane, Loggerhead Shrike Recovery Teams (Contact Earl Wiltse or Wayne Harris).</i>
		<i>SKCDC continues to document reports of species at risk (Contact Paul James).</i>
	2000 to Ongoing	<i>SWCC is working in Frenchman River Basin and Missouri Coteau to identify high priority areas for Sage Grouse and Piping Plover; encourage voluntary stewardship agreements and conservation easements on critical habitat; perform field assessments on critical habitat; assist land managers to enhance the quality of degraded critical habitat. Additionally, partnerships with U of R, SERM, and GNP will allow the collection of information on provincially rare species including Western Small-footed Myotis, Western Long Eared Myotis, and Common Poorwill, so that provincial status reports may be completed. (Contact Steve Davis) Habitat enhancement activities for Piping Plover, Burrowing Owls, Sage Grouse and Big Mouth Buffalo Fish have begun in the Frenchman River Valley, Missouri Coteau and Qu'Appelle Valley and other areas in Saskatchewan. (Contact Tom Harrison, SWCC).</i>
		<i>WWF funds research on Piping Plovers, Loggerhead Shrikes, Ferruginous Hawks, Swift Foxes (Contact Alan Appleby).</i>
Goal 3, Objective 6, Action 2	Ongoing	<i>SAF documents locations of burrowing owls on Crown Lands on the Crown Land Management System database and forwards the information to the Conservation Data Centre (Contact Alan Syhlonyk).</i>
		<i>SERM is involved with the management efforts for a number of species at risk. Final copy of the Sage Grouse Recovery Plan should be available in August 2001. Final Swift Fox census results/report will be written and distributed in September 2001 (Contact Wayne Harris).</i>
	2001	<i>SERM completed a distribution map for the Western Spiderwort in Douglas Provincial Park to facilitate efforts to provide protection from disturbance and exotic species encroachment (Contact Bob Plaster or Sheila Lamont).</i>

* *New and updated actions appear in italics.* Refer to page 5 for acronyms of PCAP Partners.

	3. Ensure that the functions of the Saskatchewan Conservation Data Centre continue.	Ongoing 2001	SERM <i>The future of the Saskatchewan Conservation Data Centre was secured with its integration into SERMs Fish & Wildlife Branch. Its programs will be expanded and more vigorously applied to the conservation of prairie biodiversity. Prior to 2001 it was co-managed by SERM and NS. SERM and NS will be renewing their agreement to co-manage the CDC beyond 2001(Contact Paul James or Margaret Skeel).</i>
	4. Ensure that the functions of the Native Prairie Stewardship Program continue.	Ongoing	SWCC Basic funding in place until March 2005; fundraising efforts continue (Contact Lesley Hall).
7. Improve our understanding of native biodiversity.	1. Promote concepts of biodiversity through educational programs.	Ongoing	<i>All participants</i>
		August 2000	<i>SERM released Saskatchewan Biodiversity Action Plan Framework document (Contact Lin Gallagher).</i>
		March 1998	CWS and PFRA sponsored a “Biodiversity & Livestock Grazing” workshop - proceedings available (Contact Brant Kirychuk or Garry Trotter).
		Ongoing	<i>DUC funds 6 environmental educators throughout the province who promote the concepts of biodiversity and conservation (Contact Barb Hanbidge).</i>
		Ongoing	<i>DUC contributes to the Conservation Learning Centre’s school program near P.A that promotes the concept of environmental stewardship and biodiversity to hundreds of school children who visit the site during the spring and fall (Contact Phil Curry).</i>
		Ongoing	GNP Communications and Interpretive Program includes main Park brochure, home page, park newsletter, “Prairie Notes” on species at risk, interpretive hikes, school tours, special events (ie. Environment Week); some programming is shared with the “Friends of Grasslands”, conducts outreach programs, Junior Naturalist programming, open houses etc.; future communications include “GNP Edukits”, advertising with local tourism partners, and extension of programming to the East Block of GNP (Contact Pat Fargey).
		1999 to Ongoing	NCC exploring idea of developing a native prairie interpretive site near Regina, potential may exist for a PCAP sponsored public education function (Contact Jordan Ignatiuk).
		Ongoing	NPSS produces posters, extension booklets, newsletter articles, field tours, workshops promoting conservation of native habitats and emphasizing biodiversity (Contact Andy Hammermeister).
		Ongoing	NS promotes biodiversity through information and visits to Operation Burrowing Owl participants, the Important Bird Areas Community Conservation Plans, Nature Views newsletter, NS website, six nature sanctuaries, Bird Quest and Plant Quest workshops, wildlife surveys, nature day camps for youth, tours, and the Last Mountain Bird Observatory (Contact Margaret Skeel).

Goal 3, Objective 7, Action 1

* *New and updated actions appear in italics.* Refer to page 5 for acronyms of PCAP Partners.

1995 to Ongoing	PFRA compiles and updates an inventory of biodiversity related activities on a regular basis (Contact Brant Kirychuk or Ted Wiens).
1993 to 1999 (except for 1997)	SRM hosted a "Range Youth Camp" for high school aged youth; topics covered included biodiversity, rangeland management, and wildlife conservation (Contact Bill Houston, PFRA). SRM provided financial and technical support to send High School Youth Forum students to SRM Annual Meetings which have been held in Rapid City SD, Boise ID, Omaha NE and Hawaii (Contact Bill Houston, PFRA).
1997, 1999-2001	
1999	SERM and UofR completed analysis and write-up of research project on native prairie beetles and spiders; research projects ongoing on long-billed curlews, ground squirrels, burrowing owls, sage grouse, small mammals and prairie songbirds (Contact Paul James).
1985 to 1999	SERM delivered Project WILD to formal and informal educators; ten workshops held in 1998 to 1999 with a total of 249 educators trained - now delivered by Canadian Wildlife Federation; Project SOILS addresses soil conservation and anti-desertification issues; trained 146 education students in 4 workshops - resource manuals available from Saskatchewan Soil Conservation Association; six-day institute on Climate Change organized in July 1998 by U of R, Science Teachers Society, Sask. Education and SERM staff; Project WET deals with water resource management issues and is coordinated by SaskWater; held 8 workshops with 214 educators; Ecosystem Management Plan promoted by SERM to all staff in Dec 1998 (Contact Lizabeth Nicholls).
1997 to Ongoing	
2001 to Ongoing	SWCC and The Partners for the Saskatchewan River Basin initiated a voluntary ecological monitoring program which focuses on increasing awareness of ecological indicators of health, such as riparian vegetation, invertebrates, and water quality , to voluntary groups in 15 locations throughout Saskatchewan (Contact Jody Oliver) . <i>SWCCs Prairie Water Care program began as an extension of the Voluntary Monitoring Program with the addition of volunteer groups taking steps towards the enhancement of their own watersheds and basins (Contact Jody Oliver).</i>

* *New and updated actions appear in italics.* Refer to page 5 for acronyms of PCAP Partners.

2. Increase the coordination between agencies conducting research on native prairie.

March 1999

SERM, Universities, GAPT, GNP, WWF, NCC, GNP

CWS developed a biodiversity plan for the Last Mountain National Wildlife Area to meet onsite objectives and address the Canadian Biodiversity Strategy and includes: water quality and quantity sampling, installation of weather station and hydrometric gauging stations, GIS formatting of land use, land cover etc., collaborative fish study, water invertebrate study and amphibian monitoring program. Hope to establish link between water quality/ quantity and wildlife and their food resources, nesting habits, habitat preferences and best management practises. Partners include Atmospheric Environment, Parks Canada, DFO, National Energy Board, Canadian Forestry Service, and other federal/provincial agencies (Contact Phil Taylor).

CWS is Chairing the Prairie Ecology Research Committee (PERC) that includes representatives from a broad range of organizations and institutions that have research interests. PERC is to encourage research leading to a better understanding of prairie ecology and improved management of resources, habitats, and species occurring on the prairies and facilitate the exchange of information. PERC has developed a website to hold a bibliographic database, to list research gaps, to post information on active research projects, and to list other important websites and information databases (Contact Dean Nernberg).

Goal 3, Objective 7, Action 2

1997 - 2001

GAPT participated in conferences and seminars to communicate information to research agencies (Contact Sandra Stanger).

1999 to Ongoing

NPSS has led and participated in efforts to coordinate native prairie research (Contact Andy Hammermeister).

2001 to Ongoing

SPARC initiated a potential research collaboration with GNP, SERM, SAF, Monsanto Canada, Nexen Canada Ltd., DUC, DUCs Native Plant Solutions, and SaskPower (Contact Alan Iwaasa).

3. Respect the different ways of understanding the scientific, local and traditional.

Ongoing

All participants

* *New and updated actions appear in italics.* Refer to page 5 for acronyms of PCAP Partners.

8. Minimize the impacts of industrial developments on native prairie.	1. Encourage industry to adopt less invasive technologies when working with native prairie.	Ongoing	SERM, SAF, PFRA
		Ongoing	CWS is reducing the impact of industrial developments on native prairie through environmental impact assessment reviews and screenings under the regulations of the Canadian Environmental Assessment Act. Advice to proponents includes routing around significant tracts of native prairie, reclaiming with native species, avoiding aggressive introduced species, narrowing of right-of-ways, cleaning of equipment to reduce weed introductions, and avoiding construction during inclement weather. The comments often become conditions on permits issued by the National Energy Board. Protection of native prairie is also afforded when measures, such as restrictions and mitigations to protect COSEWIC species are implemented (Contact Paul Gregoire).
		2001	<i>NPSS publication 'Acreage Living: A Conservation Guide For Owners And Developers Of Natural Habitats' emphasizes concepts of minimal disturbance and proper restoration and management. The RM of Corman Park has required that the booklet be distributed by developers to new acreage owners in native habitats (Contact Andy Hammermeister).</i>
		1999 to Ongoing	NPSS seeks partnerships with industry to promote minimal disturbance awareness programs (Contact Andy Hammermeister).
		January 1998	NS released a position paper on the "Oil and Gas Industry". <i>NS shares the OBO database with the SKCDC; this information is used by the oil and gas industry to help plan their projects around sensitive nesting areas. (Contact Margaret Skeel).</i>
		2001	<i>PCAP and SWCC coordinated the production and distribution of the fact sheet 'Oil and Gas Exploration and Development on Saskatchewan Agricultural Crown Lands'. Partners included SERM, SAF, SEM, SSGA, SEIMA and Municipal Affairs and Housing (MAH).</i>
		Ongoing	PFRA working on more specific reclamation criteria for assessing soil handling, oil well siting, access road construction and native species re-establishment on oil and gas industry well sites on Community Pastures (Contact Chris Nykoluk or Randy Pollries).
		Spring 1998	PFRA held a reclamation technical workshop for PFRA pasture managers (Contact Randy Pollires).
		February 1999	SAF delivered a reclamation workshop for provincial Crown Lands staff in Moose Jaw (Contact Don Fontaine).
		Ongoing	SERM continues to re-write regulations of WHPA with respect to oil and gas development (Contact Paul James).

Goal 3, Objective 8, Action 1

* *New and updated actions appear in italics.* Refer to page 5 for acronyms of PCAP Partners.

	Ongoing	<i>SERM continues to work with SAF, SEM and the oil and gas industry through the Saskatchewan Petroleum Industry and Government Environmental Committee (SPIGEC) to minimize the impact this activity has on the landscape while at the same time reducing bureaucracy (Contact Rick Stilling, Wilf Pyle or Larry Kratt).</i>
		<i>SERM is revising coal mine reclamation guidelines to address reclamation to native species (Contact Wayne Harris).</i>
	Ongoing	
	2000 to Ongoing	SERM prepared recommendations to mitigate the effects of golf course proposals that have the potential to affect areas of native prairie in Cypress Hills, Pike Lake and Saskatchewan Landing Provincial Parks (Contact Kelvin Kelly or Bruce Martin).
		SERM - Recommendations have been prepared aimed at eliminating off-road vehicle use on native prairie at Otapasoo Trails Recreation Site (Contact Bruce Martin).
2. Encourage industry to minimize the number and extent of roads and other linear developments.	Ongoing	SERM, SAF, PFRA
	1997	SAF implemented changes to oil and gas surface lease fees to favour reduced disturbance of native prairie (Contact Wilf Pyle).

* *New and updated actions appear in italics.* Refer to page 5 for acronyms of PCAP Partners.

Goal 5, Objective 1, Action 2

IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY:

**GOAL 4: TO PROMOTE THE SUSTAINABLE USE OF NATIVE PRAIRIE
TO ENHANCE THE QUALITY OF LIFE**

Objectives	Actions	Timetable	Lead and Supporting Agencies & Update
1. Promote the economic advantages of good range management on remnant native prairie.	1. Target information flow to those areas that are not dominated by ranching, where less value is placed on the benefits of sound range management.	Ongoing 1997 to Ongoing	<i>SWCC, GAPT, SERM</i> GAPT and SWCC implemented a project demonstrating the benefits from planned management on fescue prairie remnants (Contact Lesley Hall).

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Goal 5, Objective 1, Action 2

2. Identify and promote native prairie and its associated heritage resources as ecotourism destinations.	1. Include specific consideration of native prairie within the provincial ecotourism strategy .	<i>SWCC, DUC, SERM, SaskTourism, NS</i>
		Ongoing DUC installed a Native Prairie Exhibit at the Regina International Airport; DUC currently updating 14 existing provincial self-drive tours with the intent of adding about 10 more routes; <i>DUC has also improved it's interpretive facilities in the Yorkton and Wadena areas and has produced a series of provincial self-drive tours (Contact Daryl Nazar).</i>
		1999 to Ongoing GNP actively promotes tourism/ecotourism and is a member of the Horseshoe Dinosaur Trail Region; has an interpretive program for visitors, has a tourist profile completed and conducts ongoing surveys with park visitors; works with a local guide to provide trail riding/camping opportunities (Contact Pat Fargey).
		1999 to 2000 NCC, with SRC, developed options for a grazing management plan for the Old Man on His Back Prairie & Heritage Conservation Area (Butala Ranch); ecotourism option being considered (Contact Jordan Ignatiuk or Bob Godwin).
		February 2002 <i>NPSS 2002 AGM theme focuses on the cultural and heritage benefits of native plants and their habitats. NPSS has actively participated in Heritage Community of Interest workshops hosted by SaskCulture (Contact Andy Hammermeister).</i>
		1996 to Ongoing <i>NS's Important Bird Area Conservation Plans identify ecotourism opportunities (Contact Margaret Skeel).</i>
		1995 to Ongoing <i>SBOIC is a member of the Moose Jaw Chapter of Tourism Saskatchewan and the South Saskatchewan Tourism Association. SBOIC provides year-round interpretive and outreach programming on prairie conservation using Burrowing Owls as a flagship species (Contact Heather Felskie).</i>
		January 2000 to Ongoing SWCC assisted/working with the Chaplin Northern Shorebird Visitor Centre, Quill Lakes Interpretive Centre, and SBOIC; ecotourism and community development assistance; Bird Trail Strategy initiated/contracted out (Contact Sharon Metz).
		Ongoing SIAS Woodland Campus in P.A. offered an Ecotourism Certification Course that integrates knowledge of sustainable tourism, natural resource management and small business entrepreneurship (Contact Hamilton Greenwood).
		October 2000 Ecotourism Society of Saskatchewan hosted an Ecotourism Workshop (Contact Joseph Hnatiuk).

Goal 4, Objective 3, Action 1

* *New and updated actions appear in italics.* Refer to page 5 for acronyms of PCAP Partners.

Goal 5, Objective 1, Action 2

3. Encourage the development of native plant ecovars and a native seed production industry, including attention to wild-type seed production.

1. Support and promote organizations with activities in this area.

Ongoing	<p><i>DUC, AAFC, SAF, NPSS</i></p> <p>CWS has developed and managed native seed production plots, developed techniques for seed collection, processing and cleaning of native plant materials at Last Mountain National Wildlife Refuge; provides technical support to PHJV partners and other agencies, conducted tours and workshops (Contact Phil Taylor).</p> <p>DUCs Ecovar Program continues; DUC supports Saskatchewan producers that wild harvest native seed and funds NPSS to promote native seed industry and general education regarding native plants and their ecosystems (Contact Daryl Nazar).</p>
1999 to Ongoing	<p><i>NPSS actively supports the native seed industry by offering an internet listing service that promotes producers and suppliers of native plant products and services, distributing native plant source lists, holding workshops, and developing an internet workshop for seed production and marketing (Contact Andy Hammermeister).</i></p>
2000 to Ongoing	<p><i>NS and SWCC jointly deliver a habitat enhancement program to enlarge pastures through cropland conversion for Burrowing Owls and other species (Contact Patrick Moore or Tom Harrison).</i></p>
1992 to Ongoing	<p>PFRA developed reclamation guidelines using native species which helped to stimulate native seed industry development; wild harvested seed is purchased from Saskatchewan producers by the petroleum industry (Contact Chris Nykoluk).</p>
1998 to Ongoing	<p><i>SAF has encouraged producers in various communities to form Forage, Livestock, and Grazing (FLAG) clubs (Contact Michel Tremblay).</i></p>
Ongoing	<p>SAF completed factsheets on 'Production and Marketing of Native Grass Seed' - 1995 and 'Marketing Forage Seed' -2000. SAF Forage Specialist provides technical assistance to producers on native seed production (Contact Michel Tremblay).</p>
1999 to Ongoing	<p>SPARC is an active partner in this area and has been designated at AAFCs Centre of Excellence for ecovar development (Contact Grant McLeod).</p>
Ongoing	<p><i>DUC, SAF, AAFC</i></p> <p><i>DUC, through its commercial seed company Native Plant Solutions, continues to fund and support research with AAFC Research Branch on ecovar development. The most recent project involves development of native bromegrass species for restoration and forage (Contact Phil Curry).</i></p> <p><i>DUCs Native Plant Solutions maintains contracts with individual seed growers to increase wild-type seed collections of numerous native species including species such as hairy and Canada wild ryegrass, Sandberg's bluegrass, fringed bromegrass, plains rough fescue and Canada milk vetch.</i></p> <p>SPARC actively seeks to work with partners and collaborators. As a member of AAFC Research Branch network of centers involved AAFC scientists have the opportunity to match funds and/or in kind contributions through the Matching Industry Initiative Fund (Contact Paul Jefferson or Alan Iwaasa)</p>

* *New and updated actions appear in italics.* Refer to page 5 for acronyms of PCAP Partners.

Goal 5, Objective 1, Action 2

3. Add ecovars and wild-type seed to the Canada Seeds Act.

December 2002

AAFC, Canadian Seed Growers Association

Goal 4, Objective 2, Action 4

* *New and updated actions appear in italics.* Refer to page 5 for acronyms of PCAP Partners.

Goal 5, Objective 1, Action 2

<p>4. Promote the use and production of wild-type seed, especially for use where biodiversity conservation is the central goal of the restoration process.</p>	<p>Ongoing</p>	<p><i>DUC, SWCC, GAPT</i></p>
	<p>1993 to Ongoing</p>	<p>CWS, by supporting the Mixed Grass Prairie Habitat Restoration Project (MGPHRP) promotes the use and production of wild-type seed. The MGPHRP has developed and used extensive wild-type seed harvesting technology for at least 70 species of native grasses and forbs. The installation of diverse native plantings has returned lands back to diverse native vegetation cover and provided experience in the restoration of native prairie. The development of native seed nurseries will increase the availability of wild-type seed and provide a secure source from a wide genetic selection. The construction and development of a Native Plant Material Processing and Storage Facility at Last Mountain Lake National Wildlife Area will facilitate the use of native seed and the native seed industry by providing processing, cleaning and storage services to others (Contact Dean Nernberg).</p>
	<p>1994 to Ongoing</p>	<p>CWS, using Last Mountain Lake National Wildlife Area as a test site, has 115 acres planted to diverse seed mixtures of over 70 species, 600 acres under preparation for prairie plantings, and hundreds of additional acres slated for conversion from introduced forages to native prairie (Contact Dean Nernberg).</p>
	<p>1997 to 2001</p>	<p>GAPT included information on using native plants for converting marginal land to permanent cover at seminars and in the <i>Regrassing Farmland</i> publication; provided information on revegetation with native plants to consultants and resource companies and connected them with native seed suppliers and producers; provided financial and technical support to the NPSS (Contact Sandra Stanger).</p>
	<p>1997 to Ongoing</p>	<p><i>GNP has ~200 acres seeded to a diverse native species mix; plan to seed an additional 150 acres annually (Contact Pat Fargey).</i></p>
	<p>2001 to Ongoing</p>	<p><i>NCC, SERM, SAF, with funding support from Nexen Canada Ltd., implemented a plan to restore cultivated land to native prairie at the Old Man On His Back Heritage Conservation Area (Contact Bob MacFarlane).</i></p>
	<p>1999 to Ongoing</p>	<p><i>NPSS promotes use of seed mixes that are diverse in species and genetically. (Contact Andy Hammermeister).</i></p>
	<p>Spring 1998</p>	<p>PFRA finalized policy for wild harvesting of native seed on community pastures; policy incorporates SKCDC rare plant status listings and federal Environment Impact Assessment Requirements (Contact Brant Kirychuk).</p>
	<p>1999 to Ongoing</p>	<p>SERM developing guidelines for collection of native plant species (Contact Earl Wiltse).</p> <p>SWCC planted a native prairie nursery, in cooperation with SaskPower, Shand Greenhouse and the City of Regina, using seed hand collected from remnant prairies with clay soils in the Regina Plain Landscape Area; subsequent seed will be used for local native plant restoration in the Regina Plain, an area from which prairie has been virtually eliminated (Contact Lesley Hall).</p>

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Goal 5, Objective 1, Action 2

5. Develop reclamation guidelines that require disturbed native areas to be restored to the pre-existing native plant community.

2002

SERM, SWCC, DUC, SAF, PFRA

Ongoing

PFRA has reclamation guidelines for native prairie; process continually evolving (Contact Randy Pollries).

Goal 4, Objective 4, Action 1

4. Advance the exploration of native prairie for new genetic, biochemical, pharmaceutical and other resources of potential value to humans.

1. Ensure that part of any increase in the economic benefits derived from native prairie goes to support research and conservation.

Ongoing

NPSS, SAF

Ongoing

NPSS is in the process of identifying and communicating with organizations that receive economic benefit from native plants (Contact Andy Hammermeister).

2. Develop guidelines and management plans for the harvest of native prairie species whose populations are at risk.

Ongoing

SERM, NPSS

2000

NPSS developed guidelines for native seed harvesting emphasizing conservation based on a panel discussion at the NPSS 2000 AGM and Conference. Agencies representing conservation, regulatory, and wild harvesting interests addressed issues related to wild harvesting of native plants (Contact Andy Hammermeister).

August 1998

NPSS (with assistance from NS) tabled "Guidelines for Conducting Rare Plant Surveys" (Contact Andy Hammermeister).

Spring 1998

PFRA finalized policy for wild harvesting of native seed on community pastures; policy incorporates SKCDC rare plant status listings (Contact Brant Kirychuk).

SAF - A draft Crown land commercial lease policy is available and is awaiting new regulations. The policy provides for input into guidelines where any harvest of native prairie species occurs (Contact Wilf Pyle).

SERM continues to work on development of a management strategy for harvesting native prairie plants (Contact Earl Wiltse).

* *New and updated actions appear in italics.* Refer to page 5 for acronyms of PCAP Partners.

Goal 5, Objective 1, Action 2

5. Recognize and quantify the economic contribution of conserved native prairie and expanded perennial grasslands.	1. Survey the literature regarding ecological services provided by grasslands, including carbon sequestration, oxygen production and nutrient cycling.	February 2000	SWCC
		1998 to Ongoing	DUC in partnership with U of S, National Hydrology Resources Institute, AAFC and GAPT has undertaken long-term studies on carbon sequestration in wetlands, wetland fringes and upland areas – Meacham, Melfort and Central Butte; looking at total amount of organic carbon, rate of carbon accumulation in seeded grasslands, value to the carbon store, effects of managed grazing on carbon storage (Contact Phil Curry for DUC, Al Foster at GAPT, Jeff Schoenan at U of S, and S. Malhu at AAFC).
		2000-2001 report in Spring 2002	<i>PFRA and SaskPower partnered to undertake preliminary research to examine the relationships between range condition (grassland management) and Greenhouse Gas carbon sequestration at 2 PFRA community pastures. Two years of data have been collected and the project results will be released in Spring 2002 (Contact Brant Kirychuk).</i>
			SERM and CPRC have been funded by federal government to conduct a predictive study of global warming effects on prairie biodiversity (Contact Paul James or Dave Gauthier).
		2000	SERM completed prairie carbon sequestration lit search (Contact Paul James).
		2001 to Ongoing	SPARC is examining the potential for increased carbon (C) sequestration in response to grazing management and determining native grasslands as a potential C sink (Contact Alan Iwaasa).
		1997	SWCC completed prairie carbon sequestration lit search (Contact Greg Riemer).

Goal 4, Objective 5, Action 2

2. Coordinate this information gathering with other agencies, identify gaps in research and communicate the findings.	January 2000	SWCC, NPSS
		<i>SERM and UofR-CPRC, with financial assistance from the Climate Change Action Fund, began work on a model to predict the impact of climate change on prairie biodiversity (Contact Dave Gauthier or Kevin Murphy).</i>
	2001 to Ongoing	SPARC has initiated a multi-disciplinary research approach to elucidate the C sequestration potential of native grasslands. SPARC recognizes that the C sequestration potential of native grasslands requires further evaluation since actual changes may be very small (Contact Alan Iwaasa).

* *New and updated actions appear in italics.* Refer to page 5 for acronyms of PCAP Partners.

Goal 5, Objective 1, Action 2

IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY:

GOAL 5: TO PROMOTE EDUCATION AND DEVELOP COMMUNICATION PROGRAMS REGARDING THE CONSERVATION AND SUSTAINABLE USE OF NATIVE PRAIRIE

Objectives	Actions	Timetable	Lead and Supporting Agencies & Update
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* *New and updated actions appear in italics.* Refer to page 5 for acronyms of PCAP Partners.

Goal 5, Objective 1, Action 2

<p>1. Encourage the adoption of an ecosystem management approach to land across the prairie ecozone.</p>	<p>1. Create a partnership that facilitates the exchange of information regarding the conservation of native prairie.</p>	<p>Formal Committee to be established by April 1998</p>	<p><i>University of Regina, University of Saskatchewan, PFRA, SWCC, NS, SERM, WWF</i></p>
			<p><i>CPRC led the U of Rs involvement as a member of the network of partners that established PARC Prairie Adaptation Research (Cooperative), located in UofRs Research Park. . CPRC represents the University on PARC's Steering Committee. With funding through Natural Resources Canada, C-CIARN and the Climate Change Action Fund, this centre facilitates research on adaptations to climate change on the prairies. PARC is supporting two of CPRC's projects: 'Climate Change and Fragmented Prairie Biodiversity: Prediction and Adaptation' and the Social Cohesion project on rural adaptation and sustainable development of the Prairies (Contact D. Gauthier).</i></p>
		<p>2000-2003</p>	<p><i>CRPC Ph.D. candidate, Wendee Kubik and Dr. Robert Moore published 'Women's Diverse Roles in the Farm Economy and the Consequences for their Health, Well-being and Quality of Life'. This survey documents the negative effects that the financial burden being faced by most farm families is having on the physical health and psychological well-being of farm women, most specifically in terms of stress and overwork; also documents that farm women play a major role in the economy of family farms in Saskatchewan in terms of their unpaid on-farm and household work and their paid off-farm work. In addition, farm women play a key role in keeping their dwindling communities together with their many volunteer activities and their care giving to family and friends in the rural areas (Contact David Gauthier).</i></p>
			<p><i>CRPC led a team of nine U of R researchers on the 'Rural Adaptation and Social Cohesion for Sustainable Development of the Prairies' project that aims to create a base of interdisciplinary knowledge to assist rural communities and policy-makers in addressing the challenges of sustainable development on the southern prairies; 6 objectives are: (a) Provide the essential historical context for community-building within rural, southern Saskatchewan; (b) Describe how decisions are made in rural communities adapting to change; (c) Develop recommendations on education and training programs that support change in rural communities; (d) Assess how various levels of government and institutions encourage/promote change in rural communities; (e) Characterize how past changes to the environment affected communities and developing a model to identify how communities may be affected by further environmental stresses; and (f) Develop recommendations for effective policies to help rural communities to survive. Participating communities include Balcarres, Carlyle, Craik, Eastend, Naicam, and Willow Bunch, Peepeekisis First Nation near Balcarres and the Pheasant Rump Reserve near Carlyle; involvement from numerous government, industry, and First Nations organizations; results will be presented in appropriate formats to rural stakeholders, decision-makers, academic audiences; the final product will be an international conference on public policy recommendations at the U of R, with proceedings published by the CRPC Press (Contact D. Gauthier).</i></p>
		<p>Nov. 22-24, 2001 Oct. 15-17, 2001 Mar. 17-18, 2001</p>	<p><i>CRPC was a conference sponsor for: Rural Futures Conference GeoSask 2001 - Saskatchewan Spatial Information Conference Plain As the Eye Can See 2001: Aboriginal Peoples and the Prairies</i></p>
			<p><i>CRPC maintains Saskatchewan's Protected Areas Database (Contact David Gauthier).</i></p>

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Goal 5, Objective 1, Action 2

Feb. 1998	PCAP and its Partners have delivered presentations, posters and/or displays on the PCAP at the following events:
Jan. 1999	SRM Annual Meeting - Omaha NE
Oct. 1999	SSGA Convention - Saskatoon SK
Feb. 2000	Ecogifts 2000 Conference - Ottawa ON
June 2000	SRM Annual Meeting/Ecological Society of America Conference - Boise ID
Sept. 2000	Western Canadian Farm Progress Show - Regina SK
Nov. 2000	SERMs Fish and Wildlife Branch Meeting - Duck Mountain SK
Nov. 2000	Northern Great Plains Native Plant/SRM Conference - Bismarck ND
Nov. 2000	Fall Fair - Saskatoon SK
Nov. 2000	Western Canadian Agribition - Regina SK
Feb. 2001	NPSS Conference - Moose Jaw SK
Feb. 2001	5 th Prairie Conservation and Endangered Species Conference - Winnipeg MB
Mar. 2001	Regina Natural History Society Meeting - Regina SK
June 2001	SSGA Convention - Weyburn SK
June 2001	SRM/Native Prairie Appreciation Week Conference - Swift Current SK

SERM has adopted an ecosystem management approach as framework for resource management (Contact Paul James).

SSGA provided recommendations on the federal *Species at Risk Act* advocating a cooperative, ecosystem-based approach to conserve and manage species at risk and compensation for loss of production. SSGA continuing to monitor regulations (Contact Allen Patkau).

2. The partnership formed through Action I will develop and deliver a communication strategy that increases awareness of native prairie conservation and its sustainable use within the context of ecosystem management.

Develop communications strategy by September 1998 with proposal for implementation plan.
1998 to Ongoing

NS, SBOIC, SSGA, SAF, SERM, SWCC and DUC

PCAP Communication Strategy approved in Jan. 1999; projects undertaken included the proclamation of Native Prairie Appreciation Week since 1999 and related events: Romancing the Prairies Workshop (1999), Partnership Signing Ceremony (2000), and the Discovering the Frenchman Conference (2001) which was delivered in partnership with SRM, GNP, NPSS and DUC; nomination (1999) and designation (2001) of Needle and Thread as Saskatchewan's official grass species (Contact Karyn Scalise).

1998 to Ongoing

PCAP promotes and delivers the Cows, Fish, Cattle Dogs and Kids Game Show on riparian stewardship at Agri-Ed events (1998 to present) and through the Eco-Extravaganza and the Cows and Owls School Tour program (Contact Karyn Scalise).

2000 to Ongoing

PCAP coordinates and participates in the Eco-Extravaganza - an outreach program for K-6 students on prairie conservation and management. The Grassland Park area was targeted in 2000 in partnership with GNP, SWCC, and SBOIC (10 schools; ~700 students) The southern portion of the Missouri Coteau was targeted in 2001 in partnership with GNP, SWCC, SBOIC, DUC and NCC (14 schools; ~1200 students); The northern portion of the Missouri Coteau will be targeted in 2002 in partnership with GNP, SWCC, SBOIC, DUC and CWS. Funded in part by Environment Canada's Habitat Stewardship Program (Contact Karyn Scalise).

2001 to Ongoing

PCAP and SBOIC will coordinate and deliver the Owls and Cows Tour to schools beginning in Spring 2001. The tour features the Cows, Fish, Cattle Dogs and Kids Game Show and the Owls on Tour program. Funded in part by Environment Canada's Habitat Stewardship Program (Contact Karyn Scalise or Heather Felskie).

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Goal 5, Objective 1, Action 2

		<p><i>NS has a communication strategy for Operation Burrowing Owl that informs program participants and the general public about the importance of native prairie and the grassland community (Contact Margaret Skeel).</i></p>
	<p>1996 to Ongoing</p>	<p><i>SBOIC is dedicated to education, ecotourism, conservation, and stewardship; provides opportunities to view (wild) nesting owls, captive owls, and imprinted owls Luna and Scamper. Over 19 000 contacts have been made through in-house visits (~ 9600 contacts) and the Owls On Tour outreach program (~ 9675 contacts). SBOIC uses burrowing owls as a flagship species to promote awareness of native prairie conservation and management issues (Contact Heather Felskie).</i></p>
	<p>2001</p>	<p><i>NPSS-CPRC publication 'Saskatchewan's Native Prairie: Statistics of a Dwindling Resource' contains statistics on remnant prairie, maps, and a discussion of the importance of management in conservation. The NPSS has also promoted stewardship via our newsletter and workshops (Contact Andy Hammermeister).</i></p> <p>U of S Biology 107, 108, and 110 classes contain information on prairie ecology and the PCAP. SIAST's Integrated Resource Management Course also contain content on prairie ecology and the PCAP (Contact Hamilton Greenwood).</p>
<p>3. Coordinate with other PCAPs, other provincial and national initiatives (ie. National Stewardship Action Plan).</p>		<p>Tri-Province PCAP funding applied for and received; attendance of Coordinating Committee members to Alberta Prairie Conservation Forum meeting in June 1999 (Contact Chris Nykoluk).</p> <p>CPRC compiled a database on protected areas for the Great Plains of North America (Contact Dave Gauthier); also organized the Prairie Ecozone Session for the Canadian Council on Ecological Areas "Ecogifts 2000", Ottawa, October 1999.</p> <p>SERM and CPRC organized the 'Monitoring for Ecosystem Health' conference in Regina (Contact Dr. Dave Gauthier).</p> <p>U of R completed the first interdisciplinary graduate student course on Environmental Sustainability (Contact Dr. Dave Gauthier).</p> <p>CWS has aided the coordination among the Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba PCAP Steering Committees and has acted on the Inter-provincial Prairie Conservation Working Group, and provided information on national/federal initiatives by providing a liaison among the committees (Contact Dean Nernberg).</p>
<p>4. The communication strategy will define the process and mechanisms to develop and promote resource materials that illustrate the principles of prairie ecosystem management.</p>	<p>Initial publication on ecosystems available by April 1998; initial ecosystem management publications by August 1998. Ongoing activities to be defined in the communication strategy.</p>	<p>SERM, the Prairie Ecosystem Sustainability (PECOS) Study of the University of Saskatchewan and the University of Regina, others, as above.</p> <p>U of R "Saskatchewan Natural Heritage Map" and "Ecoregions of Saskatchewan" book, CD-Rom and Teacher's Guide complete and distributed to all schools; PECOS Ecosystem Management publication on hold, no new deadline yet (Contact Dr. Dave Gauthier).</p>

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Goal 5, Objective 1, Action 2

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IMPLEMENTATION OF THE SASKATCHEWAN PRAIRIE CONSERVATION ACTION PLAN

Objectives	Actions	Timetable	Lead and Supporting Agencies & Update
1. Develop a detailed implementation plan with budget and agency responsibilities.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Confirm funding sources and amounts. 2. Develop and approve an annual budget. 3. Confirm agency participation. 	April/May 1998	PCAP Coordinating Committee COMPLETED COMPLETED
2. Seek formal endorsement of the detailed implementation plan, and commitments to action from lead and supporting agencies.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Transmit PCAP formally to each lead and supporting agency. 2. Seek a formal commitment to the action items. 	April/May 1998	<i>PCAP Coordinating Committee</i> PCAP Partnership Signing held June 2, 2000
3. Form a Core Committee from the PCAP Partnership to oversee the implementation phase.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Hold a founding meeting. 2. Develop a general "constitution" and "rules of order". 3. Set a schedule for ongoing meetings. 	April/May 1998	COMPLETED COMPLETED ONGOING
4. Establish a home office for the PCAP with a staff person to coordinate ongoing implementation activities among the Partner groups.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Determine suitable space and location. 2. Furnish office as required. 3. Hire staff member(s). 4. Develop annual work plans. 	June/July 1998	<i>PCAP Coordinating Committee</i> COMPLETED COMPLETED COMPLETED ONGOING
5. Develop a communications program that keeps the PCAP alive in the minds of the public and in the budgets and programs of implementing partner organizations.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Develop yearly communications plans. 2. Release materials on accomplishments and issues as required in press releases. 3. Develop newsletter articles and other public information materials. 		<i>Implementation Coordinator</i> ONGOING ONGOING PCAP office developed a list of newsletters to submit to on a regular basis, facilitating a wide diverse audience; PCAP display taken to events and website constructed.

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