PCAP – 7th Native Prairie Restoration/Reclamation Workshop

CONTINGENCY PLANNING

Larry K. Gabruch P.Ag

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2020
Regina, Sk.

GABRUCH Land and Reclamation Services
Overview

1. Contingency/Contingency Planning – defined

2. Examples

3. Planning Process

4. Implementation

5. Follow up –Discussion/Questions?
Sir Winston Churchill quotes

“He who fails to plan is planning to fail”

“Plans are of little importance but planning is essential”
Contingency

• a future event or circumstance which is possible but cannot be predicted with certainty.
What is a Contingency Plan?

- A course of action designed to help respond effectively to a significant future event that may or may not happen.
  
  - Often referred to as “PLAN B” – it can be used as an alternative action if expected results fail to materialize.
June 2018

- South West Sk.
- Native grass planting
- 200 acre site
Same day.......20 minutes later
Examples – What could possibly go wrong?

Weather related - natural disasters/Acts of God

• Flooding/poor drainage
• Extreme drought
• Excessive problematic weed flushes
• Insect infestations – eg. Grasshoppers, geese, etc.
• Erosion by wind and water
Reclaimed Well-site erosion

SE Sask.
Man-made /human caused events and situations:

• Human error
• Changes in political landscape
• Unexpected change to site access and or permissions
• Funding losses
• Materials (ie.) native seed not available and or poor quality
• Equipment breakdowns/malfunctions
• Critical vendor loss; sole source contractor out of business or un available at critical schedule window
There are always risks that can sideline any project. .......

Implications?

- Project window must be extended – could be a year or two or more
- Un-planned increase in project budgets and human resources
- May impact ability to access term project funding
1. Gather site information/data and understand soils, landscape, and area climate and conditions
2. Analyze risks - (e.g., Review grasshopper forecast maps)
2020 Grasshopper Forecast
based on adult grasshopper counts

Infestation Risk - Cereals
- >12 - 24 per m² Severe
- >8 - 12 per m² Moderate
- >4 - 8 per m² Light
- >2 - 4 per m² Very Light - note: economic risk to lentil
- D - 2 per m² None to Very Light

NOTE: Since techniques used to smooth the transition between zones can affect the values in localized areas, this map should be used for regional analysis only.

Data Source: Grasshopper Count - Saskatchewan Crop Insurance Corporation Field Staff
Saskatchewan Crop Insurance Corporation

Provincial 1779 June 17 Date: 146486
Geomatics Services, Ministry of Agriculture October 30, 2010
Contingency Planning Process continued

3. Draft a Contingency Plan including budgets

4. Implement Plan

5. Monitor and revisit the plan......0ngoing to completion
Implementation
Aim to adhere to task schedules eg. Seeding and weed control windows
Contingency Planning Tips

- Egnage and respect landowners, ranchers, farmers
- Importance of local knowledge should never be underestimated.
- My experience: Contingency plan used about 50% of time on restoration projects
- Always budget for contingency
THANK YOU