Historic Forest Cover Vision for the Future The Regional Municipality of York, ON

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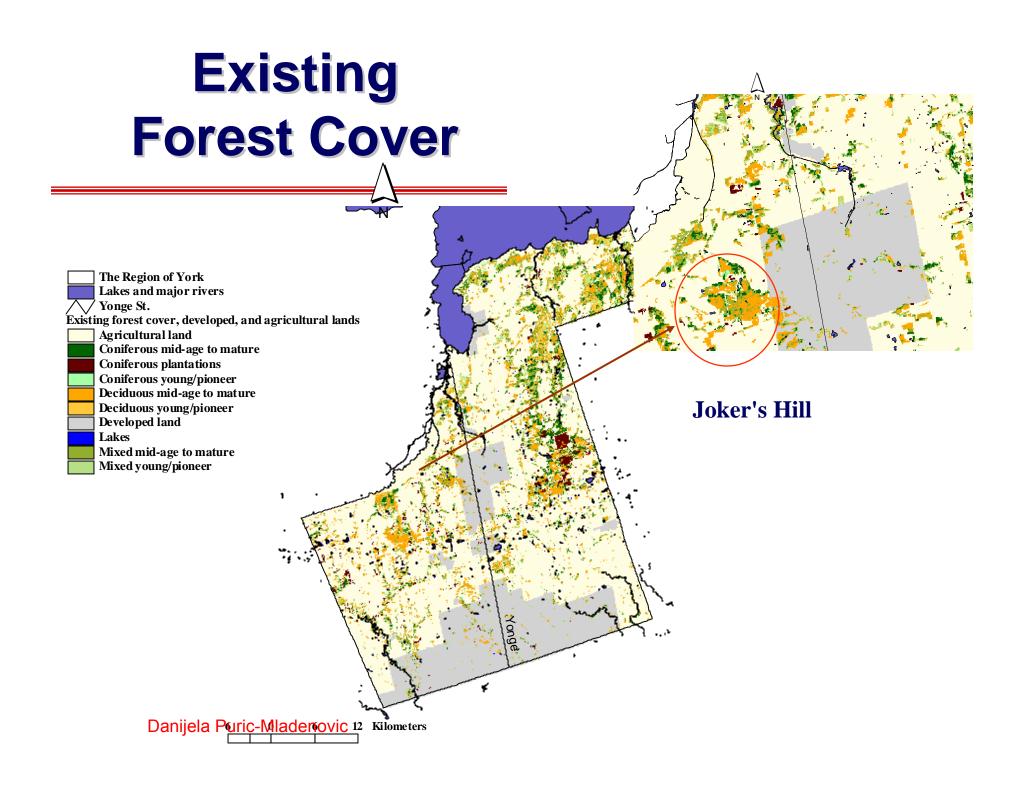
March-2004 d.puricXutoronto.ca

Context of the problem

- 200 years of intense human activities
- Deforested landscape
- Further fragmentation and degradation
- Forests compositionally and structurally changed
 - Average forest age of 47 to 53 years (Riley et al. 1998).
- Lack of ecologically-based management
 - Management focuses on the current status

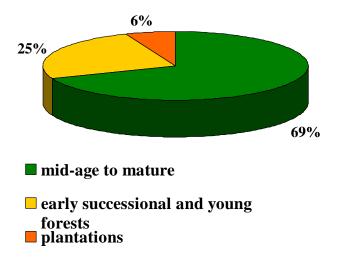
Ecologically-based forest conservation and management

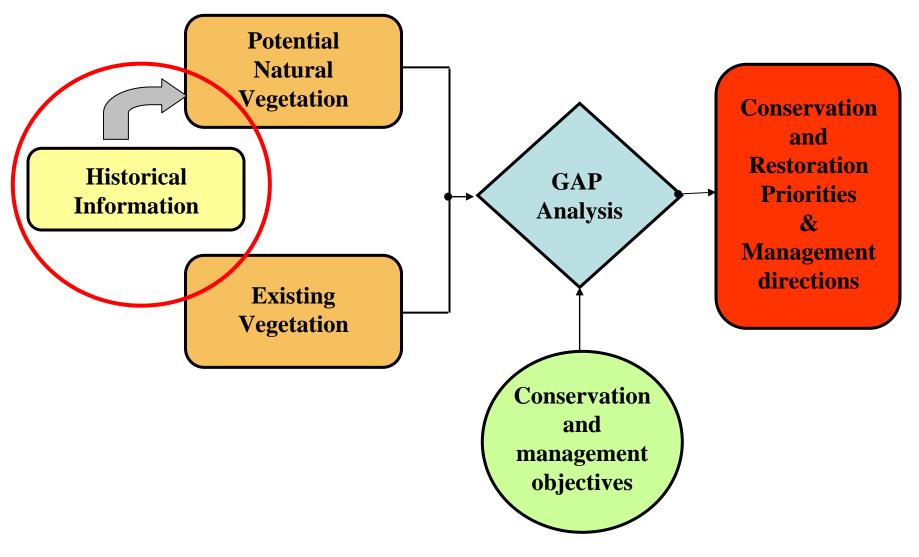
- Landscape approach
- Protection and restoration of native forest types
- A knowledge of "what is present and what is missing"- gap analysis
- Requires reference vegetation condition
 - A predictive model to relate plant community composition to physical variables - Potential Natural Vegetation (PNV)



Existing Forest Cover

- 38,000 ha are currently under forest
- 22% forest cover
- 16% if young and successional forest patches are excluded
- young and successional forest:
 - the southern part 36%
 - the Oak Ridges Moraine 16%
 - the northern part 29%



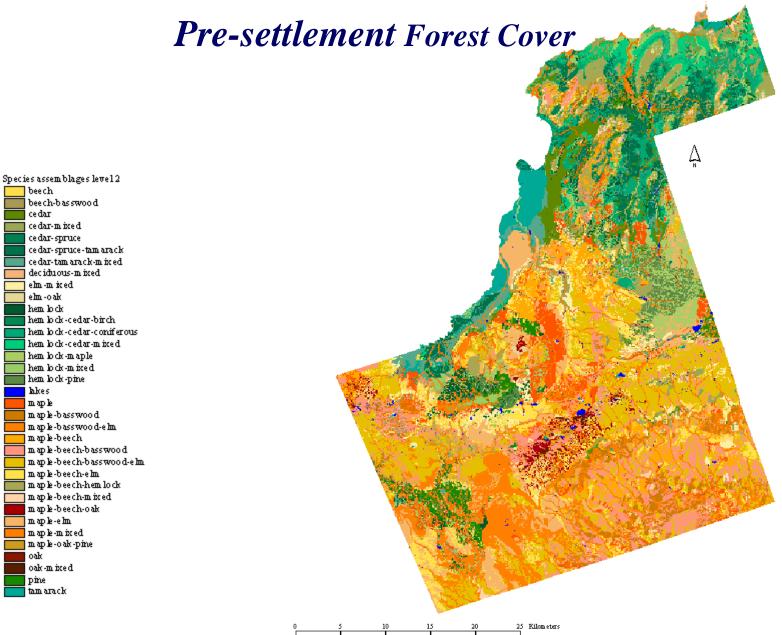


Historical Forest Cover

- At least 80% of the region was forested
- Mature and diverse forests
 - sugar maple-beech, sugar maple-beech-white elm, sugar maple-beech-basswood, sugar maple-beechbasswood-white elm, and sugar maple-beech-white pine
- Disturbances
 - windfalls approximately 3.5% of the area

In the northern parts of the region, coniferous forests, dominated by hemlock, cedar and white pine were the prevalent vegetation. Tamarack, cedar and spruces dominated the wet areas mostly north of the Oak Ridges Moraine, with a few pockets along the Moraine.

Pre-settlement Forest Cover



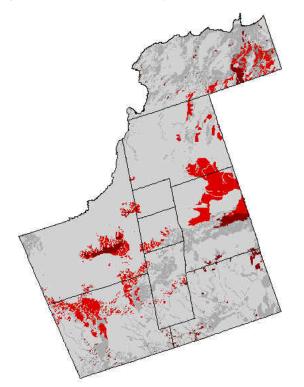
cedar cedar-mixed cedar-spruce cedar-spruce-tam arack cedar-tan arack-mixed dec iduous-m ixed elm-mixed elm-oak hem lock hem lock-cedar-birch hem lock-cedar-coniferous hem lock-cedar-mixed hem lock-maple hem lock-mixed hem lock-pine hkes ոտրե maple-basswood maple-basswood-elm maple-beech maple-beech-basswood maple-beech-basswood-elm maple-beech-elm maple-beech-hemlock maple-beech-mixed maple-beech-oak maple-elm maple-mixed maple-oak-pine oak oak-mixed pine . han arack

beech

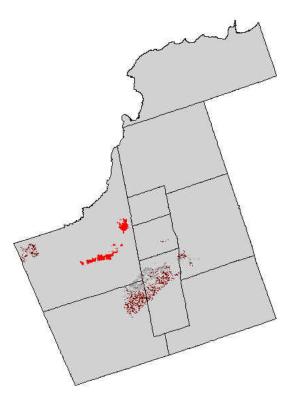
PNV

PNV is defined as the biotic potential of a region with regard to site conditions relevant to vegetation development (Ricotta et al. 2000).

• White pine was often found in the maple-beech forest, but also formed pure pine stands on the dry, sandy soils of the Oak Ridges Moraine.

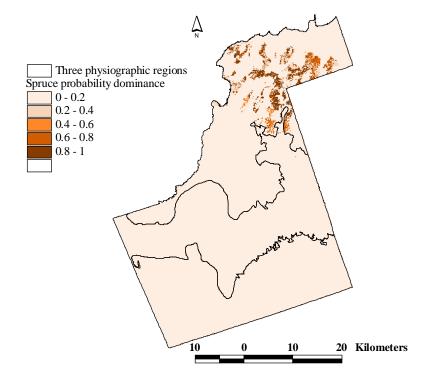


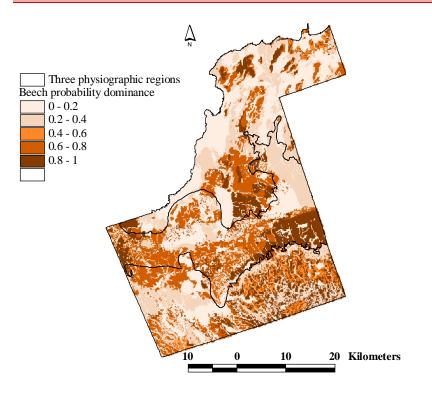
• Oaks were particularly frequent on the south ridges of the moraine as well as in the north in today's Newmarket and Holland Landing areas.



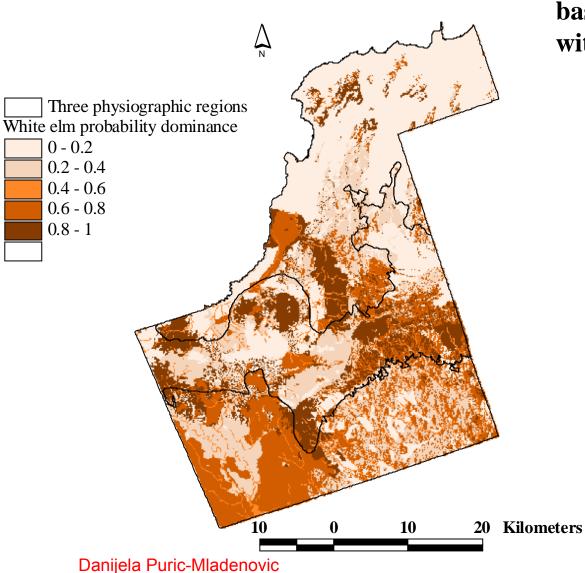
Spruce

Beech

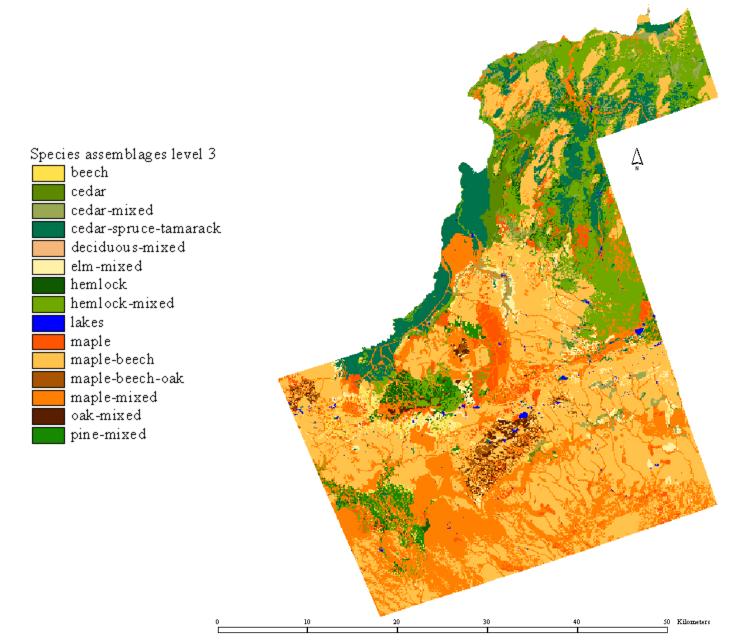




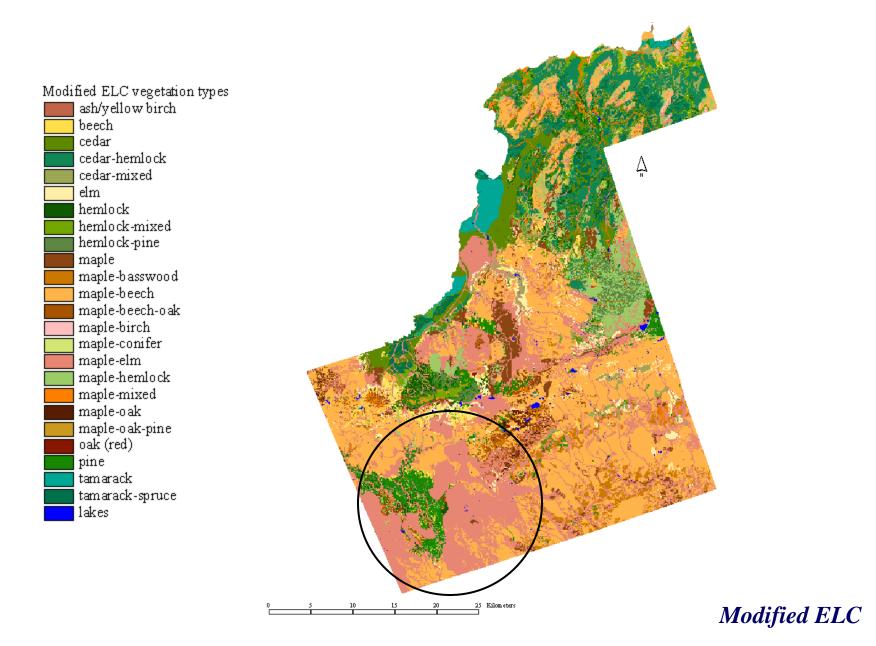
White elm



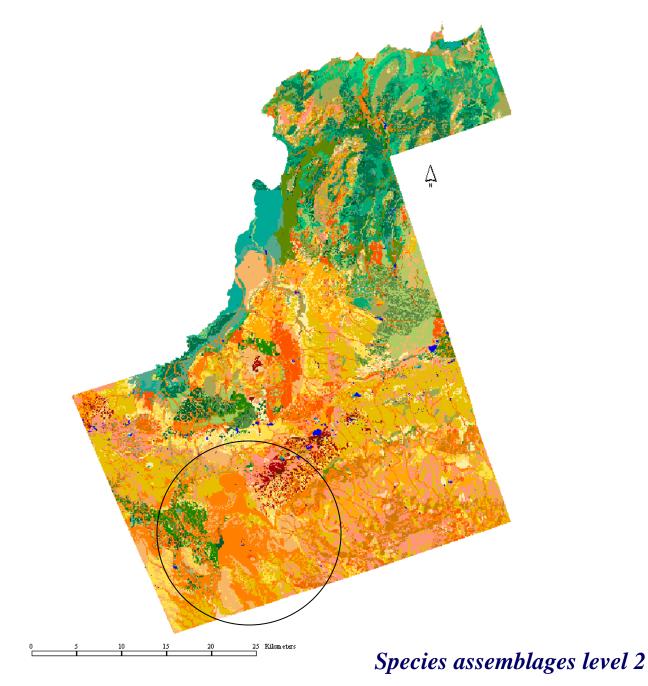
• In 91% cases associated with maple, in 65% of cases with basswood, and in 52% of cases with beech.



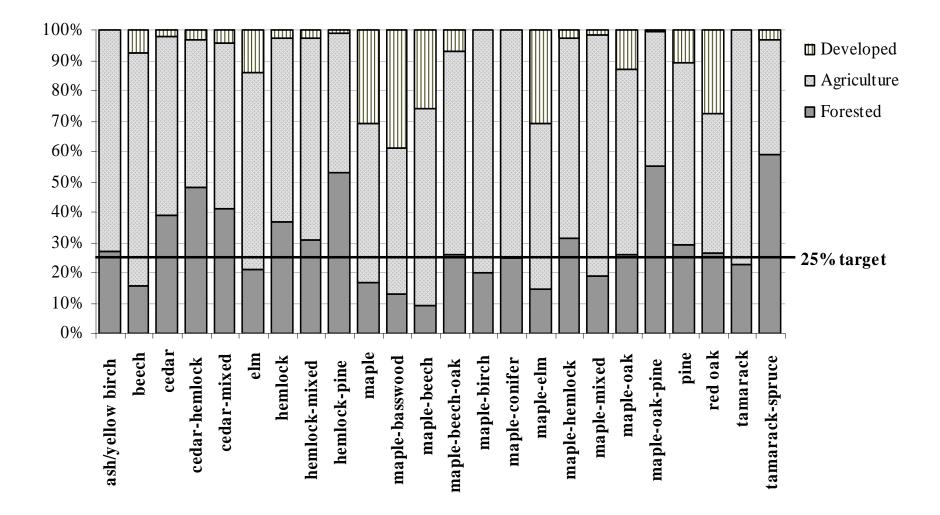
Species assemblages level 3



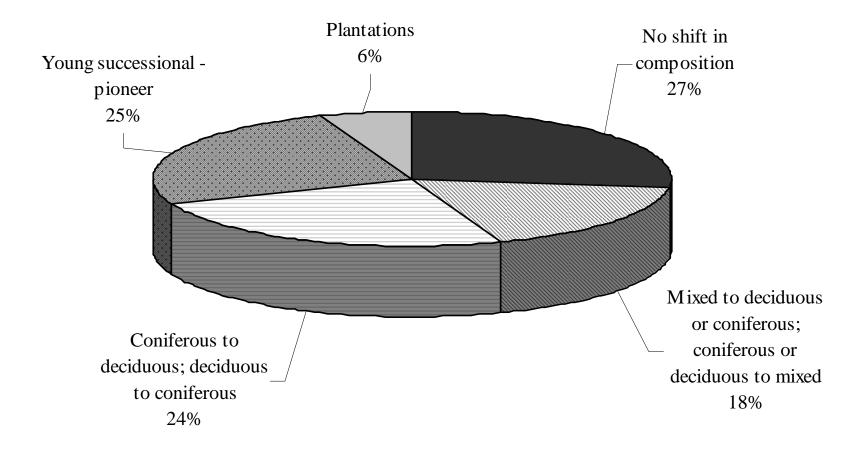




Gap analysis target - 25% forest cover



Contingency graph showing what percentage of each of the reference ELC vegetation types is presently forested, under urban development and agriculture for the Region of York.

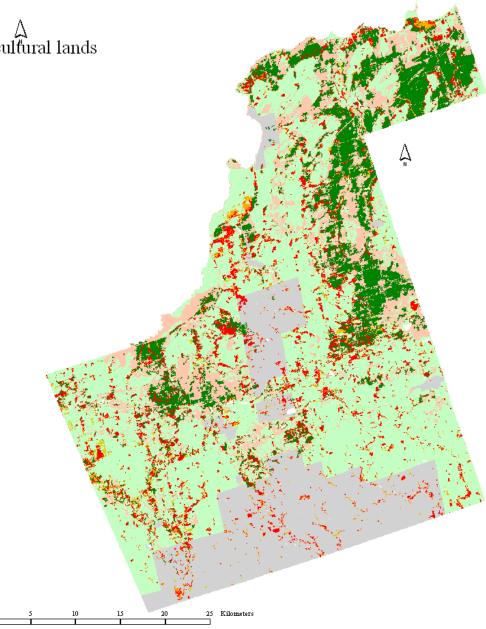


Naturalness levels of the existing forest cover

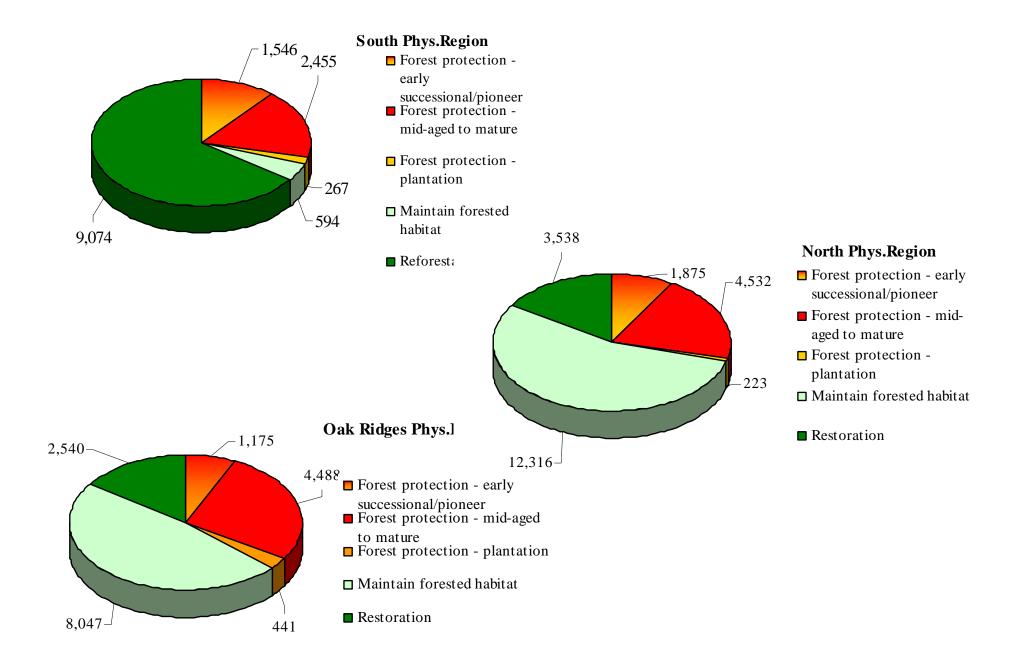
Conservation directions for currently forested and $\operatorname{agriculfural lands}$

Ag Do Fo Fo M

Agriculture Developed land Forest protection - early successional/pioneer Forest protection - mid-aged to mature Forest protection - plantation Maintain forested habitat Restoration potential -agriculture



Forest conservation and restoration directions



Significant or not? More significant? Less significant?

