



*Wildlife Management Plan –
Policy Update
Meeting #2 Presentation
April 4, 2019*



Introductions & Agenda

- Introductions
 - GreenPlay, LLC
 - Design Concepts
 - Smith Environmental and Engineering
- Agenda
 - Project Purpose and Schedule
 - Public Input
 - Input opportunities
 - Format for tonight
 - Presentations
 - native fish,
 - pollinators,
 - wildlife conflicts,
 - and biodiversity and how wildlife enhances your quality of life

Wildlife Management Plan – Public Input Opportunities

Meeting #	Topic/Meeting Purpose	Date and Time
Meeting #1	Prairie Dog Management, RSVP, and Wildlife Corridors / Riparian Setbacks	Thursday, March 7th; 6:00 pm — 8:00 pm
Reunión # 1	Prairie Dog Management, RSVP, y corredores de vida silvestre / contratiempos ribereños	Jueves 7 de marzo; 6:00 pm - 8:00 pm
Meeting #2	Pollinators, Native Fish of the St Vrain, Conflicts with Wildlife, Species that Enrich Longmont's Quality of Life, Wildlife Diversity	Thursday, April 4th; 6:00 pm — 8:00 pm
Reunión #2	Polinizadores, peces nativos de St Vrain, conflictos con la vida silvestre, especies que enriquecen la calidad de vida de Longmont, diversidad de vida silvestre	Jueves 4 de abril; 6:00 pm - 8:00 pm
Meeting #3	Board of Environmental Affairs – WMP Progress Presentation	Wednesday, May 15, 3:30 pm, Water Conference Rm, 1100 S Sherman St.
Reunión # 3	Board of Environmental Affairs - Presentación del progreso del WMP	Miercoles 15 de mayo a las 3:30 pm, Water Conference Rm, 1100 S Sherman St.

All meetings will be held at Natural Resources Complex, 7 So. Sunset Street, across the street from Izaak Walton Park
 Todas las reuniones se llevarán a cabo en Natural Resources Complex, 7 So. Sunset Street, a través de la calle Izaak Walton Park

A City Council presentation will be scheduled following the last meeting. Presentation details to be announced via the website.
 Una presentación del Consejo de la Ciudad será programada después de la última reunión. Los detalles se anunciarán más adelante.

Wildlife Management Plan – Public Input Opportunities

Meeting #	Topic/Meeting Purpose	Date and Time
Meeting #4	Findings Presentation & Visioning Workshop	Thursday, May 23rd; 6:00 pm – 8:00 pm
Reunión # 4	Presentación de hallazgos y taller de visionado	Jueves 23 de mayo; 6:00 pm – 8:00 pm
Meeting #5	Draft WMP Presentation to Parks and Recreation Advisory Board	Monday, June 10, 6:30 pm
Reunión #5	Proyecto de presentación del WMP a Parks and Recreation Advisory Board	Lunes 10 de junio a las 6:30 pm
Meeting #6	Draft WMP Workshop with City Council	TBD
Reunión #6	Proyecto de taller del WMP con el ayuntamiento	esto será determinado

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Wildlife Management Plan – Follow the Process & Provide Feedback

The screenshot shows the City of Longmont website header with navigation links: Jobs, Calendar, Request for Service, eNotification, FAQs, Contact Us, and a Translate button. The main navigation bar includes HOME, NEWS, COMMUNITY, BUSINESS RESOURCES, ONLINE SERVICES, DEPARTMENTS, and I WANT TO... A search bar is located on the right. The left sidebar menu is expanded to show 'Parks, Open Space and Trails' with sub-links: Contact Parks, Open Space & Trails, Directory of Parks & Trails, FAQs - Parks, Open Space & Trails, Forestry, Fishing Information, and Get Involved. The main content area shows the breadcrumb trail: Departments » Departments N-Z » Parks, Open Space and Trails » Plans, Maps and Reports. The page title is 'Wildlife Management Plan'. Below the title are links for 'Parks, Open Space and Trails', 'Public Meetings on Plan Update', 'Font Size' (with plus and minus icons), 'Share & Bookmark', 'Feedback', and 'Print'.

- Project webpage
 - Upcoming opportunities
 - Presentations
 - Input summaries
- Email notifications
- Engage Longmont (launching soon)
- Comment Cards
- Meetings
- Public comment at board meetings
- Email

Wildlife Management Plan – Format for Tonight

Role of the Public	To help shape the recommendations and outcomes of the update to the WMP
Role of Longmont City Council	Decision-maker

Engagement Objective

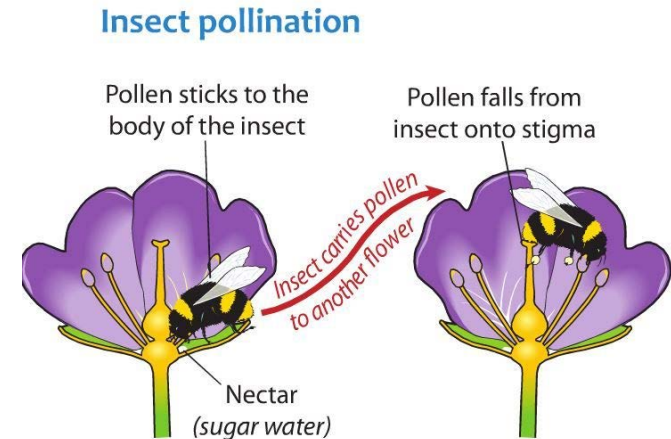
- **Inform** the general public about:
 - Best management practices suggested by Colorado Parks and Wildlife for managing native fish
 - Currently identified wildlife conflict issues, existing regulatory conditions, and the City’s philosophy of “coexistence with wildlife”
 - Importance of biodiversity and how wildlife enhances the quality of life of its residents
- **Consult** with the general public about:
 - Best management practices the City should consider when managing pollinators
 - Identify any wildlife conflict issues that the City may not be aware of or may not currently be able to address
 - Understanding what species enhance the lives of Longmont residents

Native Fish

Pollinators

Pollinators: Why so important?

- More than 70% of all flowering plants rely on pollinators
 - Includes most food crops (1200+)
 - Service valued at \$20 to 30 billion annually in the US alone
 - No realistic human-provided alternative
- Important component of ecosystem and food webs
 - Studies show native pollinators and native plants thrive together
 - Plants and their pollinators have co-evolved
 - Shape and color of flowers attracts specific pollinators



Colorado's Native Pollinators

- 946 species of native bees - 5th most diverse state!
 - Only 12% are “social” – living in colonies
 - 70% are solitary and 18% are parasitic
 - Nest in the ground and in cavities, including tree stumps, dead trees, and other woody debris
 - Honeybees are European and are **not** native
- Other pollinators include:
 - Butterflies
 - Moths
 - Wasps
 - Beetles
 - Flies
 - Hummingbirds



The Bees of Colorado (Hymenoptera: Apoidea: Anthophila)

By
Virginia L. Scott
John S. Ascher
Terry Griswold
César R. Nufio



Natural History Inventory of Colorado
Number 23 September 1, 2011
University of Colorado Museum of Natural History
Boulder, Colorado

A COLOR GUIDE TO COLORADO BEES

Images by Diane Wilson



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Threats to Pollinators

- Habitat loss
 - Monocultures (corn fields, turf grass, etc.)
 - Decrease in biodiversity
 - Fragmentation
- Misuse of chemical pesticides
 - Neonicotinoids (insecticides)
 - Overapplication of broad-spectrum herbicides
- Disease/pathogens
- Climate Change
- Pollution
- Competition with nonnative species

Longmont's Commitment

RESOLUTION R-2017-53

A RESOLUTION OF THE LONGMONT CITY COUNCIL RECOGNIZING THE
IMPORTANCE OF PROTECTING AND SUPPORTING POLLINATORS
IN THE CITY OF LONGMONT

Passed and adopted this 23rd day of May, 2017.


MAYOR

Managing for Pollinators

Strategies Longmont has Implemented

- Boosting proportion of shrubs and forbs in native seed mixes
- Collecting native seed and plants; collaborating with the Southern Rockies Seed Network to develop ecotypic plant material
- Restoring degraded habitats at Roger's Grove, Sandstone Ranch, and St. Vrain Creek
- Leaving dead and downed wood in place
- Reducing mowing where feasible
- Participation in the Pollinator Action Team with Boulder and CSU Extension
- Support research on integrated pest management
- Use of neonicotinoids only as root and tree injections, not in spray applications

Future Suggestions

- Apply for grant funding to study native plants that benefit pollinators
- Evaluate feasibility of converting turf in parks and rights-of-way to pollinator gardens
- Increase public outreach on the benefits of native plants and the proper use of chemical pesticides
- Where mowing and pesticide use is necessary, time applications to minimize impacts
- Install bee boxes
- Minimize or remove honeybee hives on City open space
- Establish more demonstration gardens in public places

Input Opportunity: What would you like to see the City do to benefit pollinators?

Wildlife Conflicts

Regulations on Wildlife Management

- City Policy
 - Coexistence or “live and let live”
 - Management actions taken when animals represent a health or safety hazard, cause significant property damage or loss, or consume significant amounts of staff time or budget to address (WMP 2005)
 - Longmont as a “bird sanctuary”
 - New Prairie Dog Policy
- State Law
 - Threatened and Endangered Species
 - Restrictions on possession, relocation, rehabilitation of wildlife
 - Certain species can be taken without licenses or permits, including
 - Squirrels, rabbits, mice, rats, voles, prairie dogs, badgers, etc.
- Federal Law
 - Migratory Bird Treaty Act
 - Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act
 - Endangered Species Act

Wildlife Conflicts

Issues Identified in Current WMP

- Red Foxes: burrowing
- Fox Squirrels: nonnative, damage to trees, denning in buildings
- Beavers: damage to trees, flooding
- Muskrats: damage to dams and water features
- Raccoons and striped skunks: proximity/tolerance to humans
- Canada Geese: droppings, overgrazing
- Small birds and mammals: nesting/denning/roosting in buildings

Issues to be Addressed in the Update

- Turkey Vultures: droppings
- Prairie Dogs: burrowing, plague
- Pigeons: nonnative, droppings



Input Opportunity:
What other wildlife conflicts could be addressed in the Update?

Why is this an issue?

What do you suggest as a solution for managing the issue?

Biodiversity

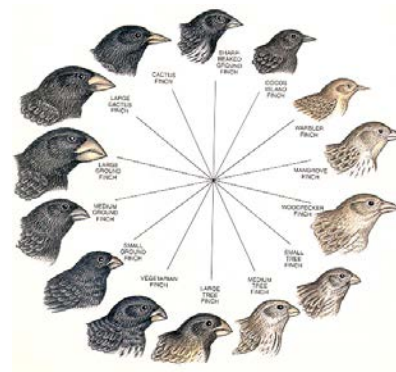
What is Biodiversity?

Biological + Diversity = the variety of life on Earth **at all levels**

Genetic Diversity:
variety among
individuals

Species Diversity:
variety among
species

Ecosystem Diversity:
variety of habitats,
communities, and
processes



COLORADO LIFE ZONES



Why is Biodiversity Important?

- Utilitarian Benefits: food, medicines, raw materials, etc.
- Ecosystem Services: pollination, seed dispersal, water filtration, nutrient cycling, etc.
- Recreational, spiritual, cultural value
- Resiliency: ability to respond and adapt to catastrophic situations
- Intrinsic Value: the “right to exist”

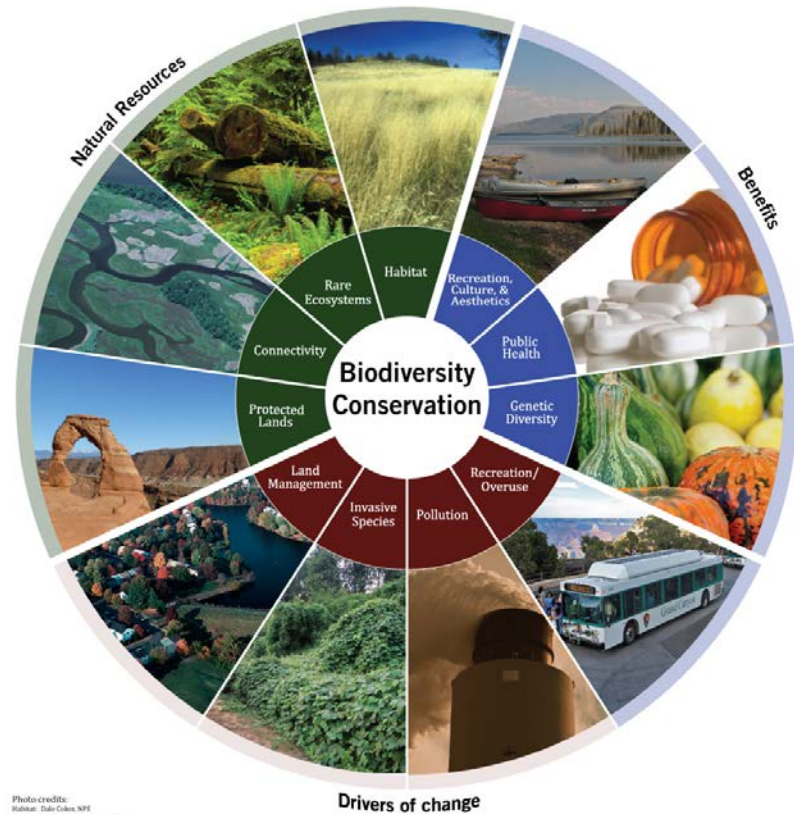


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Invasive species: Bill Johnson, NPS
Pollution: Eric Votaw, EPA
Recreation/Overuse: Michael Quinn, NPS
Genetic diversity: Eric Votaw, EPA
Public health: Amanda Melo, CDC
Recreation, culture, & aesthetics: Jim Pease, NPS

This Ecoregions ecoregion was created by Jessica Jabre, EPA contractor

Longmont Promotes Biodiversity

- Longmont manages open spaces and natural areas using an **ecosystem** approach
 - Generally do **not** manage for a single species
 - Mitigation activities for Preble's meadow jumping mouse generally benefit entire community
 - Specific policies or protective actions can target single species or individuals
 - Utilize principles of landscape ecology
 - Avoid fragmentation
 - Maintain connectivity and corridors wherever possible
 - Emphasize healthy wildlife **and** vegetative communities
 - Active management of nonnative and invasive species
 - Promote species diversity with native plant and seed mixes
 - No monocultures

Species that Enrich Our Quality of Life

“The intention of the Wildlife Management Plan is to develop a general City philosophy for allowing the **coexistence** of wildlife and human activities and to the extent possible, preserve wildlife habitats and promote improvements of degraded habitats, ensuring that Longmont’s high **quality of life** is maintained for its residents.”

~Preface to the City of Longmont Wildlife Management Plan, 2005

Section 4.3 Species that Add to Longmont’s Biodiversity

- Federally Listed Threatened or Endangered Species
- State-Listed Threatened, Endangered, or Species of Special Concern
- Boulder County Birds of Special Concern
- Uncommon, Secretive, Habitat-Specialist, or High- Interest Species
- Species on Which Other Biodiversity Species are Highly Reliant

Input Opportunity:

What wildlife species enrich your quality of life?

How do they do this?

Where are important wildlife areas in the community?



Questions?



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