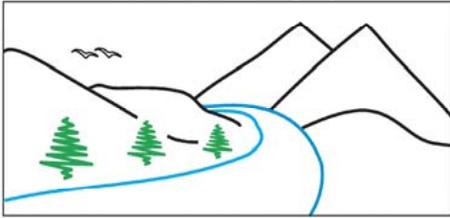


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SPECIAL RESEARCH COLLOQUIUM sponsored by **UNBC**
Fish & Wildlife Student Chapter of TWS

Dr. Rick Baydack

Professor, Dept. of Environment & Geography
University of Manitoba



Tuesday
Mar 10, 2009

3:30 - 4:30

LECTURE THEATRE

7 - 158

LIGHT REFRESHMENTS
SERVED AT 3:20 PM

Implementing ecosystem management in an urban environment

Ecosystem management can be defined as meeting the goals and objectives for a specific geographical area as set by society at large. The 'area' under question can be defined as an ecosystem, meaning all biotic communities and abiotic components along with their various interwoven interactions as contained therein. The process of ecosystem management is closely connected to the concepts of sustainability and sustainable development, so that humans and their well-being are an integral part of the equation. A general 5-step strategy for the implementation of ecosystem management has been developed by the United Nations, and this approach is increasingly being utilized in environmental planning on a global basis. Urban ecosystems, where humans and their associated infrastructures largely dominate 'natural' landscapes, are receiving greater scrutiny by the general public prior to and during development. Residents are demanding to be more involved in expressing their wants, needs, and aspirations for the 'ecosystem' under consideration so that environmental goals can be integrated into planning. Thus, the process of ecosystem management can be applied to these novel urban situations so that the decisions made are based upon the principle of achieving a current level of use of the environment without compromising the ability of future generations to similarly enjoy their use of it. Application of this process and its strengths and weaknesses will be described for a recent environmental planning exercise in south Winnipeg—the Royalwood (sub)urban ecosystem.