PROTECTING TRADITIONAL
PLANTS IN KOUCHIBOUGUAC
NATIONAL PARK OF CANADA:
DRR AND ADAPTATIONS
STRATEGIES

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Ecologist at the park



Kouchibouguac

- Established in 1969
 through the expropriation of several families who lived mostly from agricultural activities including animal pasture, hay fields, and crop such as potatoes
- 225,000 visitors per year



Sea level rise and storm surges





(Vasseur and Catto 2008)

See level rise data

Site	Vertical motion (cm 2000- 2100)	RSL (cm 2000- 2100)
Cape Jourimain	15 ± 5	59 ± 35
Shemogue	13 ± 5	57 ± 35
Cap-Pelé	12 ± 5	56 ± 35
Shediac	10 ± 5	54 ± 35
Bouctouche	9 ± 5	53 ± 35
Kouchibouguac	7 ± 5	51 ± 35
Escuminac	6 ± 5	50 ± 35

D. Forbes, NRCan



Salt marshes - Traditional plants

- Develop adaptive management strategies with communities like Elsipogtog
- Evaluate, over the years the effects of climate change on salt marshes and act accordingly
- Main important factor: traditional medicinal plants





Sweetgrass / holygrass

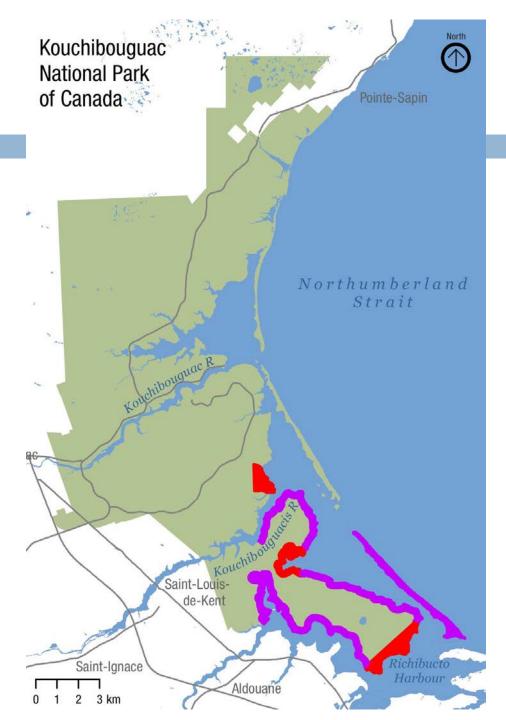


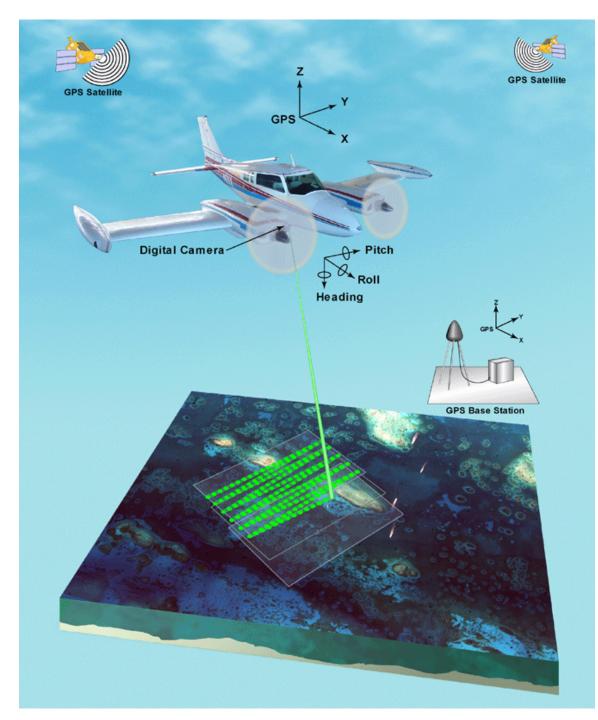
Spike grass

Sea milkwort

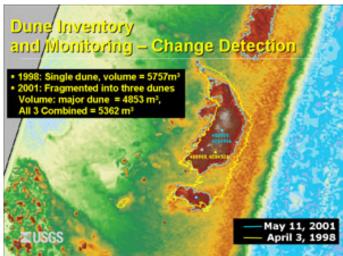


Distribution of sweetgrass





Lidar



DEM: digital elevation model

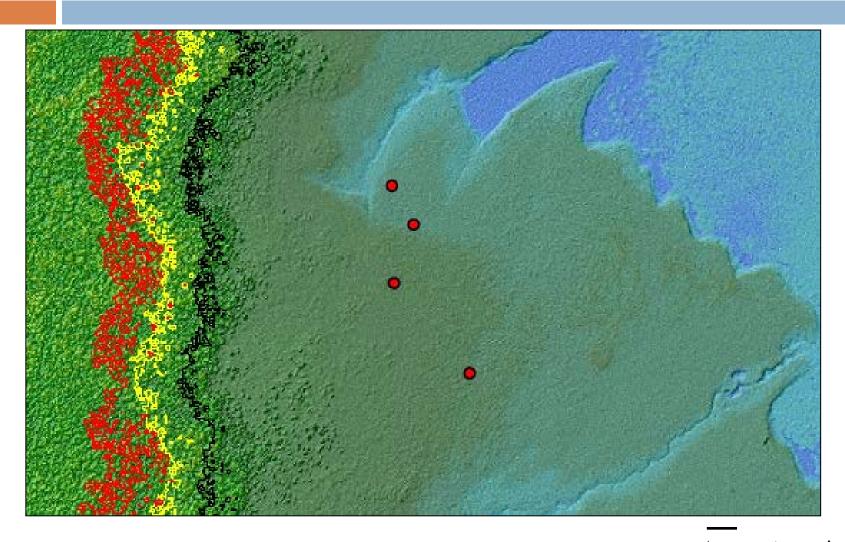
Sweetgrass

Flooding levels:

2.05m

3.05m

3.25m



Consequences for First Nations

- Loss of traditional species and thus cultural and socioeconomic cohesion
- Moving populations
- Moving human infrastructure
- Changes in community activities

Solutions – Mixed DRR and EbA

- Population protection
- Restoration when needed after storms
- Assisted migration and nurseries

- Early warning system for storms: reduce risks to humans
- Possibility to move infrastructure

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