

CANADIAN NATIONAL VEGETATION CLASSIFICATION

WORKSHOP: Ottawa, June 1, 2026

PROGRESS ON CLASSIFICATION AND MAPPING

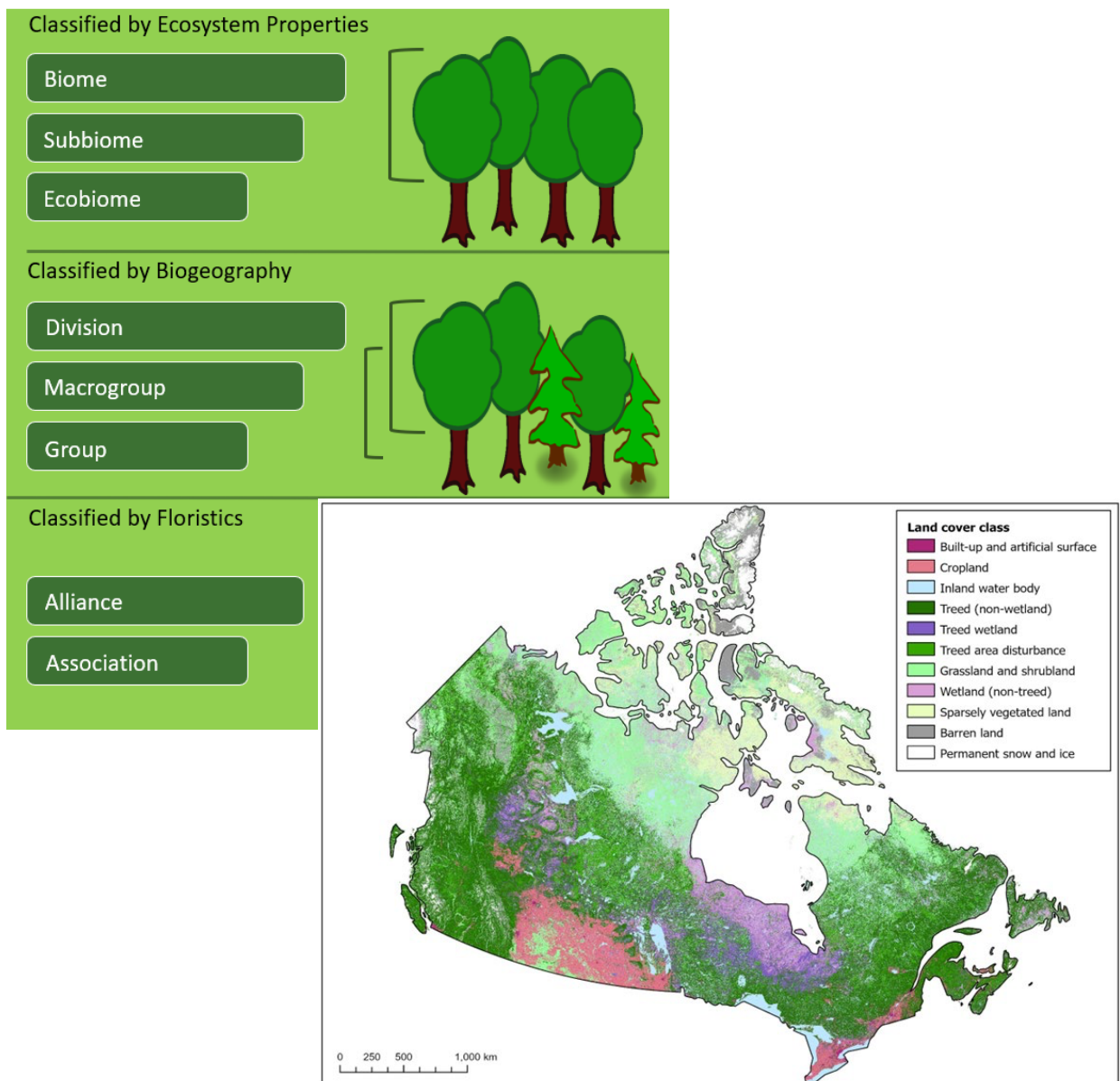


TABLE OF CONTENTS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	iii
PARTICIPANTS AT WORKSHOP.....	v
CLASSIFICATION SESSION.....	1
CNVC Status.....	1
Partner Engagement with CNVC	2
Environment Climate Change Canada	2
Canadian Terrestrial Ecological Framework.....	2
Natural Resources Canada – Canadian Forest Service	3
Conservation Data Centres.....	3
Key Biodiversity Areas Program	4
Statistics Canada.....	4
Grasslands and Nature United	5
Action Items: CNVC Classification	5
Coordination with Partners.....	6
MAPPING SESSION	7
Summary	7
Project Planning	8
Project Context & Partners.....	8
Mapping Methodology	8
Regional Mapping Products by ECCC	9
Technical Challenges.....	10
Data Gaps & Needs.....	11
Decisions Made	11
Action Items: CNVC mapping	12
APPENDICES	13
Appendix A. CNVC Technical Committee	13

CANADIAN NATIONAL VEGETATION CLASSIFICATION OTTAWA WORKSHOP JUNE 1, 2026



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

A Canadian National Vegetation Classification (CNVC) workshop, hosted by NatureServe Canada, was held June 1, 2026 in Ottawa (Bridge Public House / Rideau Sports Centre, 1 Donald Ave, Ottawa). The morning session focused on progress made on the CNVC, engagement with jurisdictional classifications, partner applications, and Action Items. The afternoon session focused on strategic development of CNVC maps, especially at macrogroup level, to meet partner applications.

CNVC CLASSIFICATION

Technical Committee:

- Develop tasks and deliverables for Year 3 of 4-year workplan.
- Identify key regions where CNVC review is most critical and implement peer review.
- Complete CNVC 1.0 in 2028, aligned with Global Ecosystem Typology and USNVC.
- Identify publication format for CNVC 1.0 release.

Steering Committee:

- CNVC Steering Committee needs reconstitution to increase awareness and secure funding at decision-maker level (federal, provincial, NGO).
- Next in-person workshop June 2027? NatureServe Canada (NSC) meeting (location TBD).

Website & Communication:

- Replace current CNVC website (cnvc-cnvc.ca), transfer to NSC.
- Need web presence to support fundraising and demonstrate progress.
- French translations of key products.
- Communicate widely with federal and jurisdictional partners about CNVC 1.0.

Conservation Assessments:

- **Red List of Ecosystems.** Environmental sustainability indicators by 2028/2029: Environment Climate Change Canada (ECCC), NSC, and Wildlife Conservation Society of Canada (WCSC).
- **Key Biodiversity Areas (KBA) program:** WCSC has integrated CNVC and provincial / territorial classifications into KBA process.
- **Conservation Data Centres:** Assess role of CNVC as a standard Network classification.

Coordination:

- **Canadian Terrestrial Ecological Framework:** Integrate CNVC into CTEF landscape units December 2026.
- **Canadian Forest Service:** Access CFS datasets; assess role of CNVC in National Forest Inventory program.
- **Nature United:** CNVC integrated into Grasslands map project, products in 2026-2027.

- **KBA Program (WCSC):** Continue sharing CNVC ecosystem data with KBA program, especially Red List of Ecosystems.

CNVC MAPPING – Statistics Canada

- Advance mapping of CNVC macrogroups by March 2028, working closely with partners.
 - **Statistics Canada:** Finalize macrogroup characteristics table with ruderal/managed ecosystem definitions, share data compilation progress.
 - **CNVC Technical Committee:** Coordinate mapping methodology working group formation, distribute meeting invitation with CNVC Vegetation Working Group for meetings in July and September 2026.
 - **Canadian Terrestrial Ecological Framework:** Advance distribution mapping of CNVC macrogroups and groups at ecodistrict level and share with Statistics Canada.
 - **Environment Climate Change Canada:** Share legends from Arctic and Hudson Bay products, confirm Arctic v2 and Canadian Wetland Inventory timelines, consult with NatureServe on CircumArctic Vegetation Map.
 - **Nature United:** Provide grassland map publication timeline and data sharing arrangements.
 - **All partners:** Identify provincial/territorial datasets and high-quality ecosystem maps for direct integration, flag data gaps.

PARTICIPANTS AT WORKSHOP

Last Name*	First Name	Agency/Organization	Attend **
Allen	Lauren	Statistics Canada	IP
Basquill	Sean	Nova Scotia Department of Natural Resources	R
Bedard	Frederic	Statistics Canada	IP
Berard	Olivier	Parks Canada	R
Bridge	Simon	Environment Climate Change Canada	IP
Champagne	Catherine	Agriculture and Agr-Food Canada	R
Drever	Ronnie	Nature United	IP
Duffe*	Jason	Environment Climate Change Canada	IP
Faber-Langendoen*	Don	NatureServe	IP
Flynn*	Nadele	NatureServe Canada	IP
Francis	Charles	Environment Climate Change Canada	IP
Gordon*	Denise	Yukon Govt	R
Henry	Patrick	NatureServe Canada (CNVC Steering Committee)	IP
Jacaban	Evalynne	Environment Climate Change Canada	IP
Javorek	Steve	Agriculture and Agr-Food Canada	R
Lindsay	Emily	Agriculture and Agr-Food Canada	R
MacAfee	Katalijn	NRCAN Canadian Forest Service	R
Obrist	Deb	Wildlife Conservation Society of Canada	R
Ordonez	Francis	Wildlife Conservation Society of Canada	R
Painter	Brett	Environment Climate Change Canada	IP
Poley*	Lucy	Wildlife Conservation Society Canada	R
Raudsepp-Hearne	Ciara	Wildlife Conservation Society Canada	IP
Seed	Evan	NRCAN Canadian Forest Service	IP
Touré	Souleymane	Environment Climate Change Canada	IP
Tracey	Chris	NatureServe	R
Vinge-Mazer*	Sarah	NatureServe Canada	R
Wright	Amanda	Statistics Canada	IP

* member of CNVC Technical Committee

**Attend IP= In Person, R = Remote

CLASSIFICATION SESSION

CNVC Status

Presenter: Don Faber-Langendoen

- CNVC is a nationally standardized, systematic and authoritative classification of the diversity of Canada's natural vegetation in the context of ecological processes.
- The Canadian National Vegetation Classification (CNVC) has been developed largely through sustained efforts of the CNVC Technical Committee.
- CNVC uses an 8-level hierarchy based on the EcoVeg approach, and the hierarchy is aligned with the Global Ecosystem Typology (useful for global reporting) and the U.S. National Vegetation Classification (USNVC).
- CNVC type descriptions are managed in the NatureServe Biotics database, and shared with Conservation Data Centres.

Status:

Level *	# Units**	Comments
Realm: Terrestrial	1	GET Realms: Terrestrial, Freshwater, Marine, Subterranean
L1 Biome	9	Complete (equivalent to GET)
L2 Subbiome	16	Complete (not used by GET)
L3 Ecobiome	27	Complete (closely aligned with GET)
L4 Division	46	Complete (nested within GET)
L5 Macrogroup	91	Essentially complete (nested within GET)
L6 Group	237	Nearly complete
L7 Alliance	637	Modestly reviewed
L8 Association	1434	Minimally reviewed

**Top levels in brown largely shared with Global Ecosystem Typology.*

*** Includes native/natural types, excludes ruderal types (macrogroup to association).*

- Reporting products (i.e. factsheets) have been drafted at macrogroup and group levels, but products are still under review.
- CNVC units closely aligned with Provincial / Territorial vegetation types wherever available.

- CNVC has largely focused on classification development, but Tech Committee recently created a Vegetation Mapping Work Group, which is now engaged with Statistics Canada to assist with a national map of CNVC macrogroups.
- CNVC types sufficiently developed to be of assistance for Conservation Status Assessments (NatureServe G-ranks) and Red List of Ecosystems, for use by the Key Biodiversity Areas program, and for grassland mapping, among others.
- CNVC is in 3rd year of a four-year workplan, with the goal of completing Levels 1 to 7 (biome to alliance). Level 8 will remain incomplete, with reliance on provincial / territorial units to fill in fine-scale needs.

Partner Engagement with CNVC

Environment Climate Change Canada

Presenter: Brett Painter

- ECCC is lead on Environmental Sustainability Indicators program.
- Indicators use publicly available data.
- Red List of Ecosystems (RLE) a key indicator.
- NSC/ NatureServe, and WCSC have training in Red List of Ecosystems methodology.
- CNVC types and data will be used to address this indicator.
- Goal is to have at least a partial list of RLE types drafted by Feb 28, so that a national report is available by Feb 2029 to meet the needs of a Feb 2030 global report.
- Use available data, national & P/T, including 40-year time series data where available.

Canadian Terrestrial Ecological Framework

Presenter: Nadele Flynn

- CTEF revised ecoregion map of Canada ready for release in March 2027; an update that compares the 2027 revision with 1996 version is now available.
- CTEF units are landscape units, varying from large ecozones to fine scale ecodistricts, and are distinct from CNVC types, which are discrete ecosystem types found on and across these landscapes.
- Revisions address major problems with 1996 / 2019 version but maintaining continuity where possible (“option 2”).
- Draws from recent enhancements to ecoregions developed by P/T, and revisions are closely coordinated with their input.
- CNVC is the standard for describing vegetation component of the landscape.
- CTEF would like to have CNVC macrogroups and groups listed for each ecodistrict, and has contracted with NatureServe to provide this information by December 2026.

Natural Resources Canada – Canadian Forest Service

Presenter: Evan Seed

CFS Data Sets: CFS has datasets that will be of interest to CNVC but is currently not directly engaged in CNVC development or applications.

- **National Forest Inventory** monitors changes to Canada's forests, with P/T engagement. Addresses climate adaptation, climate sensitivity, yield models, and compositional change.
- **SCANFI – Spatialized Canadian National Forest Inventory** data products – spatially explicit forest estimates that integrate NFI plots with imagery to produce land cover, canopy height biomass, dominant tree species, etc.
- **NTEMS – National Terrestrial Ecosystem Monitoring System.** – baseline info on Canada's forest ecosystems, reconstruct historical forest conditions and current disturbances. Many key products relevant to CNVC include forest age, wildfire, etc.
- **PLANT HARDINESS ZONES** – a great communication tool, also includes species-specific models or individual species range maps available for use.
- **Climate Smart Restoration Tool** – guides tree planting, seed transfer and assessment of restoration species.

Applications of CNVC in CFS

- **Ecosystem Accounting, Inventory, and Reporting:** CNVC is not currently operational within CFS. CTEF is the current standard, but CNVC has potential as useful framework for forest biodiversity or habitat assessment, especially if enhanced with spatial products.
- **Ecosystem Assessment and Conservation:** CNVC could be used to track changes in vegetation zones, model biome shifts, and assess the effects of stressors on specific forest types.
- **Research, Mapping, and Cross-Jurisdictional Applications** – CNVC data for ground-truthings, aligning P/T vegetation types with national research and policy development.

Conservation Data Centres

Presenters: Don Faber-Langendoen, Patrick Henry

- NatureServe Canada and CDCs committed to be authoritative source of information for at-risk ecosystems, identified at group and alliance levels.
- CNVC provides a unified, consistent, authoritative set of vegetation types which CDCs and NSC can use to track and provide data for at-risk ecosystems.

- Manitoba CDC, which asked NatureServe to develop its provincial classification, is now considering how to implement the CNVC in their local installation of the Biotics database. NSC will then approach other programs going forward.

Key Biodiversity Areas Program

Presenter: Lucy Poley

- KBA program includes identification of sites that contain either threatened ecosystems or geographically restricted ecosystems.
- Threatened ecosystems can be based on Red List of Ecosystems and/or informed by NatureServe G-ranks.
- Assessment steps include: 1) map ecosystem extent, 2) assess risk of ecosystem collapse, and 3) identify sites meeting minimum areal thresholds of the total ecosystem extent (using standardized, quantitative, transparent criteria).
- Ecosystems are classified using CNVC at group and alliance levels, but because it is not fully complete at those levels, also classified using P/T classifications.
- Eight ecosystem KBAs have currently been identified, with many more in progress.
- Ability to systematically establish ecosystem-based KBAs demonstrate value of CNVC.

Statistics Canada

Presenter: Lauren Allen

- Statistics Canada produces a Census of the Environment, which includes goal of tracking ecosystem extent, ecosystem condition/health, and ecosystem services.
- Data are made available that follow the internationally accepted standards for ecosystem accounting.
- A consistent national classification helps ensure standards and comparability.
- Land Cover Register 2020 uses land cover classes, but land cover types are not suitable as basis for ecosystem types.
- CNVC, which is aligned with Global Ecosystem Typology (GET), meets that need because it is ecologically based.
- CNVC L5 macrogroup comparable to GET L5, which is a recommended mapping level.
- Statistics Canada has put a team together to map macrogroups across Canada, working with partners and CNVC Technical Committee (as detailed below in afternoon session).

Grasslands and Nature United

Presenter: Ronnie Drever

- Nature United has a 2 1/2 year project to map grasslands of Canada, engaging 40 researchers, and over 20 map products that have mapped grasslands in Canada.
- CNVC is instrumental to the project because the legend for each map product is linked to the appropriate level(s) of CNVC, thereby allowing for structured comparisons.
- Goal is to build a consensus map; various publications in process in 2026-2027.

Action Items: CNVC Classification

Three-Month Action Plan

- Identify CNVC Tech Committee workplan tasks for Year 3 of 4-year plan.
- Finalize macrogroup list, identify high priority review items.
- Establish terms of reference for collaboration between CNVC Vegetation Mapping Work Group and Statistics Canada mapping team.

Two Year Action Plan

Technical Committee:

- Identify key regions where CNVC review is most critical and implement peer review.
- Complete CNVC v1.0 in 2028, aligned with Global Ecosystem Typology and USNVC.
- Identify publication format for CNVC 1.0 (working with partners).
- Ensure scientific rigor of the CNVC.

Steering Committee:

- Advance CNVC Steering Committee, which needs reconstitution to increase awareness and secure funding at decision-maker level (federal, provincial, NGO). NatureServe Canada (Patrick Henry) to develop strategy with cochairs of CNVC TC, then reach out to partners for feedback and fundraising priorities, including for CNVC 1.0.
- Timing potentially favorable with \$3.8 billion federal nature conservation announcement, though departmental reorganization complicates outreach.
- Current funding through key ECCC support and project-specific contributions (e.g., CTEF, Nature United grasslands project).
- Next in-person workshop likely June 2027 at NatureServe Canada AGM (location TBD, possibly Edmonton).

Website & Communication:

- Current CNVC website (cnvc-cnvc.ca) uses outdated technology; transfer of website to NatureServe Canada domain planned, and website to be redesigned.
- Interim website solution: Expand NatureServe Canada feature projects page with CNVC subpage showing current work.
- Need strong web presence to support fundraising and demonstrate progress.
- Develop French translation products.
- Develop CNVC communication tools for federal and P/T partners.

Coordination with Partners

Mapping CNVC - Statistics Canada:

- June 22 meeting to discuss how/whether to map ruderal forests and plantations.
- July 13 meeting with CNVC Technical Committee to discuss the process by which the Technical Committee can provide feedback on macrogroup mapping, share relevant jurisdictional data, and review a spreadsheet of datasets and attributes for mapping macrogroups of the forest and woodland biome..
- October 2026 online meeting (3 hours) for methodology review and progress check.
- Role of provincial/territorial maps and potential for CNVC group level maps.

Ecosystem Red Lists: Environment Climate Change Canada, Wildlife Conservation Society of Canada and NatureServe Canada

- Consult with ECCC, WCSC, and NSC on next steps for developing Red List of Ecosystems using CNVC.

Tracking CNVC Forest types with Data from Canadian Forest Service

- CFS data on forests valuable to CNVC, including spatial layers from SCANFI.
- Discuss with CFS the role of CNVC in the National Forest Inventory program.

Key Biodiversity Areas Program and Wildlife Conservation Society of Canada

- Continue advancing CNVC development in conjunction with P/T classifications to provide the KBA program with a systematic list of ecosystem types, from which a list of threatened ecosystems and geographically restricted ecosystems can be generated.
- Associated map data (developed by CNVC or others) is needed to identify specific ecosystem KBA sites.

Grasslands of Canada and Nature United

- Promote value of CNVC for assisting with consensus map of Canada's grasslands.
- Facilitate publication of CNVC classification of grasslands.

Conservation Data Centres and tracking At-Risk Ecosystems

- Work with CDCs across the NatureServe Canada Network to facilitate use of CNVC for tracking ecosystems within and across the Network (June 2, 2026 meeting).
- Discuss next steps with Manitoba as a pilot demonstration.

Canadian Terrestrial Ecological Framework

- CTEF team has contracted with NatureServe to develop distribution maps of CNVC macrogroups and groups at ecodistrict level. Product is due December 2026.
- CTEF and CNVC teams to clarify respective roles in ecological assessments and policy goals.

Global Partners

- Global Ecosystem Atlas (GEA) requires national ecosystem maps linked to IUCN Global Ecosystem Typology (GET), and CNVC L5 macrogroups align with GET L5.
- GEA team participated in pre-workshop, supportive (with GEO) of Canada's approach.
- IUCN Red List of Ecosystems assessments planned for CNVC groups and alliances, potentially using CTEF ecodistrict distributions and StatCan maps for extent metrics.

MAPPING SESSION

Summary

Statistics Canada is developing a national ecosystem map using CNVC classification at the macrogroup level, targeting completion within 18-24 months (late 2027/ early 2028) to support ecosystem accounting. The map will combine direct integration of detailed regional ecosystem maps with stratified ecosystems approach for unmapped areas, using land cover, climate zones, and alpine delineation as primary drivers. A collaborative review process involving CNVC technical committee and regional working groups will be established, with initial methodology review planned for October 2026.

Project Planning

Project Context & Partners

Statistics Canada Census of Environment Program:

- Land Cover Register is the foundation: completed early 2025 (representing year 2020) with 11 classes at 30m resolution.
- National ecosystem map is preliminary step toward extent, condition, and services reporting under System of Environmental-Economic Accounting (SEEA) Ecosystem Accounting framework.
- Timeline: Draft ecosystem map by late 2026/early 2027, with iterative improvements as better data becomes available.

Collaborating Organizations:

- **NatureServe Canada:** Leading CNVC Technical Committee, coordinating regional working groups, not pursuing independent mapping funding.
- **Environment Canada (ECCC):** Jason's remote sensing team producing group-level maps for prairies, Arctic (including evaluation of the CircumArctic Vegetation Map), and Hudson Bay Lowlands using deep learning and time series analysis (see below: "Regional Mapping Products by ECCC / Jason Duffe").
- **Canadian Terrestrial Ecological Framework (CTEF project):** Mapping CNVC group distribution by ecodistrict (2,000+ units) for all of Canada, completion December 2026.
- **Nature United:** Grassland mapping project covering Prairie ecoregion at group level, publication pending.

Mapping Methodology

Stratified Ecosystems Approach:

- Overlay primary drivers: Land Cover Register, climate zones (vegetation zones of Canada), and various other ecological drivers.
- Apply rules-based attribution using CNVC descriptions to differentiate macrogroups within stratified zones.
- Refine boundaries using ecoregion data, provincial datasets, species distribution (CFS), and disturbance regimes.
- Consider embedding specific CNVC group types where available (Great Lakes alvars, dunes).

Alpine Mapping Pilot:

- Elevation threshold model: 2,200m for latitudes 49-51°N, declining northward; coastal BC model includes distance to coast.
- Combines digital terrain model (30m) with Land Cover Register to exclude below-treeline non-tree features.
- Regional consultation underway with BC, Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, Quebec experts.

Data Quality Considerations:

- Benchmark validation datasets being developed for accuracy assessment.
- Cross-walking existing products requires careful error analysis—four Hudson Bay Lowlands products showed vastly different results when crosswalked to common legend.
- Training data is scarce, which limits machine learning applications; opportunistic data sources (iNaturalist, NFI ground plots, oblique photos, drone imagery) being explored.

Regional Mapping Products by ECCC

Presenter: Jason Duffe

Prairies (Published):

- 40-year Landsat time series (1984-2024) identifying persistent native grassland (undisturbed 40 years) versus temporary grassland/forage.
- Dynamic wetland mapping addresses inter-annual climate variability affecting pothole classification.

Arctic (Version 1 complete, Version 2 in progress):

- Clustering approach using Landsat due to limited training data, mapped above treeline.
- Version 2 will incorporate Sentinel-2 (10m) and random forest with expanded training data.

Hudson Bay Lowlands (Version 1 complete):

- Cluster-based classification with expert interpretation, heavy reliance on interpreter input.
- Coastal marsh mapping using radar (RADARSAT) detects structural differences from mudflats to high marsh at group level.

Specialized Ecosystems:

- Phragmites mapping in Long Point for eradication monitoring using remote sensing for regulatory compliance.
- Vernal pool detection in Southern Ontario mixed forests using canopy analysis.
- Boreal disturbance mapping (linear and polygonal features) updated every 5 years for caribou recovery planning, now covering boreal to Arctic Ocean.

*Technical Challenges***Wetland Classification:**

- 36 CNVC wetland macrogroups likely require aggregation to higher level for national comparability, structured by CNVC L3 ecobiome (GET L3 Ecosystem functional group).
- Canadian Wetland Inventory (CWS) provides standardized crosswalk of provincial datasets, updated August 2024 with October 2025 release planned.
- Tree wetland versus Tree upland forest distinction remains challenging due to limitations of available data.

Grassland vs. Shrubland:

- Land Cover Register combines these classes due to lack of reliable separation datasets and natural intermixing in Canadian landscapes.
- CNVC distinguishes at alliance level (e.g., Albar has separate grassland, shrubland, open woodland alliances), but national-scale separation not feasible with current data.

Ruderal and Managed Ecosystems:

- Rural/intensively managed classifications need definition clarity—forest plantations, cut forests, hay/pasture versus row crops.
- SEEA, FAO, and IUCN GET guidelines on natural/semi-natural versus anthropogenic/intensively managed being reviewed.
- Pasture age distinction (older native-like versus recently developed) of conservation interest but difficult to map.

Data Gaps & Needs

Ground Truth Data:

- No centralized Canadian plot database equivalent to US VegBank (which just released v2.0 with 142,000+ plots).
- CNVC maintains VPro (Access database) with temperate/boreal plots through 2015, not web-accessible, unfunded for updates.
- Landscape Data Management System (LDMS) being developed by ECCC to aggregate oblique photos, high-resolution imagery, and ground plots for AI annotation.

Priority Data Compilation Needed:

- Wetland inventory assessment: Review paper on benchmark/validation data status across Canada.
- Provincial/territorial regionalization datasets at finer resolution than 1996 ecodistricts (Alberta's smooth boundaries problematic).
- Species distribution data from NFI plots, CFS range maps, iNaturalist for ecosystem inference.

Decisions Made

- **Mapping approach:** Two-tier strategy combining direct integration of existing high-quality ecosystem maps (e.g. Prairie grasslands, Hudson Bay Lowlands, Arctic Ecosystems) with stratified ecosystems for unmapped regions.
- **Classification level:** Target macrogroup level mapping, with selected areas mapped to group level where data permits (e.g., alvars, dunes), aggregating macrogroups as needed within ecobiomes.
- **Pilot Alpine delineation:** Use elevation thresholds modeled from latitude and distance to coast, combined with land cover register to define alpine boundaries above treeline.
- **Grassland mapping:** Nature United's prairie grassland product, based on CNVC groups that cover Ontario to BC, could serve as primary input for grassland types when published (2-6 months).
- **Review process:** Establish mapping methodology working group with quarterly check-ins, interim draft review (confidentiality protocols to be resolved), and final peer review before publication.

Action Items: CNVC mapping

- **Statistics Canada (Lauren/Frédéric):** Finalize macrogroup characteristics table with ruderal/managed ecosystem definitions, share data compilation progress.
- **Don and Nadele (CNVC Technical Committee):** Coordinate mapping methodology working group formation, distribute meeting invitation with CNVC Vegetation Working Group for meetings in July and September 2026.
- **Nadele (CTEF):** Advance distribution mapping of CNVC macrogroups and groups at ecodistrict level and share with Statistics Canada.
- **Jason (ECCC):** Share legends from Arctic and Hudson Bay products, confirm Arctic v2 and Canadian Wetland Inventory timelines, consult with NatureServe on CircumArctic Vegetation Map.
- **Ronnie (Nature United):** Provide grassland map publication timeline and data sharing arrangements.
- **All partners:** Identify provincial/territorial datasets and high-quality ecosystem maps for direct integration, flag data gaps.

APPENDICES

Appendix A. CNVC Technical Committee

Last Name	First Name	Agency/Organization
Bakowsky	Wasył	Natural Heritage Information Centre, Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry, Ontario
Basquill	Sean	Nova Scotia
Cameron	Graham	Natural Heritage Information Centre, Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry, Ontario
Duffe	Jason	Environment Climate Change Canada
Faber-Langendoen*	Don	NatureServe
Flynn*	Nadele	NatureServe Canada
Gordon	Denise	Department of Environment Fish and Wildlife Branch, Yukon Territory
Mackenzie	Will	Ministry of Forests, British Columbia
Meidinger	Del	Meidinger Consulting
Morneau	Claude	Ministère des Ressources naturelles et des Forêts, Québec
Poley	Lucy	Wildlife Conservation Society of Canada
Saucier	Jean-Pierre	NatureServe Canada
Vinge-Mazer	Sarah	NatureServe Canada

*co-chairs