

HCTF Conservation Actions

(abbreviated: based on CMP Classification v 2.0)

HCTF is starting to implement the Open Standards framework for Conservation (www.conservationstandards.org). This information will be used for internal tracking purposes.

1.1 Site/Area Management: Enhancing viability or mitigating stresses for sites and/or ecosystem targets, especially on a smaller scale.

Examples: invasive species removal, gating caves to protect hibernating bats, routine maintenance of infrastructure in a protected area, prescribed burns in fields, managing site visitors to reduce disturbance

1.2 Ecosystem & Natural Process (Re)Creation: Restoring ecosystems and ecosystem functions and processes, especially on a large scale.

Examples: creating forest connectivity, replanting native species in grasslands, breaching levees to restore wetlands, managing dams to simulate natural hydrological regimes, prescribed burns in large forested areas

2.1 Species Management: Direct work to manage specific species or taxonomic groupings within their current range.

Examples: heating bat roosts to reduce white-nose syndrome effects, installing bird nesting boxes/platforms, planting shrubs as food sources for pollinator insects

2.2 Species Re-Introduction & Translocation: Transferring species to places where they formerly occurred or to suitable future habitat or benign introductions of species to an ecosystem.

Examples: re-introduction of a species for population recovery, translocation of species imperiled by climate change to new suitable locations, transferring animals to improve genetic diversity

2.3 Ex-Situ Conservation: Protecting specific taxa in artificial settings with the aim of ultimately restoring them to their natural settings.

Examples: maternal penning of caribou to increase calf survival, seed banking
Please note that HCTF does not support fish rearing, farming, stocking, or hatchery projects.

3.1 Outreach & Communications: Promoting desired awareness and subsequent behavior change by providing information to target audiences through appropriate channels.

Examples: Improving public awareness through channels such as exhibits about threats to animal habitat, door-to-door engagement, landowner contact programs, holding environmental education events

5.2 Better Products & Management Practices: Developing, promoting, and/or providing more environmentally friendly products or practices that substitute for environmentally damaging ones.

Example: stewardship with landowners to encourage them to plant native species in their gardens

5.3 Direct Economic Incentives: Using direct or indirect payments or ascribing economic value to change behaviors and attitudes.

Examples: tax incentives to promote conservation, using economic valuation of wetland flood protection services to promote wetland conservation, incentives to plant wildlife compatible crops

6.1 Protected Area Designation &/or Acquisition: Legally establishing or expanding public or private parks, reserves, and other protected areas.

Example: land trust purchasing a conservation property

6.2 Easements & Resource Rights: Legally or formally establishing protection of some specific aspect of the natural resources on public or private lands.

Examples: establishing conservation covenants/easement restricting development rights, purchasing water/instream flow rights

6.4 Conservation Planning: Planning for management of sites, species, or thematic conservation projects.

Examples: developing a management plan for conservation property, revising an existing plan for a migratory bird species across its range, spatial planning, and prioritization effort to identify important bat areas.

Please note that HCTF does not fund mapping-only projects that are not part of a larger, eligible HCTF project.

6.5 Site Infrastructure: Building physical infrastructure for protected areas and other conservation sites.

Examples: building fences, trails, installing aerators

7.2 Policies & Guidelines: Creating, amending, or influencing conservation-related policies and guidelines at all levels.

Examples: developing information and support for wetland bylaws in regional and local government, developing best management practices with forest company

8.1 Applied Research & Status Monitoring: Applied research that increases understanding of population baselines and the conservation status of species, and/or research that identifies key opportunities for restoration, enhancement, maintenance, or acquisition independent of carrying out any specific conservation actions.

Examples: research on the distribution of an endangered bird, modelling climate change effects on moose, conducting fish population assessments

8.2 Evaluation, Effectiveness Measures & Learning: Assessing and learning about the effectiveness of conservation work.

Examples: monitoring to evaluate the effectiveness of a riparian replanting project, conducting a systematic review of the effectiveness of prescribed fire on wild sheep

9.2 Training & Capacity Development: Enhancing knowledge, skills and information exchange for practitioners and stakeholders to achieve increased conservation outcomes.

Examples: providing technical assistance to landowners to use better practices, training course in prescribed fire, writing how-to manuals for project managers, elders sharing traditional ecological knowledge

Please note that HCTF does not pay for training for project personnel.

10.3 Partnership Development: Forming and facilitating a collaborative network to achieve increased conservation outcomes.

Examples: convening meetings of local stakeholders in a community, a regional learning network for restoration techniques