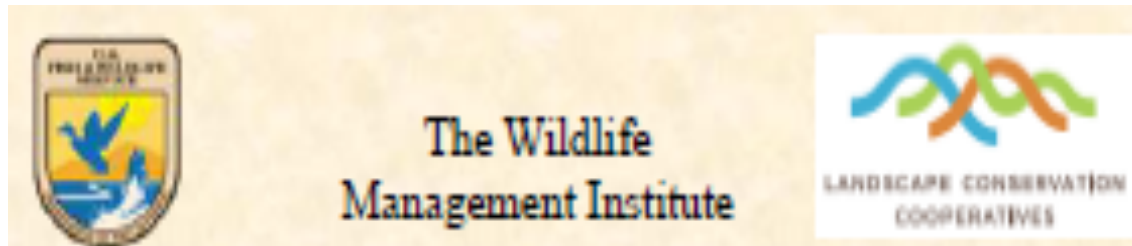


# Support for Strategic Conservation

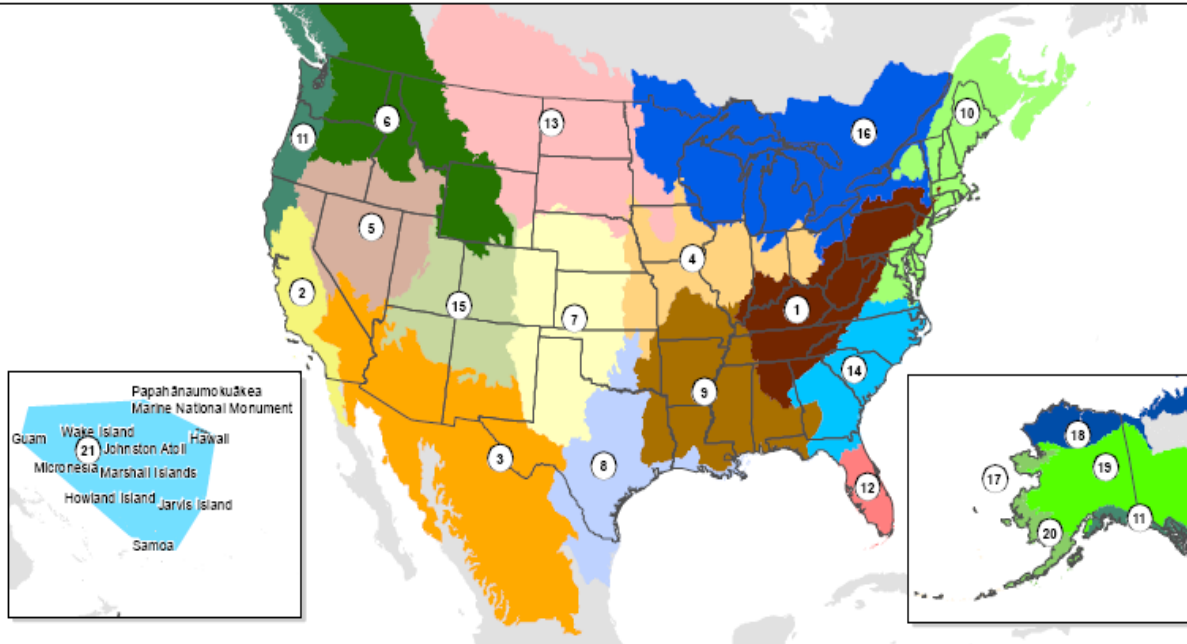
**Steve Fuller**  
**Science Delivery Coordinator**

**North Atlantic  
Landscape Conservation Cooperative (NALCC)**



# What is an LCC?

## Landscape Conservation Cooperatives



### Landscape Conservation Cooperatives

- 1. Appalachian
- 2. California
- 3. Desert
- 4. Eastern Tallgrass Prairie and Big Rivers
- 5. Great Basin

### Landscape Conservation Cooperatives

- 6. Great Northern
- 7. Great Plains
- 8. Gulf Coast Prairie
- 9. Gulf Coastal Plains and Ozarks
- 10. North Atlantic
- 11. North Pacific

### Landscape Conservation Cooperatives

- 12. Peninsular Florida
- 13. Plains and Prairie Potholes
- 14. South Atlantic
- 15. Southern Rockies
- 16. Upper Midwest and Great Lakes
- 17. Aleutian and Bering Sea Islands

### Landscape Conservation Cooperatives

- 18. Arctic
- 19. Northwestern Interior Forest
- 20. Western Alaska
- 21. Pacific Islands
- Unclassified

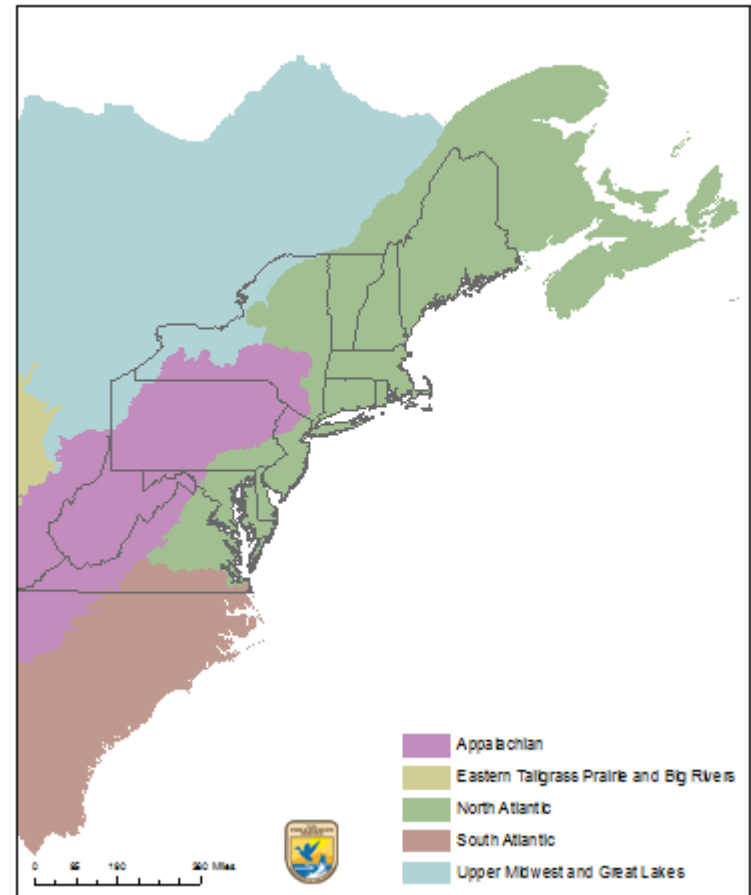
Albers Equal Area Conic NAD83  
Produced by FWS, IRTM, Denver, CO  
Map Date: 03/16/2010

- DOI Funded
- Landscape Conservation Partnerships
- Hosted by FWS
- Science support
- Focused on climate and other large-scale conservation issues

# What is NALCC?

- 12 states + D.C.
- 4 Canadian provinces
- Multiple partnerships
- 17% of U.S. population
- Large latitude gradient
- Diverse land use
- Diverse systems/habitats
  - Marine
  - Coastal
  - Estuarine
  - Riverine
  - Forests
  - Agriculture
  - Mountains

Landscape Conservation Cooperatives in the Northeast Region



# Who is involved?

- Steering Committee
  - States
  - Federal Agencies
  - Tribes
  - NGOs
  - Canadian Partners
  - Existing Partnerships
- Technical Teams
  - Taxonomic and geographic representation
  - Management-oriented scientists
- Staff





# What are we doing?

We are working together with partners to realize  
the common vision of a

**National network of connected habitats  
founded on the  
best available science**

# Background



# Background



NATIONAL *fish, wildlife & plants*  
CLIMATE ADAPTATION STRATEGY

**Strategy 1.1:** Identify areas for an ecologically-connected network of terrestrial, freshwater, coastal, and marine conservation areas that are likely to be resilient to climate change and to support a broad range of fish, wildlife, and plants under changed conditions.

# Background

## Best Practices for State Wildlife Action Plans

Voluntary Guidance to States for  
Revision and Implementation



## Mapping and Modeling

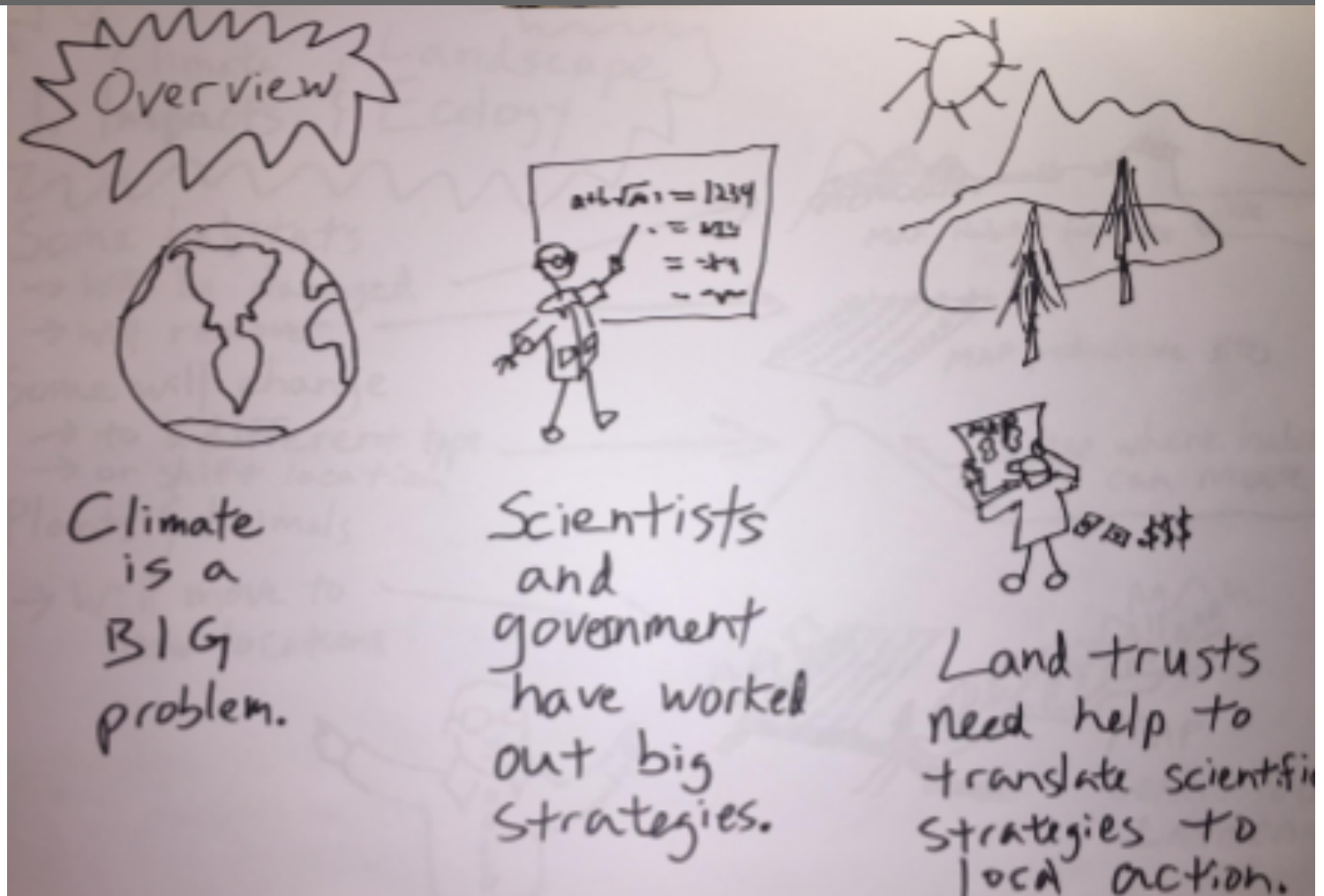


1. Identify and spatially depict priority areas on the landscape that offer the best opportunities and potential for SGCN conservation as determined by each state, and use the generic term Conservation Opportunity Areas (COAs) for these focal areas.

### CONSERVATION OPPORTUNITY AREAS

A next step for utilizing regional conservation planning information and tools developed through the RCN program and LCCs in the Northeast is the identification of regional Conservation Opportunity Areas (COAs). These COAs can be developed through a process of selecting conservation features including species and habitats, agreeing on metrics for prioritizing these features, including species occurrences, habitat suitability, ecosystem integrity and ecosystem resiliency, and finally combining and weighting these metrics to achieve goals.

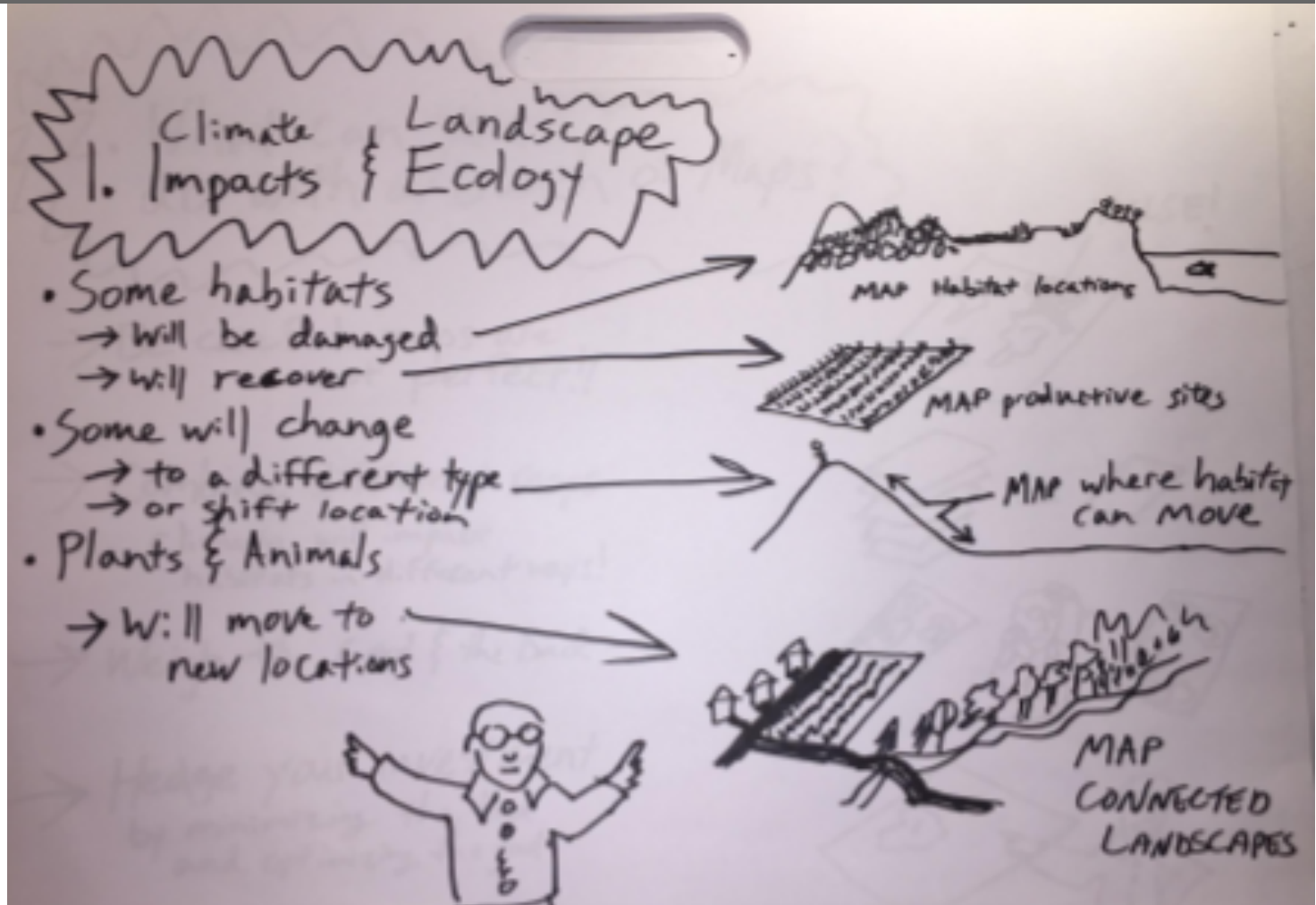
# How will we do IT?



**We need partnerships to communicate and coordinate strategies.**

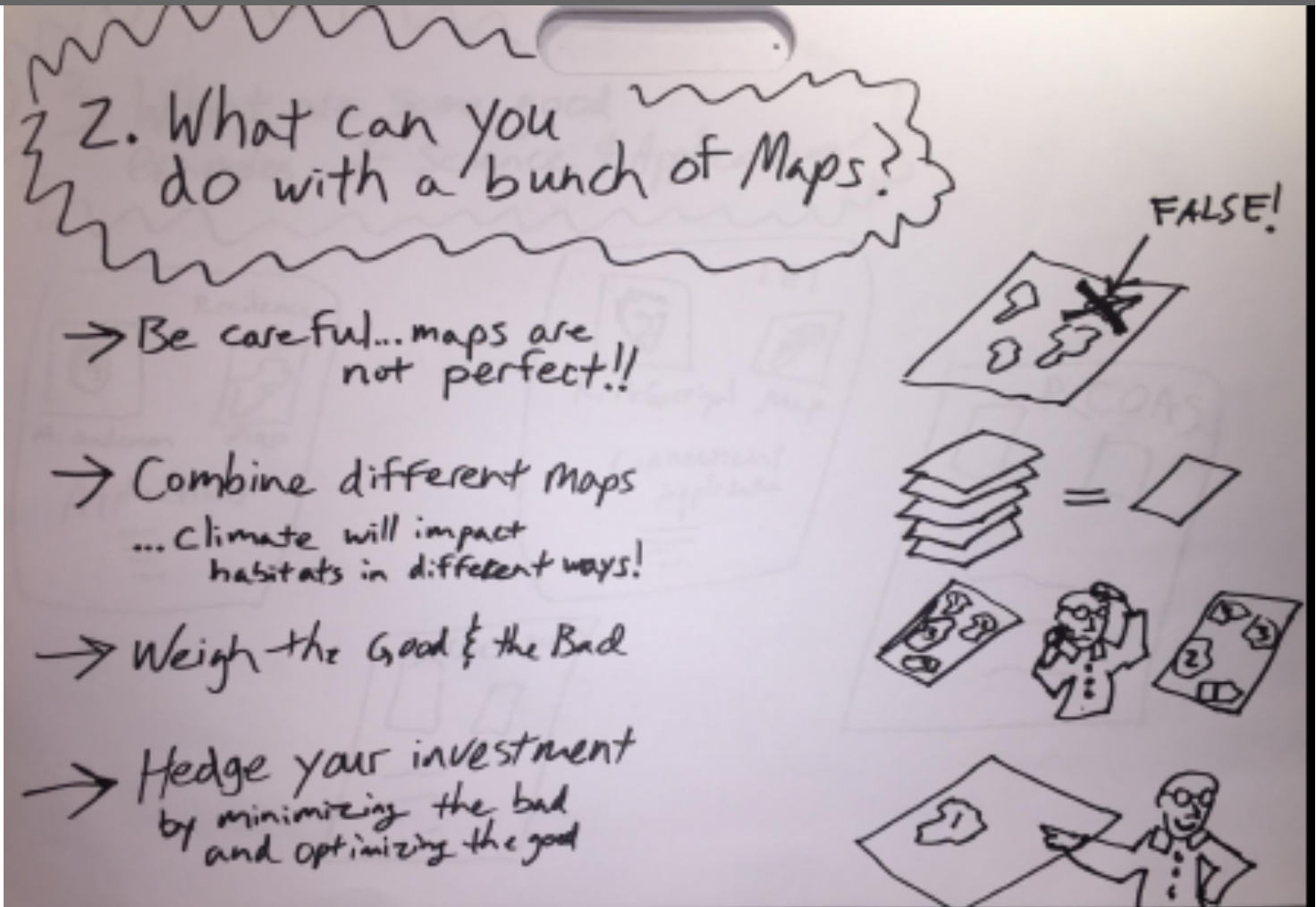


# How will we do IT?



**We need to provide guidance on what the science means.**

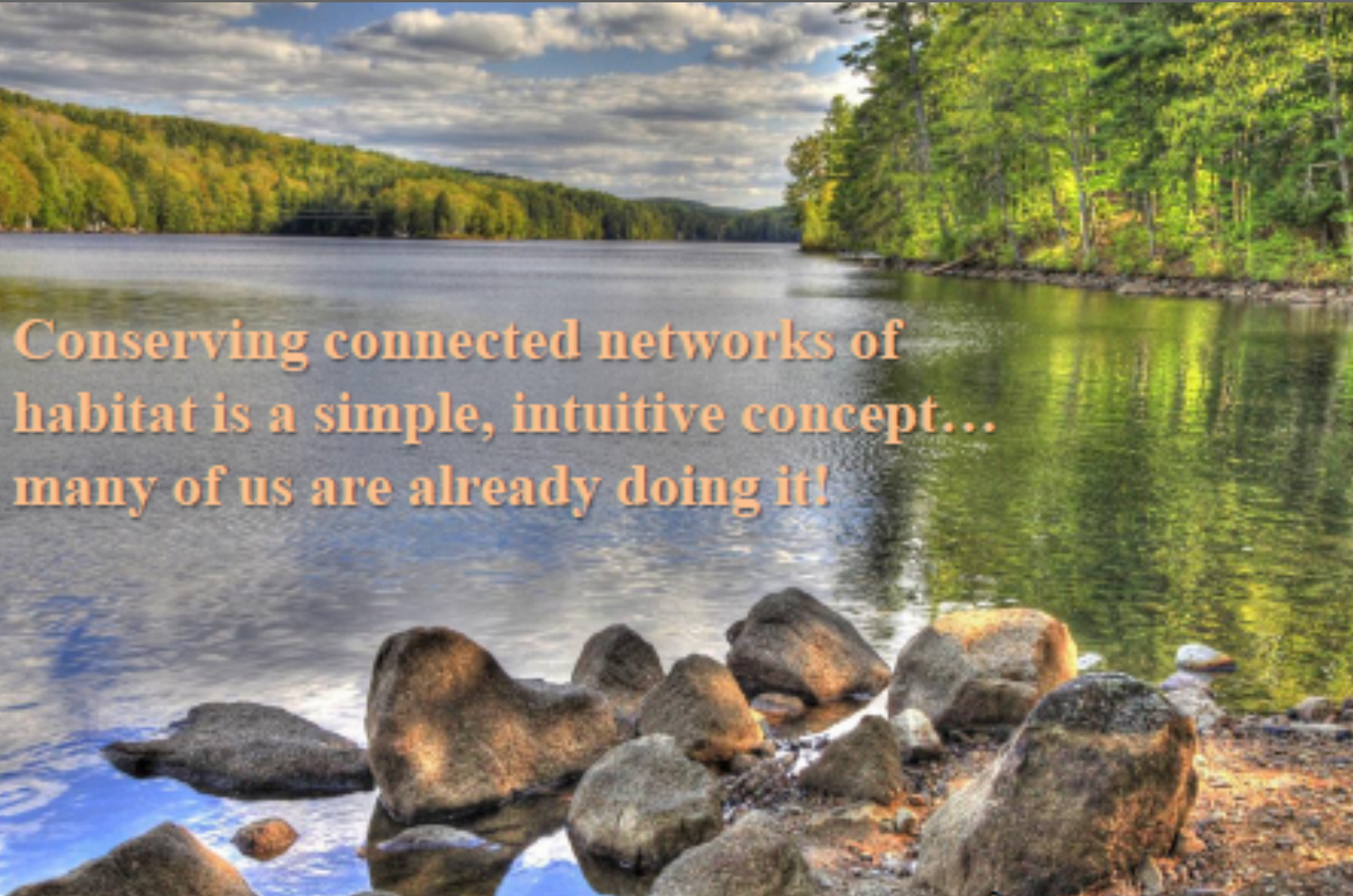
# How will we do IT?



**We need to provide guidance on conservation planning.**



# Get involved!



Conserving connected networks of habitat is a simple, intuitive concept... many of us are already doing it!

# Access

**Our website**

**<http://northatlanticlcc.org/>**

**Our Conservation Planning Atlas**

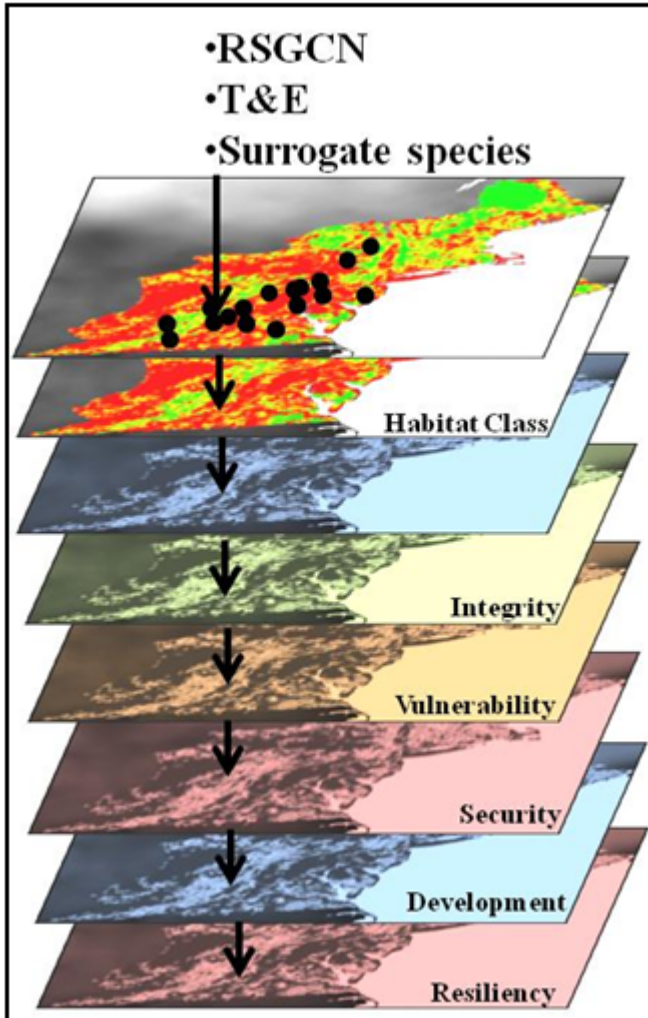
**<http://nalcc.databasin.org/>**

# Access

Products to check out:

1. Northeast Terrestrial Habitat Classification (The Nature Conservancy)
2. Index of Ecological Integrity (UMASS)
3. Resilience (TNC)
4. Landscape Permeability (TNC)
5. Ecosheds <http://ecosheds.org/home>
6. Brook Trout Assessment and Decision Support Tool

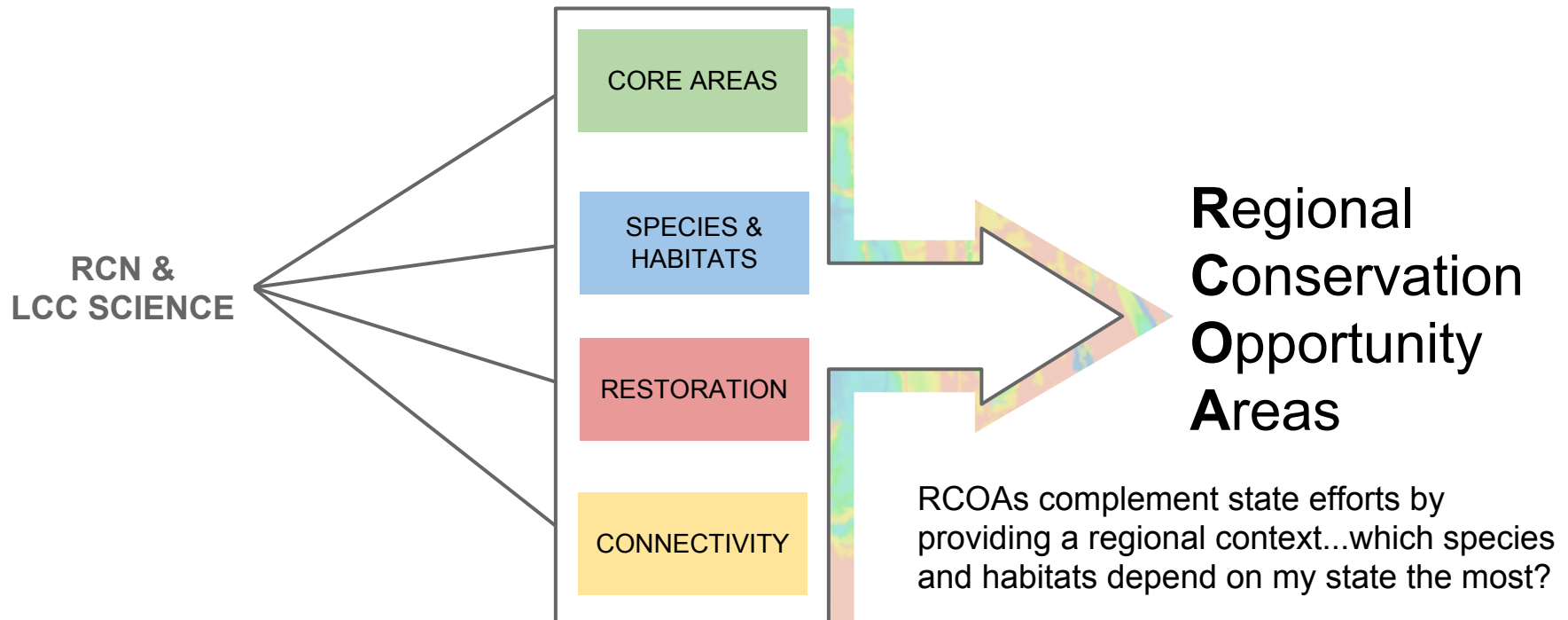
# How does it all fit together?



**Regional Conservation  
Opportunity Areas**

# RCOA Vision

RCOAs will identify a **connected** network of **resilient** and **ecologically intact** habitats that will support **biodiversity** under changing conditions



# Overview

**Leveraging  
investments**

**Inclusive  
collaboration**

**Relevant  
science**

**Better  
implementation**

**RCN &  
LCC  
SCIENCE**

CORE AREAS

SPECIES &  
HABITATS

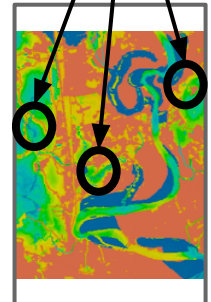
RESTORATION

CONNECTIVITY

**Regional  
Conservation  
Opportunity  
Areas**

online data access

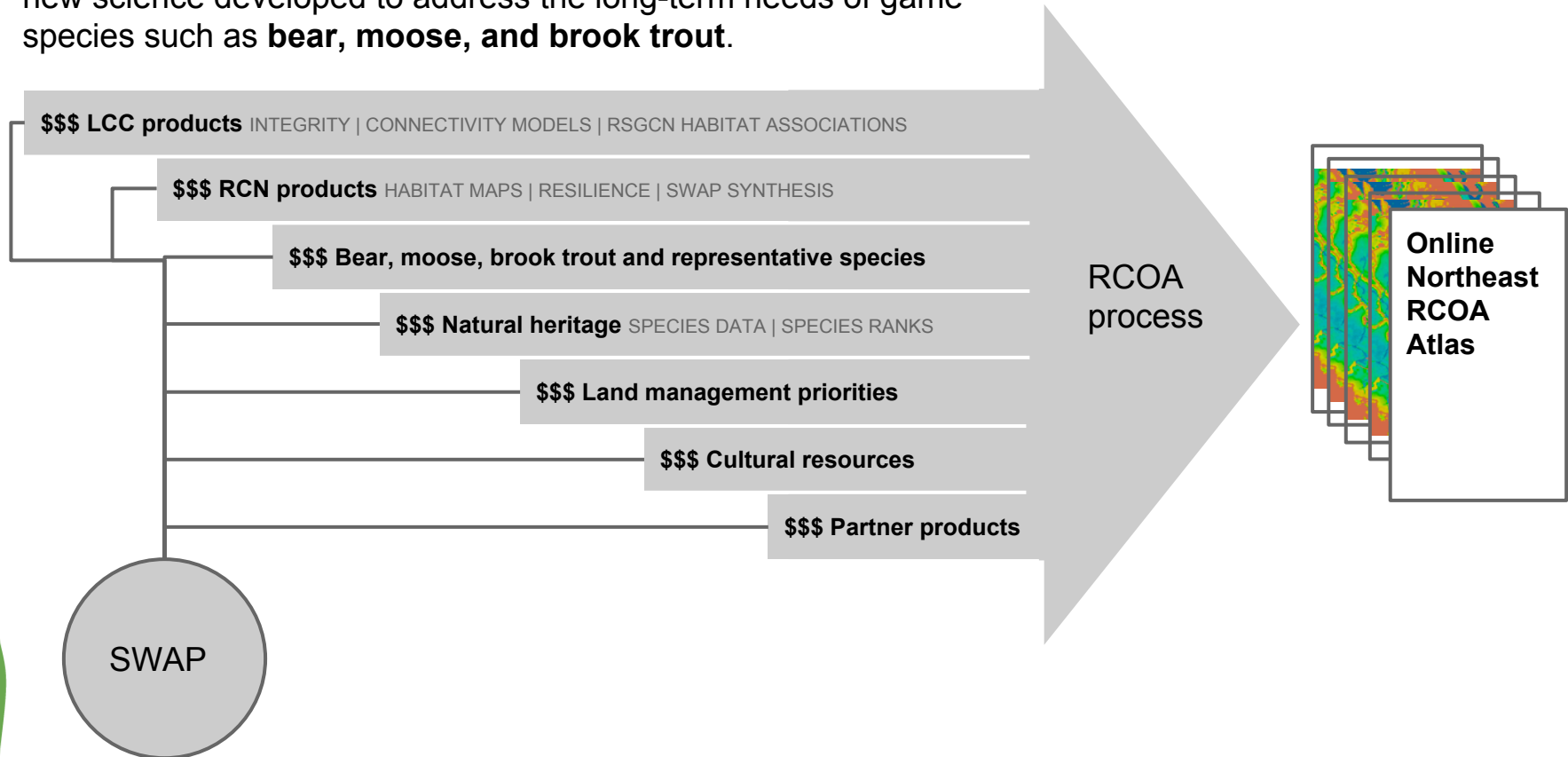
Coordinate  
partners for  
voluntary  
on-the-ground  
success





# Leveraging investments

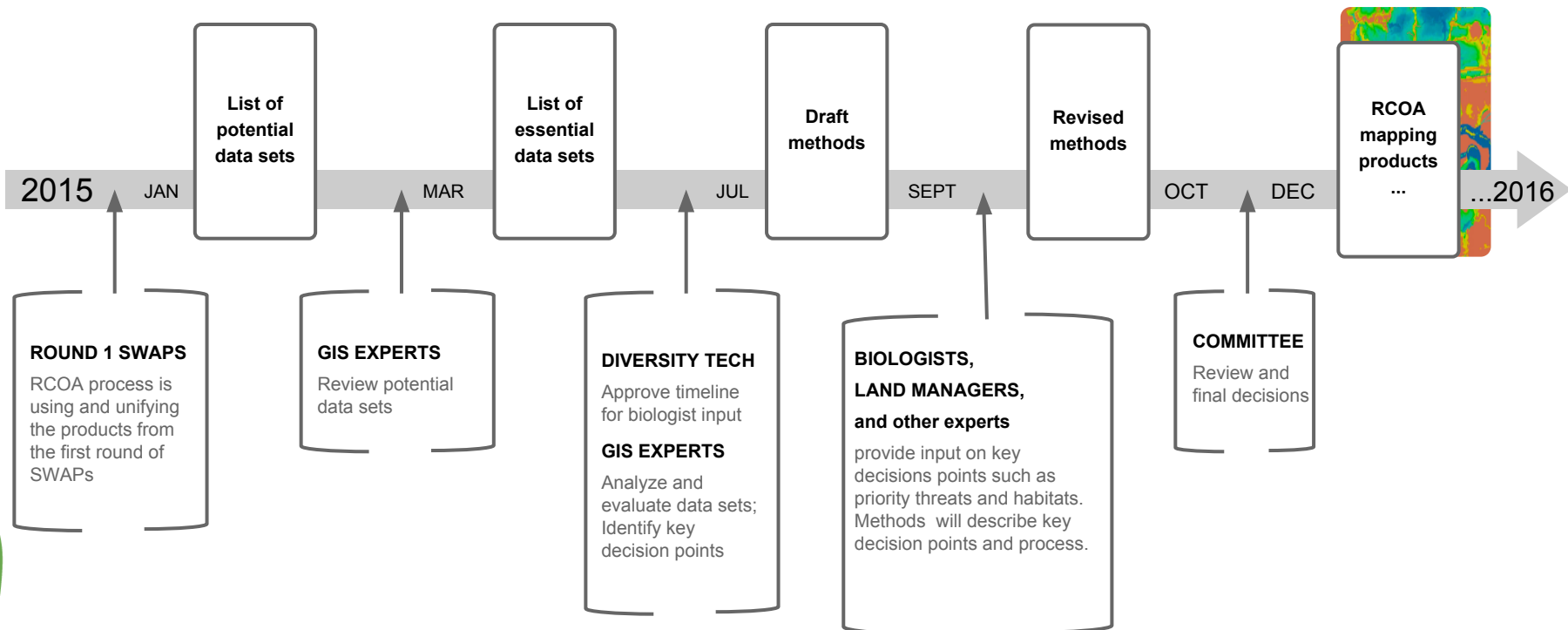
The ROCA project is leveraging years of investments by the **RCN Program, LCCs, and Natural Heritage programs**. It is applying new science developed to address the long-term needs of game species such as **bear, moose, and brook trout**.





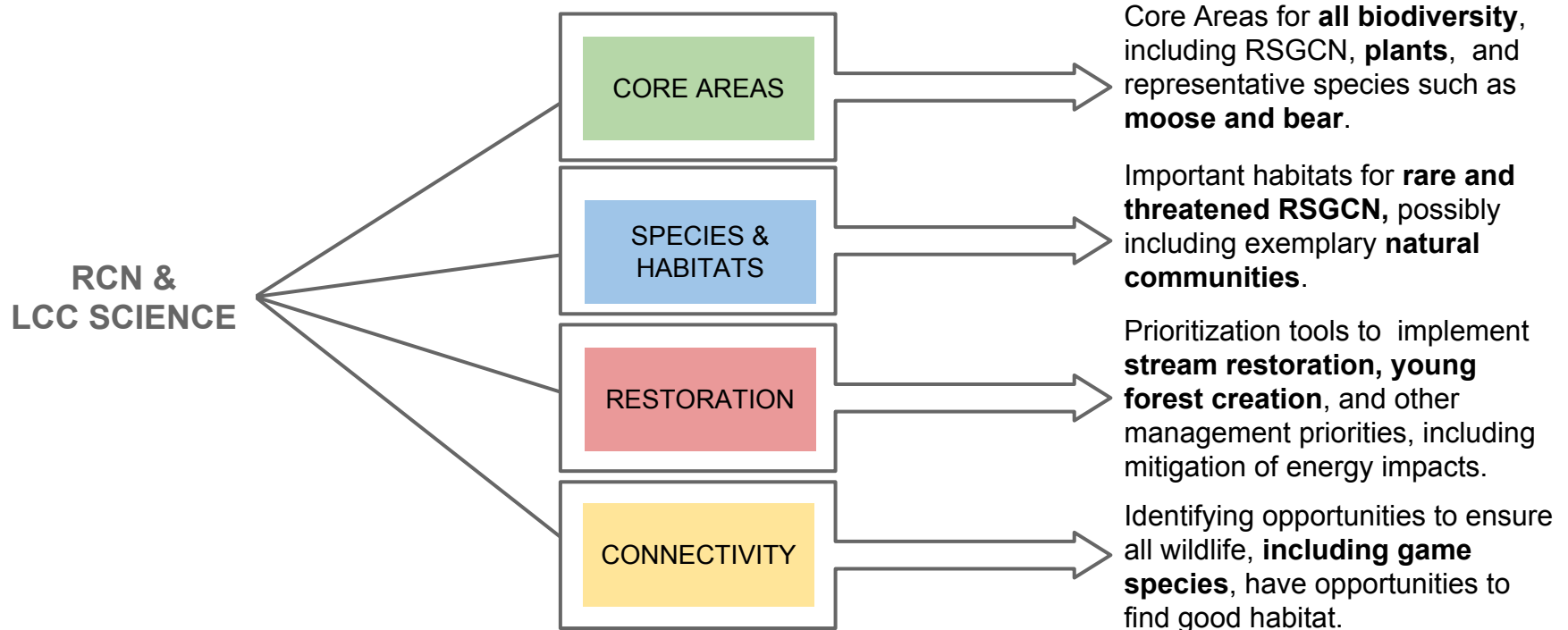
# Inclusive process

## Key decision points for biologists and diversity tech committee







# Relevant Science

A **connected** network of **resilient** and **ecologically intact** habitats that will support **biodiversity** under changing conditions

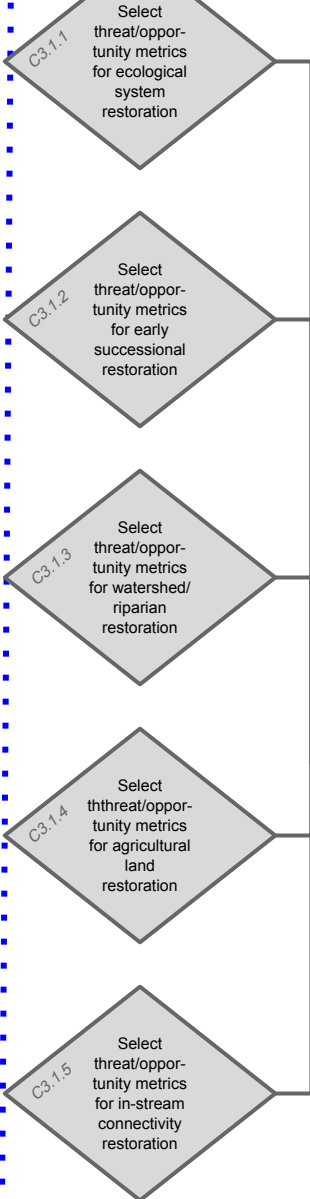


# Northeast Regional Conservation Opportunity Areas Restoration Analysis

-  = flowchart connector
-  = D = data input or output
-  = C = choice or decision point
-  = A = analytical process

Start

## Develop HUC12 metrics



D3.1.1 HUC12 watersheds (POLY)

A3.1.1 Summarize all metrics as attributes on HUC12 watersheds

A3.1.2 Standardize all attributes

D3.1.1.3 MASTER HUC12 watersheds with standardized attributes (POLY)

A3.2.1 Subset HUC12 & attributes relevant to each restoration opportunity analysis

D3.1.2 Selected metrics

D3.1.3 BEST ecological systems opportunities (RASTER)

D3.1.4 BEST streams opportunities (LINE)

D3.1.5 BEST lakes & ponds opportunities (POLY)

D3.1.6 Core areas

D3.1.7 Identified priority sites

D3.1.8 Site productivity and other agriculture ?

D3.1.9 Water quality indicators

D3.1.10 Forest condition indicators

D3.1.11 Permeability

D3.1.12 UMass critical local linkages, dams & culverts

D3.2.1 HUC12 metrics ecological systems (POLY)

D3.2.2 HUC12 metrics early successional (POLY)

D3.2.3 HUC12 metrics watershed and riparian (POLY)

D3.2.4 HUC12 metrics agricultural land (POLY)

D3.2.5 HUC12 metrics in-stream connectivity (POLY)

C3.2.1 Weight metrics for ecological system restoration

C3.2.2 Weight metrics for early successional restoration

C3.2.3 Weight metrics for watershed/riparian restoration

C3.2.4 Weight metrics for agricultural land restoration

C3.2.5 Weight metrics for in-stream connectivity restoration

## Restoration opportunities

A3.2.2 Implement standard HUC 12 weighting for each restoration scenario

D3.2.6 HUC12 restoration opportunities for ecological systems (POLY)

D3.2.7 HUC12 restoration opportunities for early successional (POLY)

D3.2.8 HUC12 restoration opportunities for watershed and riparian (POLY)

D3.2.9 HUC12 restoration opportunities for agricultural land (POLY)

D3.2.10 HUC12 restoration opportunities for in-stream connectivity (POLY)

Stop

D3.3.1 Customized HUC12 restoration opportunities

A3.3.2 Provide training on application of Conservation Opportunity Analysis tool

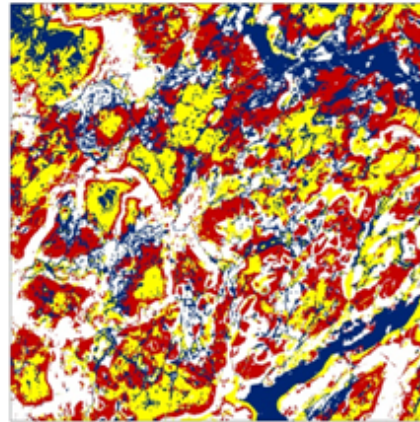
A3.3.1 Package master HUC12 metrics and metrics for each restoration scenario with NALCC Conservation Opportunity Analysis tool

## Custom restoration planning tool

# Core Areas

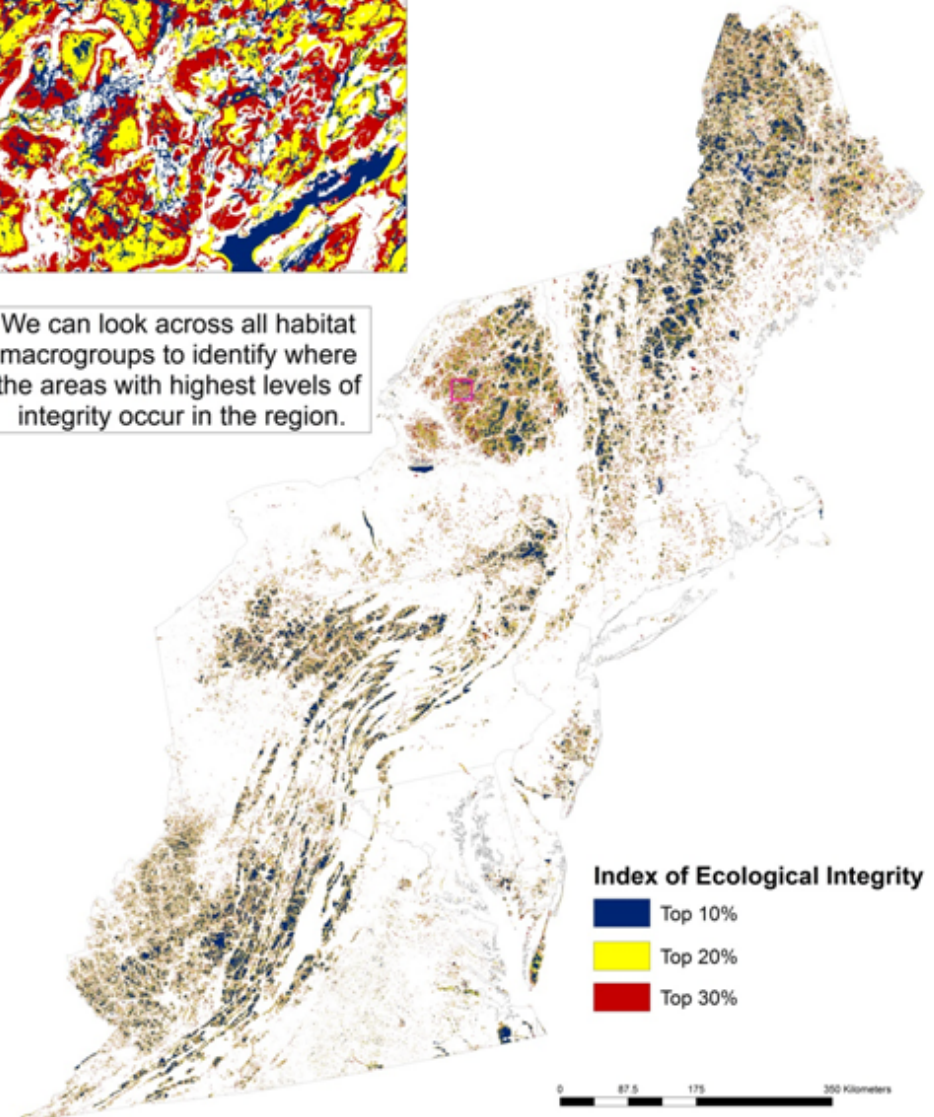
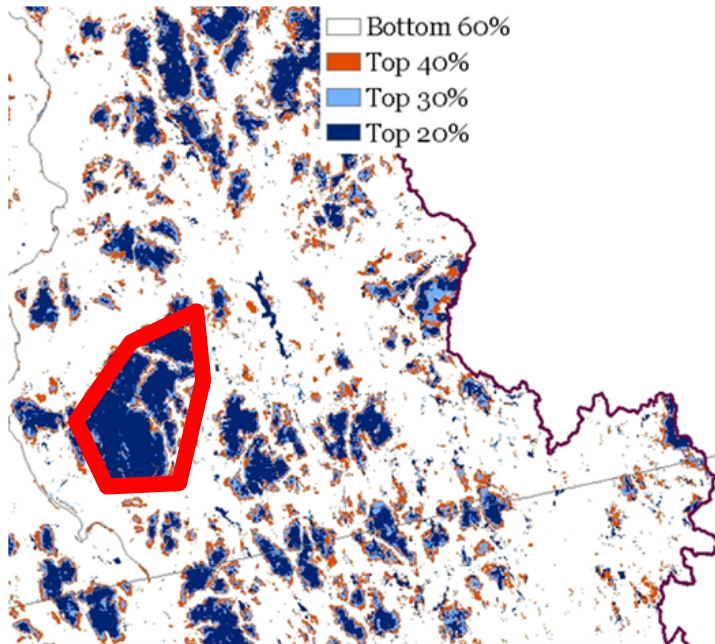
For all biodiversity

**Which landscapes are currently in the best condition?**



Index of Ecological Integrity:  
Top 10, 20, and 30 Percent

We can look across all habitat macrogroups to identify where the areas with highest levels of integrity occur in the region.



# Species and Habitats

## Regional Species of Greatest Conservation Need

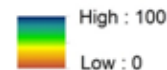
We will focus on lakes, ponds, streams, and terrestrial systems classes to address the needs of hundreds of Regional Species of Greatest Conservation Need.

### Index of Ecological Integrity (IEI)

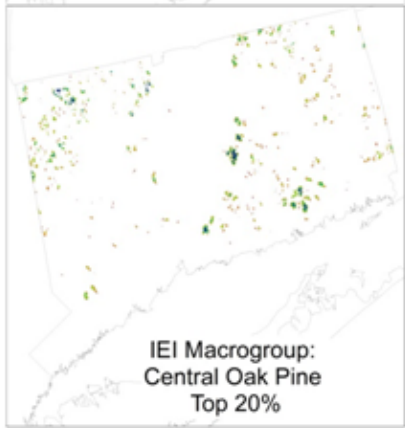
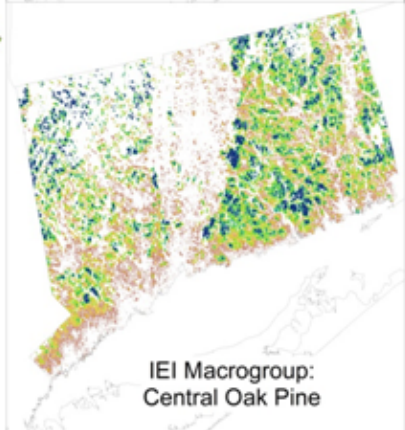
We can assess the ecological integrity across all habitat macrogroups for the whole region, across specific macrogroups, scaled to a specific geography or thresholded at a certain level of integrity



#### Index of Ecological Integrity



0 115 230 460 Kilometers

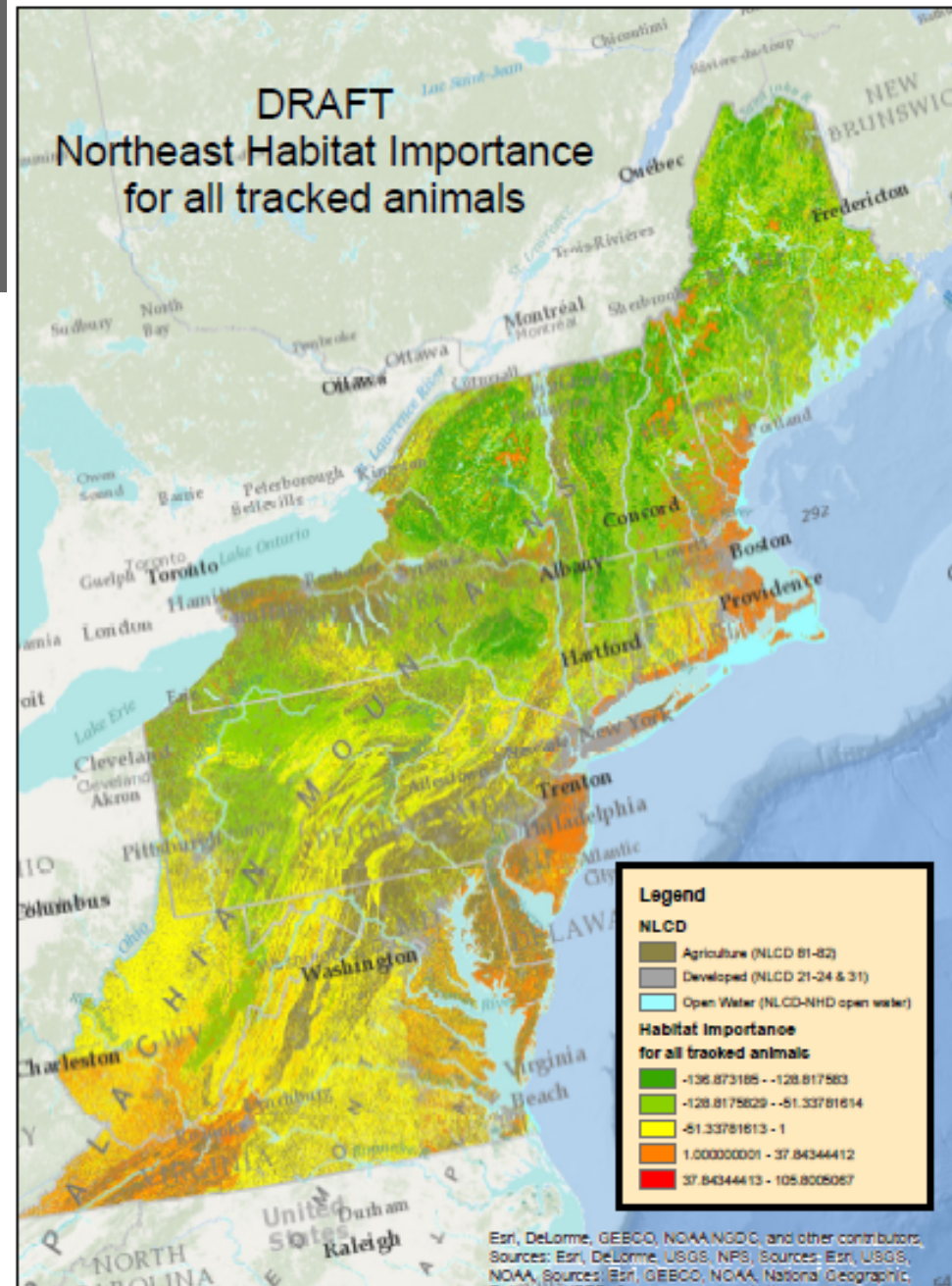




# Species and Habitats

## Regional Species of Greatest Conservation Need

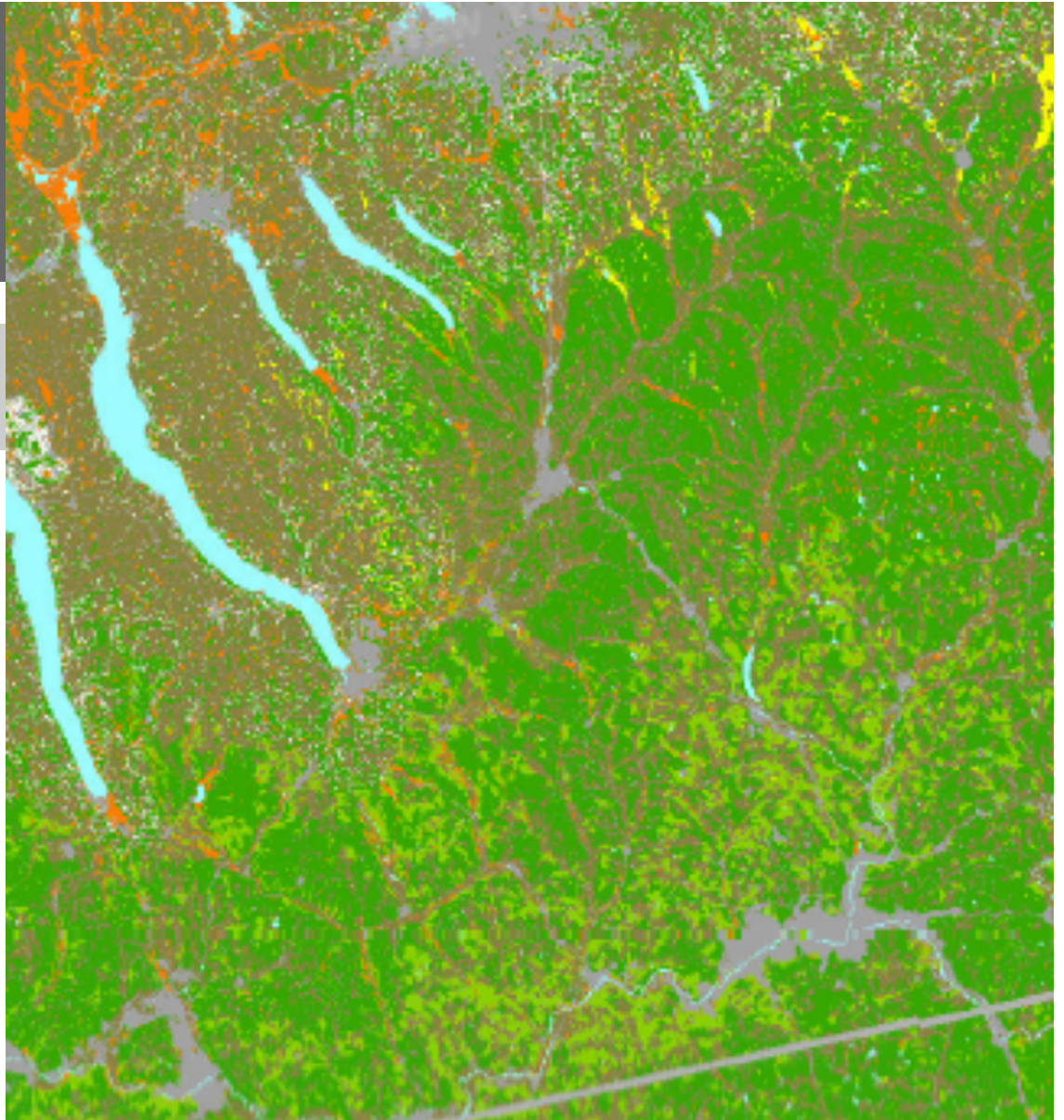
We will focus on lakes, ponds, streams, and terrestrial systems classes to address the needs of hundreds of Regional Species of Greatest Conservation Need.



# Species and Habitats

Regional Species of Greatest Conservation Need

Habitat importance helps focus on the most threatened and diverse parts of the landscape.

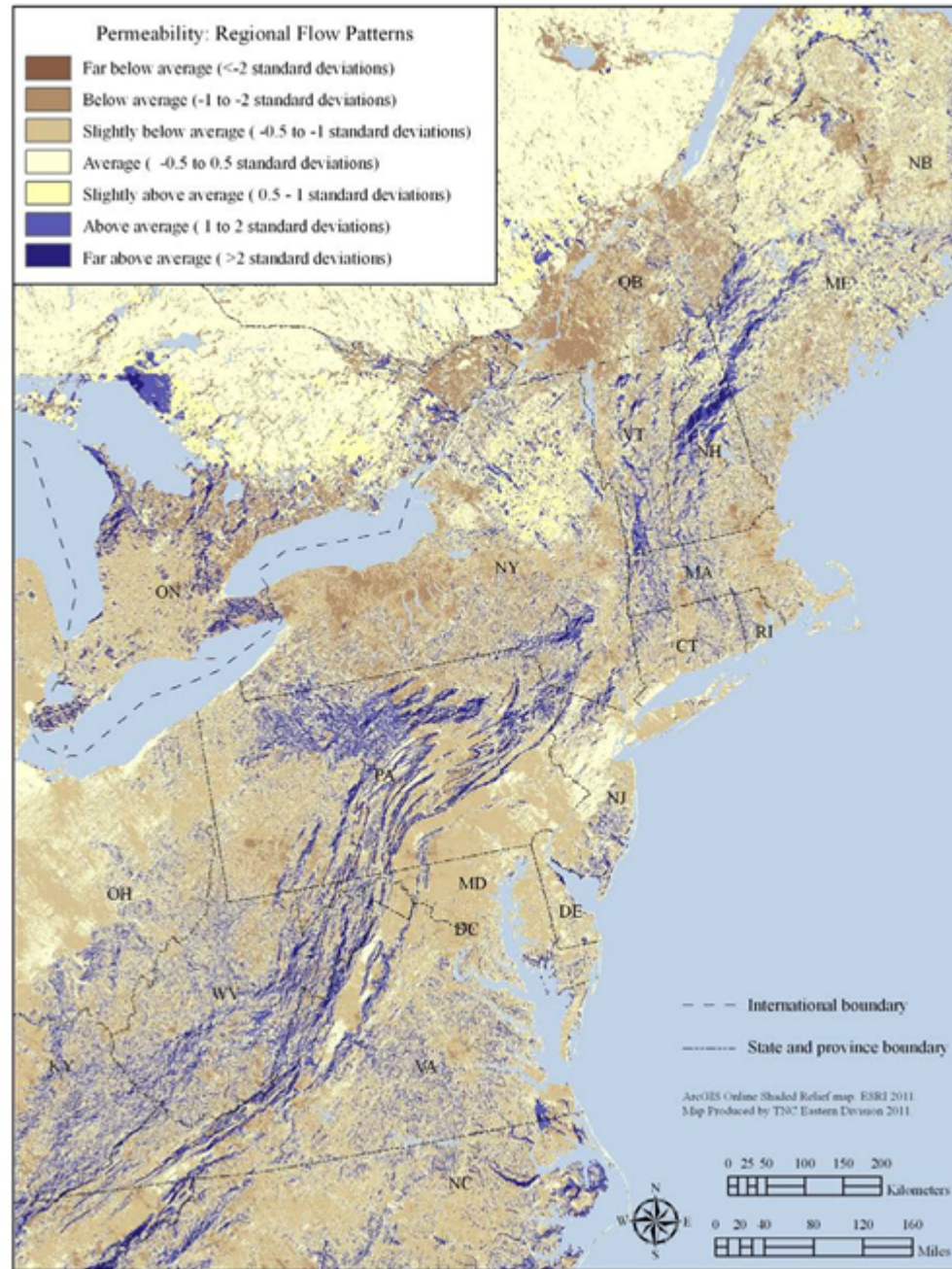




# Connectivity

Connecting core areas and key habitats

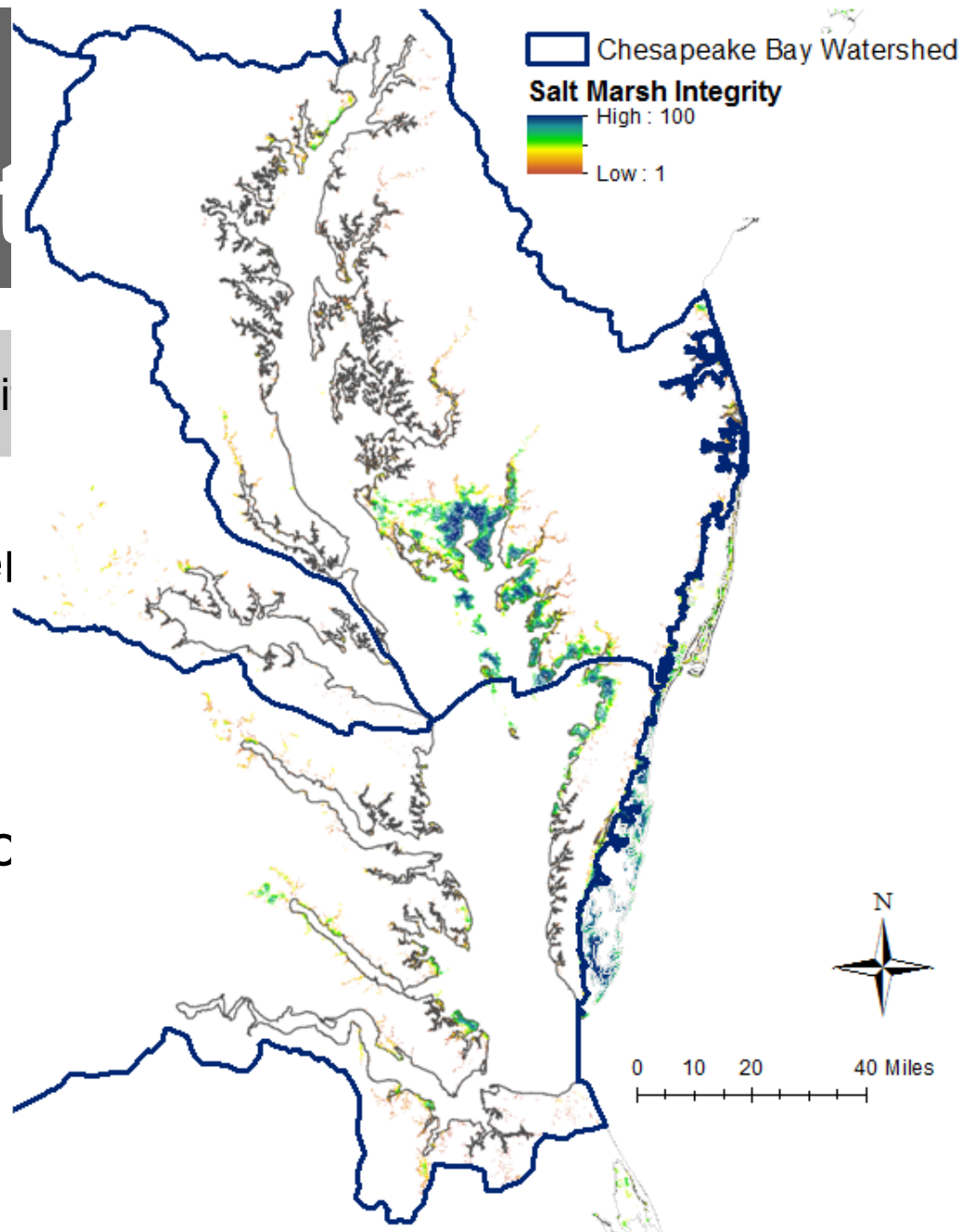
We will map large patterns of permeability, key connections between habitats, and zones of potential marsh migration.



# Connectivity

Connecting core areas and key habitats

We will map large patterns of permeability, key connections between habitats, and zones of potential marsh migration

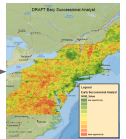


# Restoration

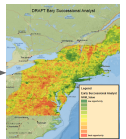
Which restoration and management opportunities are we focused on?

Select  
Opportunity  
Factors

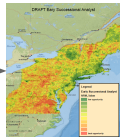
HUC12 restoration opportunities for  
ecological systems



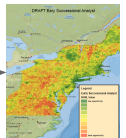
HUC12 restoration opportunities for  
early successional



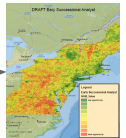
HUC12 restoration opportunities for  
watershed and riparian buffers



HUC12 restoration opportunities for  
agricultural land



HUC12 restoration opportunities for  
in-stream connectivity

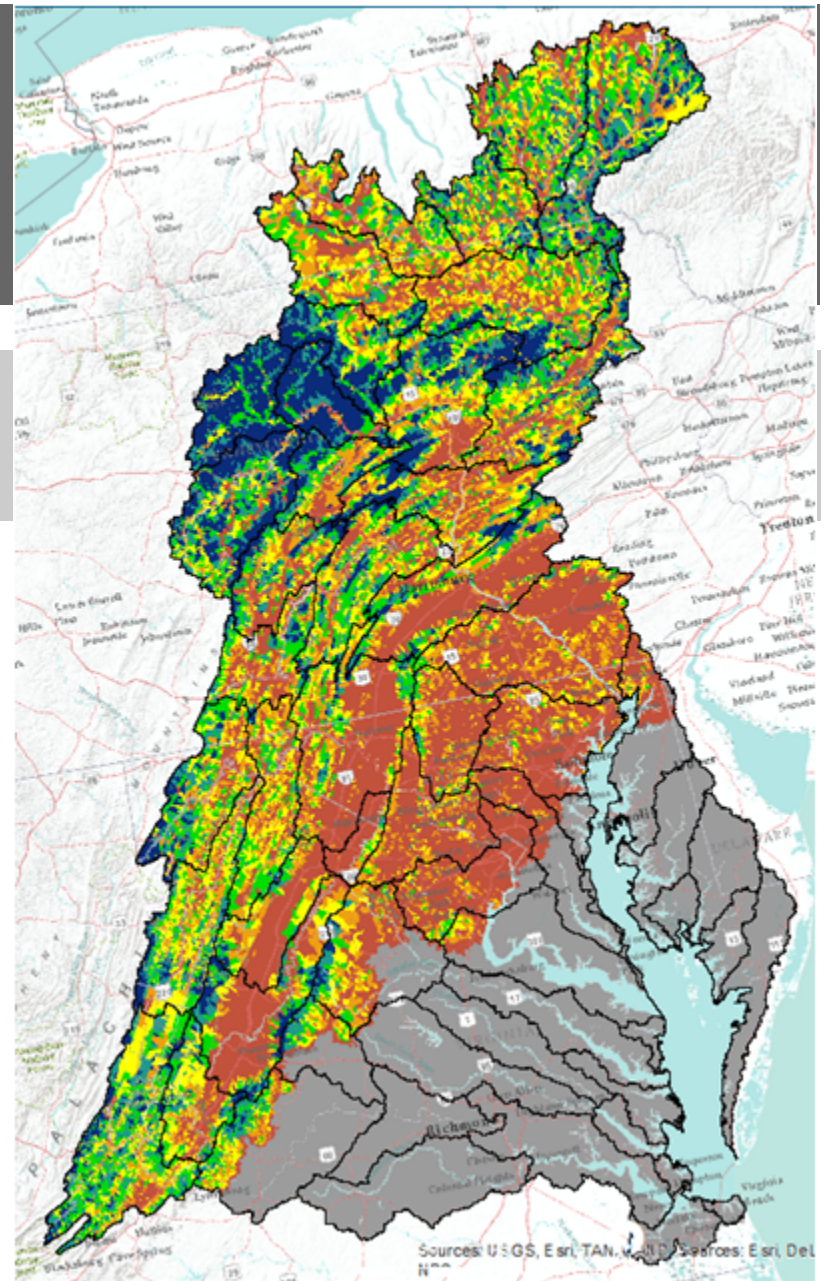




# Restoration

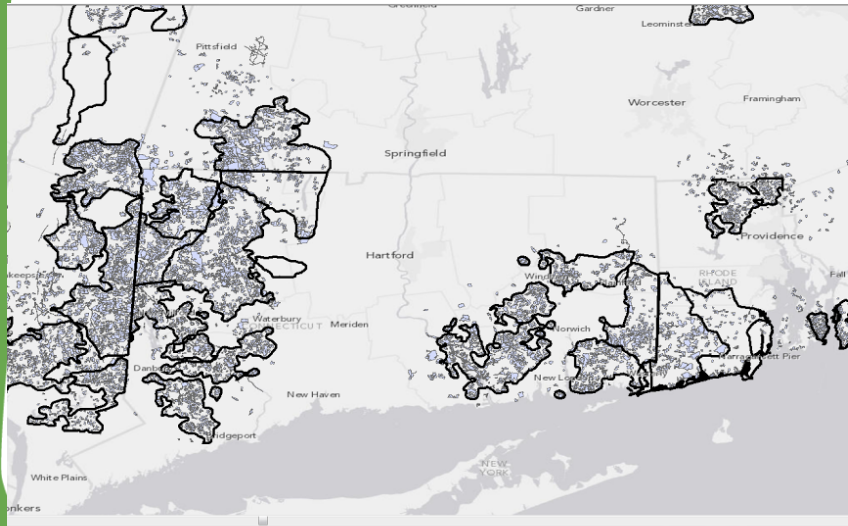
We will refine data by HUC 12 for each restoration category

- Threatened habitats
- Early successional
- Agricultural
- Upland/Riparian areas
- In-stream connectivity

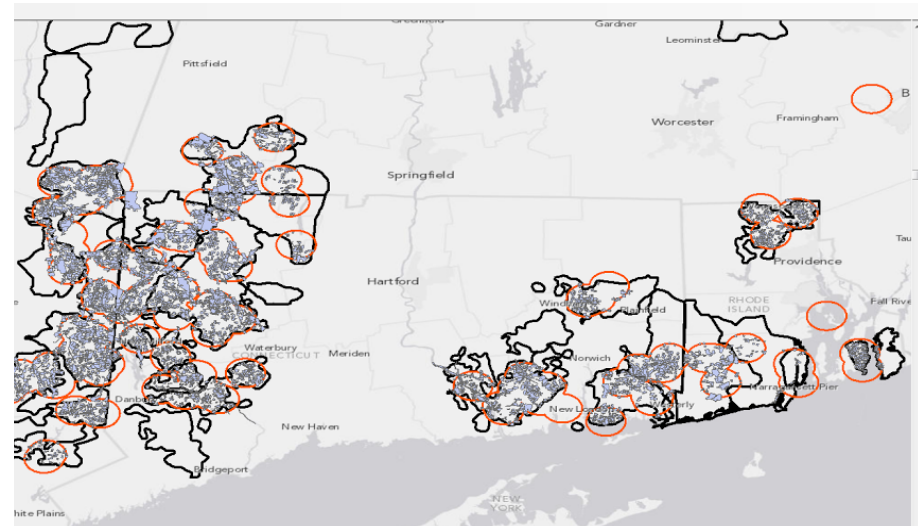


# Restoration

Can a regional analysis be relevant locally?



New England Cottontail  
Focus Areas & “Best Parcels”

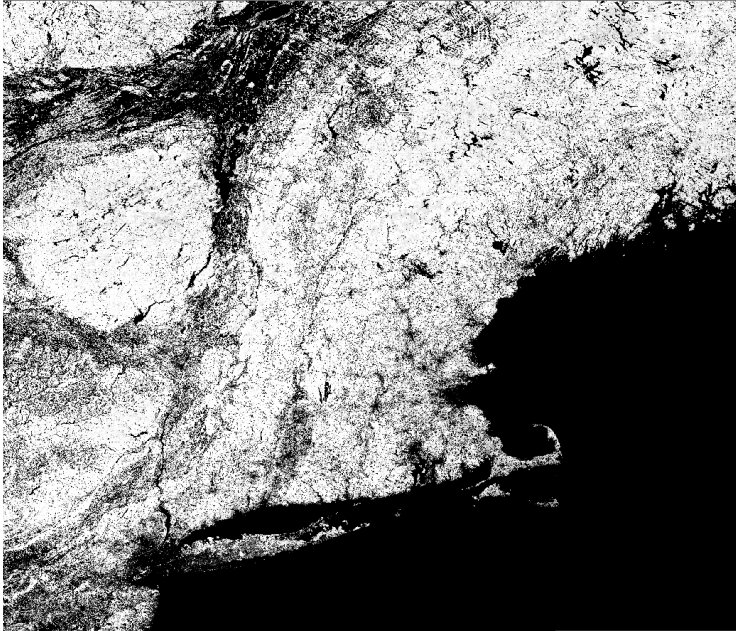


“Best Parcels” within dispersal  
of recently occupied sites

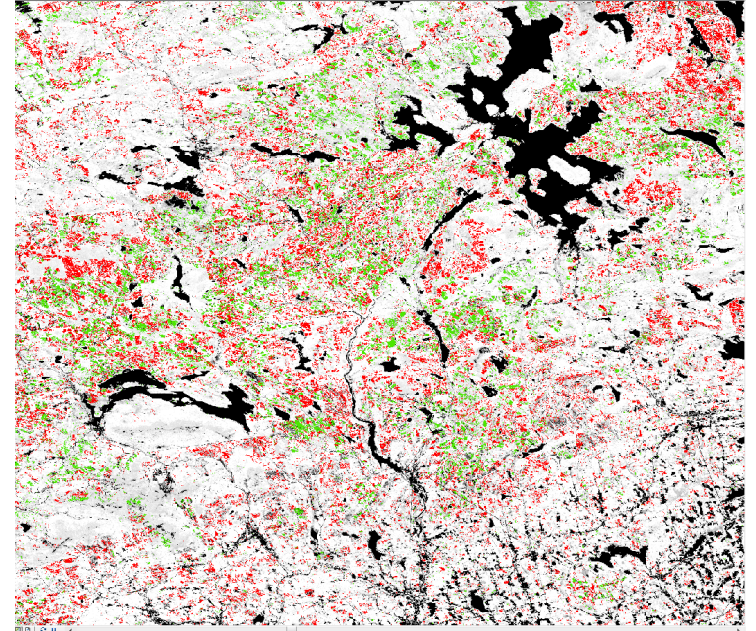


# Restoration

Are there data that are meaningful at a regional scale?



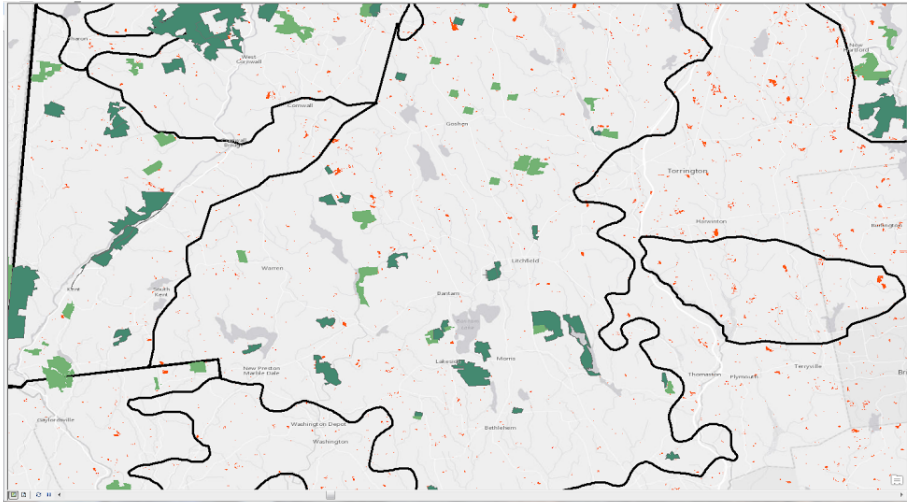
Forest Cover



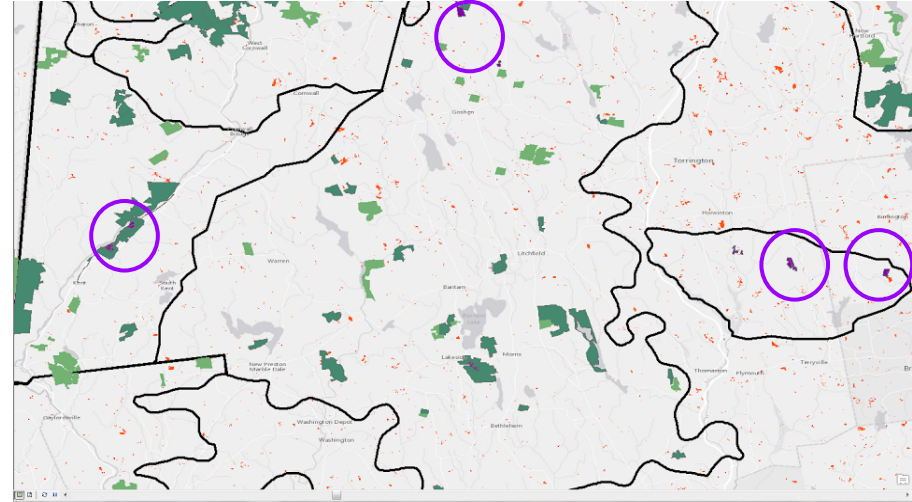
Forest Gain/Loss

# Restoration

## How good are regional data?



Forest change data detects management on public and private “Best Parcels” for NEC.



Management footprint confirmed by state project data.



# Restoration

**What factors can identify restoration/land management opportunities?**

MEAN_wc:	Woodcock
MEAN_wf:	wetflat
MEAN_dp:	soildepth
MEAN_sl:	slope
AREA_pa:	pasture
SUM_yr:	sum of age of loss cells
HA_loss:	hectares of loss

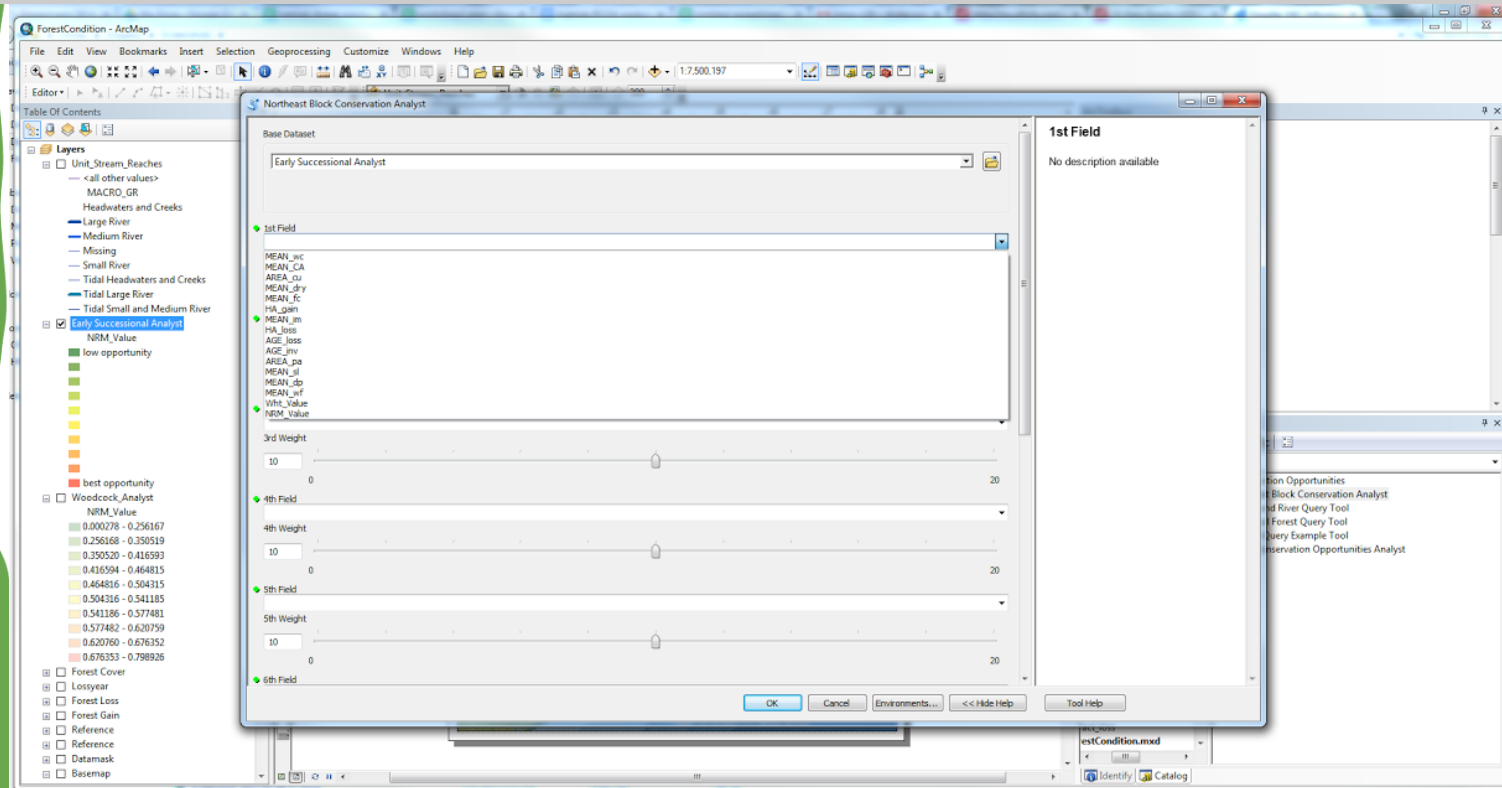
CT_loss:	count of loss cells
MEAN_im:	mean percent impervious surface
HA_gain:	hectares of gain
MEAN_fc:	mean percent forest cover
MEAN_dry:	mean distance dryflat
AREA_cu:	area cultivated
MEAN_CA:	index mean CA level

# Restoration

Many different factors will be summarized by HUC 12 to screen for opportunities.

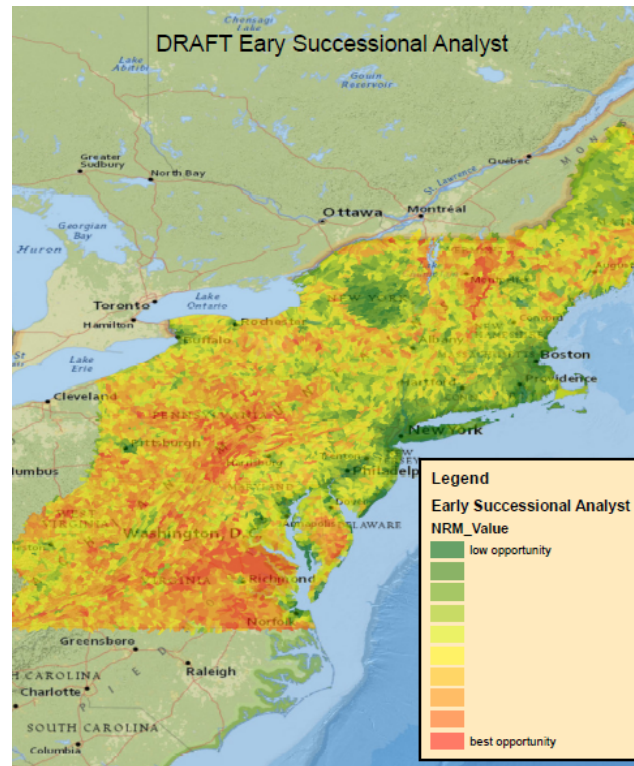
# Restoration

We have a tool that allows users to weight their opportunity factors.



# Restoration

Results can be made available as maps or customized at your desk.



# Better implementation

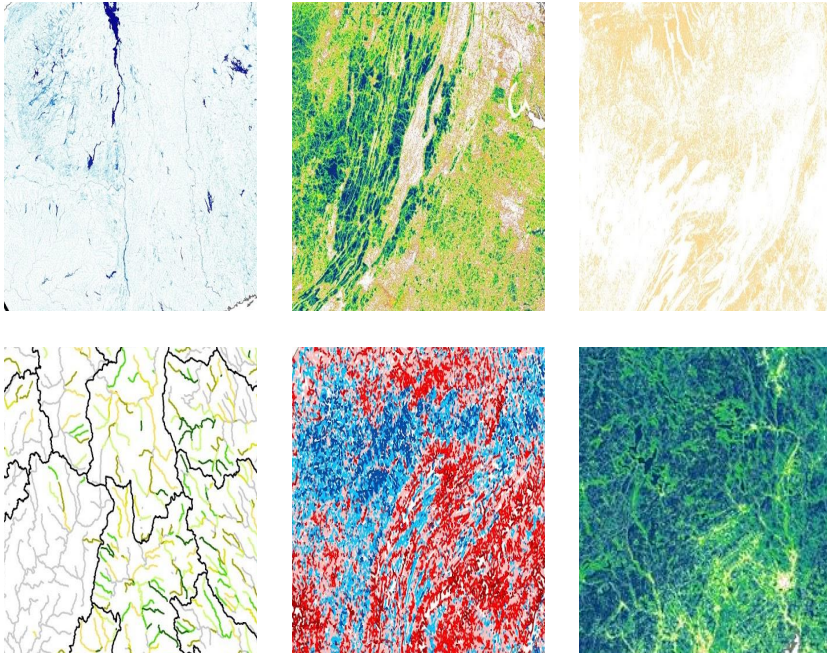
## What does Efficient Conservation look like?

- Regional patterns clarify conservation priorities.
- Habitats that appear secure locally may be in trouble elsewhere.
- Is my state the battleground or sideshow for species X?
- The best opportunities to pre-empt listing might be where species are not on the radar.
- Which species and habitats is my state most “responsible” for?
- Where can we hedge our investments against future conditions?
- Understanding the regional context complements state COAs!
- **Maps help align priorities and leverage funding.**

# Products and Uses

## Products

An atlas with methodology documentation  
Data and Tools to plan conservation



## Uses

- Prioritize restoration & land management
- Inform land protection
- Find core areas for all species
- Complement/Confirm state priority areas
- Regional context for state decisions
- Monitor changes in landscape over time
- Inform policy and listing decisions
- Grant applications
- Guide SWAP implementation and RCNs

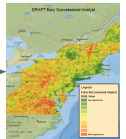


# Restoration

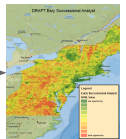
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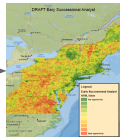
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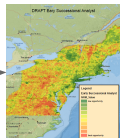
HUC12 restoration opportunities for  
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