







# Climate Adaptation: the Power of Conservation Across Boundaries

# **Steven Fuller, NALCC**



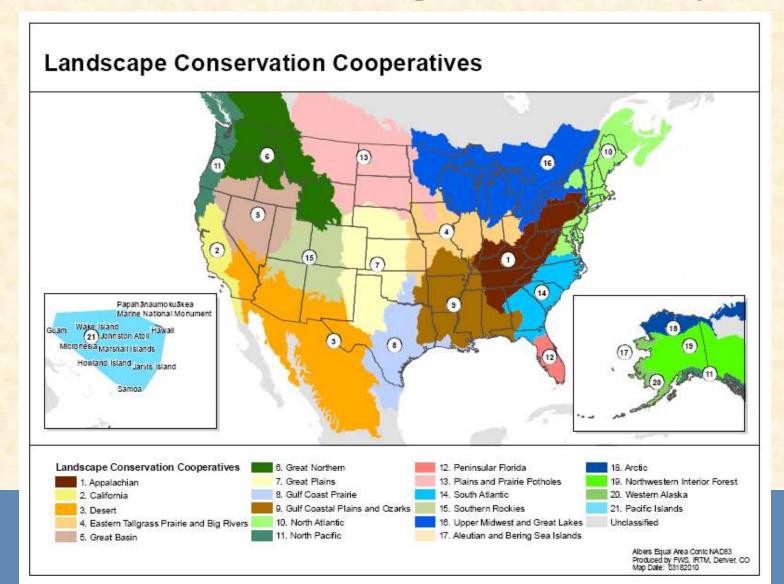
The Wildlife Management Institute



LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION COOPERATIVES

In the face of climate change, the Department of Interior is working together with partners to realize the common vision of a National network of habitats founded on the best available science.

We recognize that a landscape conservation approach is a powerful way to plan, implement evaluate, and adapt wildlife conservation in response to climate change



### Strategic Habitat Conservation

#### U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service Conservation in Transition

Leading Change



#### U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service

## Rising to the Urgent Challenge

Strategic Plan for Responding to Accelerating Climate Change

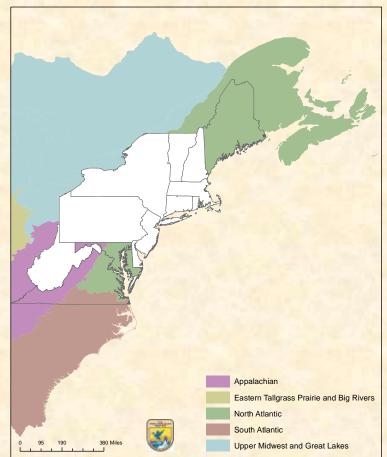




#### North Atlantic 🕷 Landscape Con

# The North Atlantic Landscape Conservation Cooperative

- 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



North Atlantic W Landscape Conservation Cooperative

Landscape Conservation Cooperatives in the Northeast Region

We strive to engage diverse stakeholders in climate adaptation at multiple scales:

→by convening partners to prioritize science needs;

 $\rightarrow$  by developing common datasets, common language, shared objectives, baseline science, and planning tools;

 $\rightarrow$  by developing science applications at multiple scales;

 $\rightarrow$  by providing funding and training to deliver science to broad conservation communities.

# →convening partners to prioritize science needs

#### "Albany II" Northeast Regional Conservation Framework Workshop

Une 14-16, 2011 Crowne Plaza Hotel, Albany, New York

Hosted by

Photo Credit: James Weliver/USFWS

Northeast Association of Fish & Wildlife Agencies North Atlantic Landscape Conservation Cooperative



# North Atlantic LCC Governance

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





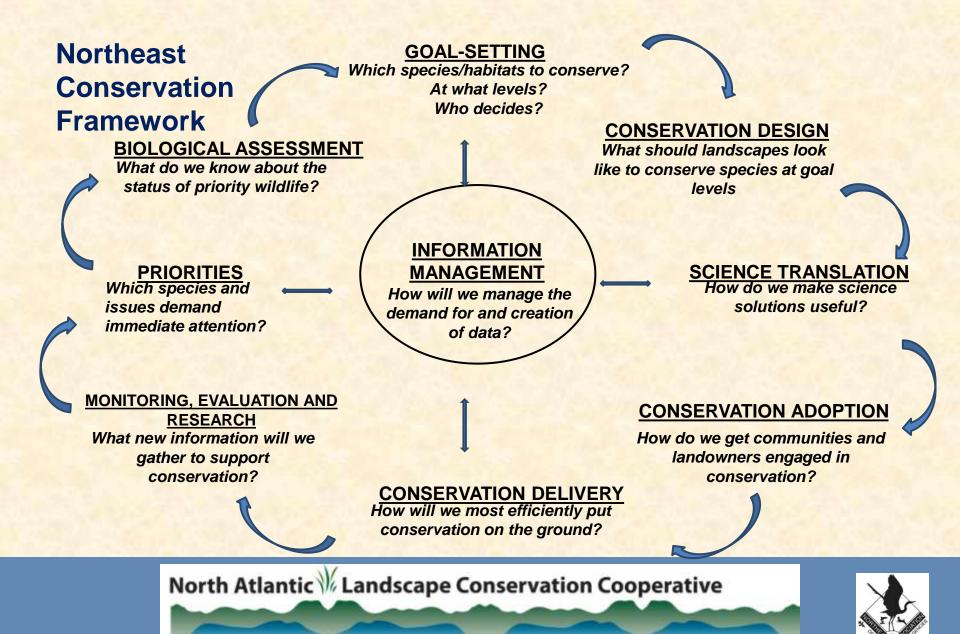
**€PA**



≊USGS

Developing a conservation strategy for many species and habitats is challenging.

# ...a consistent framework for regional planning



# → developing common datasets, common language, shared objectives, baseline science, and planning tools

TAKING ACTION TOGETHER: NORTHEAST REGIONAL SYNTHESIS FOR

STATE WILDLIFE ACTION PLANS



Prepared for the Northeast Fish and Wildlife Diversity Technical Committee By

> Terwilliger Consulting, Inc. December 2013

# We assessed the quality of data for over 500 species and prioritized them for conservation.

Taxonomic Group	Number of Species in Region*	Number of Species that are State SGCN**	Percent of species that are State SGCN	Number of RSGCN***	Percent of species that are RSGCN	Number of High Responsibility, High Concern Species***	Percent of High Responsibility, High Concern Species	Number of Species with Federal Status***	Percent of Species with Federal Status
Mammals	128	87	68%	45	35%	8	6%	34	27%
Birds	387	263	68%	110	28%	12	3%	34	9%
Reptiles	74	65	88%	29	39%	6	8%	11	15%
Amphibians	91	73	80%	36	40%	3	3%	4	4%
Fish	441	299	68%	101	23%	16	4%	11	2%
Tiger Beetles	28	27	96%	11	39%	6	21%	2	7%
Freshwater Mussels	111	101	91%	23	21%	7	6%	4	4%

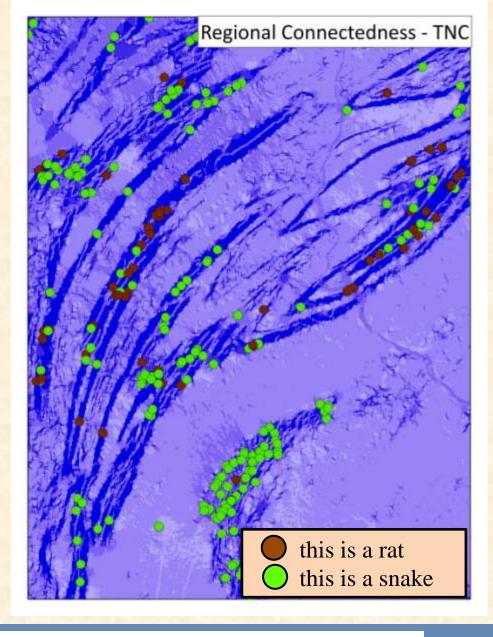
Table 1.2. Regional SGCN: Summary Statistics. Sources: NatureServe and NALCC,

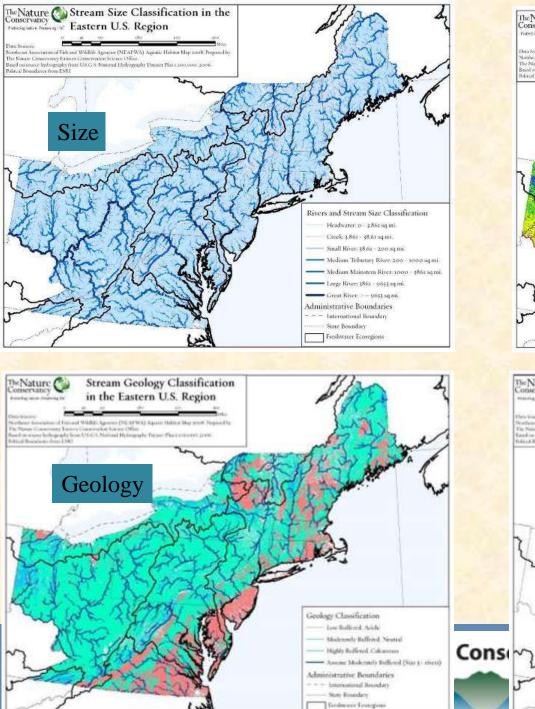
\* From NEPARC website and the comprehensive lists of vertebrate species, tiger beetles, and freshwater mussels on the NatureServe Explorer website

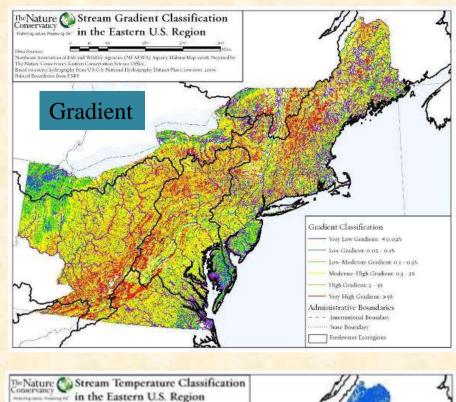
\*\* From Whitlock (2006) comprehensive list of SGCN for all Northeast states

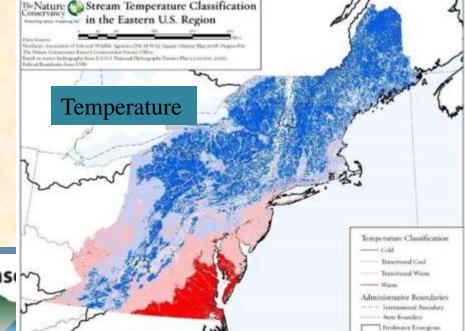
\*\*\* From most recent version of RSGCN list, produced by NEFWDTC and partners

With consistent data on species distributions, we can begin to identify areas of risk and opportunity. We are using our knowledge to identify surrogates where data are poor.

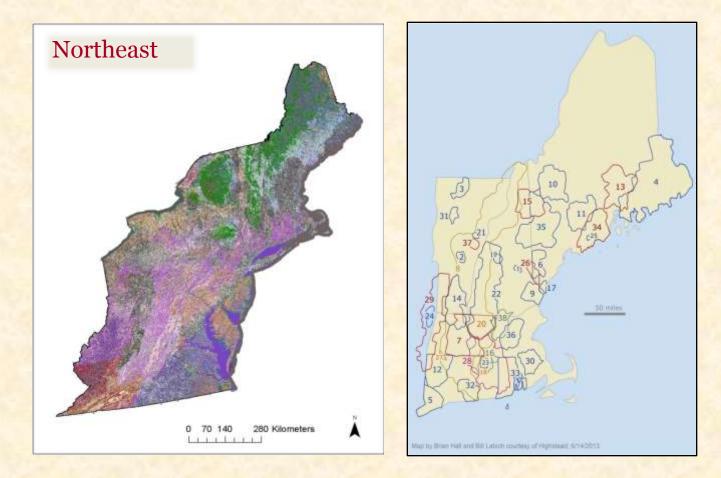








# → developing science applications at multiple scales;





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#### NATIONAL *fish, wildlife* & *plants* CLIMATE ADAPTATION STRATEGY

#### Shared solutions to protect shared values

CONTACT US

#### ABOUT US Who & Why

#### THE STRATEGY What & How



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.

#### ACTIONS

1.1.1: Identify and map high priority areas for conservation using information such as species distributions (current and projected), habitat classification, land cover, and geophysical settings (including areas of rapid change and slow change).

1.1.2: Identify and prioritize areas currently experiencing rapid climate impacts (e.g., the coastline of Alaska, low-lying islands, and high alpine tundra).

1.1.3: Assess the potential of species to shift ranges, and prioritize conservation efforts taking into account range shifts and accounting for ecosystem functions and existing and future physical barriers.

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## Best Practices for State Wildlife Action Plans

Voluntary Guidance to States for Revision and Implementation





# **Best Practices**

# 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.

November 2012

#### **TAKING ACTION TOGETHER:**

#### NORTHEAST REGIONAL SYNTHESIS

FOR

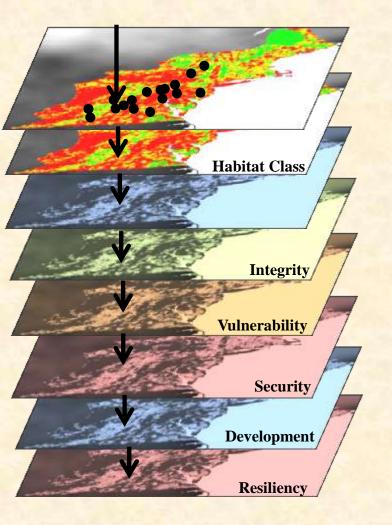
#### STATE WILDLIFE ACTION PLANS



#### 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.

#### Surrogate species



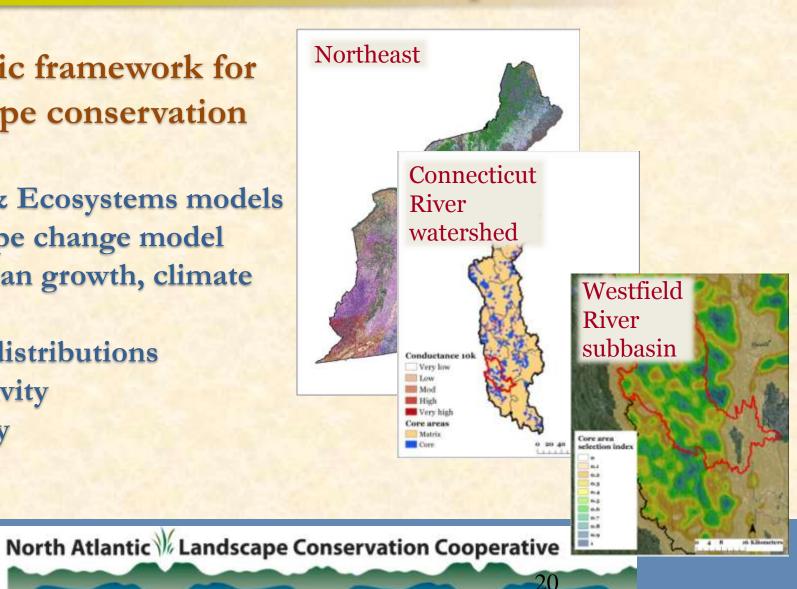
Landscape Conservation Design is the sum of many parts that must work together.

But the quality of landscape science data varies across spatial scales...

# Landscape Conservation Design **Data and tools available at multiple scales**

Systematic framework for landscape conservation

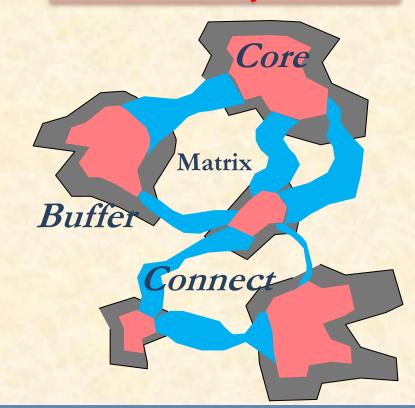
- Habitat & Ecosystems models
- Landscape change model (e.g., urban growth, climate change)
- Species distributions
- Connectivity
- Resiliency

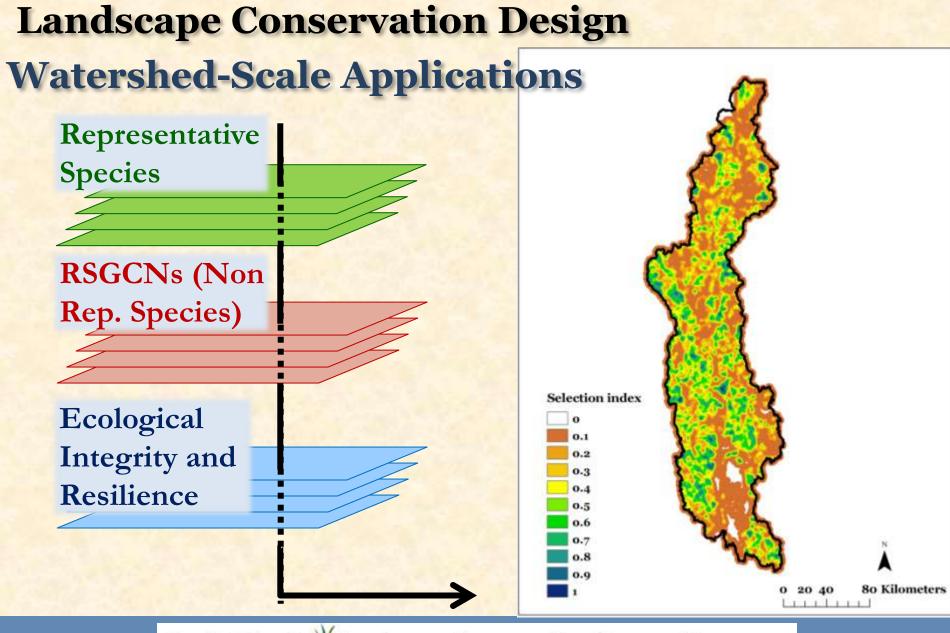


# Landscape Conservation Design Local-Scale Applications

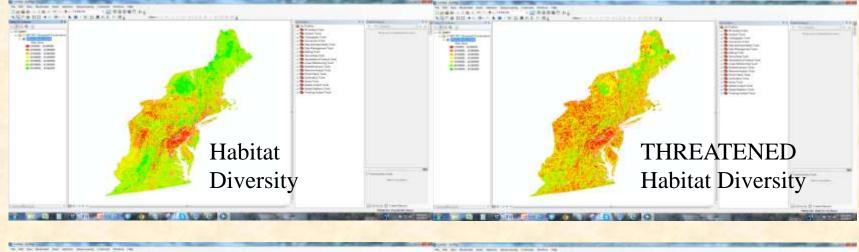
- Core... concentrated areas of high ecological value
  Buffer... around core areas to prevent future degradation
- Connect... linkages between core areas to facilitate connectivity

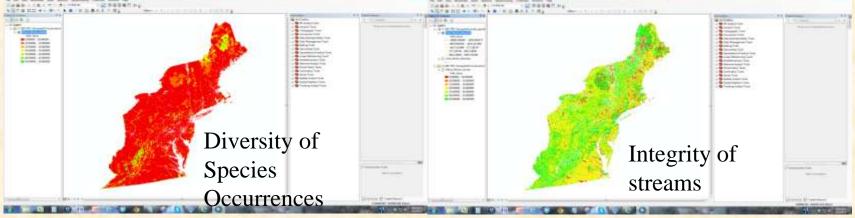
How much, of what, where & Why



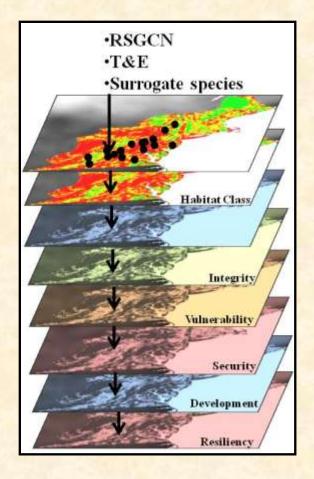


# Landscape Conservation Design Regional-Scale Applications





# How do priorities from nested scales of planning relate?



Regional scale patterns...



# State or watershed patterns...

# Nested scales of planning are complementary.

→providing funding and training to deliver science to broad conservation communities.

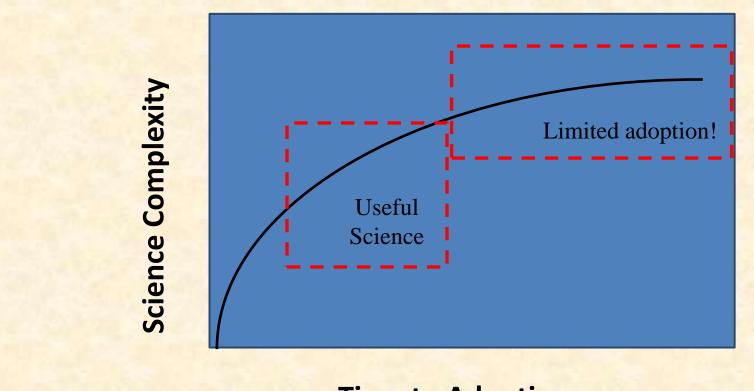
NALCC Science Delivery Program has funded 8 projects to disseminate science and demonstrate applications to users:

- land trusts
- municipalities
- conservation partnerships
- state and federal agencies

North Atlantic W Landscape Conservation Cooperative

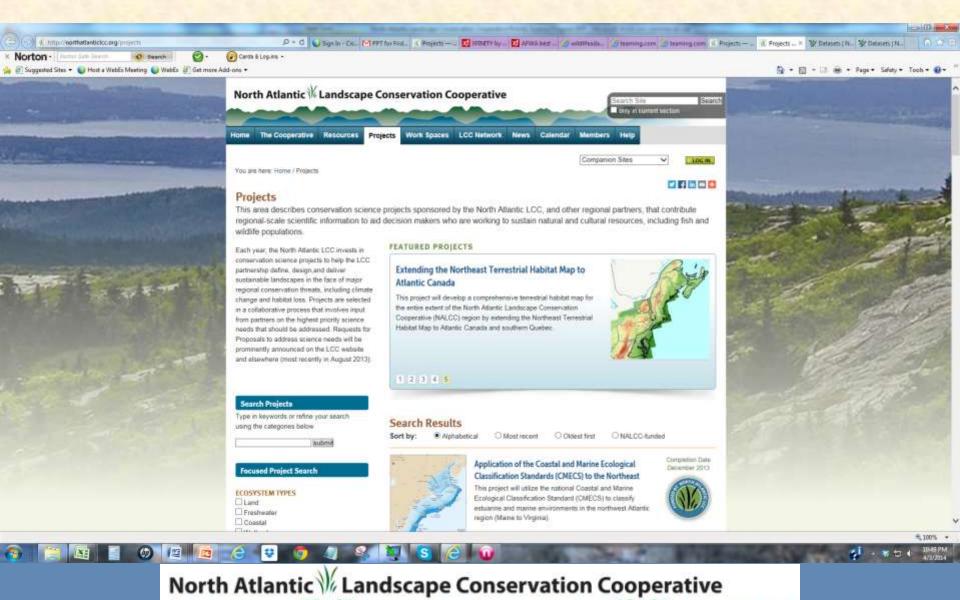
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We need to think about science utility and adoptability at every step of conservation.



### **Time to Adoption**

## http://northatlanticlcc.org/projects



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## http://nalcc.databasin.org/datasets/

