



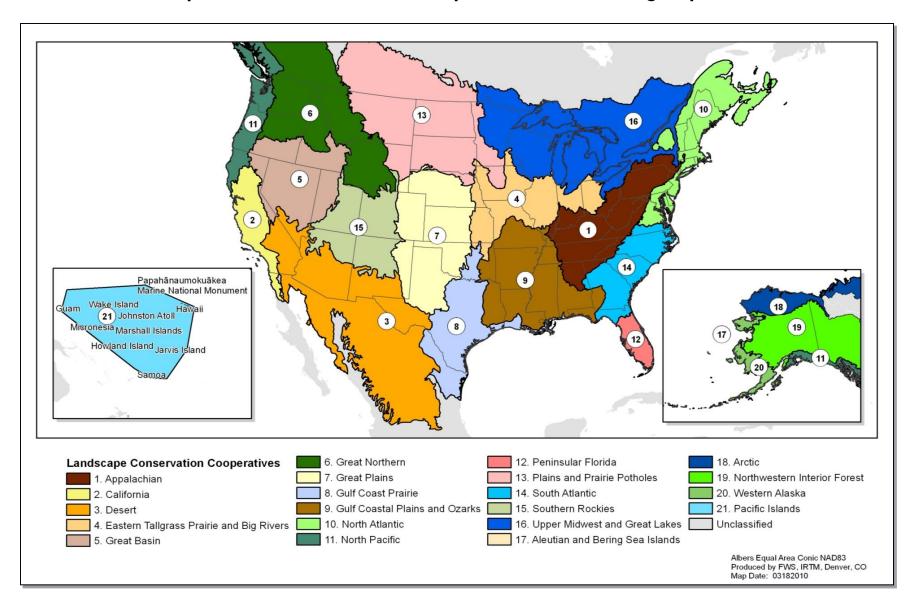


Anthony Zukoff



Do we have a shared plan for how to sustain natural and cultural resources?

#### Landscape Conservation Cooperatives: Geographic Areas



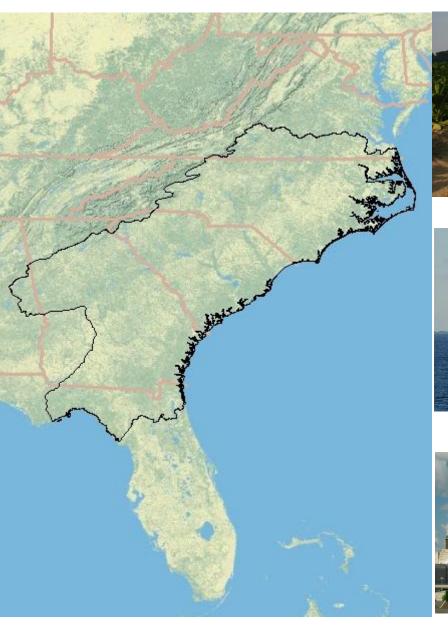
### □ Roles

 Offer partners a landscape perspective for their conservation activities

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- Pull these pieces together to help conservation partners define and design sustainable landscapes
  - Conservation Adaptation Strategy









# The Mission

The mission of the South Atlantic Landscape Conservation Cooperative is to foster landscape scale conservation to sustain natural and cultural resources for future generations.

# Steering Committee

- VA Dept. of Game & Inland Fisheries
- NC Wildlife ResourcesCommission
- SC Dept. of Natural Resources
- GA Dept. of Natural Resources
- FL Fish & Wildlife CC
- The Nature Conservancy

- National Park Service
- U.S. Geological Survey
- Environmental Protection Agency
- U.S. Forest Service
- Department of Defense
- U.S. Fish & Wildlife
- NOAA
- South Atlantic FisheryManagement Council

# Partnership committee

- Albemarle-Pamlico Natural Estuary Program
- Southeast Aquatic Resource Partnership
- Atlantic Coast Joint Venture
- Atlantic Coast Fish Habitat Partnership
- Southeast Partners in Amphibian and Reptile Conservation
- Southeast Partners in Flight
- Eastern NC / SE Virginia Strategic Habitat
   Conservation team

# The technical teams for the SALCC are the partnerships

# Full time staff of SALCC

- □ Coordinator (FWS) Ken McDermond
- □ Science coordinator (FWS) Rua Mordecai
- □ Socioeconomic adaptation coordinator (NPS) Aug 1<sup>st</sup>
- □ Information transfer (USFS/FWS) Sept 1<sup>st</sup> ?
- □ Gulf Coast Coordinator (NOAA/FWS) Coming soon...
- □ GIS position (FWS) Coming soon...

# Part-time staff of SALCC

□ Doug Newcomb (Raleigh ES) – GIS

Stacy Shelton (FWS external affairs) –
 Communication

Tons of other support from a variety of partners

# http://www.southatlanticlcc.org

#### South Atlantic LCC

A networking hub for partners in the South Atlantic LCC



- Offer partners a landscape perspective for their conservation activities
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# Optimal conservation strategies for dynamic landscapes

James B. Grand, USGS, Alabama Cooperative Fish and Wildlife Research Unit

Max Post van der Burg, USGS, Northern Prairies Wildlife Research Center

Tyler Kreps, Auburn University
Alabama Cooperative Fish and Wildlife Research Unit





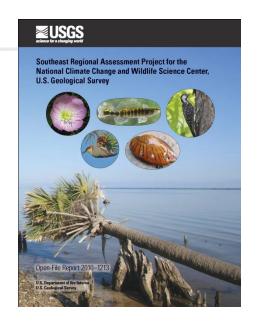
# Southeast Regional Assessment Project (SERAP)

- 1. Downscaled climate change projections
- 2. Sea level rise in Mississippi and Alabama
- 3. Impacts of climate change on bird habitats
- 4. Projected impacts of climate change and urban growth on habitats of priorities
- 5. Avian range dynamics in response to land use and climatic change
- 6. Multi-resolution assessment of potential climate change effects on biological resources: Aquatic and hydrologic dynamics
- 7. Optimal conservation strategies for dynamic landscapes

Funded by: USGS, National Climate Change & Wildlife Science Center USFWS, Multi-state grants

South Atlantic LCC

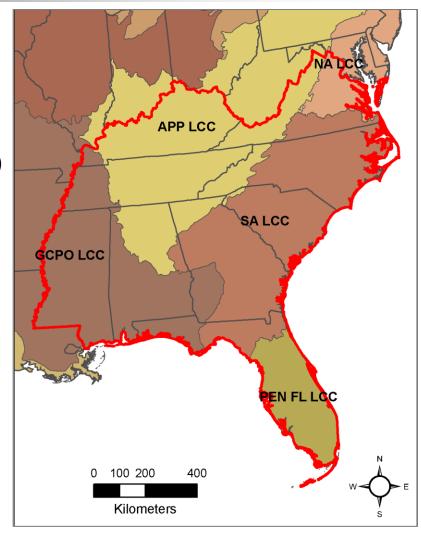






# **Southeast Regional Assessment Project** (SERAP)

- Climate change projections (SE US)
- Sea level rise (MS and AL)
- 3. Historic impacts on bird habitat (SAMBI)
- 4. Change in priority species habitats (SAMBI)
- 5. Avian patch and range dynamics (SAMBI)
- 6. Aquatic species and hydrologic dynamics (ACF)
- 7. Optimal conservation strategies to cope with climate change (SA & GCPO LCCs)

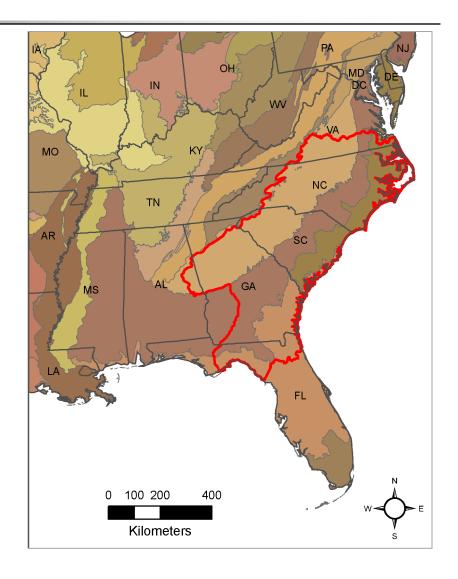






## **Project Scope and Spatial Extent**

- Spatial Extent:
  - South Atlantic LCC
- Scope:
  - Conservation-related decisions by partners in SA LCC







## **Optimal strategies**

- Define the conservation objectives
- Identify and model the strategies
  - Collections of actions & policies
- Predict and compare the consequences of each strategy
  - Incorporating climate change, urbanization
- Determine optimal strategies
  - Greatest likelihood of meeting all objectives
  - Value of strategy ~ rewards \* uncertainty \* risk cost
  - Incorporate tradeoffs





## **Optimal strategies**

Integration using Bayesian Belief Networks

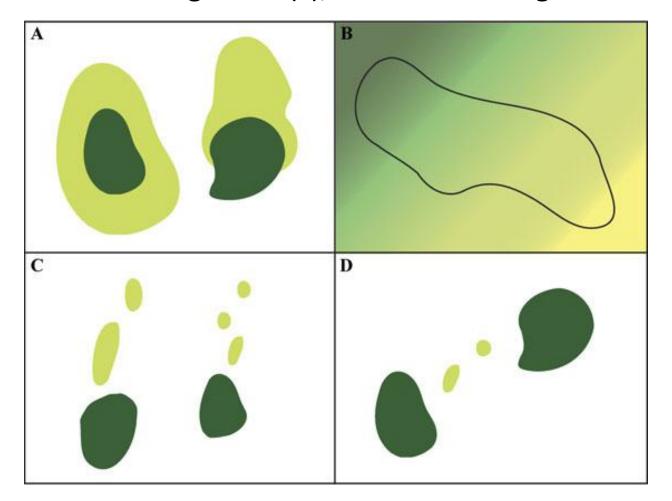
Spatial optimization using heuristics





## **Example strategies**

Enlarge existing reserves (a), Protect habitat gradients (b),
 Corridors for migration (c), Connect existing reserves (d)







## **Project plan**

- Phase I developing a prototype
  - Identifying the problem
  - Eliciting concerns
- Phase II developing functional prototype
  - Developing the objectives network
  - Identifying information needs
  - Soliciting feedback from SA LCC partners
  - Functional prototype
- Phase III
  - Refining objectives with technical groups
  - Refining/revising prototype
  - Reporting





## Phase I developing a prototype

- December 2010 & January 2011
  - Conference Calls with ad hoc working group
    - Introducing the project
    - Describing the problem
    - Identifying conservation concerns
- February 2011
  - Presentation to SA LCC Steering Committee
  - Formation of working group
- May 2011
  - 3-day workshop in Auburn





## ad hoc Working group

- National Park Service
- U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service
- Environmental Protection Agency
- Environmental Defense Fund
- U.S. Forest Service
- Georgia Department of Natural Resources
- The Nature Conservancy
- National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration





### 3-day workshop in Auburn, AL

- Attendees
  - Rua Mordecai (SALCC)
  - Laurel Barnhill (USFWS)
  - Cat Berns (TNC)
  - Joe DeVivo (NPS)
  - Rick Durbrow (EPA)
  - Ken McDermond (SALCC)
  - Steve Musser (NRCS)
  - Ben Wigley (NCASI)

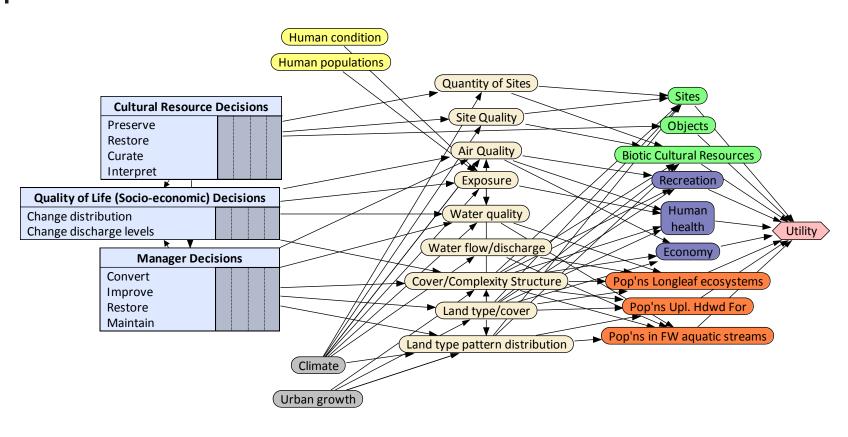
- Facilitators:
  - Max Post van der Burg
  - Barry Grand
- Assistance
  - Conor McGowan
  - Amy Silvano
  - Tyler Kreps





## Influence diagram -> decision model

(Prototype 0.3.2)



How we get there



What's Important





## Five questions from APNEP planning

- What is a healthy Albemarle-Pamlico Estuarine System?
- What is the status of Albemarle-Pamlico Estuarine System?
- What are the biggest threats to Albemarle-Pamlico Estuarine System?
- What actions should be taken that will move us from where we are today to a healthy Albemarle-Pamlico Sounds by 2020?
- What and where are the priorities?





#### What is a healthy Albemarle-Pamlico Estuarine System SALCC?

#### **Cultural resources**

- Sites
- Objects
- Biotic cultural resources

#### Socioeconomic resources

- Recreation
- Human health
- Economy

#### Natural resources

- Integrity of ecological systems
- Viability of T&E species





#### What is the status of Albemarle-Pamlico Estuarine System SALCC?

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# What are the biggest threats to Albemarle-Pamlico Estuarine System SALCC?

#### <u>Cultural resources</u>

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#### **Natural resources**

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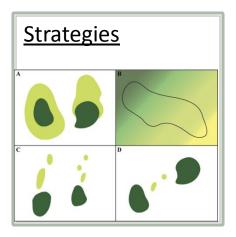
#### Future change

- Climate change
- Urbanization
- Aquatic flows





# What actions should be taken that will move us from where we are today to a healthy Albemarle-Pamlico Sounds by 2020 SALCC by 2050?



#### Future change

- Climate change
- Urbanization
- Aquatic flows

#### **Cultural resources**

- Sites
- Objects
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#### Natural resources

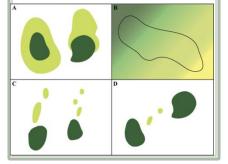
- Integrity of ecological systems
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#### What and where are the priorities?

#### **Strategies**





#### Landscape response

- Quantity of sites
- Quality of sites
- Air quality
- Exposure
- Water quality
- Water flow/discharge
- Land type/cover
- Land pattern
- Land cover structure



#### <u>Cultural resources</u>

- Sites
- Objects
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#### Socioeconomic resources

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#### Natural resources

- Integrity of ecological systems
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#### Future change

- Climate change
- Urbanization
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#### Draft fundamental objectives of conservation decision makers in the SALCC

Results from initial Optimal Conservation Strategy workshop (May 3 – 5, 2011)

#### Cultural resources

- Sites
- Objects
- Biotic cultural resources

#### Socioeconomic resources

- Recreation
- Human health
- Economy

#### Natural resources

- Integrity of ecological systems
- Viability of T&E species

**Cultural resources** – These resources are ethnographic; that is, they have a relationship to what people do on the landscape. Examples include huntable and fishable populations of animals, access to public lands, archeological sites and objects. The <u>measurable attributes</u> of these resources are the number, representation of cultures, and value as defined by NPS and other stakeholders.

Socioeconomic resources – These directly affect quality of life for humans and may contribute to their livelihood and health. Examples include the economic impacts of commercial fishing and timbering as well as influences of these activities on human health and environmental justice. The measurable attributes here are related to economic cost-benefits and human health (e.g. risk of exposure).

Natural resources – These resources are based on the integrity of ecological systems that characterize natural areas and managed landscapes that people care about. Fish and wildlife populations are both products and indicators of the integrity of systems. <u>Integrity is measured</u> as the degree to which the structure and composition of fish, wildlife, and plant populations meet historical levels, and in some cases (TES) the long-term viability of populations.





## What do LCC partners want to know?

- Where they should take action to contribute most to LCC objectives.
  - Not prescriptive about specific actions
  - Value based on contribution to shared objectives of the LCC partners
- How will those actions contribute to their agencies' objectives.





### **Problem statement**

- The LCC should serve as the umbrella group under which all of the partners come together to make decisions regarding the conservation of natural and cultural resources.
- With that in mind, our problem has two parts:
  - 1) Help partners choose strategies that are based on a shared scientific understanding about the landscape of the Southeast.
  - 2) Help partners solve shared problems with similar objectives.





## Phase II -> functional prototype

- Identification of Data Needs June
  - Engagement of SERAP Pis
  - Engagement of other partners
  - In house model development
- Input from additional SA LCC partners July
  - Input on model structure & objectives
- Development of first functional prototype July
  - Limited to available information
- Presentation at ESA August 7, 2011





## How do we predict consequences?

- SERAP data & models
  - Downscaled climate projections
  - Sea level rise (part)
  - Land cover change
  - Responses of birds
- But for many objectives...
  - LCC partners APNEP, EPA, NPS, SARP, PARC, ACJV, USFS, USGS
    - Facilitated by SA LCC Science Coordinator
  - In-house modeling capacity
  - Expert opinion
  - Surrogates
  - Long-range applied research





## Phase III → prototype refinement

- Engagement with technical groups August/September
  - Systems & taxa group(s)
  - Cultural resource group
  - Socio-economics group
  - Decision makers
- Development of additional data and models
   September/October
- Final prototyping report December 2011
  - Identification of information/research needs





## What are the products?

- Comparison of strategies
  - Utility value of each strategy
  - Predicted outcome for each objective
  - Time- and value-ordered list of places for conservation
  - GIS depictions of same



## Some exciting things about this approach

Allows for the formal accounting of uncertainty

 Quantitative way to prioritize research based on potential for changing decisions

Rigorous way of informing decisions under uncertainty

## Take home messages

■ You are the LCC

LCCs are self directed partnerships

Please join the website

# http://www.southatlanticlcc.org

#### South Atlantic LCC

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