

Big ideas, challenges & opportunities 2012 National LCC Workshop



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Outline

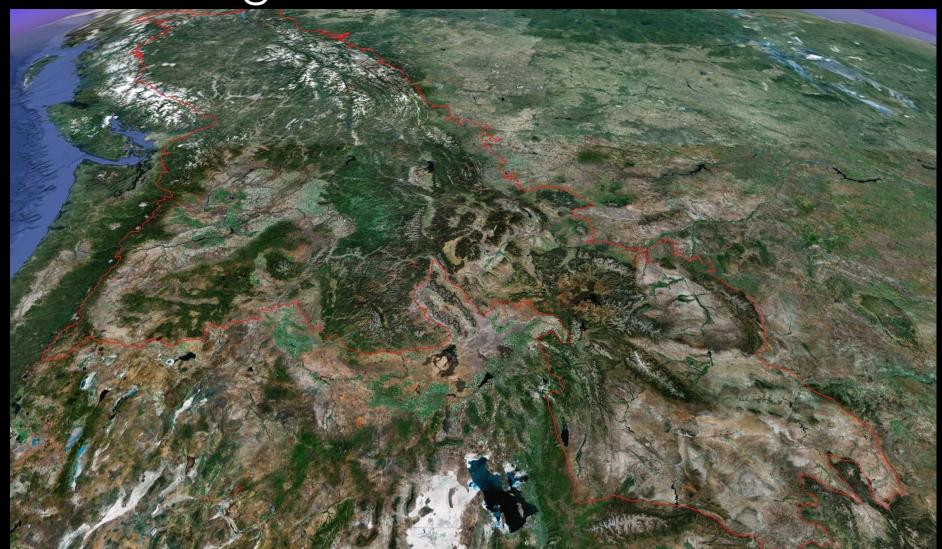
Conservation of biodiversity through landscape conservation cooperatives

- 1. What's the big idea?
- 2. Emerging approaches to address challenges
 - LCCV project
 - YSP framework
 - WGA landscape integrity & connectivity
- 3. Additional challenges

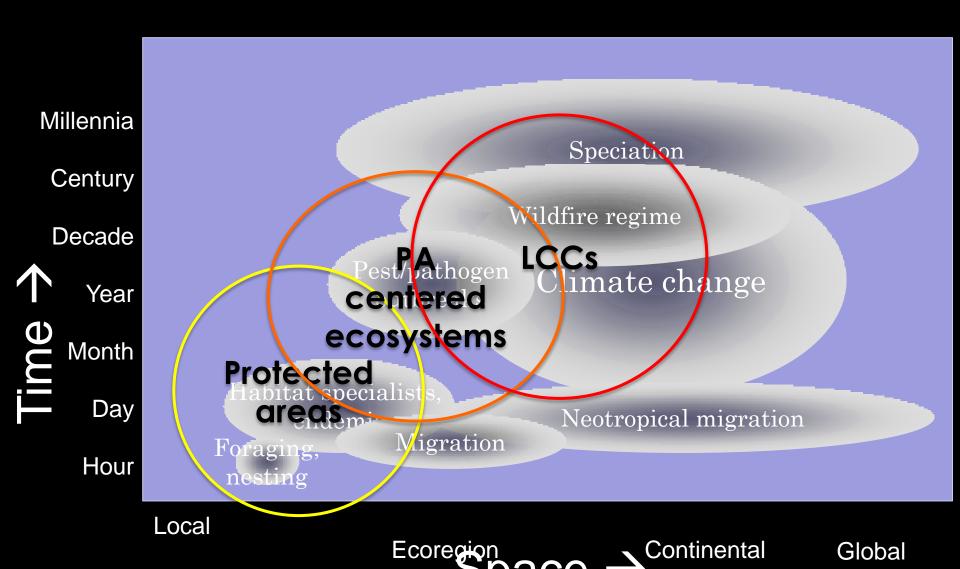
Broadening our perspective

- Where we work (landscapes)
- When we work/horizon (time, nonstationary)
- What we are conserving (targets)
- How we work (vulnerability, strategic)
- With whom we work (partners)
- How we coordinate (monitoring)

Where we work – landscapes e.g., Great Northern LCC



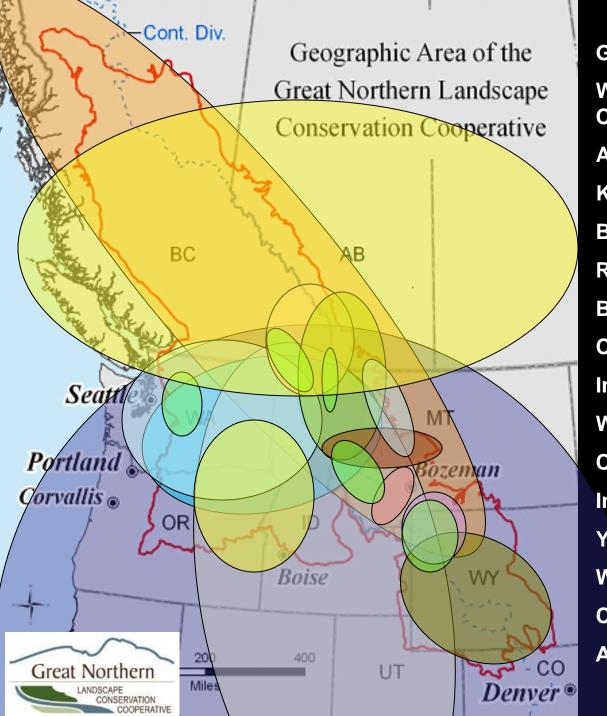
Over ecological scales



Complex mixture of many agencies, units, groups

Level	Number of agencies	Number of units	Total area (kac)	Average area (kac)
Federal	12	7,446	13,803,834	466
Native	71	254	911,272	709
State	340	21,302	18,560,352	467
Local/regional	3,274	31,577	15,577	0.3
Private cons.*	-	29,683	201,595	7

^{*}Data from PAD-US, CBI



Greater Yellowstone Coord Comm Wyoming Landscape Conservation Initiative Arid Lands Initiative Kootenay Conservation Program Blackfoot Challenge Rocky Mountain Front Big Hole Conservation Alliance Crown of the Continent Interagency Grizzly Bear Comm Washington Connected Lands Columbia Basin Fed Caucus Intermountain West JV Yellowstone to Yukon **Western Governors CAN Wildlife Directors Council** And others....

Courtesy of Yvette Converse

Emerging approaches to address challenges

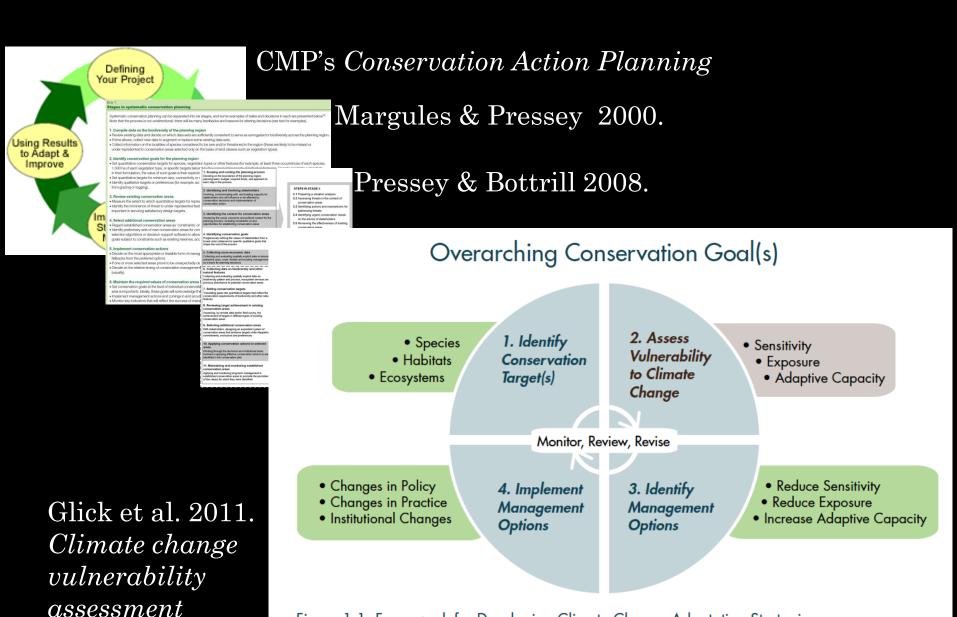
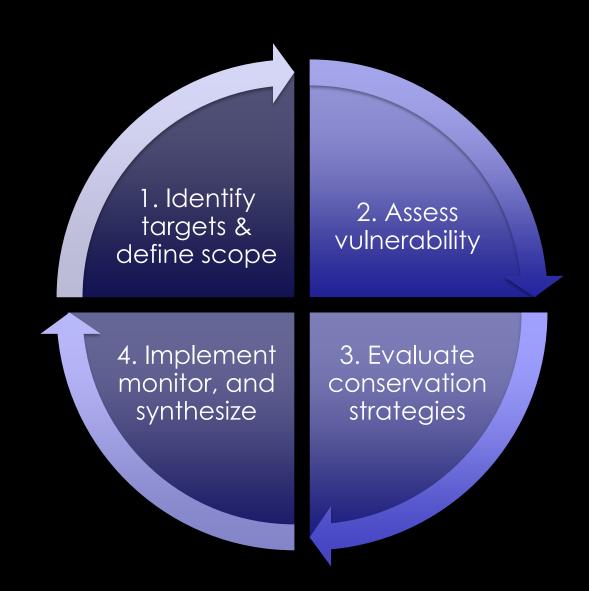
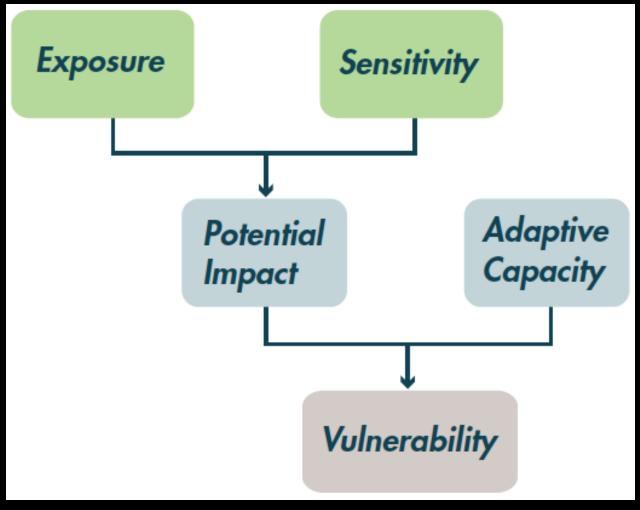


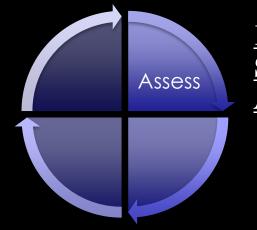
Figure 1.1. Framework for Developing Climate Change Adaptation Strategies



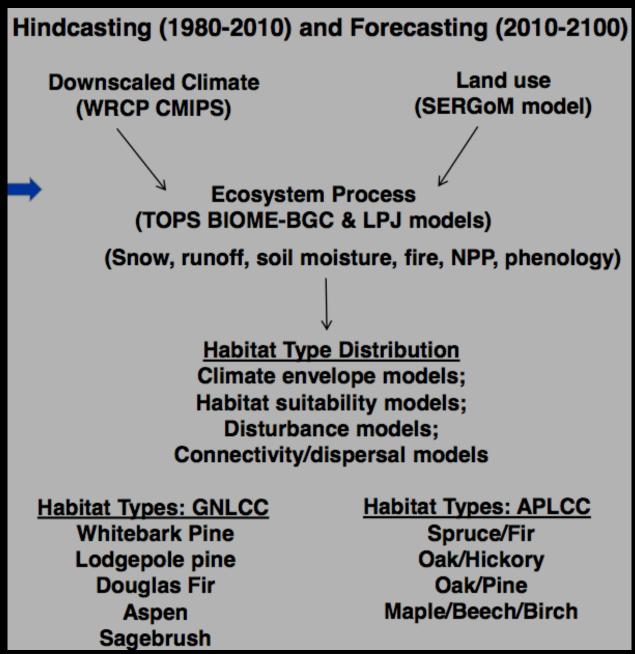


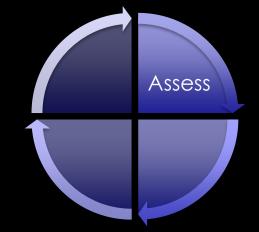






Exposure = magnitude & extent of change experienced Sensitivity = degree to which fitness/process is affected Adaptive capacity = coping responses of species/process Landscape Climate Change Vulnerability Project (NASA)





http://www.montana.edu/lccvp/

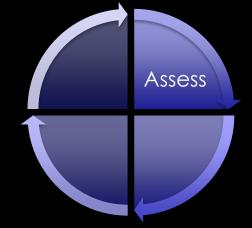
Landscape Climate Change Vulnerability Project (NASA)

Sensitivity/ adaptive capacity >> High vulnerability

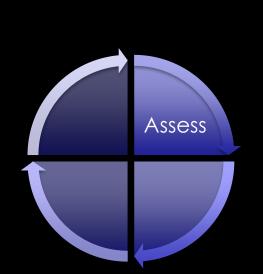
Low vulnerability



http://www.montana.edu/lccvp/

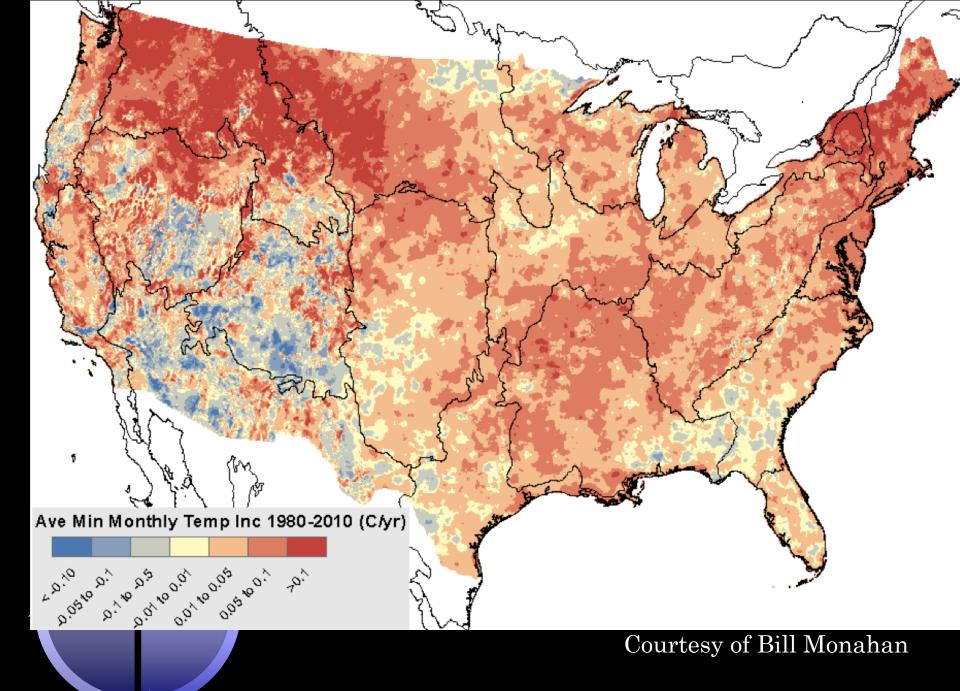


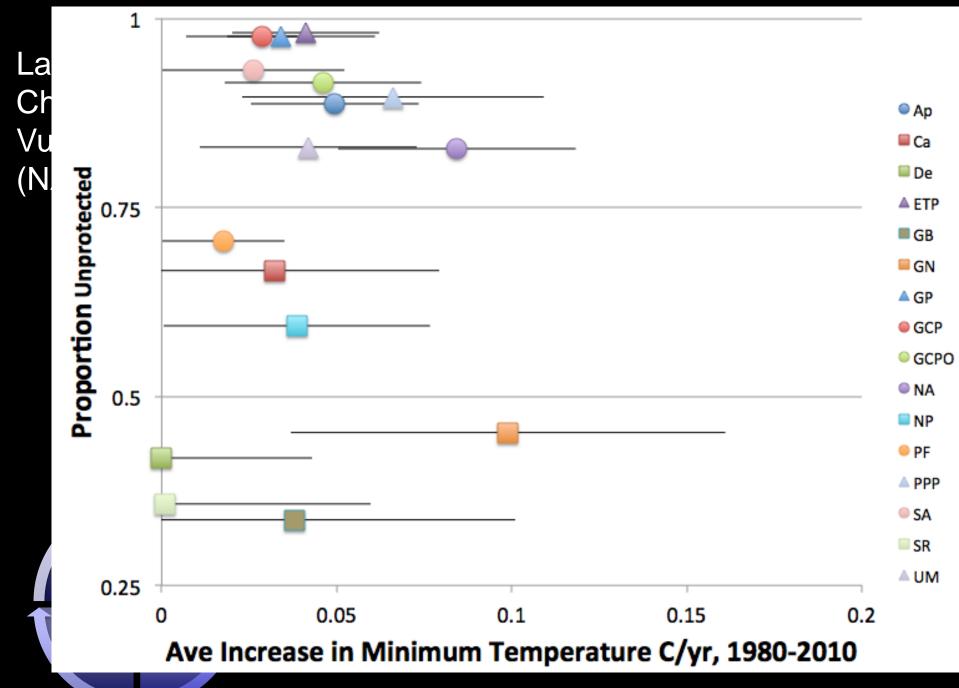
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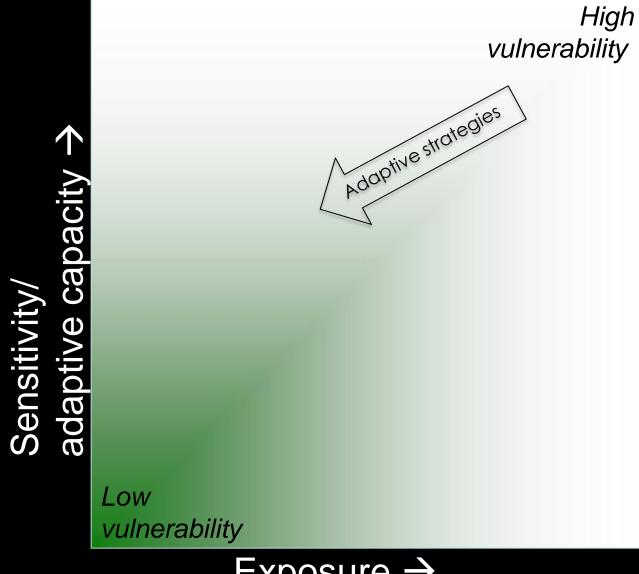


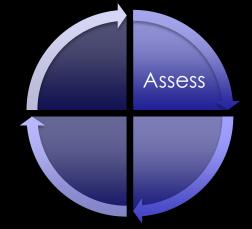
	Exposure	Sensitivity	Adaptive capacity
Landscapes	Temperature & precipitation change Extent of human modification	Ecoregional edge Land facet diversity & pattern	Protection/status level Degree of coordination of efforts
Ecological systems	T & P change Extent of human modification	Area w/in current climate space projected to be lost Percent of historical range	Important ecological processes allowed to occur, operating?
Species- communities	T & P change Degree of human modification	Area weighted proportion of conservation targets	Species life history traits

http://www.montana.edu/lccvp/









Exposure →

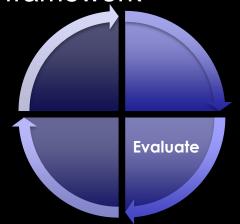
Yale Science Panel framework

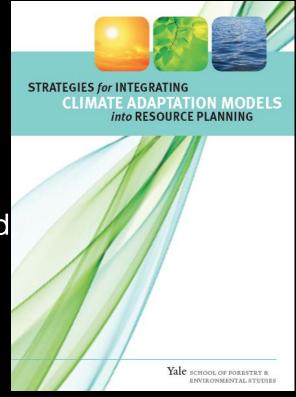
Goal – provide guidance and clarity to practitioners, increasingly used to coordinate and communicate among/between organizations

Panel – diverse group of experts from federal land management, state wildlife agencies, NGOs and academia

<u>Framework</u> – a menu of options with relevant adaptation strategies, models, and datasets

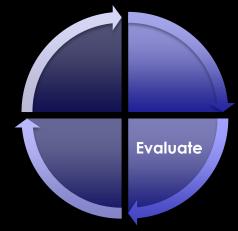
Refinements – pilot projects are testing the framework



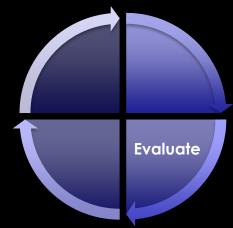


www.databasin.org/yale

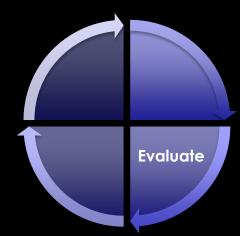
Adaptation strategies	Species & populations	Ecological systems	Land- scapes
Protect current patterns of biodiversity (baseline)	1		
Project future patterns of biodiversity			
Maintain ecological processes			
Maintain and restore ecological connectivity			
Protect climate refugia			
Protect the ecological stage (enduring features)			



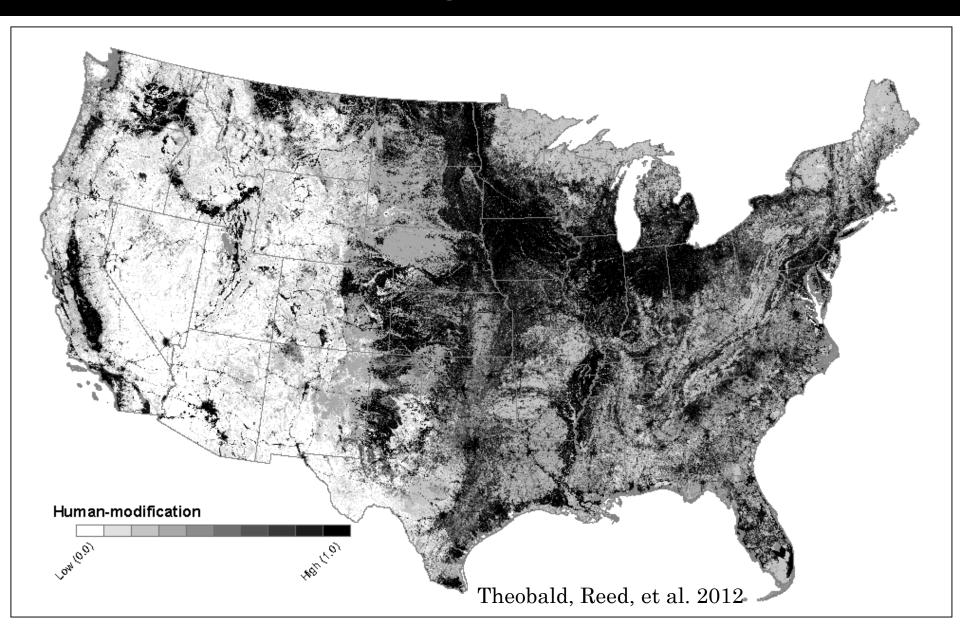
Adaptation strategies	Species & populations	Ecological systems	Land- scapes
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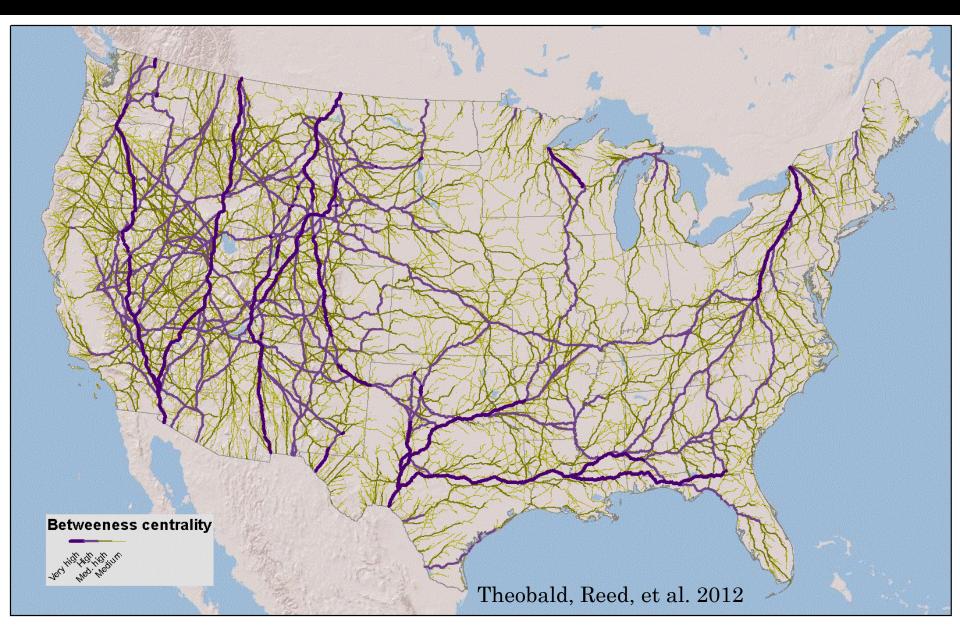
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Landscape Integrity & Connectivity

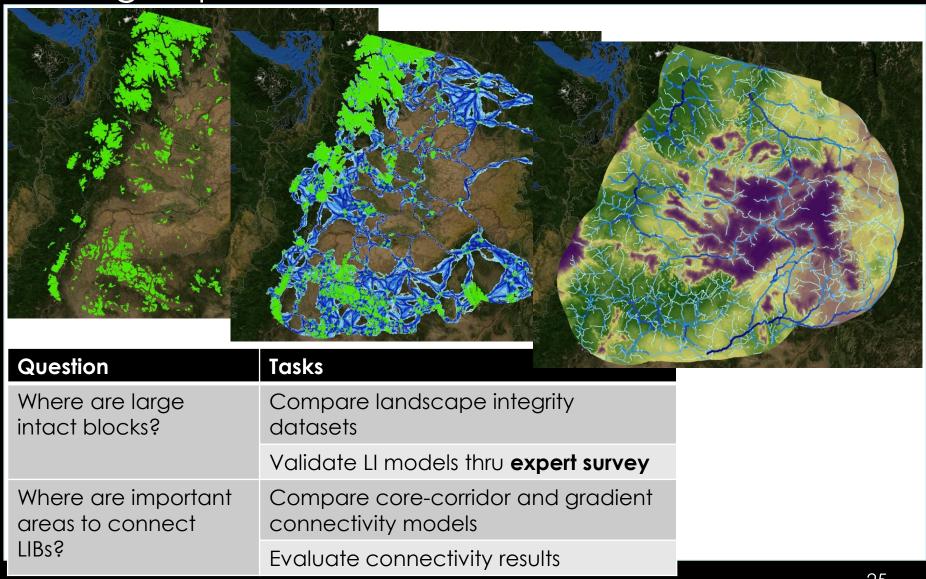


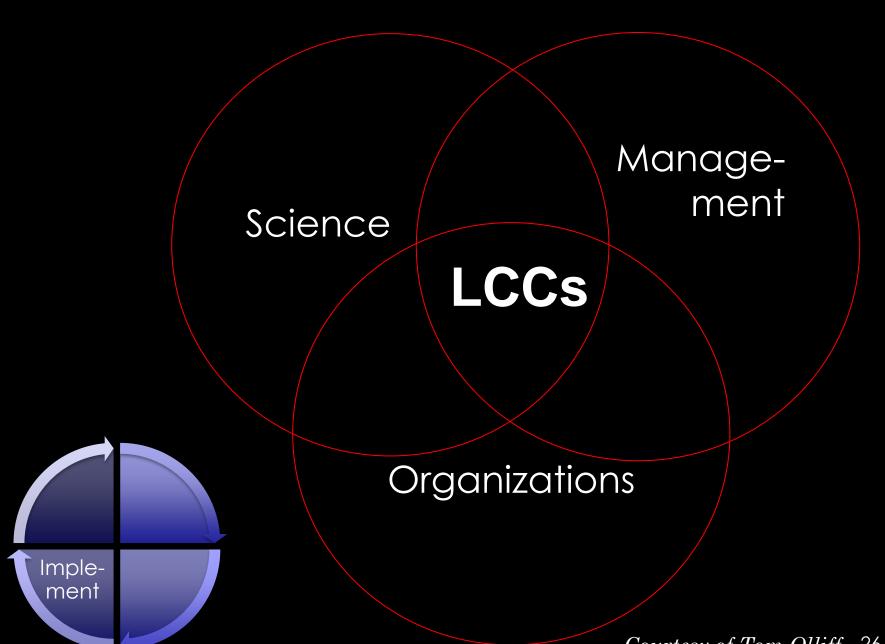
Landscape Integrity & Connectivity



Landscape Integrity & Connectivity

Workgroup - Western Governors Wildlife Council





How we work

Agencies, states, local governments, tribes, NGOs, & private landowners

Planning, analysis, and mgt actions



Adaptation needs, changes in policy, management, etc.



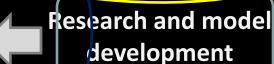
Develop analytic and decision-making tools

Monitoring and data collection

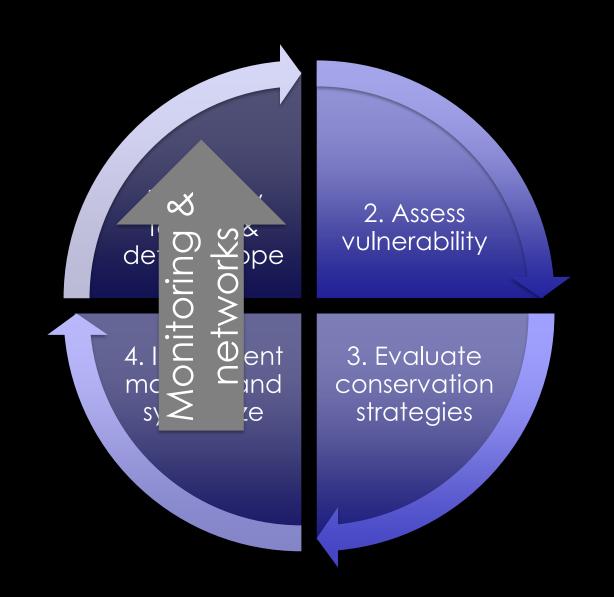
LCCs



Syntheses and assessments



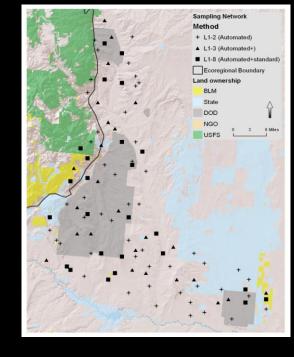
CSCs





From inventory of resources to monitoring landscapes

Traditionally we have inventoried resources separately:

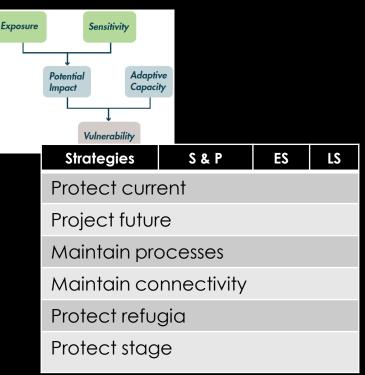


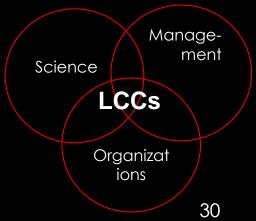
- Forests, soils, wetlands, land cover, water quality Need to move toward monitoring landscapes:
- 1. Dynamics
- 2. Leveraging
- 3. Open source, voluntary science
- → Use hierarchical, tessellation of sampling units

Additional challenges

- Public-domain, known locations, standardized monitoring network
- More strongly integrate terrestrial, freshwater, riparian, marine
- 1. Address multiple levels species, ecological systems, landscapes:
- From the here and now to the there and soon
- 2. Emerging vulnerability frameworks and assessment methodologies
- Help to organize & communicate
- 3. Adaptation strategies and examine role scenarios
- 4. Key role for LCCs to facilitate monitoring and networking to feedback local data & actions to coordinate regionally

Closing thoughts...





Think globally...





collaborate regionally...

act locally.

Thanks!

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Yale Science Panel: www.databasin.org/yale

 O Schmitz, P Beier, D Boyce, J Bullock, C Groves, K Johnston, M Klein, G Knight, J Lawler, K Muller, J Pierce, J Strittholt, D Theobald, S Trombulak, W Singleton

Landscape Climate Change Vulnerability Project www.montana.edu/lccvp/

A Hansen, S Goetz, J Gross, F Melton, B Monahan, T Olliff, S Reed, D Theobald

WGA Landscape Integrity & Connectivity Workgroup

 P Comer, J Pierce, R Baldwin, C Carroll, B Dickson, T Grovenburg, J Hak, M Houts, K McKelvey, B McRae, A Messer, J Mikolajczyk, S Reed, J. Schneider, R Schneider, G Servheen, L Svancara, D Theobald, T Wyckoff

CSU Conservation GIS Lab

D Harrison-Atlas, D Mueller, J Salo