



Defining a Future Conservation Landscape in the Southeastern United States



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Managing By Network Case Study

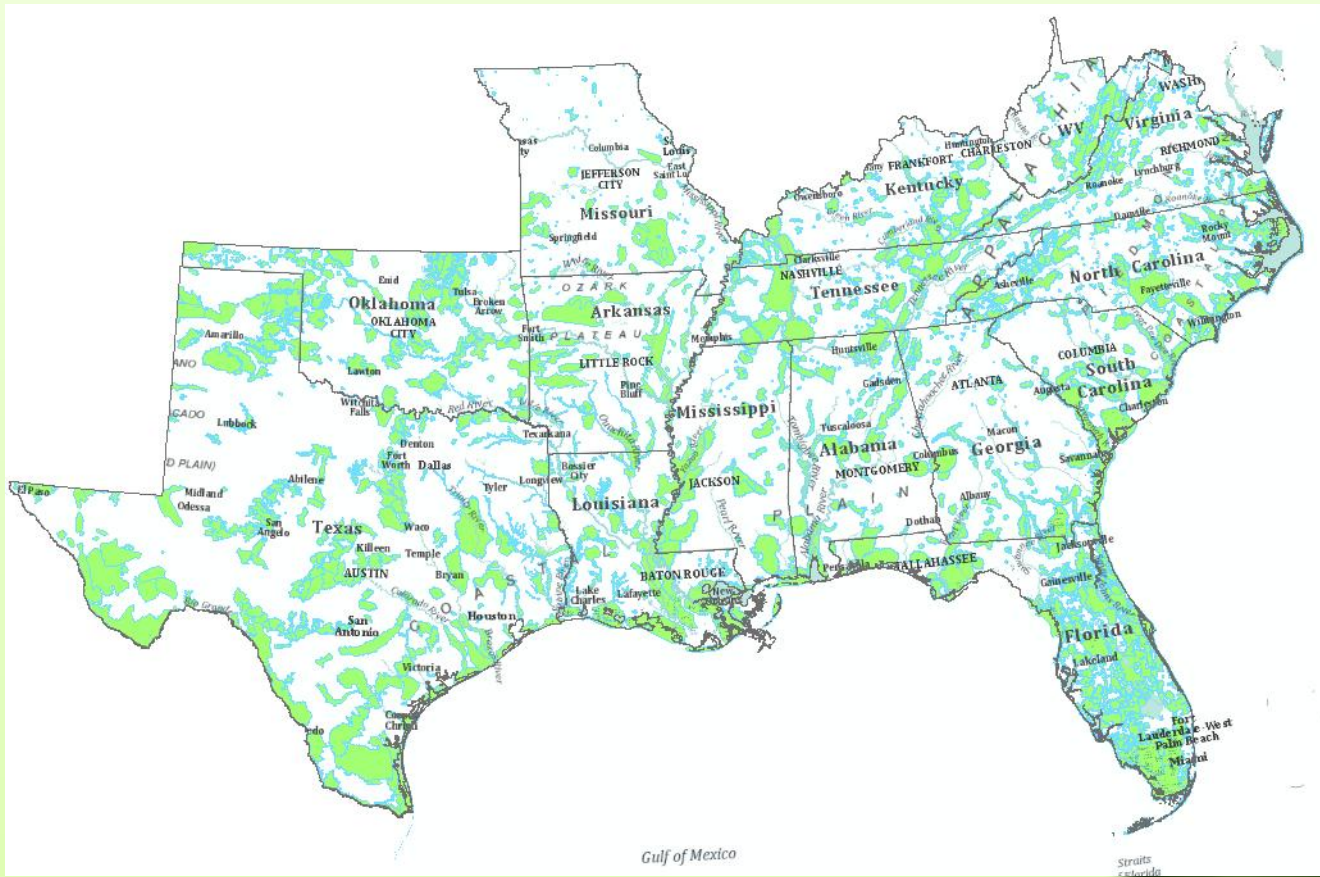
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The Geography



Areas Important for Conservation



TNC Portfolio



Rationale for the Geography

- The existence of a self-directed and longstanding partnership that was created to work together to solve regional resource problems of common interest for the benefit of people.



SEAFWA Membership



DNR



The Need

- Resource management challenges usually transcend political and jurisdictional boundaries; particularly at a landscape scale
- The goals and objectives for sustainable landscapes exceed the operational reach of individual programs, agencies and organizations



The Need

- Complex management challenges will require a collaborative approach to develop new techniques, to share resources and expertise, and to leverage capacity
- Success will require transformational change from a model of competition for resources to one of collaboration in developing a desired future condition

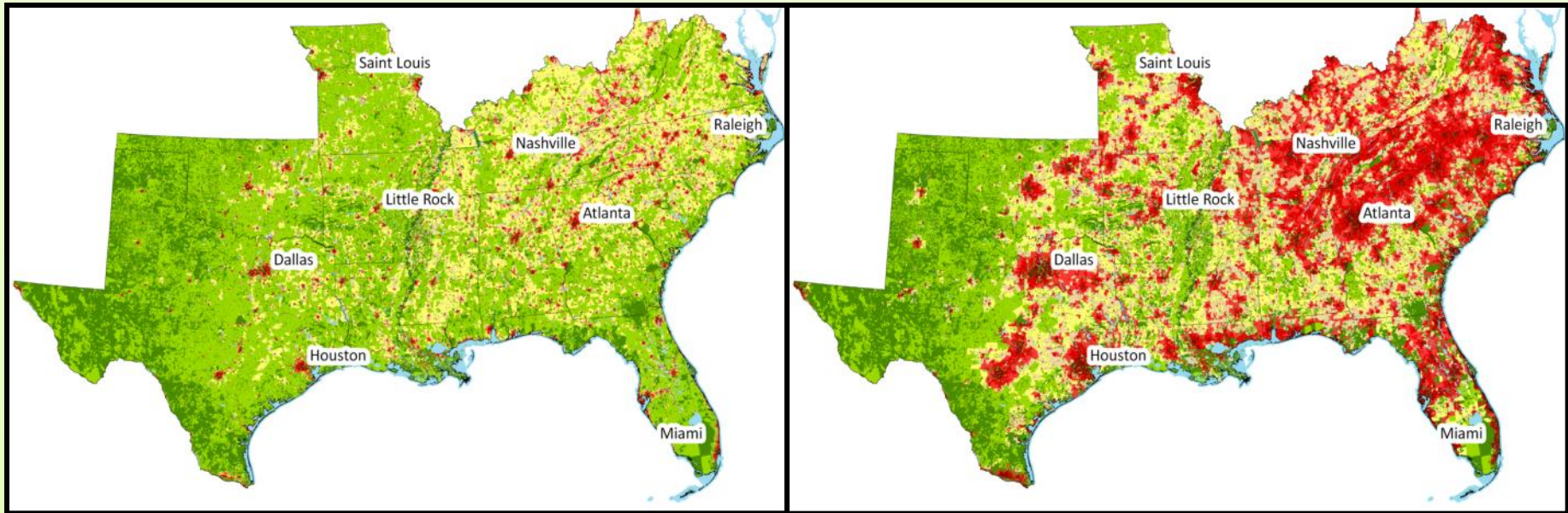


The Challenge

- Maintaining landscape scale connectivity, ecosystem function, and natural resource values in the face of rapidly escalating stressors



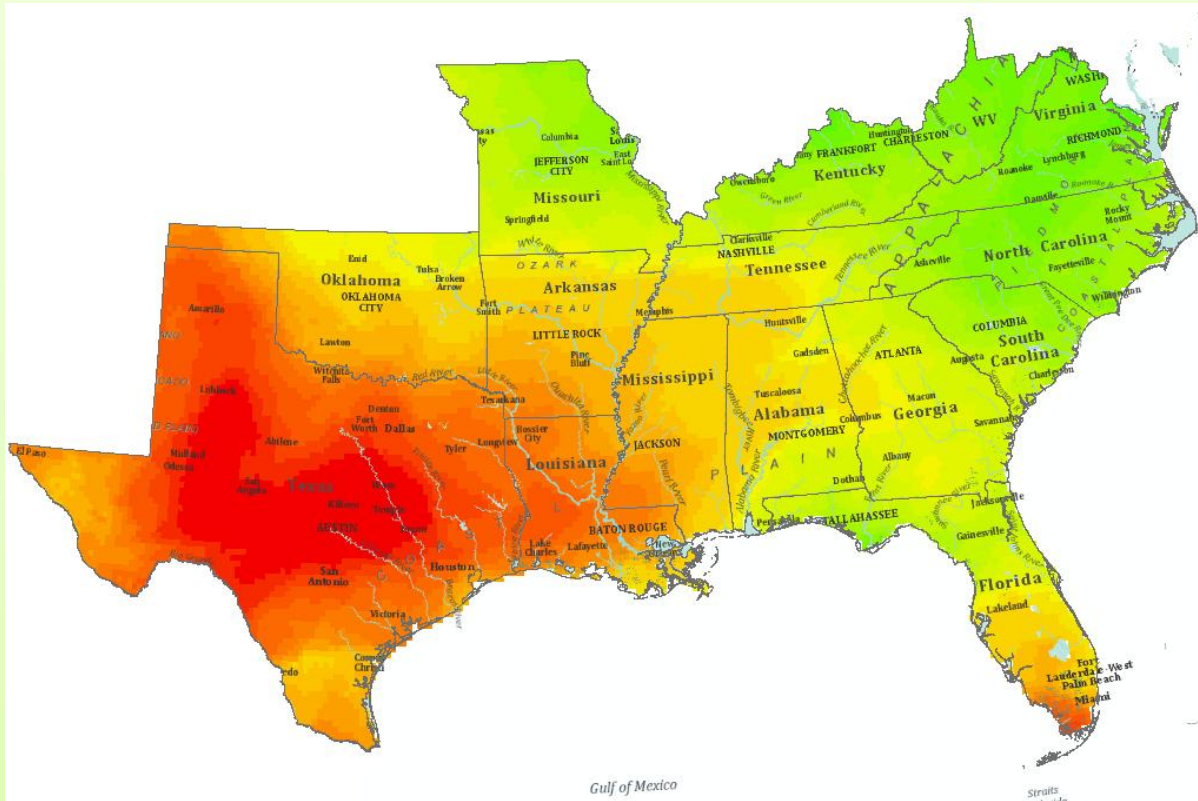
Stressors Impacting Conservation



Urban Growth and Projections
1940 and 2030



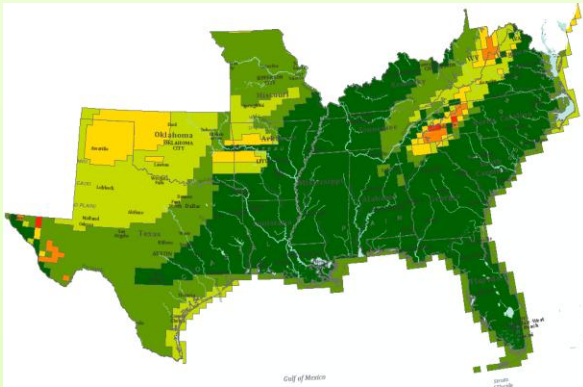
Stressors Impacting Conservation



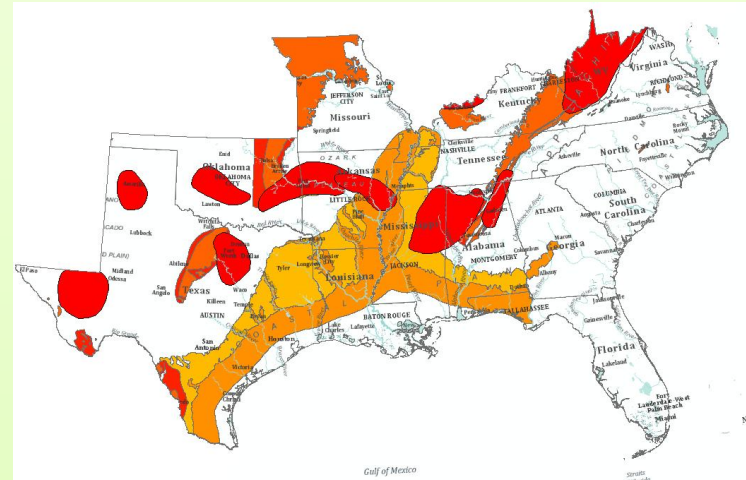
Climate Change Forecast



Energy Development Stressors



Wind Potential



Shale and Coal Deposits



Solar Potential



The Role for LLCs in Developing a Southeast Conservation Strategy

- Engage the conservation and science communities and serve as a catalyst to focus science and technical capacity
- It is not about a plan, but rather a way of working with multiple partners at multiple scales while recognizing differing authorities and responsibilities
- Seek broader engagement



Critical Elements of an Adaptation Strategy

1. Ability to see the system

- Current and alternative futures
- Predicted habitat and species responses

2. Conservation delivery tools

- Decision support tools
- Structured decision-making

3. Conservation targets

- Species, habitats, ecological processes



Critical Elements of an Adaptation Strategy

4. Science-based adaptive management framework
 - Learning as an explicit outcome of management
5. Conservation assessment science
 - Landscape ecology
 - Geospatial analyses
 - Database programming and management



Critical Elements of an Adaptation Strategy

6. Risk management tools

- Assessment, tolerance and trigger points

7. Monitoring systems and capacity

- Assessing uncertainty
- Testing assumptions in management decisions

8. Public engagement

- Quantify conservation values of all societal sectors
- Changes to policy, rules and regulations
- Citizen science
- Grassroots conservation delivery
- New or nontraditional partners



Why Do We Need To Get It Right?



“We only have one earth”

