Conservation Planning: Overview and Example

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Basic Concepts of Conservation Planning <u>The Goal</u> -

- To maintain functioning habitats, populations, landscapes, etc. for the longterm.
 - Maintains natural values and quality of life.
 - Maintains natural processes.
 - Prevents federal listing of species.







Basic Concepts of Conservation Planning

- Plan at multiple scales of time and space.
 - Life of project and long-term.
 - Project footprint and greater area.
- One size does not fit all.
 - Different species have different requirements for successful conservation.
 - Inclusion of local expert opinion.
- Identification of priorities and maximization of benefits.



Basic Concepts of Conservation Planning

- This is an iterative/adaptive process. — Planning is only the first step.
 - Results of analyses should be verified on the ground.
 - Implementation should be monitored for success.
 - Goals must be adaptable to changing conditions.

Conservation Planning Methods

- 1. Identify conservation targets.
- 2. Collect information and identify information gaps.
- 3. Decide whether information gaps require collection of new information or adjustment of analysis methods.
- 4. Assess areas of concern for their biodiversity values.
- 5. Set conservation goals (how much to protect where).
- 6. Analyze and review available data to see how best to meet goals (and which goals may not be met).
- 7. Use results to select best areas for conservation, restoration, mitigation, etc.
- 8. Set priorities of what to do first, what can wait.
- 9. Monitor success of plan/achievement of goals. Modify plan as conditions change.

CNHP's Areas of Expertise

- Maintain database of at risk species and communities.
- Collect field data.
- Data analysis.
- Evaluate viability and threats.
- Recommend or prioritize areas to conserve.
- Help develop conservation strategies.
- Monitoring and measurement of success.

Project Example

CDOT Shortgrass Prairie Initiative





Goals:

- Proactive conservation of declining species in Colorado's Shortgrass Prairie.
- Compensate for impacts to these species.
- Improve efficiency of transportation-related environmental assessments.

Conservation Strategy:

- On-site protection via Best Management Practices.
- Off-site habitat protection through Conservation easements.



Methods:

- Selection of target species
 - Based on TNC's list for the Central Shortgrass Prairie.
 - Modified via expert opinion to reflect criteria:
 - Adversely impacted by CDOT activities
 - Likely to be federally listed within the next 20 years
 - Benefit from either large scale, off-site compensation projects or on-site BMP
 - 38 species were identified for conservation action.
 - 17 of these targeted for off-site compensation for habitat loss, the remaining to be taken care of by BMP on-site.



Methods (continued):

- GIS-based impact analysis in conjunction with expert review.
 - Potentially suitable habitat identified.
 - Acres of habitat potentially lost estimated.



Examples of Species included in the GIS analysis

Mammals (1) Black-tailed Prairie Dog Reptiles (3) Massasauga Rattlesnake

Texas Horned Lizard Western Box Turtle





Birds (10) **Bald Eagle Burrowing Owl Cassin's Sparrow Ferruginous Hawk** Lark Bunting Lesser Prairie-chicken Mountain Plover

Loggerhead Shrike Long-billed Curlew McCown's Longspur

Colorado Springs

ROWLEY

EL PASO





Presumed Presence for Tympanuchus pallidicinctus, Lesser Prairie-chicken



Legend Presumed Presence Highways

Municipalities Counties

Railroads Lakes and Reservoir Major Rivers

Plants (3)

Arkansas River Feverfew (Bolophyta tetraneuris)

Pueblo Goldenweed (Oonopsis puebloensis)

Round-leaf Four-O'clock (*Oxybaphus rotundifolius*)





Results/Deliverables:

- Estimated 15,160 acres of potentially impacted habitat.
- Programmatic Biological Assessment, report, and conservation strategy submitted to USFWS in 2003.
- TNC contracted to develop and implement management plan.
- CNHP has been subcontracted for monitoring.

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