# Creating an Ecologically Functional Landscape in the Midwest

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### Outline

- Biodiversity planning
- State wildlife action plans
- Blufflands Alliance projects

### Habitat Loss: Leading Cause of Species Imperilment



Source: Precious Heritage, 2000

### Protecting Communities by Protecting Wildlife

#### **Wildlife Protection**



Chinook Salmon Mgjefferies Karner Blue Butterfly

violetflm



Jerfferson's Salamander Man of Mud



Steve Collins

Badger rlw5663



Northern Bobwhite Jim Sullivan



J. Michala

Photo Courtesy of NRCS

#### **Ecosystem Services**

Climate Stabilization Carbon Sequestration Air Filtration Nutrient Cycling Recreation Pollination Water Purification Flood protection Freshwater Supplies Ground water recharge



TheManWhoWasn'tThere

# **Essential Questions**

• Where should we work? (Conservation planning is a spatial exercise)

• What should we do when we get there? (Conservation Goals & Actions)

• What do we do first? (Prioritization)

### Site Selection

- Identify high priorities at landscape level:
  - Representation (types of sites)
  - Resiliency (size of sites)
  - Redundancy (number of sites)
  - Restoration (habitat potential)

### Conservation Network Design

- Patch Size
- Proximity
- Connectivity
- Patch Shape
- Module on network design at: www.biodiversitypartners.org

# Planning Process

- Identify biodiversity
- Assemble data
- Assess existing conservation network
- Set Goals
- Evaluate the viability of the occurrences
- Analyze data to select a network of conservation areas
- Assess threats and set priorities

# **Conservation Planning Solutions**

Variety of: Methods, Scales, Jurisdictions







# Oregon Biodiversity Project



### State & Tribal Wildlife Grants Program

- Established in 2000 through Interior Appropriations – administered by USFWS
- Focus on Species of Greatest Conservation Need (SGCN) to avoid future listings
- Non-regulatory proactive solution based on Fish & Wildlife Conservation Act of 1980
- State Comprehensive Wildlife Conservation Plans completed October 2005

### Importance of State Wildlife Grants Program

- Conservation Planning Most states have never done a comprehensive wildlife plan
- Habitat Conservation Habitat loss is the main problem for wildlife. Plans can map out habitat areas to conserve
- Policy Connections To address habitat, plans can be used to inform land use decisions
- Funding Plans can be used to inform other funded planning & conservation investments

### Wildlife Plans Review



#### CONSERVATION ACROSS THE LANDSCAPE:

A Review of the State Wildlife Action Plans



#### This review was supported by The Doris Duke Charitable Foundation



- Comments on Plans
- Review Criteria
- Database
- Defenders Emphasis: In short, a good conservation plan will tell you what needs to be done (actions), where (maps) and in what order (prioritization)

# Review Criteria

### Eight Elements

- Species
- Habitat
- Threats
- Actions
- Monitoring
- Coordination
- Periodic Review
- Public Participation

### Additional Categories

- Goals
- Maps
- Methods
- Leadership
- Policy Connections
- Funding
- Format

### Habitat Conservation: Mapping is Key



40% of States produced maps showing conservation focal areas



### **Conservation Plans & Policy Connections**



Conservation plans should address land use decisions that cause habitat loss

# Illinois



Figure 17. Partner-selected priority areas for conserving Illinois' Species in Greatest Need of Conservation, indicated by participants in planning workshops in 2004. Relative size of stars on the map indicate the number of times an area was marked. High Quality Streams and Stewardship Areas (federal, state and county conservation lands) are shown for reference.

- Target easements to achieve desired wildlife and habitat benefits, based on sound principles of reserve design, patch size, and long-term viability
- Restoration / enhancement / stewardship funding for new easements
- Specific tool for several conservation opportunity areas

### Iowa: Priority Areas



TNC's Priority Areas For Biodiversity Conservation







Map 8-17. High Priority Areas for Cooperative Conservation Actions



Goal: By 2030, the amount of permanently protected wildlife habitat in Iowa will be doubled.

### Minnesota: Priorities

• Ecological provinces: 25 "subsections"



- X: Blufflands
- Distribution of key habitats and species richness by township
- Local partnerships identify conservation opportunities



### Wisconsin

- Ecological Landscapes
- Species
   Distribution by
   Landscape





# Wisconsin Land Legacy





# Conclusions

- Land uses that impact habitat will continue to put species at risk
- ESA implementation will continue to be controversial, upstream solutions are needed
- Numerous plans and tools exist in each state, including a comprehensive wildlife conservation plan, with potential to provide strategic direction for wildlife protection and public benefits
- Opportunities for land trust involvement in strategic habitat protection, restoration, policy and funding

### What Can Land Trusts Do?

- Learn about your state wildlife action plan or other regional/statewide biodiversity plans
- Ask states to tell you where it is most important to protect wildlife habitat
- Invest your time and dollars strategically in those places
- Make use of incentive programs to restore or manage habitat and implement actions
- Help your state improve its wildlife plan

### For more information:

### www.defenders.org/statewildlifeplans

### www.biodiversitypartners.org

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### Blufflands Alliance



