



Designing Sustainable Landscapes in the Northeast

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North Atlantic Landscape Conservation Cooperative

Designing Sustainable Coastal Habitats Workshop

Scientific and Technical Advisory Committee

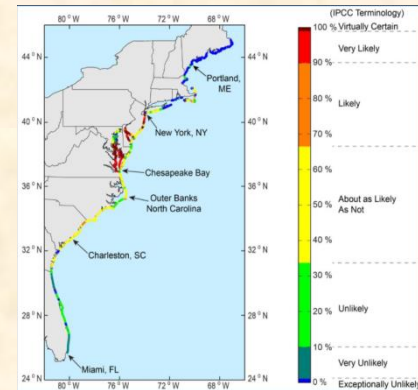
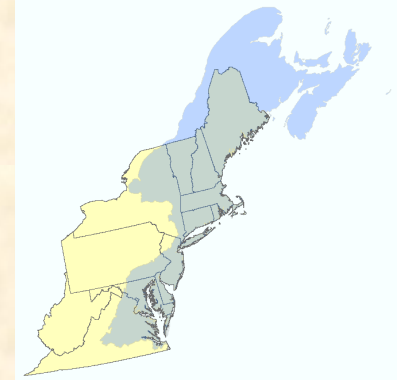
April 17, 2013

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Overview

- The North Atlantic Landscape Conservation Cooperative (LCC)
- Efforts to identify “representative” or “surrogate” species in the Northeast
- LCC-supported project: *Designing Sustainable Landscapes*
- Other LCC involvement in coastal ecosystems

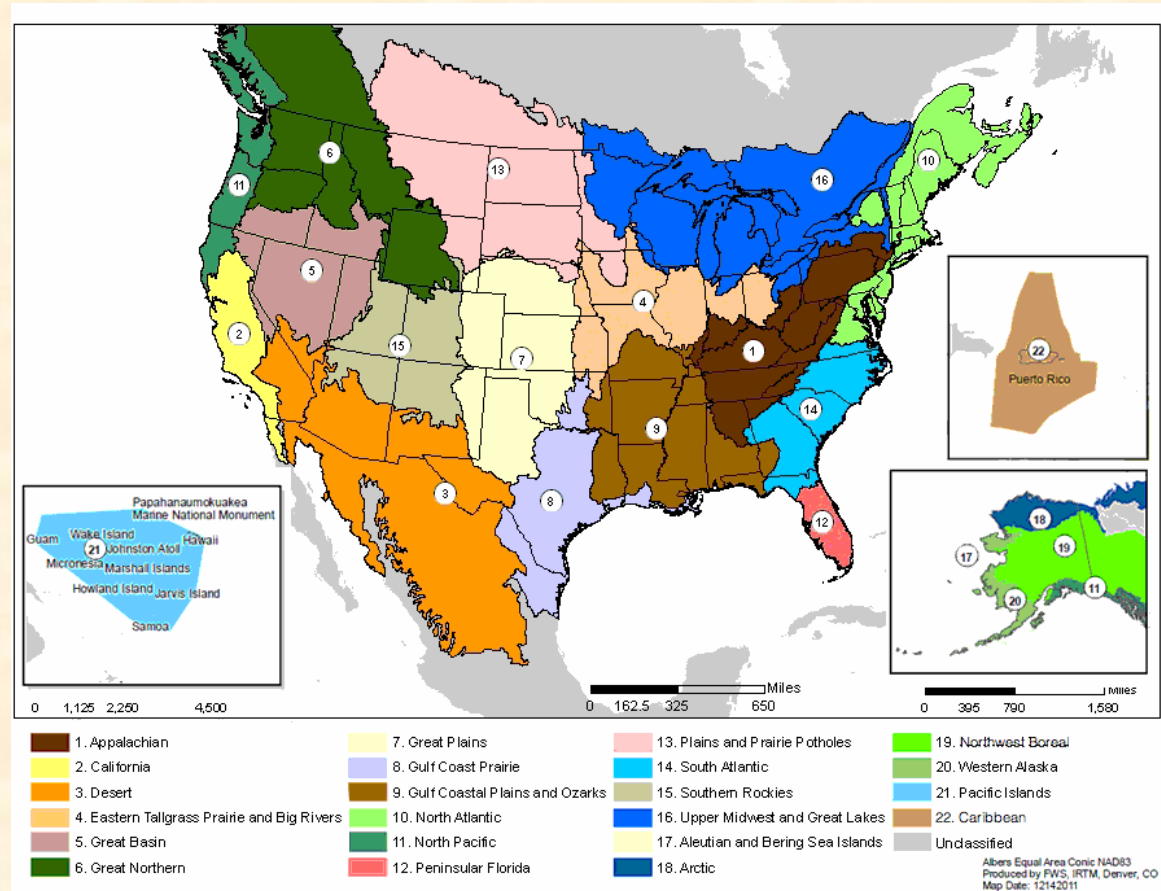


Landscape Conservation Cooperatives

LCCs

Fundamental Objective

To define, design, and help partners deliver landscapes that can sustain natural and cultural resources at desired levels nationwide.



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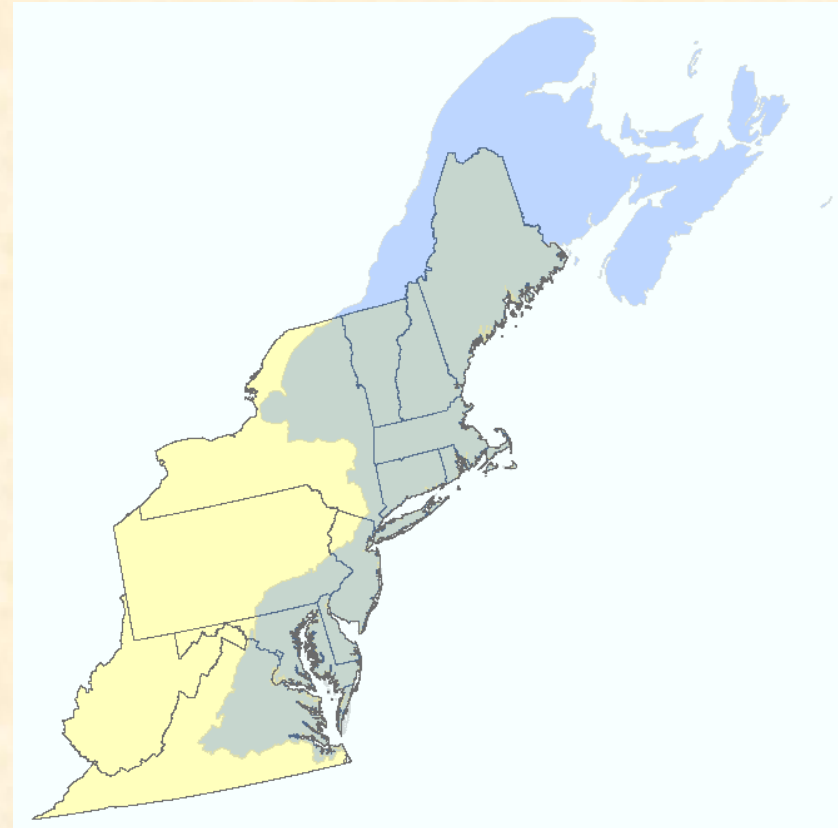
Foundational Concepts of Landscape Conservation

- Landscape Scale: The scale necessary to ensure the future of ecosystems, fish and wildlife in the face of development, climate change, and other pressures

It is not enough anymore to work parcel by parcel, refuge by refuge, stream by stream, and hope it all fits together into a larger system. We need to work cooperatively and strategically.

North Atlantic LCC

LCC Partners



Including:

Delaware Div. of Fish & Wildlife

Maryland DNR

Virginia Dept. of Game & Inland Fisheries

EPA, NOAA, US FWS, USGS

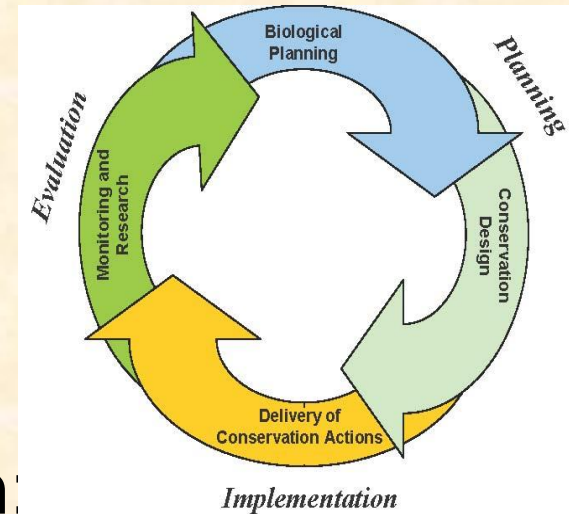
Ducks Unlimited, TNC

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U.S. FWS Efforts to Identify and Use “Representative” or “Surrogate” Species

- USGS – U.S. FWS 2006 report on Strategic Habitat Conservation
- Concept of identifying subset of species for conservation focus
- 2011 – U.S. FWS Northeast region: “representative species”
- 2012 – U.S. FWS draft national guidance: “surrogate species”



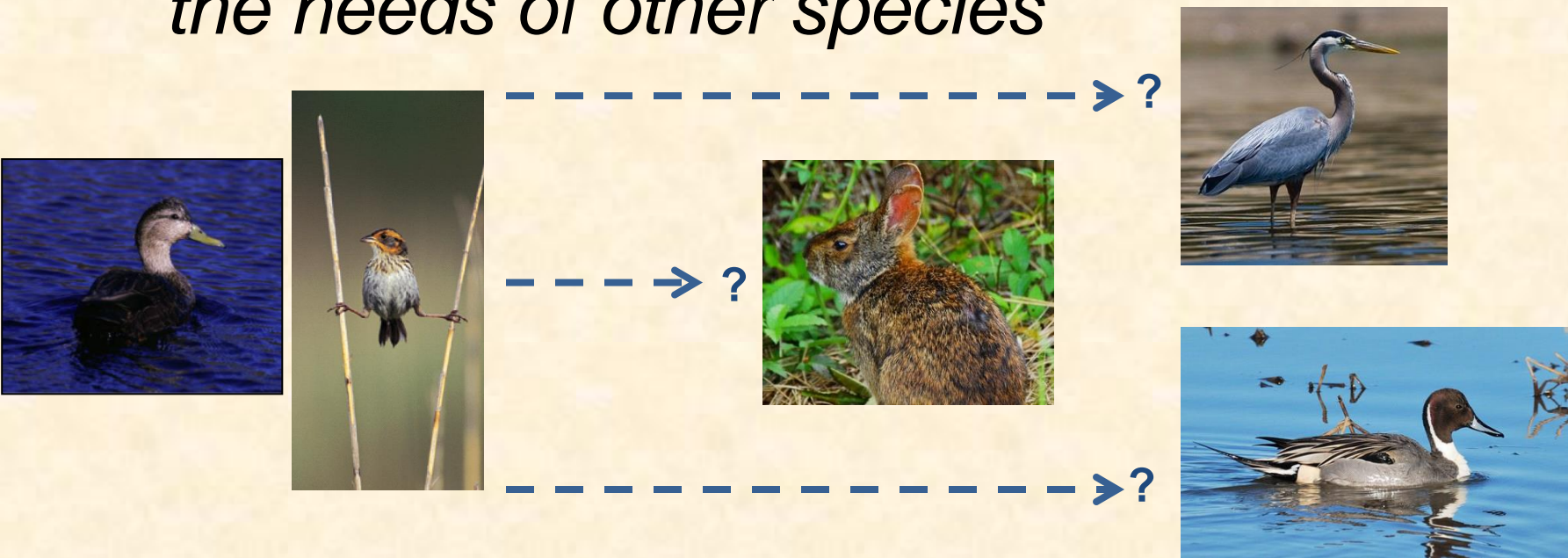
Representative Species: What and Why?

- What: “a species whose habitat needs, ecosystem function, or management responses are similar to a group of other species”
- Why: not feasible to individually assess all fish and wildlife species
- To guide strategic decisions about *what* habitat conservation actions are needed *where*, and in *what quantity*, to sustain populations



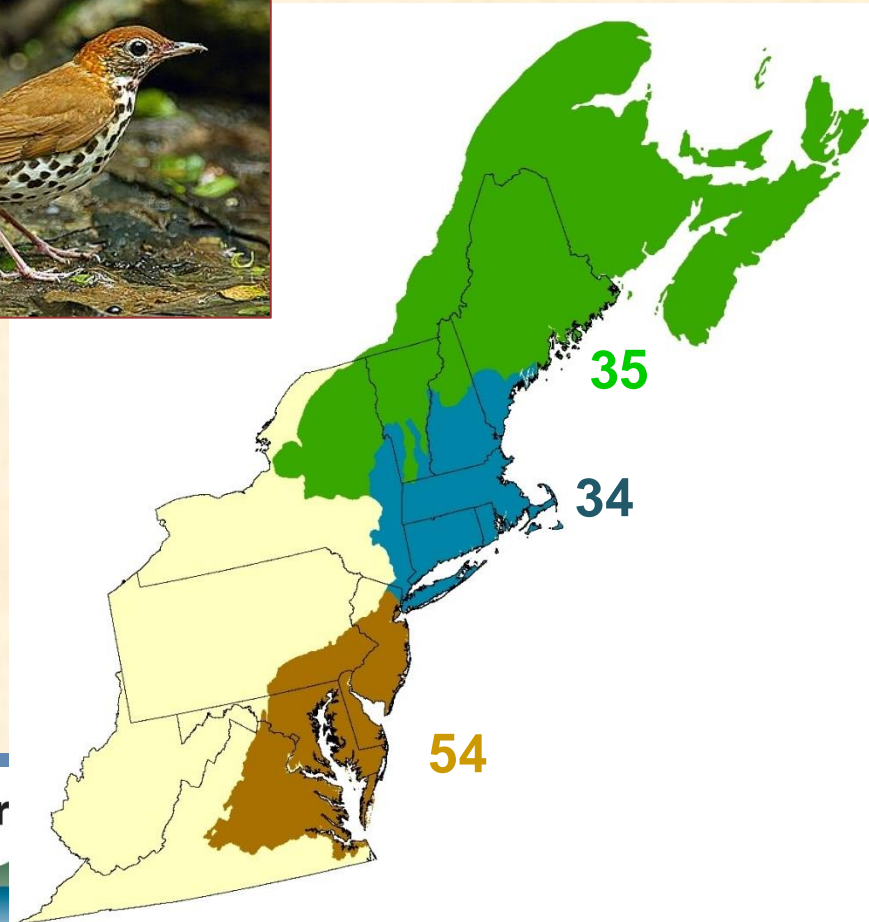
Critical assumptions of the surrogate species approach

- Conservation planning and actions for a representative species will also address the needs of other species*



Terrestrial / Wetland Results for Northeast

- 87 species selected
 - 66 birds;
 - 13 herps;
 - 4 mammals;
 - 2 plants;
 - 2 invertebrates



Rep. species occurring in Chesapeake coastal wetlands

Marshes

- American Bittern
- American Black Duck
- **Diamond-backed Terrapin**
- King Rail
- Least Bittern
- Marsh Wren
- Northern Pintail
- Saltmarsh Sparrow

- Snowy Egret
- Virginia Rail
- Willet

Forested Wetlands

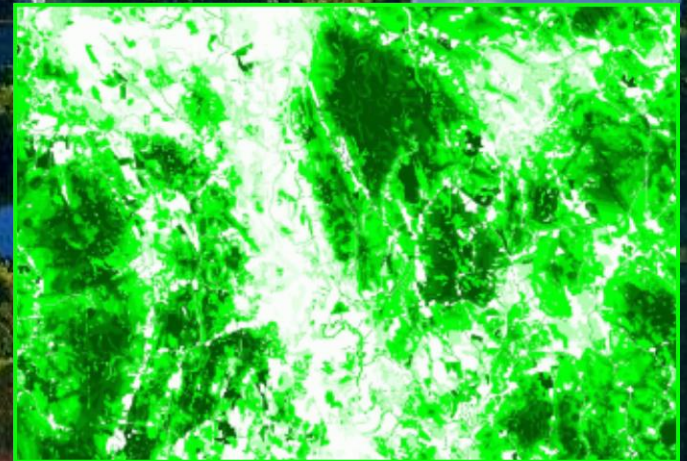
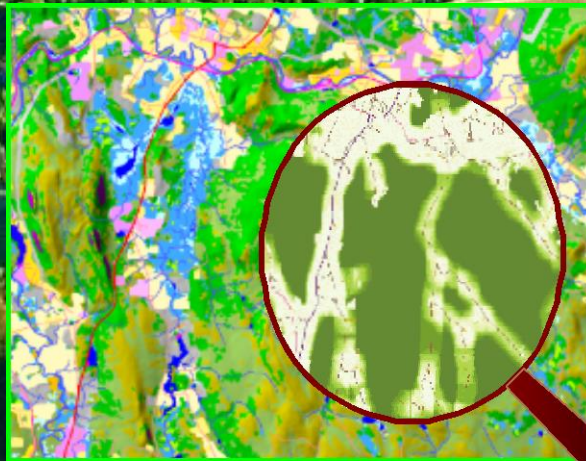
- Kentucky Warbler
- Louisiana Waterthrush
- Prothonotary Warbler
- Red-shouldered Hawk
- Wood Duck
- **Wood Turtle**

Designing Sustainable Landscapes in the Northeast

An application of the Representative Species concept (and more)

Kevin McGarigal

University of Massachusetts Amherst

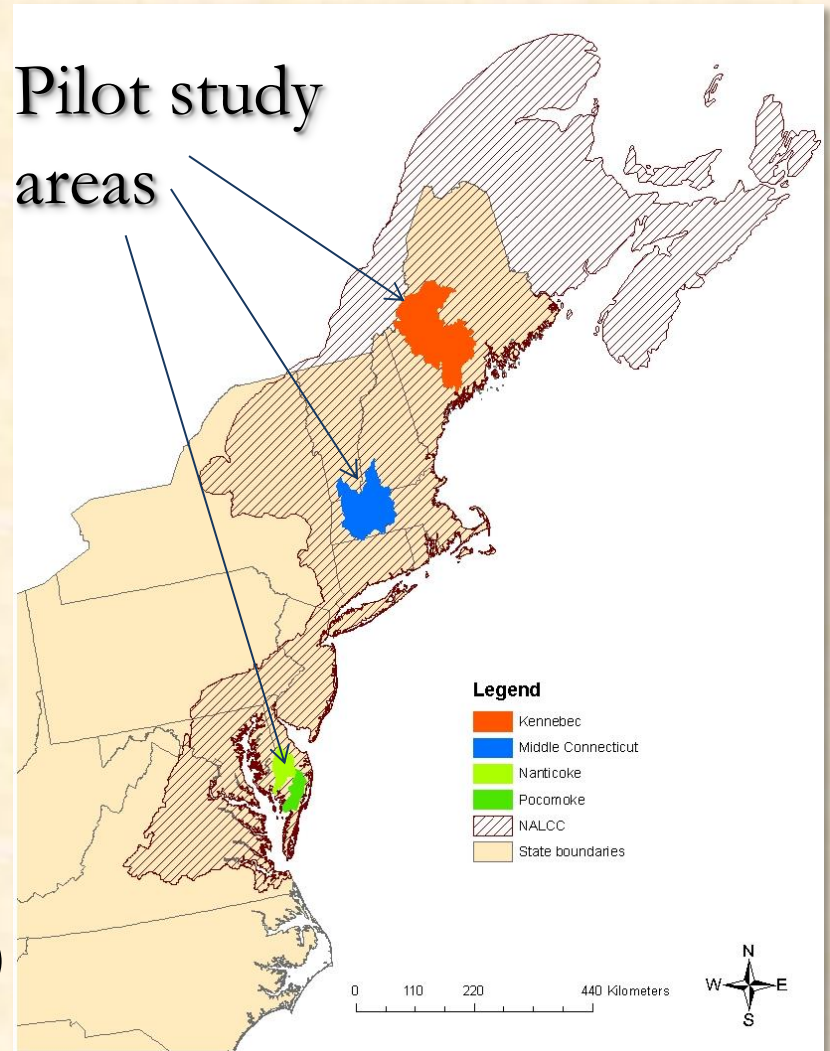


Purpose and Need

Assess the capability of current and potential future landscapes in the Northeast to provide *integral ecosystems* and *suitable habitat* for a suite of *representative species*, and provide guidance for strategic habitat conservation

Phase 1: pilot areas (2011-2012)
Phase 2: full Northeast (2012-2014)

Pilot study
areas



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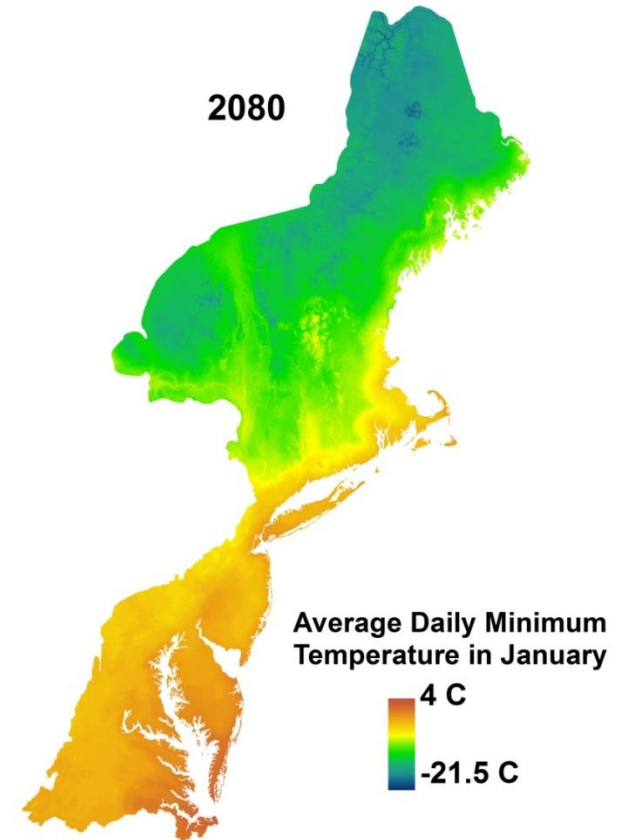
Modeling Approach

Landscape change model to predict changes in *ecological integrity* and *habitat capability* driven by:

- urban growth
- climate change
- other disturbances

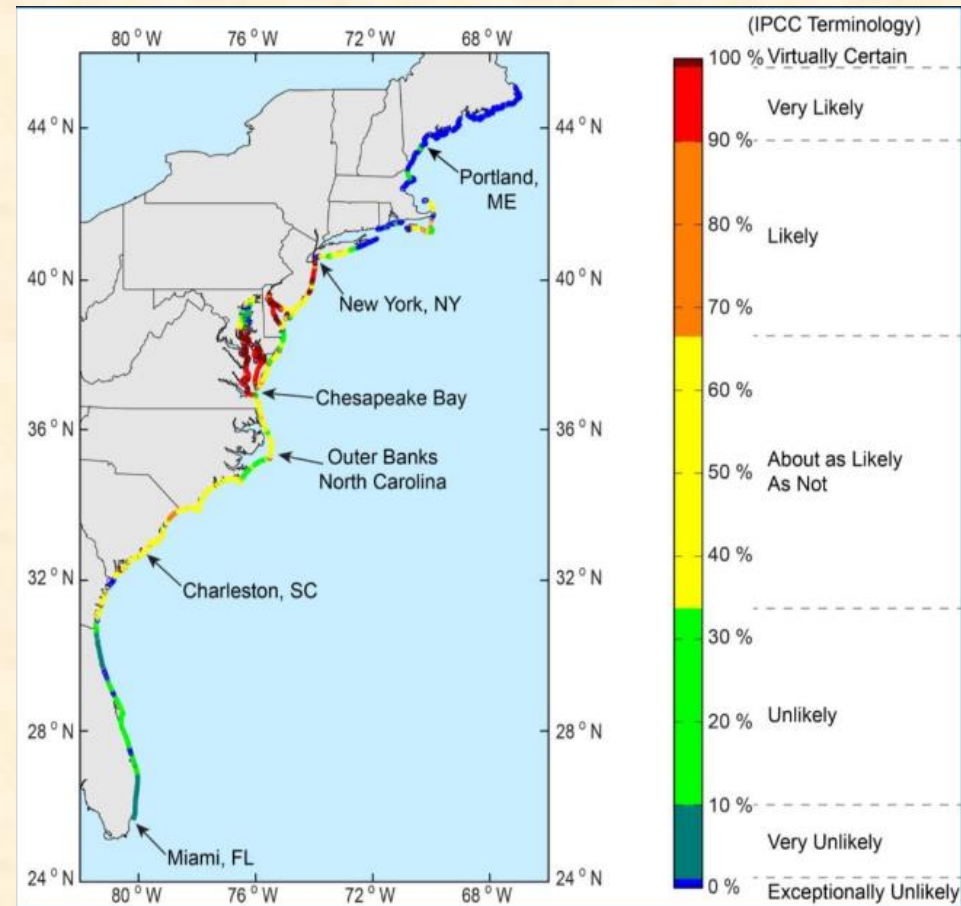
And using the results to develop landscape designs and guide conservation decisions

Projected mean daily minimum temperature in January under the SRES A2 Scenario



Sea-level Rise Project to Integrate into *Designing Sustainable Landscapes*

- Led by Rob Theiler, USGS Woods Hole
- Decision support models to evaluate sea-level rise impacts for Atlantic coast
- Initial work: inundation responses and stressor metrics
- Longer term: dynamic shifting of marshes and other systems





Designing Sustainable Landscapes: Chesapeake Region Species



| Phase 1 Species | Associated Habitat Types |
|---|---|
| Louisiana Waterthrush, Red-shouldered Hawk | Riparian and Floodplain Forest (deciduous) |
| Marsh Wren | Marshes |
| Wood Turtle | Streams (+ associated uplands) |
| Wood Thrush, Ovenbird | Deciduous Forest |
| Brown-headed Nuthatch | Pine Forests (southern) |

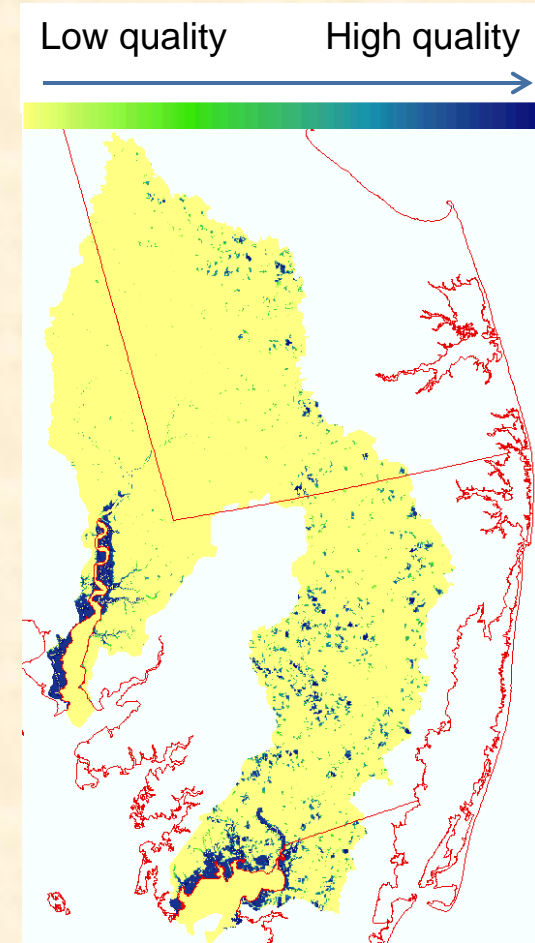
Additional wetland species identified so far for Phase 2:
American Black Duck, Saltmarsh Sparrow (Saltmarshes)



Example of a Species Habitat Capability Model

- Habitat Capability Index (HRC)... *reflects the quantity, quality and accessibility of habitat within a potential homerange centered on each cell*

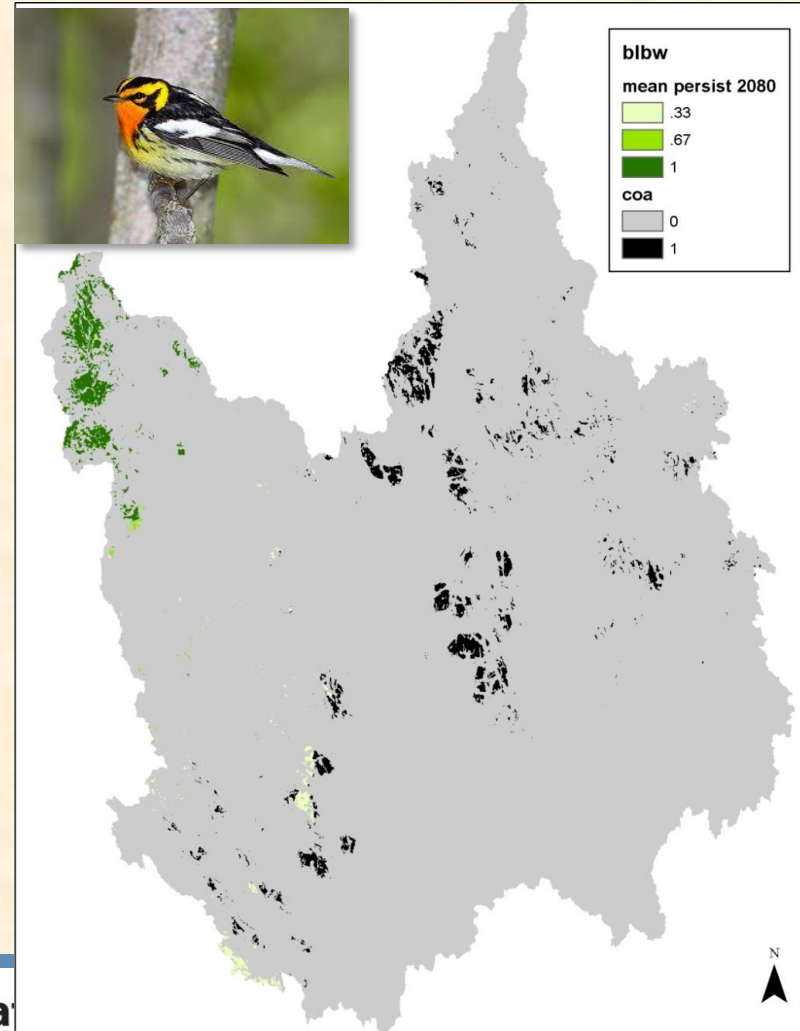
Marsh Wren



Example of incorporating potential climate change impacts on species

- Habitat-Climate Uncertainty
 - *Zone of Persistence*
 - *Zone of Contraction*
 - *Zone of Expansion*

Where within the species' current optimal area is the habitat and climate likely to remain suitable in the future?

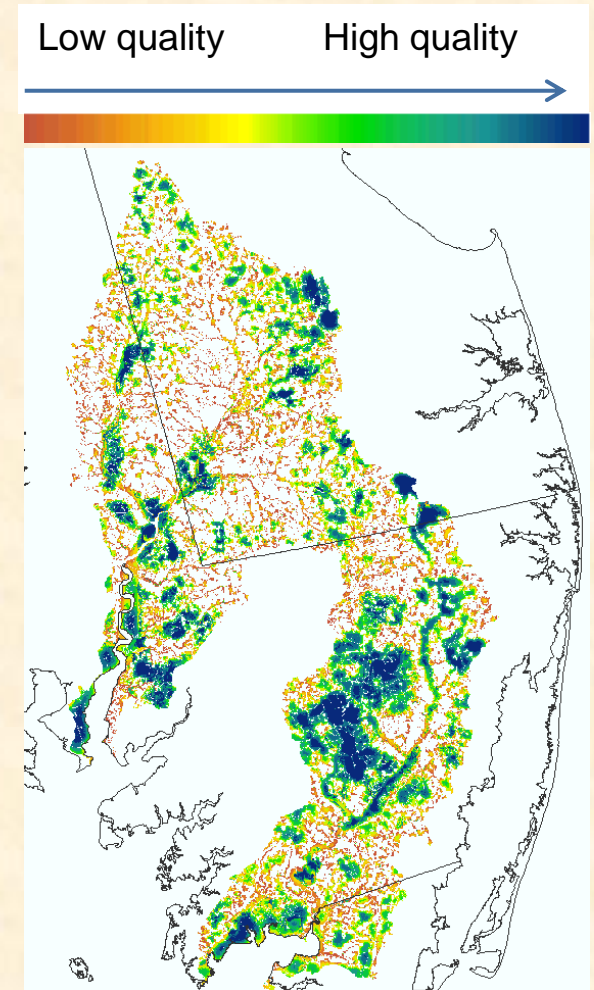


Ecological Integrity

- Index of Ecological Integrity (IEI)...

composite of 13 separate *intactness* and *resiliency* metrics

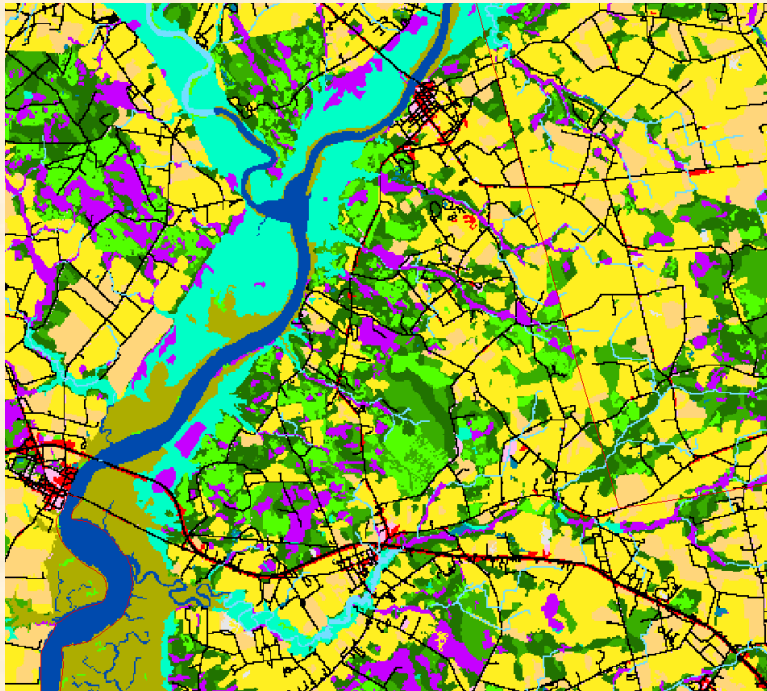
Larger values indicate greater *intactness* and *resiliency* and thus greater “ecological integrity” (developed = white)



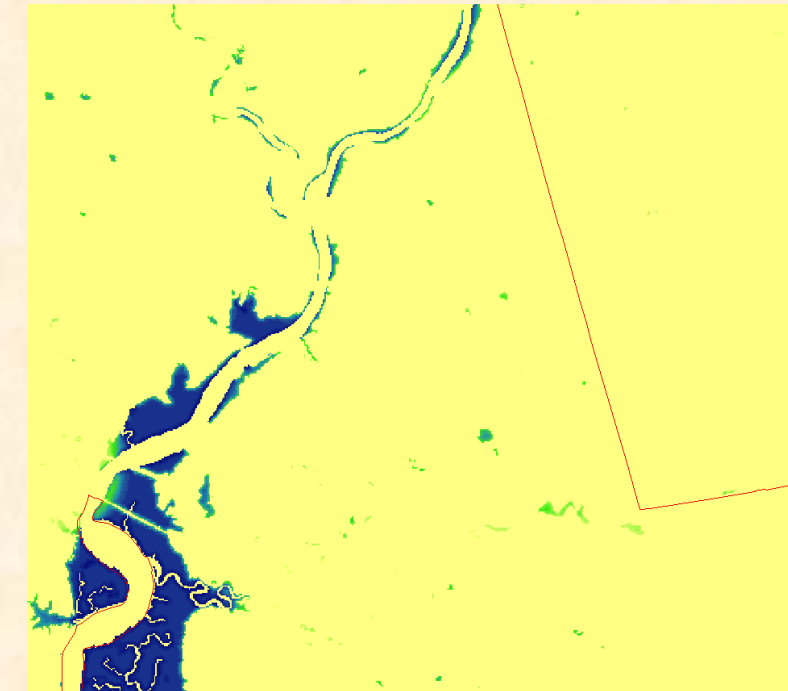
Example – Using multiple indicators and targets in conservation design

Zoomed in example: Nanticoke River on the MD-DE border

Yellows = agric.
Blues = water &
wetland
Greens = forest
Purple = wetland
Olive = marsh
Black = roads
Red = developed



Land cover

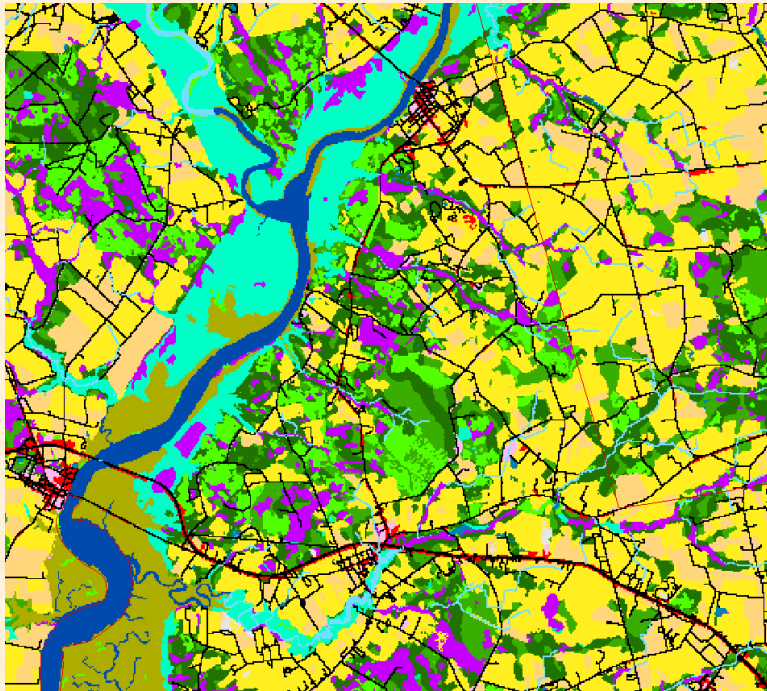


Marsh Wren habitat capability

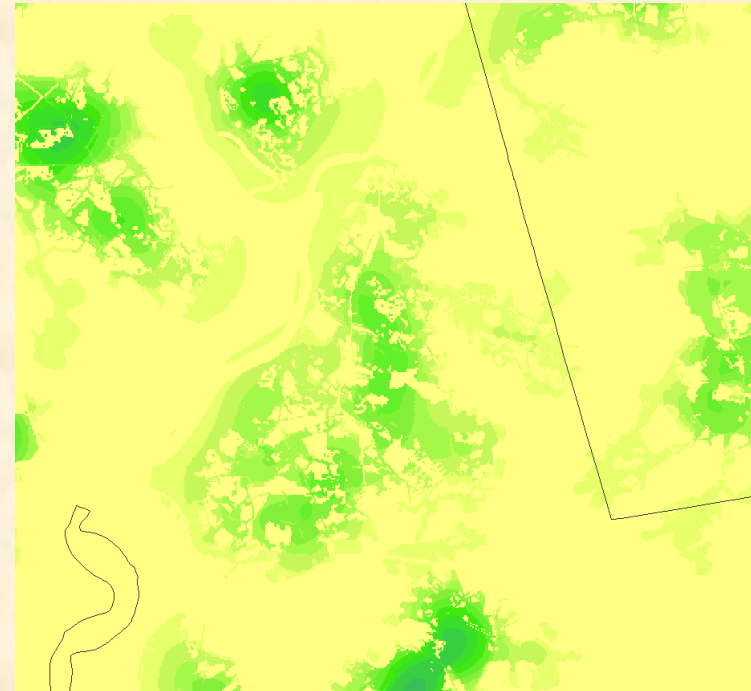
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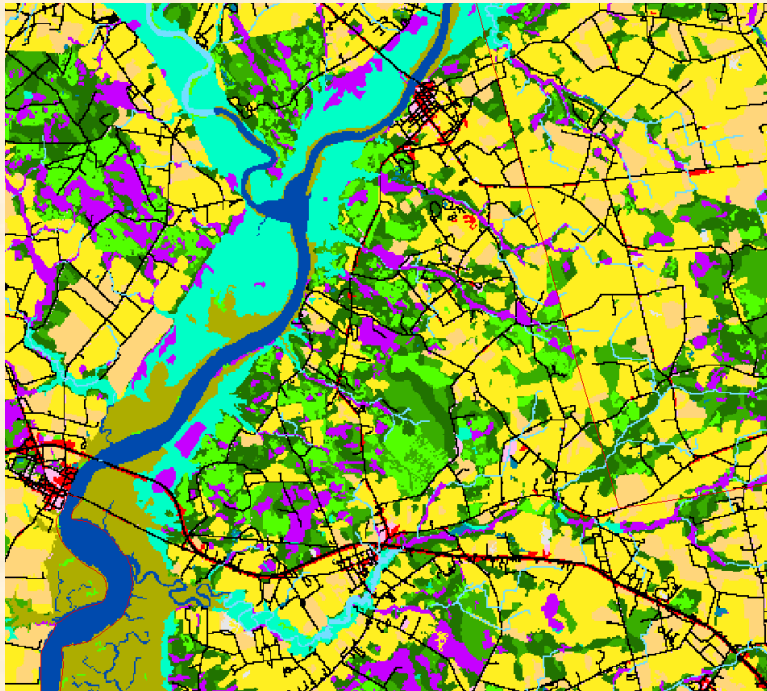


Red-shouldered Hawk capability

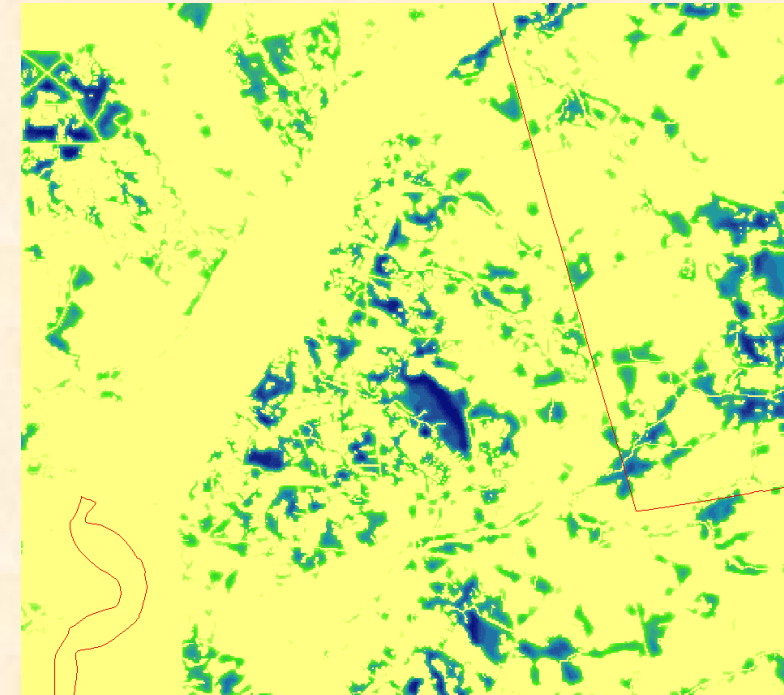
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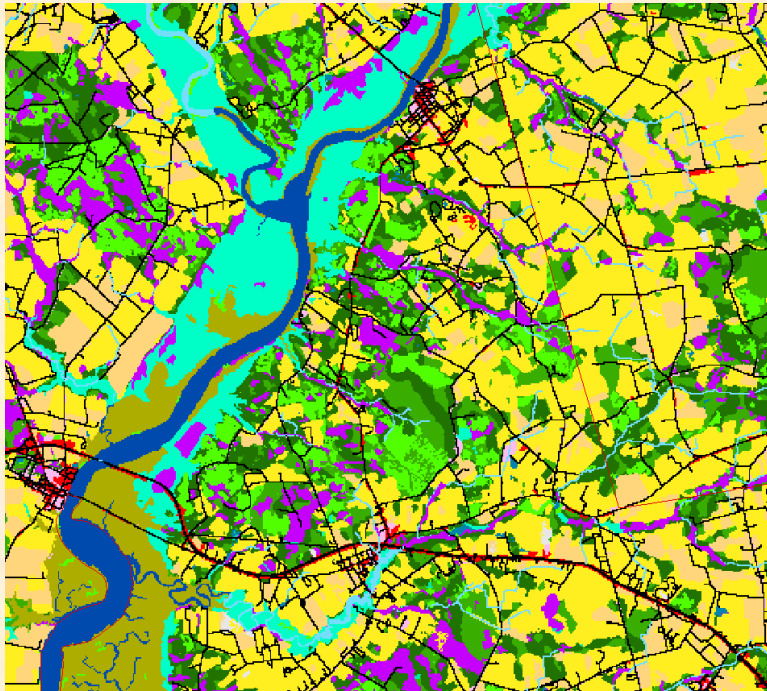


Wood Thrush habitat capability

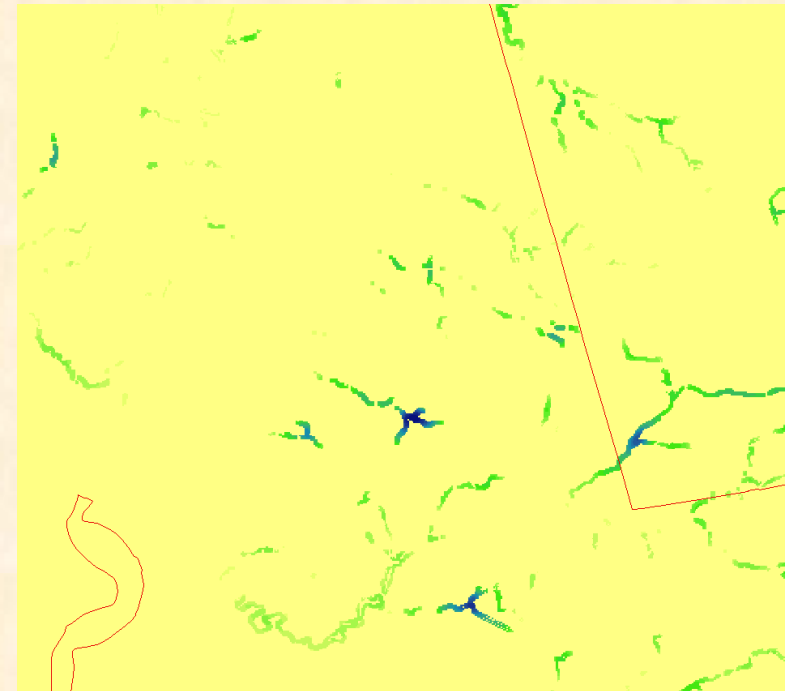
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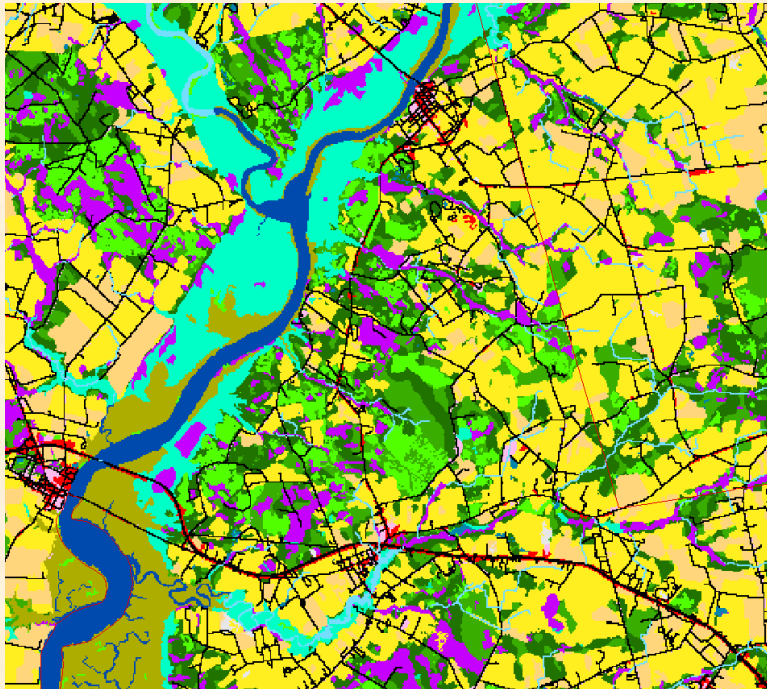


Louisiana W. habitat capability

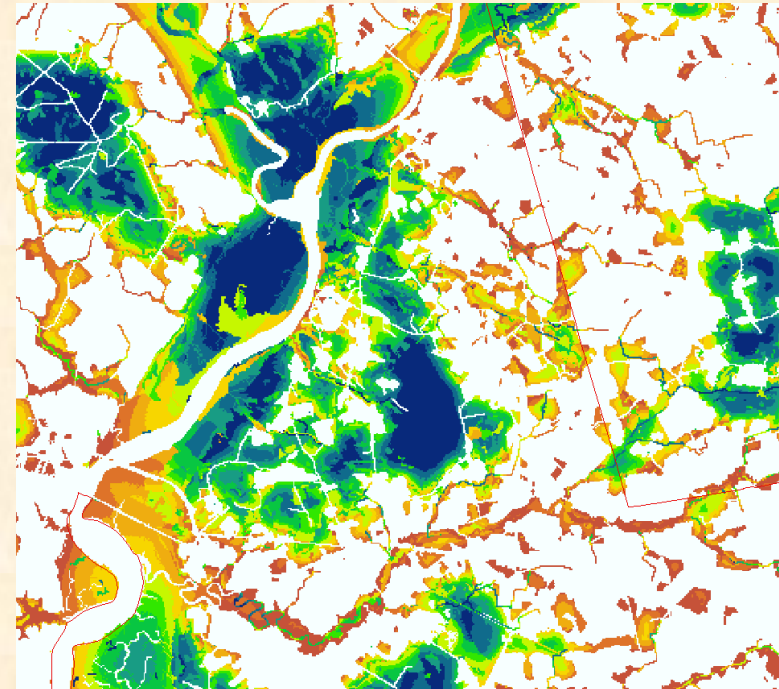
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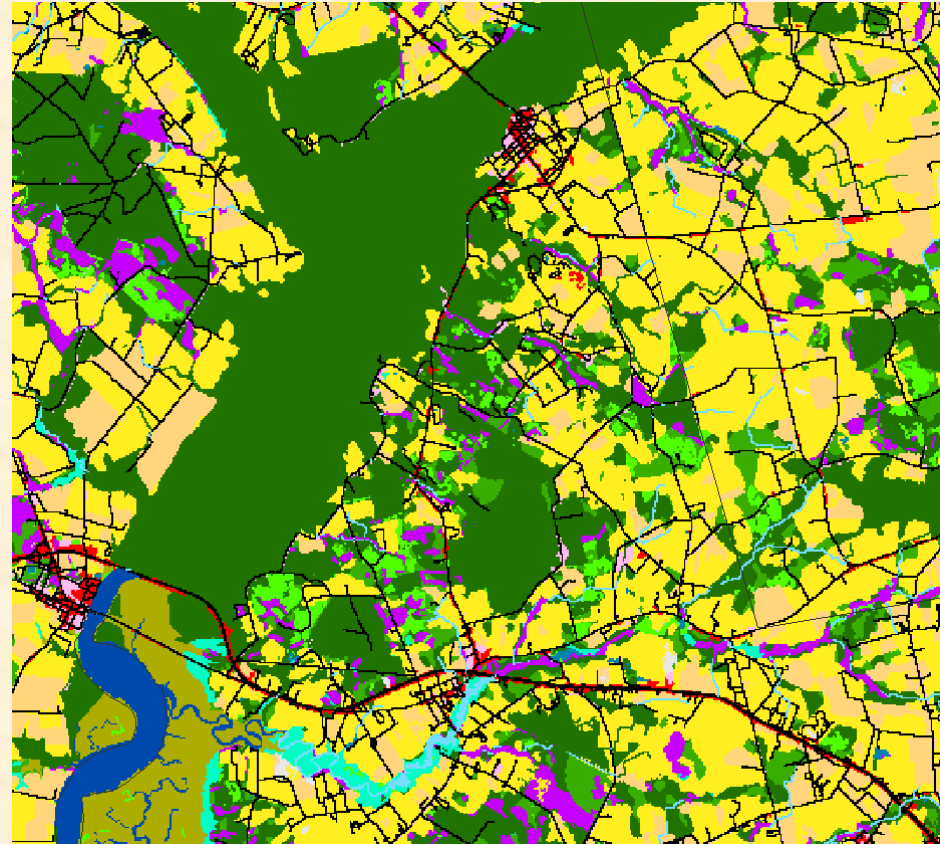
Index of ecological integrity

Example – Using multiple indicators and targets in conservation design

Zoomed in example: Nanticoke River on the MD-DE border

Hypothetical Example –

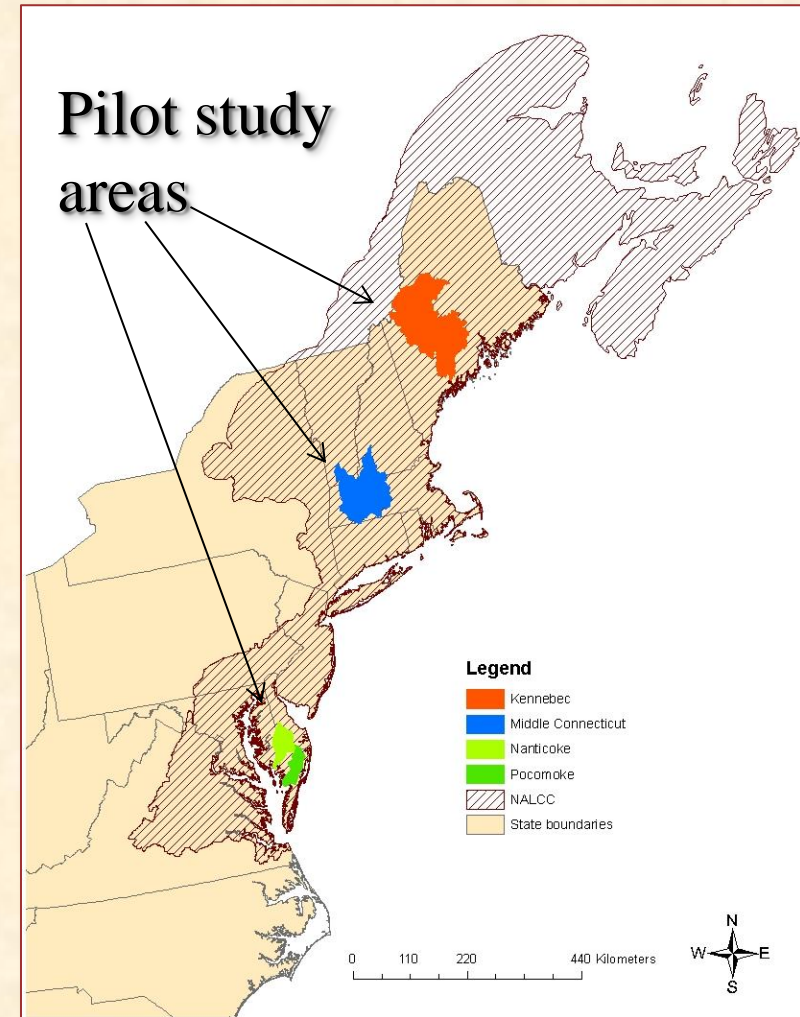
Dark green = areas of high ecological integrity *and* habitat for representative species



Engaging Managers in Designing DSTs

Three workshops, October 2012:

- Increase understanding among conservation decision makers
- Actively involve potential users to make decision support tools relevant and useful
- Begin a long-term collaboration on shared conservation issues across a broad landscape



For More Information

- Project website:

www.umass.edu/landeco/research/nalcc/nalcc.html



Links to documents:

- [Overview](#)
- [Technical docs](#)

Feedback:

- [Manager online survey](#)

- Personal contact:

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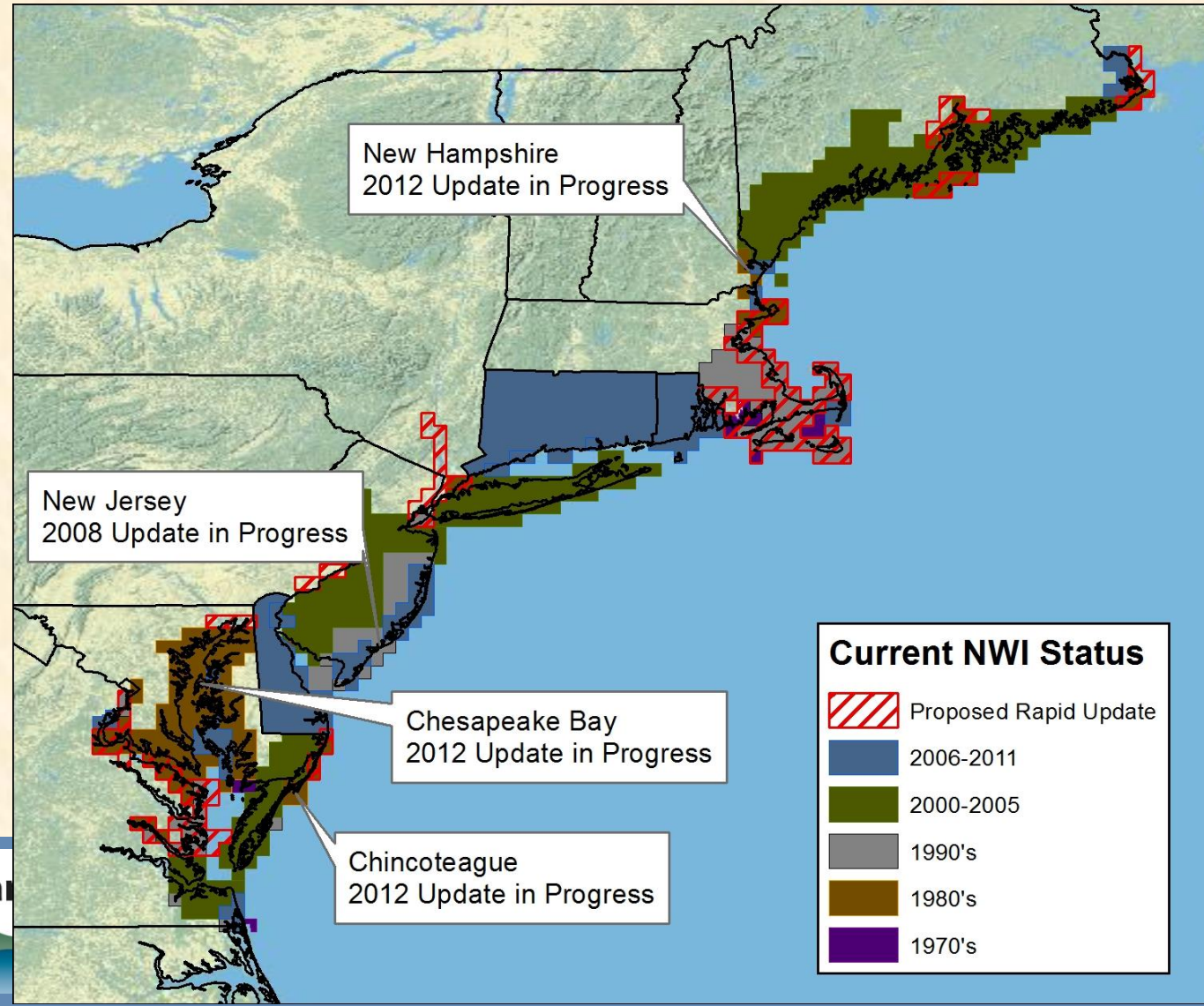
Representative Species: One Tool in Landscape-scale Assessment Toolbox

- Species-habitat based approaches
 - Consistent habitat maps
 - Species-habitat models
 - Projections of changes to habitats and capability of supporting populations
 - Coarse Filter/Ecological integrity (current and future)
-
- Rare or unique species and natural communities
 - Geophysical approaches to resiliency (TNC)
 - Species and habitat vulnerability assessments



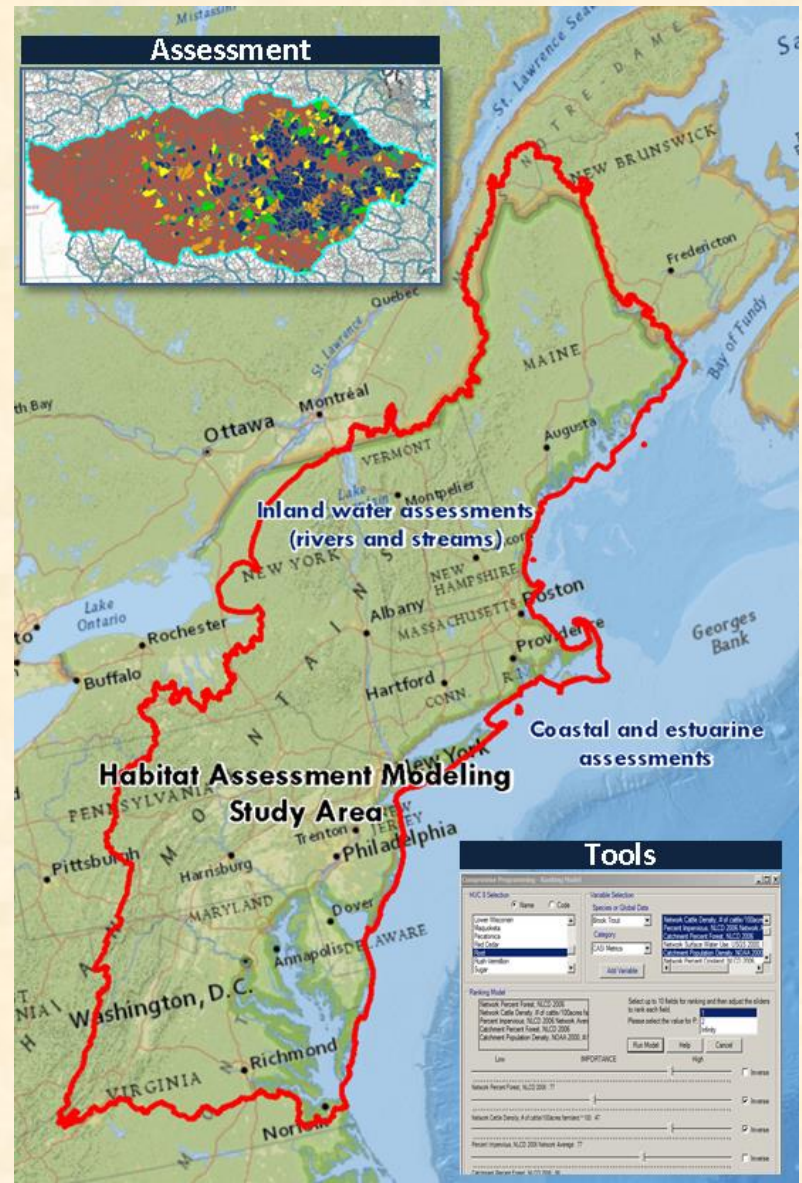
Another North Atlantic LCC project: Update of NWI Coastal Wetland Quads

Conservation
Management
Institute at
Virginia Tech

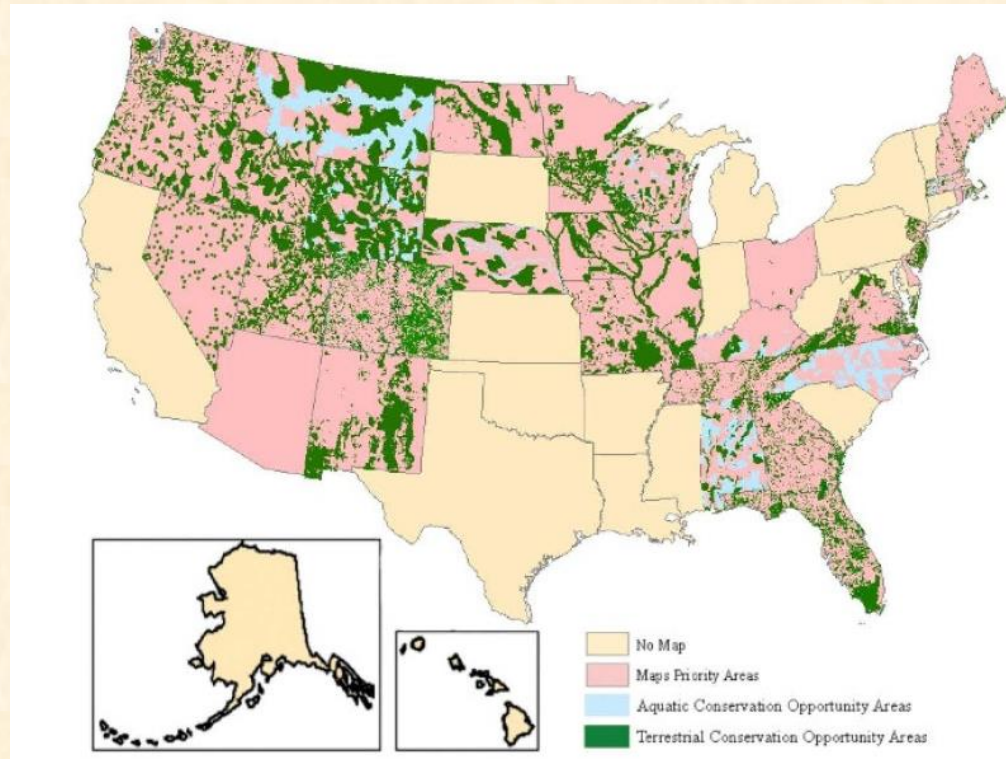


Aquatic counterpart to *Designing Sustainable Landscapes*

Downstream Strategies:
Decision support tool to assess aquatic habitats and threats in North Atlantic watersheds and estuaries (with Atlantic Coastal Fish Habitat Partnership)



One Possible Vision - Contribute to an Emerging Habitat Network



- As recommended by the Wildlife Habitat Policy Research Program
- 2012 focus for North Atlantic LCC: supporting regional component of Northeastern State Wildlife Action Plans

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Acknowledgements

Thanks to our many investigators, their students and staff, and our partners

www.northatlanticlcc.org



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