

Landscape-scale conservation planning

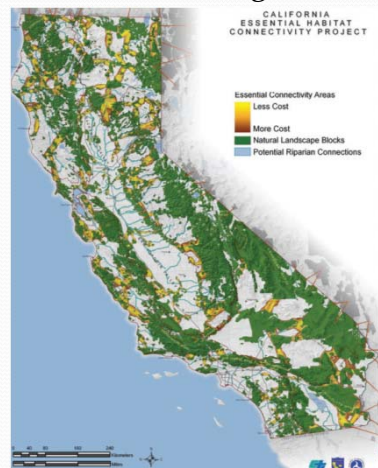
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Organized stakeholder involvement

- Nested groups of stakeholders involved in range of activities from parameterizing models (e.g., setting targets) to identifying conservation opportunities and drawing reserve/corridor boundaries

"California Essential Habitat Connectivity project (Spencer et al. 2010) was guided by 3 nested groups of stakeholders. There were 200 anticipated map users from 62 federal, state, tribal, regional, and local agencies. A subgroup of 44 technical advisors participated in workshops that made decisions on data sources, models, and mapping criteria. Finally, a steering committee representing 4 agencies conferred with the analysts to make project management decisions." (Beier et al. 2010 Cons Bio)



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Challenges for the Appalachian LCC

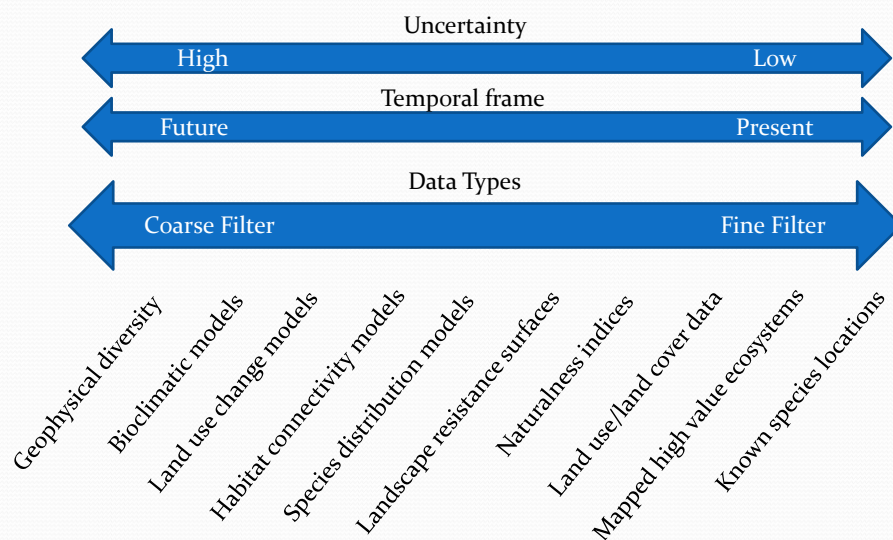
- Large-landscape scale conservation planning is limited by 3 things
 - *Data* available at a sufficient grain size and extent to be meaningful at ecoregional scales
 - *Software* capable of integrating data in models sophisticated enough to recognize variability (individual, population, landscape) and environmental change, and *modelers* who are *biologists*
 - *Organized participation* by stakeholders who know about “the local” and envision the “big picture”

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Data context in conservation planning



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