

Conservation Goals/Targets/Priorities within the NPLCC Geography

Cascadia Partner Forum

Conservation Targets:

- Grizzly Bear
- Salmon
- Ecological Connectivity

PNW Coast LCD:

Draft Biological Priorities:

- Connectivity
- Diversity

Draft Coarse Filter targets (the major ecological systems that comprise the Pacific coastal ecoregion):

- Coastal Forest Systems
- Riverine Systems
- Estuarine Systems
- Beach or Shore Systems
- Nearshore Systems
- Wetlands

Draft Fine-Scale Systems

- Grasslands and Balds
- Xeric Woodlands
- Eelgrass Beds
- Bogs and Fens
- Offshore Islands
- Kelp Forests

SE Alaska Tribes

Priority Goals

- Salmon
- Shellfish
- Forest Environment: Berries and Yellow Cedar
- Cultural Sites
- Human Health

Southeast Alaska Fish Habitat Partnership

Conservation Goals:

- Protect fish habitat in freshwater systems, estuaries and nearshore-marine areas in SE Alaska.
- Maintain water quality and quantity in those areas.
- Restore and enhance fragmented and degraded fish habitats in impacted areas.

California State Wildlife Action Plan (North Coast and Klamath Province Region)

Statewide Goals:

- **Abundance and Richness:** Maintain and increase ecosystem and native species distributions in California, while sustaining and enhancing species abundance and richness.
- **Enhance Ecosystem Conditions:** Maintain and improve ecological conditions vital for sustaining ecosystems in California.
- **Enhance Ecosystem Functions and Processes:** Maintain and improve ecosystem functions and processes vital for sustaining ecosystems in California.

Conservation Targets (North Coast and Klamath Province):

- Pacific Northwest Conifer Forests
- Freshwater Marsh
- North Coastal and Montane Riparian Forest and Woodland
- Coastal Dune and Bluff Scrub
- Pacific Northwest Subalpine Forest
- Subalpine Aspen Forests and Pine Woodlands
- Alpine Vegetation
- Wet Mountain Meadow
- Mountain Riparian Scrub and Wet Meadow
- Fen (Wet Meadow)
- Native Aquatic Species Assemblages/Communities of Coastal Watersheds (includes # of anadromous fish, other fish, amphibians, etc.)

Oregon Conservation Strategy

Key Conservation Issues:

- Climate Change
- Land Use Changes
- Invasive Species
- Disruption of Disturbance Regimes (fires and floods)
- Barriers to Animal Movement
- Water Quality and Quantity
- Challenges and Opportunities for Private Landowners to Initiate Conservation Actions

Strategy Habitats (within NPLCC):

- Coastal Dunes
- Estuaries

- Flowing Water and Riparian Habitats
- Grasslands
- Late Successional Mixed Conifer Forests
- Natural Lakes
- Oak Woodlands
- Wetlands

Washington State Wildlife Action Plan

Major Statewide Conservation Problems and Issues:

- Habitat loss through conversion, fragmentation and degradation
- Invasive non-native plant and animal species
- Water quantity – allocation and diversion of surface water
- Water quality issues
- Forest conservation and management practices
- Agriculture and livestock grazing impacts to habitat
- Diseases and pathogens
- Inadequate data on wildlife species, populations and habitat requirements
- Climate change

Alaska State Wildlife Action Plan

Key Habitats of Featured Species:

- Forests – Decreased soil moisture and increased wildfire activity due to warming climate. Insect infestation, fragmentation and loss
- Marine Aquatic and Coastline – Coastline development, dredging of shoreline habitat, oil spills, tourism pressure, invasive species
- Freshwater Aquatic – Increased temperatures and altered flow regimes due to warming climate; decreased instream flow and connectivity of waterways; nonpoint source pollution; stormwater runoff; streambank erosion from illegal fords and inadequate crossing sites; invasive species
- Wetlands – Desiccation, inundation, and vegetation changes due to warming climate; nonpoint source pollution; dredge and fill activities; habitat alteration due to ATV use

2012-2016 NPLCC Conservation Priorities – from the S-TEK Strategy’s 5 Priority Topics

- Inform policy, management decisions, and actions of resource managers to support ecosystem functions and provide for conservation and sustainable cultural, subsistence, recreational and commercial use of rivers, streams, and riparian corridors in light of projected changes in hydrologic regimes.
- Inform policy, management decisions, and actions of resource managers to support ecosystem functions and provide for conservation and sustainable cultural, subsistence, recreational, and commercial use of forest-related resources in light of projected climate-related changes in air temperature and precipitation.
- Inform policy, management decisions, and actions of resource managers to support ecosystem functions and provide for conservation and sustainable cultural, subsistence, recreational and

commercial use of coastal resources in light of projected changes in sea level and storm conditions.

- Inform policy, management decisions, and actions of resource managers to support healthy populations of anadromous fish species and provide for conservation and sustainable cultural, subsistence, recreational, and commercial use of those resources in light of projected changes in hydrologic regimes.
- Inform policy, management decisions, and actions of resource managers to support healthy biological communities and provide for conservation and sustainable cultural, subsistence, recreational and commercial use of those resources in light of projected climate- related expansion of invasive species, diseases, and pests.

Conservation Goals/Targets for LCCs Adjacent to the NPLCC

Northwest Boreal LCC

Conservation Goals:

- Northwest Boreal landscapes and watersheds remain intact and connected (structural)
- The Northwest Boreal sustains biodiversity and ecosystem services (functional)
- The collective stewardship of Northwest Boreal supports a full range of cultural, economic, environmental, recreational, and spiritual values

Great Northern LCC

Conservation Goals-Related Stressors:

- Connectivity – Land Use Change
- Aquatic Integrity (defined to encompass the full water cycle (e.g. precipitation, snowpack, runoff, groundwater, etc.) – Climate Change
- Large Intact Blocks – Land Use Change
- Large Intact Blocks – Climate Change
- Cultural Goal – Land Use Change
- Disturbance Regimes – Invasive Species
- Connectivity – Climate Change

Focal Conservation Targets:

- Riparian, Riverine, and Wetlands
 - Salmon, Steelhead, Cutthroat Trout, Bull Trout, Trumpeter Swan
- Watershed Uplands
 - Sage shrub / Grassland
 - Greater sage-grouse, Pronghorn
 - Woodland and Fire-adapted Forest
 - Mule Deer, Grizzly Bear, Canada Lynx, Wolverine

Emphases for GNLCC when prioritizing common landscape issues:

- Impacts of and species responses to reduced landscape connectivity
- Effects of drought and temperature increases on aquatic systems and species
- Cumulative effects of multiple stressors on ecosystem function and species persistence

California LCC

Conservation Goals:

- Conserve resilient, adaptable and self-sustaining aquatic and terrestrial ecosystems that maintain California's biodiversity.
- Promote landscape-scale connectivity and ecological and physical processes that function within current and future ranges of variability to support diverse and thriving ecosystems.
- Ameliorate the impacts of climate change and other co-occurring stressors to ecosystems and species.