



## ABOUT LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION COOPERATIVES

The last century has seen great changes in the landscapes and seascapes across North America, the Pacific Islands and the Caribbean. Our natural areas face ever-increasing pressure to meet the demands of a growing, more urban human population. Global and national conservation challenges like development, resource extraction, wildfire, pollution, invasive species, hypoxia and other impacts to our land, water and wildlife are magnified by a rapidly changing climate.

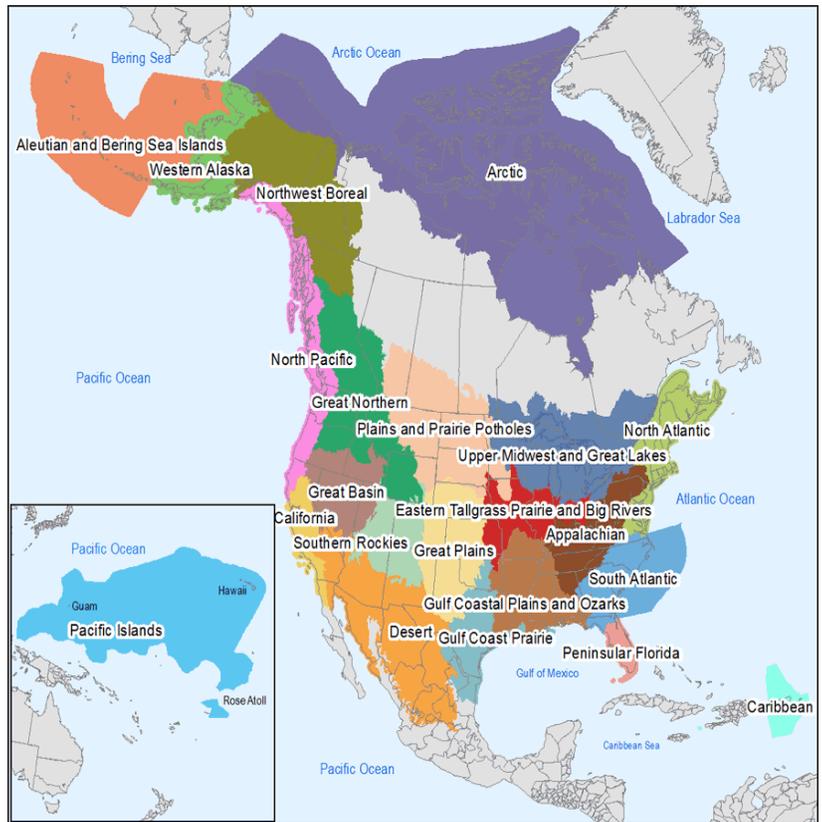
These threats are not just impacting isolated places or a single species, but affecting entire landscapes, multiple resources and cultural ways of life. The ability to effectively plan for and address these challenges is greater than any one agency or organization can meet alone.

The National Academy of Sciences agrees. In its December 2015 *Review of the Landscape Conservation Cooperatives*, the Academy concluded that, **“the nation needs a landscape approach to conservation.”** The Academy also found that LCCs provide a unique framework for addressing that need, **“at a national scale, for all natural and cultural resources, in a way that bridges research and management efforts.”**

## BOUNDLESS CONSERVATION

From the largely undeveloped, but rapidly changing landscapes of Alaska, to the highly fragmented landscapes of the eastern U.S. and the islands and ocean systems of the Caribbean, Pacific Islands and Aleutians, the 22 LCCs are as diverse as the ecosystems they cover.

Each self-directed, science-driven LCC brings together Federal, State and local governments along with Tribes and First Nations, non-governmental organizations, universities and interested public and private organizations. For those LCCs with geographies crossing international borders, their steering committees also include international groups and agencies.



22 Landscape Conservation Cooperatives

## SEEING THE BIG PICTURE

While respecting individual organizations’ authorities and mandates, each LCC provides a “shared table” for partners to increase their collective science and management capacity.

LCC stakeholders work together to discover the conservation priorities they have in common; develop strategies that are spatially specific to their landscapes; and provide the science and support tools that communities and decision makers need for their conservation work on-the-ground.

## LCC VISION

LANDSCAPES CAPABLE OF SUSTAINING  
NATURAL AND CULTURAL RESOURCES  
FOR CURRENT AND FUTURE GENERATIONS



LCCs are applied science conservation partnerships. More specifically, LCCs:

» *Set Shared Conservation Priorities*

LCCs provide a common platform for partners to coordinate, target and implement conservation actions that will be the most effective as well as help to reduce redundancies.

» *Span Geographies & Jurisdictions*

LCCs were shaped by landscape and ecological features so that they are able to transcend administrative boundaries to tackle large-scale conservation challenges.

» *Stand for Diverse Species & Resources*

LCCs do not focus on a single species or resource, but instead focus on how to conserve landscapes that support diverse species and resources.

» *Look Forward*

LCCs plan for anticipated changes across the landscape that may affect the abundance and diversity of natural and cultural resources.

» *Act Adaptively*

LCCs apply an adaptive management framework that focuses on learning from conservation actions and applying those lessons to future conservation planning.

» *Maximize Available & Future Science*

LCCs identify what science and resource management tools and efforts exist or are underway, and what is additionally needed, then work together to develop the research and tools to meet these needs.

## BEYOND BOUNDARIES

Though individual LCCs predominantly focus on the priority needs for their geographies, neighboring LCCs frequently collaborate on issues. For example, several innovative multi-LCC projects are underway to address coastal resiliency from a changing climate, sea level rise and land use changes; to create urban landscape conservation designs for monarch butterfly in the Midwest; to restore aquatic connectivity in the Great Lakes Basin; and to support science, planning and habitat conservation delivery in the sage-steppe, one of North America's largest ecosystems.

How do the LCCs come together? The **LCC Network** is the organizational support for the collective of the 22 LCCs and it serves as a strategic forum for collegial collaboration, coordination and integration. The **LCC Council** is a representative body of executive-level leaders from LCC partner organizations to help sustain the LCC enterprise.

## THE VIEW AHEAD

The first LCCs were established in 2010 to provide science capacity and technical expertise for meeting shared natural and cultural resource priorities. Today, the 22 LCCs and the LCC Network are changing how we think about, plan and act upon conservation issues in a way that goes beyond boundaries to help the places we love and the resources we depend on thrive for generations to come.

Learn more about LCC geographies, projects and resources online at [www.lccnetwork.org](http://www.lccnetwork.org). You can also subscribe to our monthly e-newsletter **The LCC Network Lookout**. Join us on Twitter [@LandscapeCC](https://twitter.com/LandscapeCC) or on Facebook/[NationalLCCNetwork](https://www.facebook.com/NationalLCCNetwork).

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