


Using Easements to Conserve Biodiversity

A photograph of a large flock of geese in a field. In the foreground, many geese are gathered on the ground, some standing and some sitting. In the background, several geese are flying in the sky. The field is filled with tall grasses, and there are trees in the distance under a clear sky.

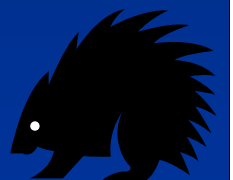
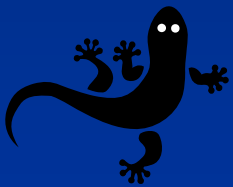
Cheryl Hummon / Bruce Taylor
Defenders of Wildlife
chummon@defenders.org

Northwest LTA
April 7, 2006



Defenders of Wildlife

- Mission: to protect native wild animals and plants in their natural habitats, with a focus on conserving biological diversity
- Focus: conservation policy and incentives for private lands
- Approach: collaboration, diverse partnerships

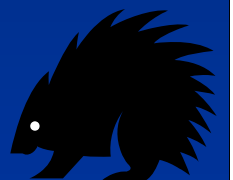
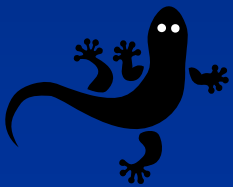




Outline of Talk

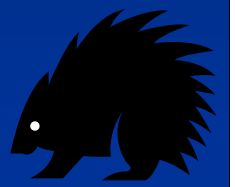
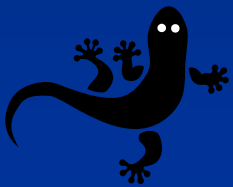


- Living Lands Project
- Strategic Conservation Planning for Biodiversity
- State Wildlife Action Plans
- Funding for Biodiversity Conservation
- Future Opportunities





Living Lands Project

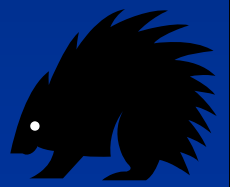
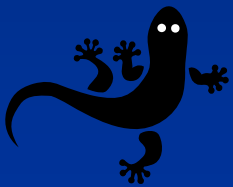




Living Lands Project



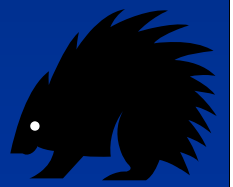
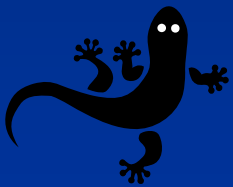
- Increase the capacity of land trusts to enhance, restore, and protect wildlife habitat and biodiversity values
- First year of multi-year project
- Partnership with LTA
- Focus on easements





Biodiversity (Biological Diversity)

- The variety of life and natural processes:
 - Species
 - Genetic variation
 - Communities, ecosystems
 - Predation, symbiosis, etc.
 - Flood, fire, etc.

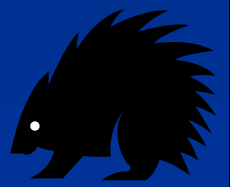
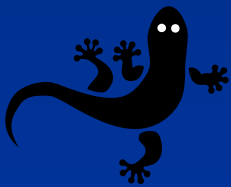




Why is Biodiversity Important?



- Balance of nature / natural processes
- Many species at risk or in decline
- Natural heritage and legacy
- Protection cheaper than recovery
- Clean air / water, food, medicine, recreation



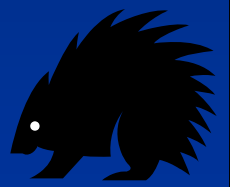
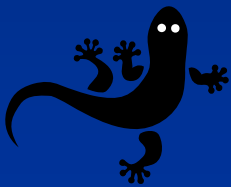


Living Lands: Why Now?



- Standard 8: Evaluating and Selecting Conservation Projects
 - A. Identifying focus areas
 - B. Project selection and criteria**
 - D. Public benefit of transactions**
 - F. Documenting conservation value
 - G. Project planning**
 - H. Evaluating the best conservation tool
 - I. Evaluating partnerships

- Standard 11: Conservation Easement Stewardship
 - D. Landowner relationships**
 - E. Amendments**

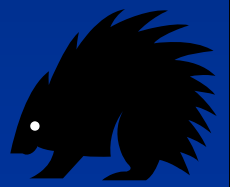
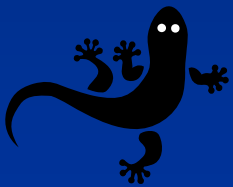




Living Lands: Why Now?



- Funders (public and private) want strategic planning and project selection
- IRS and the public want conservation donations to be worthy of a federal tax benefit

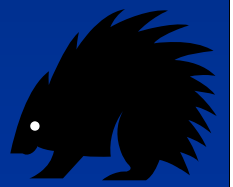
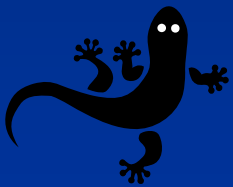




Opportunistic vs. Strategic



- Opportunistic:
 - Landowners are self-selected
 - Landowners share values with land trust
 - Projects are separate, scattered, not linked
- Strategic:
 - Identify highest priority conservation needs
 - Seek opportunities to conserve these areas
 - Projects linked to landscape-scale conservation

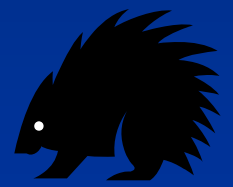
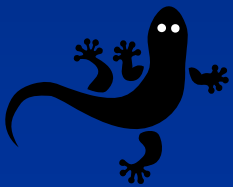




Life Cycle of a Land Trust



<u>Stage</u>	<u>Activity</u>	<u>Approach</u>	<u>Scale</u>
<u>Stage 1</u> Forming	Need easements to prove concept	Opportunistic	Local
<u>Stage 2</u> Progress	Criteria to accept easements	Opportunistic/ Proactive	Service Area
<u>Stage 3</u> Mature	Accept and seek easements	Proactive	Service Area +
<u>Stage 4</u> Advanced	Use many tools to create desired and permanent results	Strategic	Land- scape

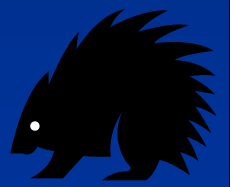
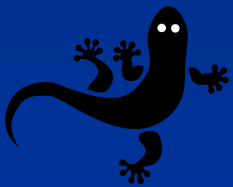




Living Lands Survey



- Assessment phase: to determine the extent of local land trust work that contributes to biodiversity conservation
- Interviews with LTA staff, land trusts, conservation organizations
- Web survey, January 2006
 - Sent to ~800 land trusts
 - 135 responded (18%)
 - 28 states

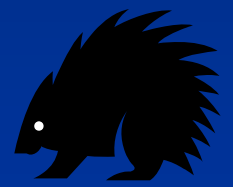
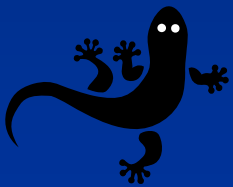




Survey Responses



- Their mission includes:
 - habitat 96%
 - biodiversity 66%
- Most of their protected areas...
 - have biodiversity conservation as a goal 38%
 - have a habitat management plan in place 25%
 - are managed for biodiversity 29%
 - are restored for biodiversity 17%
- Interested in increasing capacity...
 - Somewhat or very interested 89%

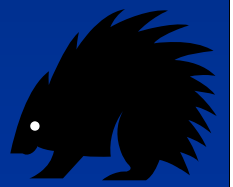
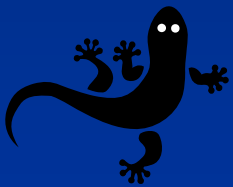




Survey Responses



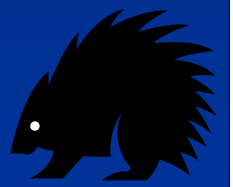
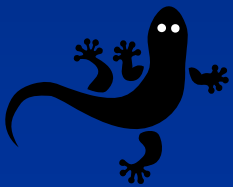
- Barriers:
 - Limited stewardship / monitoring funding
 - Limited staff capacity
 - Limited staff expertise
 - Not a priority for funders
 - Not a local community priority
 - Uninterested landowners





Survey Responses

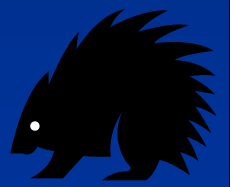
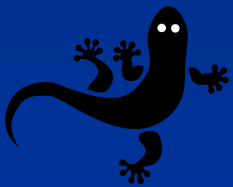
- Assistance (or training) needs:
 - Conservation planning
 - Resource management
 - Species management
 - Restoration
 - Monitoring
 - Grants
 - Partnering / merging for effectiveness





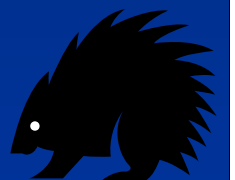
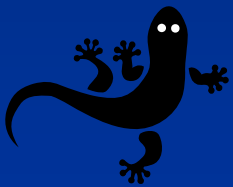
Survey Responses

- Have used federal funding 51%
- 16 federal programs listed
 - Program not used 70-90%
 - Program important 0-17%
- Help tap into federal funding
 - Knowledge of sources
 - Grant-writing
 - Matching funds
 - Conservation planning
 - Management or restoration skills
 - Closer relationships with NRCS or SWCD





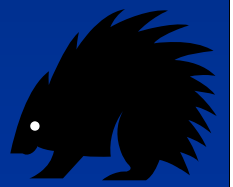
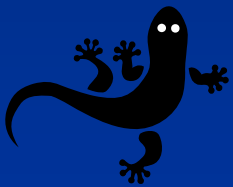
Strategic Conservation Planning for Biodiversity





Landscape-level Planning

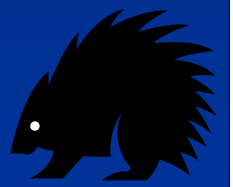
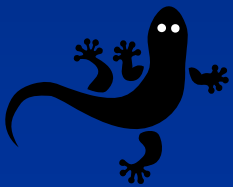
- Identify high priorities in your area from landscape level priorities:
 - Integrate priorities from an existing state or regional habitat conservation plan
 - Many already exist (TNC, SWAP, GAP, NH, land trust?)
 - If a good plan already exists, don't invent a new one!!





Landscape-level Planning

- If you develop a new landscape-level habitat conservation plan...
- Include partners and regional / statewide perspective
- Focus on:
 - At-risk / rare habitats
 - Habitats for multiple species, including at-risk species
 - Functioning ecosystems



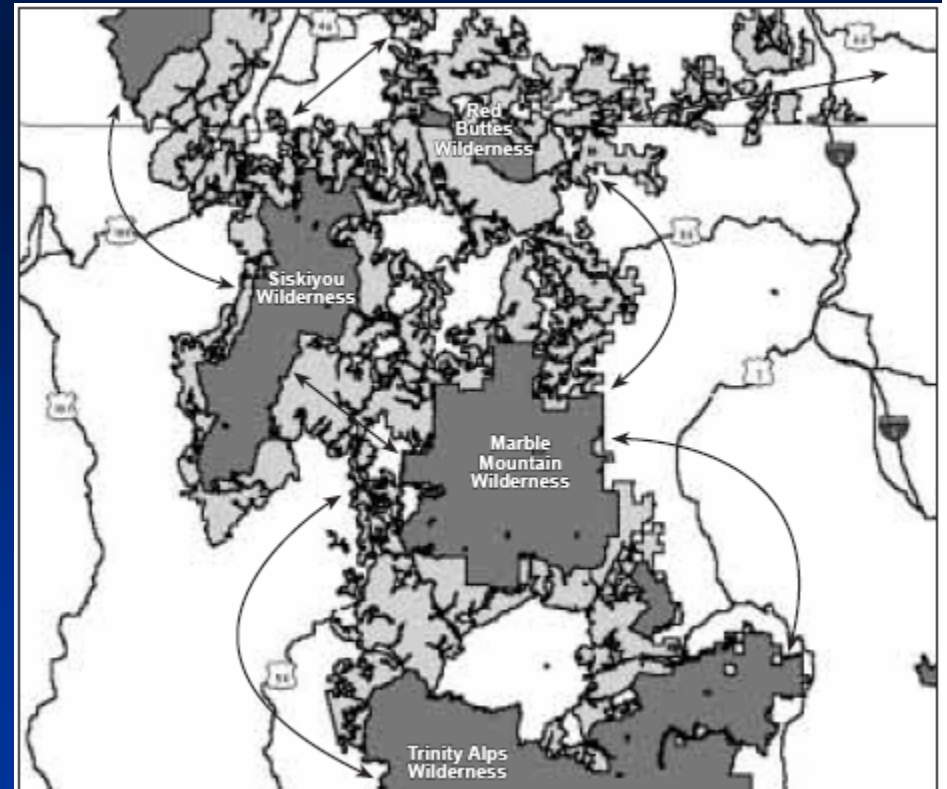
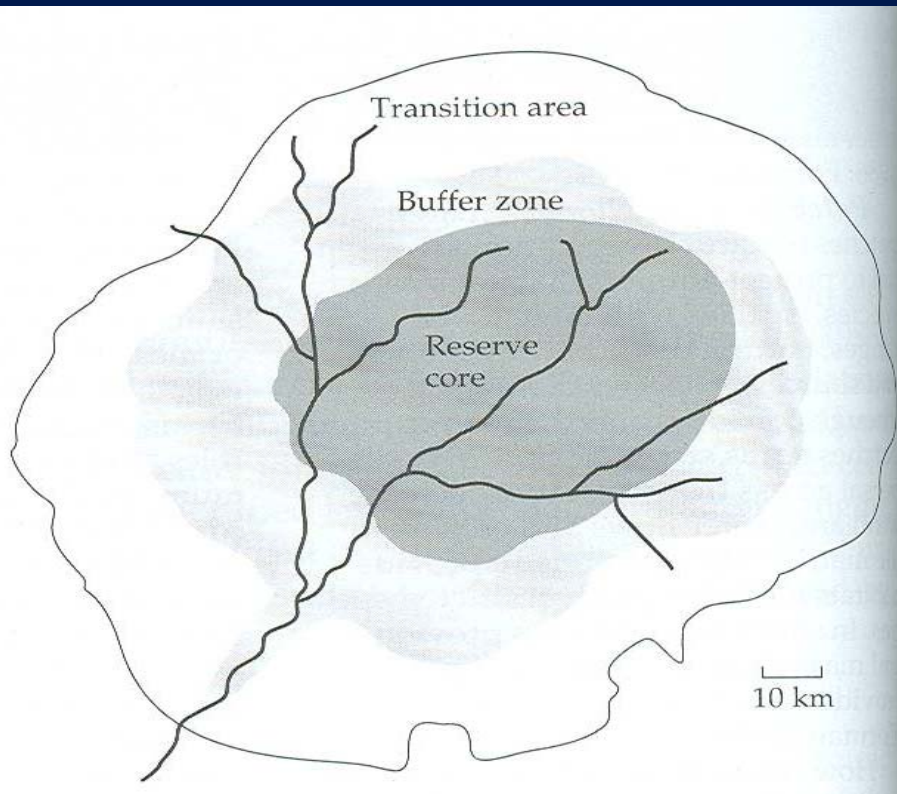


Site Selection

- Find sites in your area that fit into landscape-scale priorities

Core, buffer, and transition areas

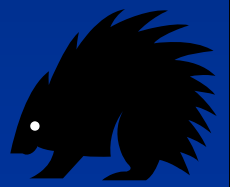
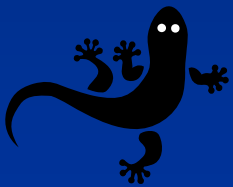
Core, buffer, and connectivity areas





Site Planning

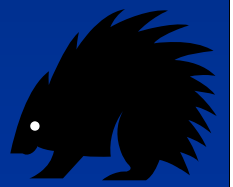
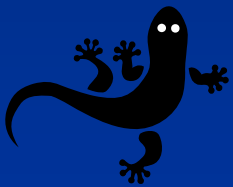
- Inventory species, habitats, conditions:
 - Start with: What's there now?
 - Historical context: What was there?
 - Landscape context: What's nearby?





Site Planning

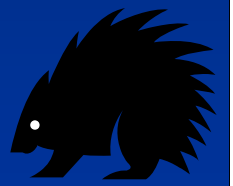
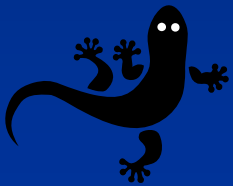
- Goal: functioning ecosystems with diverse native species
- How: restoration or management to...
 - Restore or enhance habitat / native vegetation
 - Add missing structural elements
 - Control invasive species
 - Remove barriers / constraints
 - Mimic or restore natural processes





Site Planning

- Habitat restoration and management on easement lands
 - Easement:
 - Refer to a management plan?
 - Affirmative commitments?
 - Landowner: education / resources / goals
 - Other partners
 - Funding

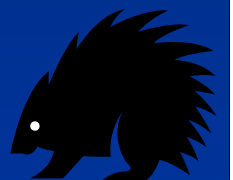
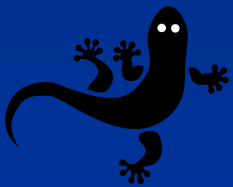




Site Planning

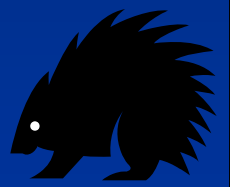
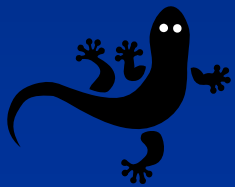


- Improving biodiversity values on existing easements
 - Prioritize effort based on value of opportunity
 - Use existing or new inventory to identify at-risk species and priority habitats
 - Easement:
 - Refer to a management plan?
 - Affirmative commitments?
 - Landowner: education / resources / goals
 - Other partners
 - Funding





State Wildlife Action Plans

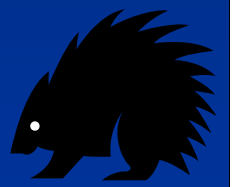
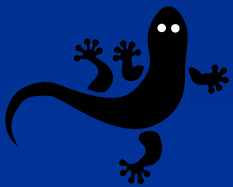




State Wildlife Action Plans



- Brand new, all 50 states
- Required for states to continue receiving State Wildlife Grants
- Approved by U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
- Originally “State Comprehensive Wildlife Strategies” (some states use other names)
- Focus is “Species of Greatest Conservation Need” and their habitats

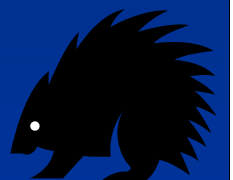
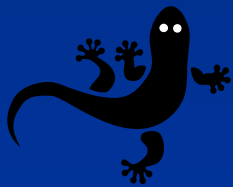




State Wildlife Action Plans: 8 Required Elements

- At-risk species *
- At-risk habitats *
- Threats *
- Conservation actions *
- Monitoring *
- Review
- Coordination *
- Public Participation *

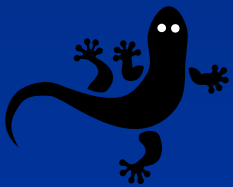
- 50 very different plans





State Wildlife Action Plans: Other Useful Parts

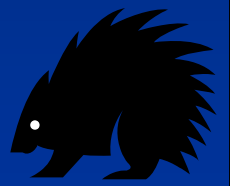
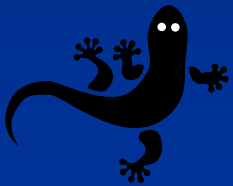
- Ecoregions / watersheds
- Historic distribution of habitats
- Invasive species
- Restoration actions
- Other...





State Wildlife Action Plans: Easements

- 44 states include easements in “conservation actions”
- All Northwest states mention easements in conservation actions

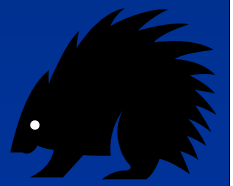
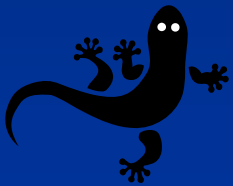




State Wildlife Action Plans: Maps and Priorities



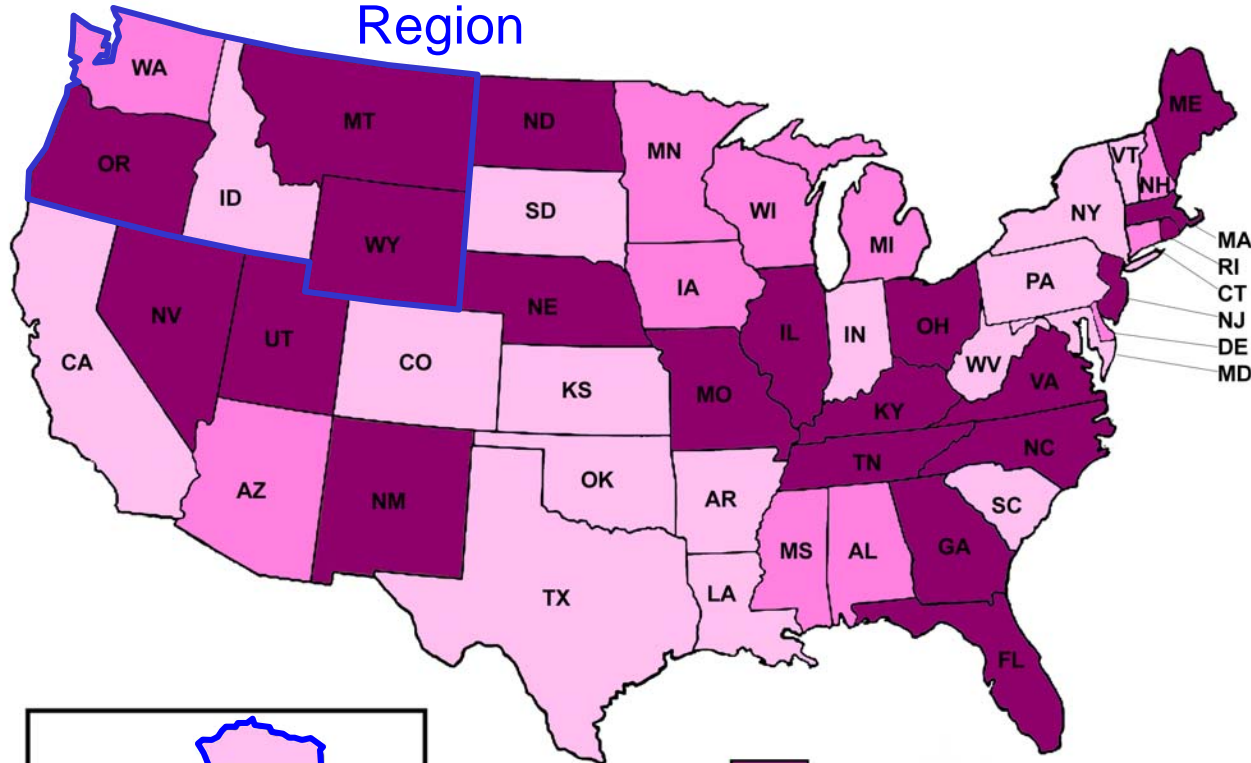
- Why map priorities?
 - Conservation planning is a spatial exercise
 - Maps help partners work together
- “Priority habitats” = at-risk or sensitive
- “Focal areas” = subset of at-risk habitats; best conservation opportunities (ecological significance, threats, opportunities)



STATE WILDLIFE PLANS: PRIORITY MAPS

Winter 2006

Northwest
Region



- Puerto Rico
- Virgin Islands
- Guam
- American Samoa
- Northern Mariana Islands

- Maps focal areas
- Maps priority habitats
- Maps habitat/land cover or No habitat maps
- Plans not reviewed

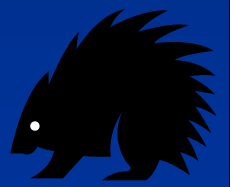
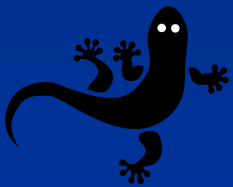
	National	Northwest
- Maps focal areas	21	3
- Maps priority habitats	12	1
- Maps habitat/land cover or No habitat maps	17	2



Alaska: Overview



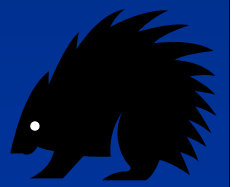
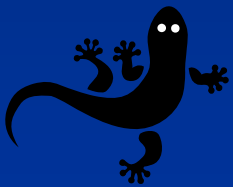
- www.sf.adfg.state.ak.us/statewide/ngplan
- 300 at-risk species
 - 74 “featured species”
 - no plants
- Did not map priorities:
 - Key habitats identified but not mapped
 - No focus areas identified
- Easements = conservation tool





Alaska: Easements

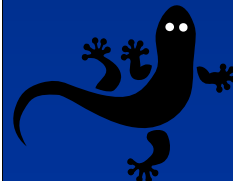
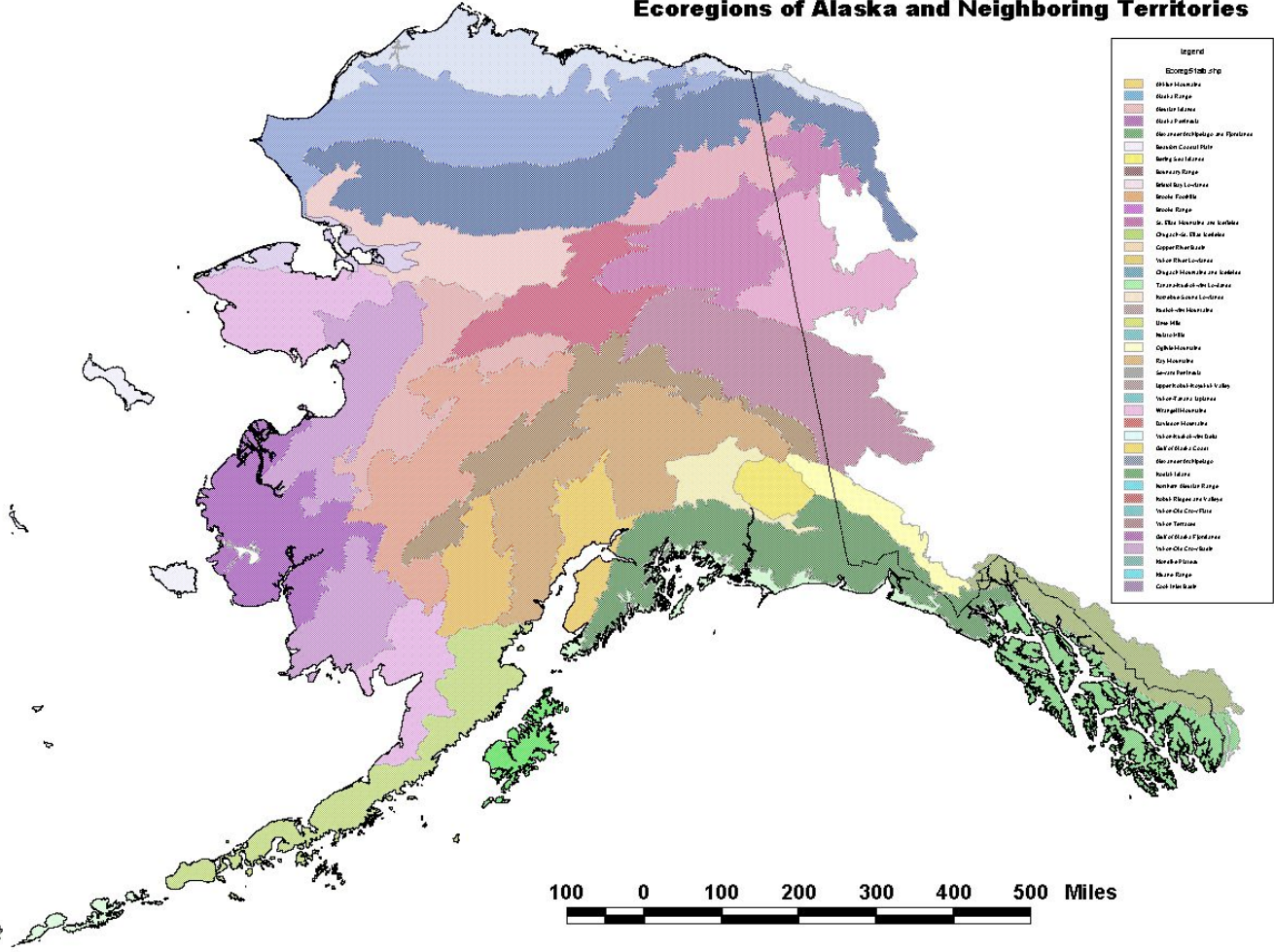
- Consider establishing a dedicated funding source for the purchase of conservation easements important for restoring or maintaining at-risk wildlife populations



Alaska: 32 Ecoregions



Ecoregions of Alaska and Neighboring Territories

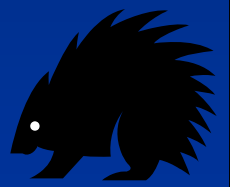
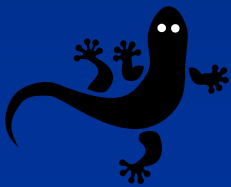




Washington: Overview



- www.wdfw.wa.gov/wlm/cwcs
- 200 at-risk species (no plants)
- Mapped priorities:
 - At-risk habitats identified but not mapped
 - Priority areas identified and mapped for some ecoregions
- Easements = conservation tool

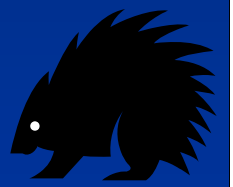
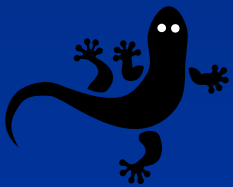




Washington: Easements



- Conservation of biodiversity on private lands needs many voluntary tools
 - Acquisition (including easements)
 - Incentives
- Funding for acquiring habitat, including conservation easements, is very limited
- Easements listed dozens of times in conservation actions for ecoregions, habitats, and species

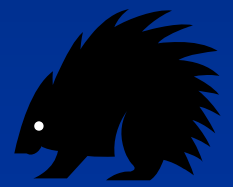
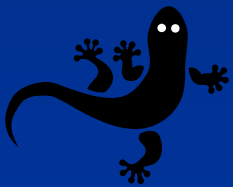
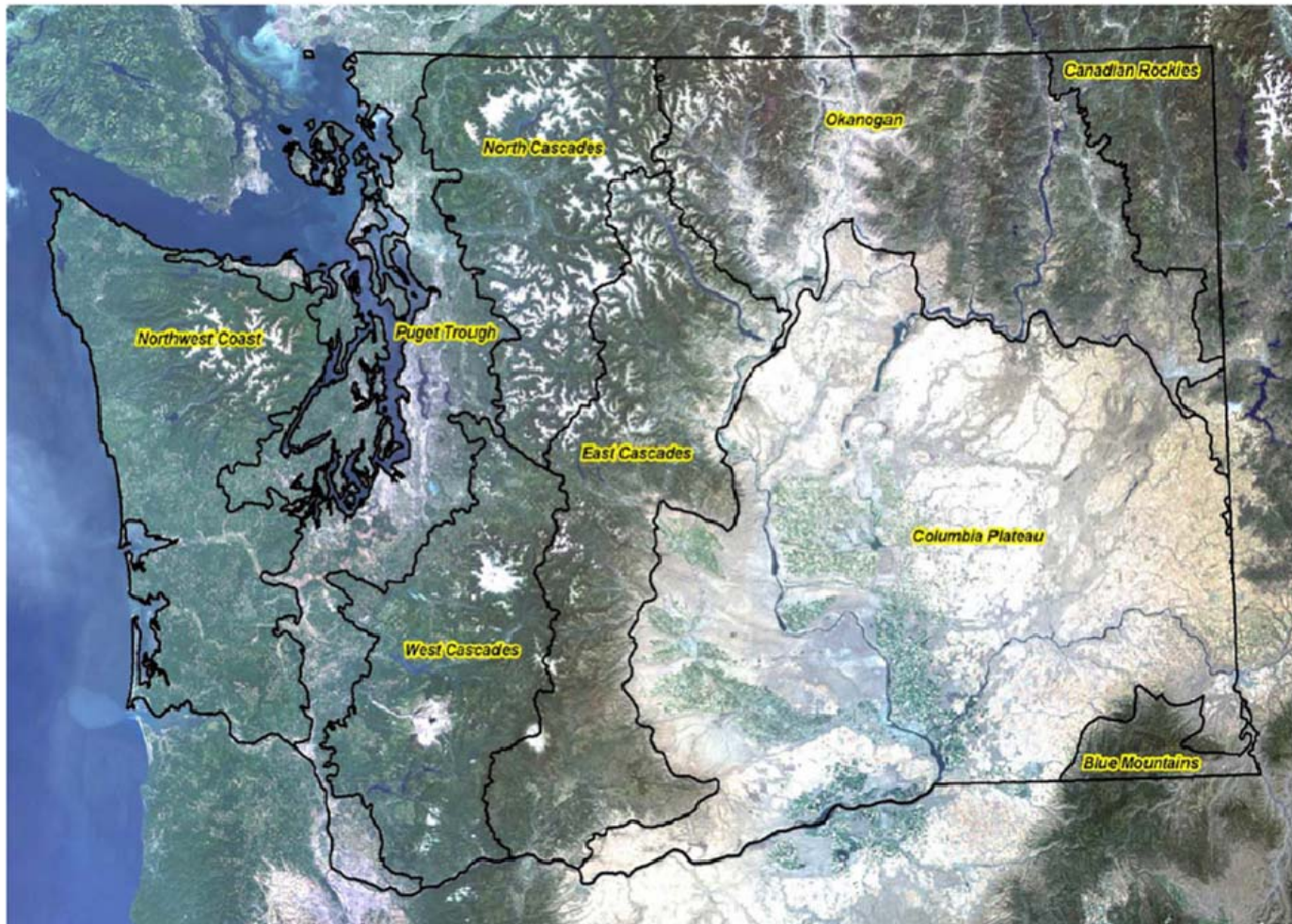




Washington: 9 Ecoregions

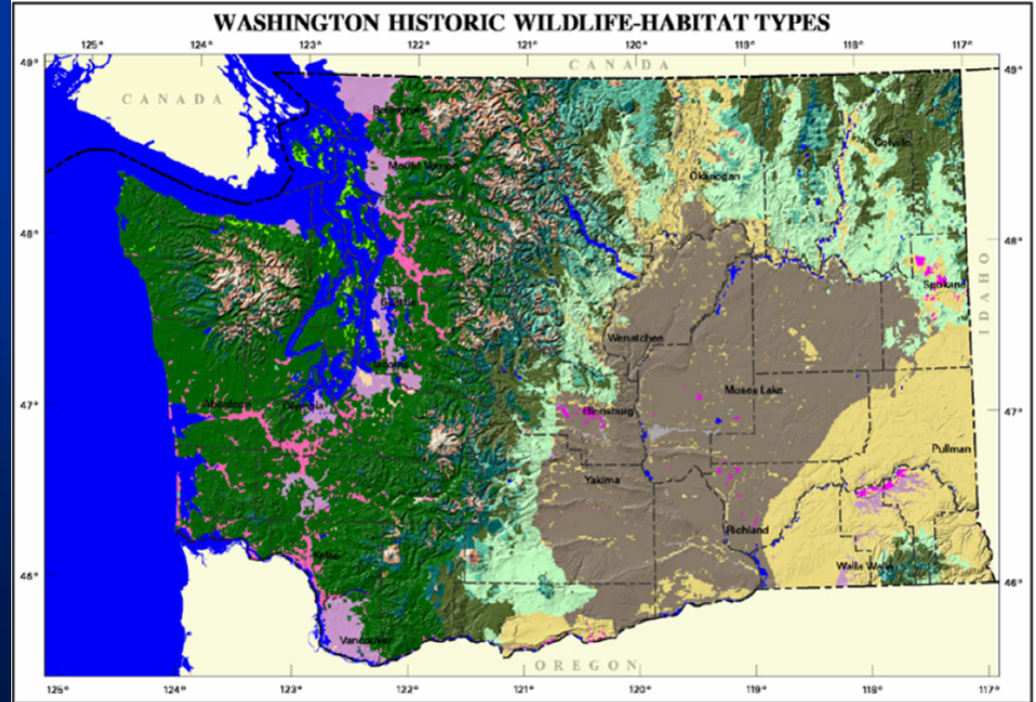


Ecoregions within Washington State





Washington: Historic and Current Habitats



Washington Wildlife-Habitat Types

Forest & Woodland Habitats

- Westside Lowland Conifer-Hardwood Forest
- Westside Oak & Dry Douglas-fir Forest & Woodlands
- Southwest Oregon Mixed Conifer-Hardwood Forest
- Montane Mixed Conifer Forest
- Eastside (Interior) Mixed Conifer Forest
- Western Juniper & Mountain Mahogany Woodlands
- Lodgepole Pine Forest & Woodlands
- Ponderosa Pine & Eastside White Oak Forest & Woodlands
- Upland Aspen Forest
- Subalpine Parklands

Grassland & Shrubland Habitats

- Alpine Grasslands & Shrublands
- Westside Grasslands
- Ceanothus-Manzanita Shrublands
- Eastside (Interior) Canyon Shrublands
- Eastside (Interior) Grasslands
- Shrub-steppe
- Dwarf Shrub-steppe
- Desert Playa & Salt Scrub

Developed Habitats

- Agriculture, Pasture & Mixed Environs
- Urban & Mixed Environs

Aquatic & Riparian Habitats

- Lakes, Rivers, Ponds & Reservoirs
- Herbaceous Wetlands
- Westside Riparian - Wetlands
- Montane Coniferous Wetlands
- Eastside (Interior) Riparian - Wetlands

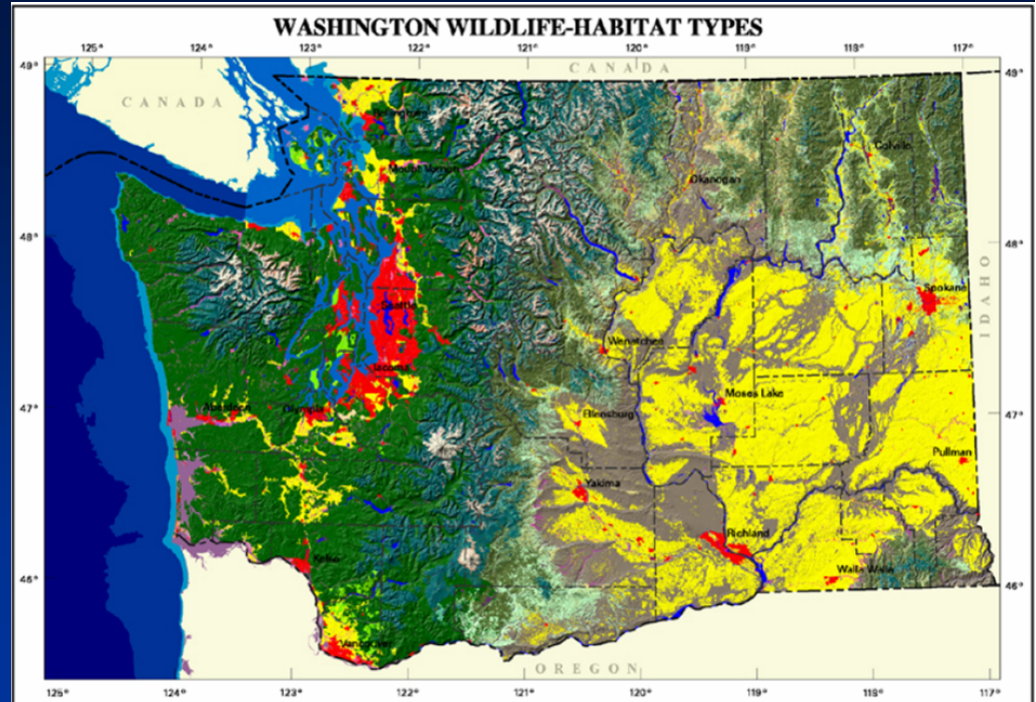
Maritime & Coastal Habitats

- Coastal Dunes & Beaches
- Coastal Headlands & Islets
- Bays & Estuaries
- Inland Marine Deeper Waters
- Marine Nearshore
- Marine Shelf
- Oceanic



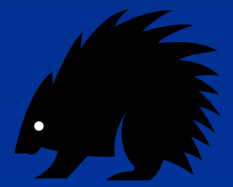
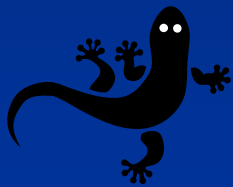
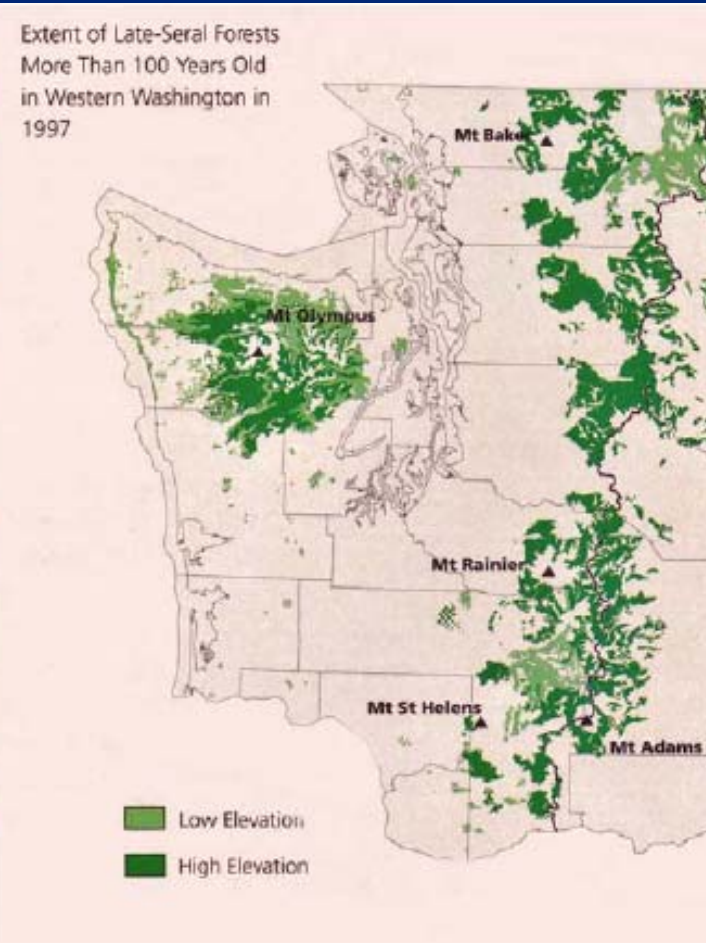
Washington: Scale 1:3,000,000
Current: circa 1999
Historic: circa 1850 (modeled)

Map compilation and cartography by Chris Killgarrard and Charley Barrett, Northwest Habitat Institute
Marine contours provided by Terence P. Johnson, Washington Dept. of Fish and Wildlife
Current Eastern Washington Shrub-Steppe data provided by John E. Jacobson, Washington Dept. of Fish and Wildlife





W. Washington: Forest Fragmentation





Washington: 20 Priority Habitats

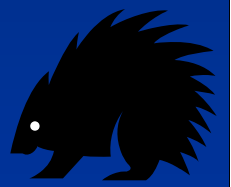
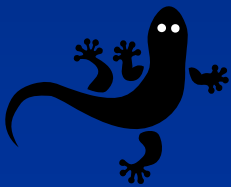


- **Priority One**

- Bays and Estuaries
- Eastside (Interior) Grasslands
- Shrub-steppe
- Eastside (Interior) Riparian-Wetlands
- Herbaceous Wetlands
- Marine Nearshore
- Ponderosa Pine Forest and Woodlands (includes Eastside Oak Woodlands)
- Westside Grasslands
- Westside Lowland Conifer-Hardwood (Mature) Forest
- Westside Riparian-Wetlands

- **Priority Two**

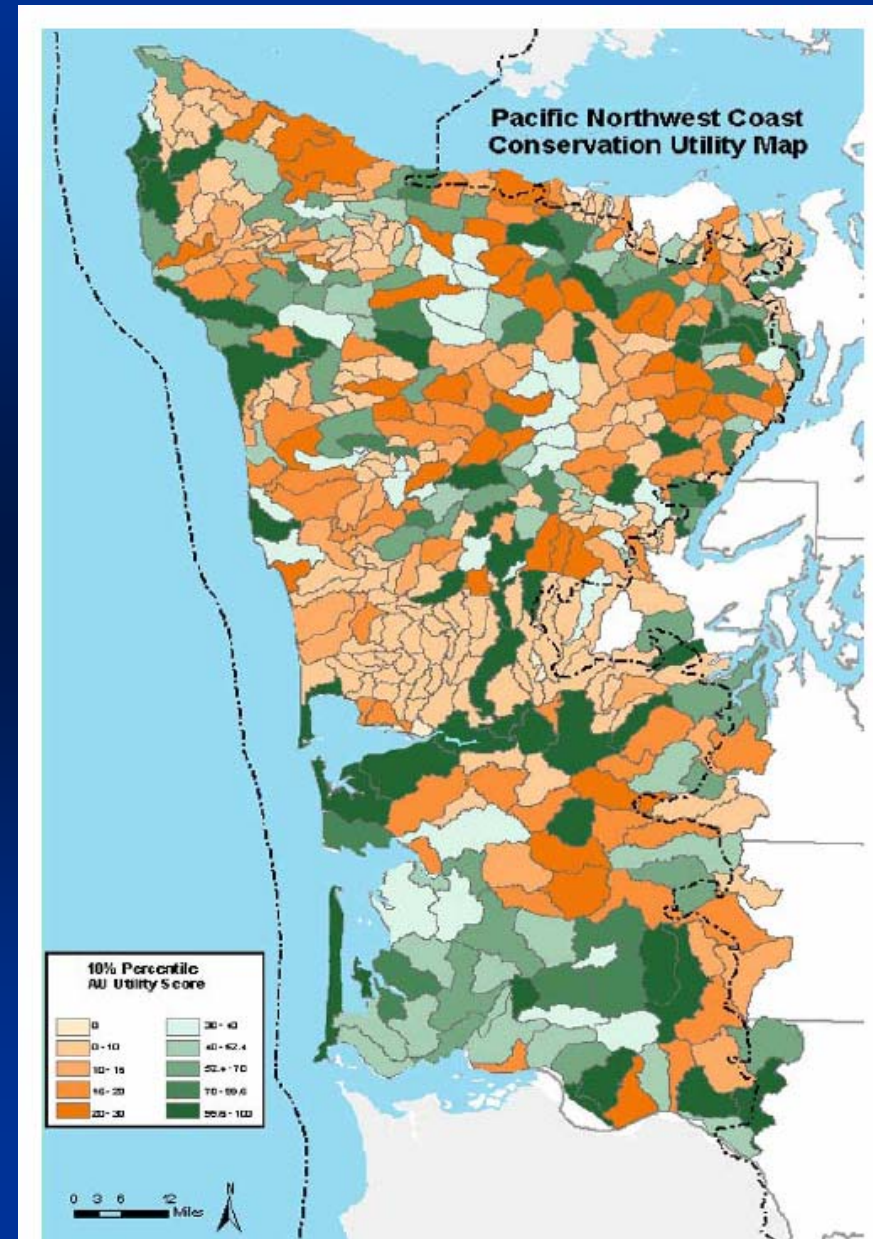
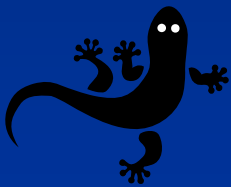
- Coastal Dunes and Beaches
- Coastal Headlands and Islets
- Eastside (Interior) Mixed Conifer Forest
- Inland Marine Deeper Water (Puget Sound)
- Lodgepole Pine Forest and Woodlands
- Montane Coniferous Wetlands
- Montane Mixed Conifer Forest
- Subalpine Parkland
- Upland Aspen Forest
- Westside Oak and Dry Douglas-fir Forest and Woodlands





Washington: Conservation Utility Areas

- Priorities based on
 - Biodiversity value
 - Suitability for conservation
- Use for prioritizing funding for acquisition (easements) and restoration
- Not complete for all ecoregions

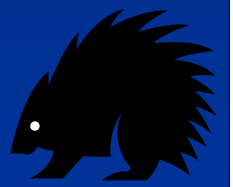
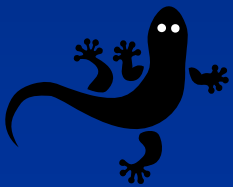




Oregon: Overview

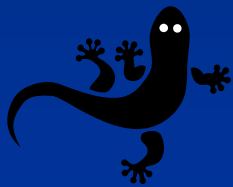


- www.dfw.state.or.us/conservationstrategy
- 286 at-risk species (including plants)
- Mapped priorities:
 - At-risk habitats (by ecoregion)
 - Conservation Opportunity Areas (by ecoregion)
 - Tied to funding opportunities (e.g. LIP)
- Easements = conservation tool



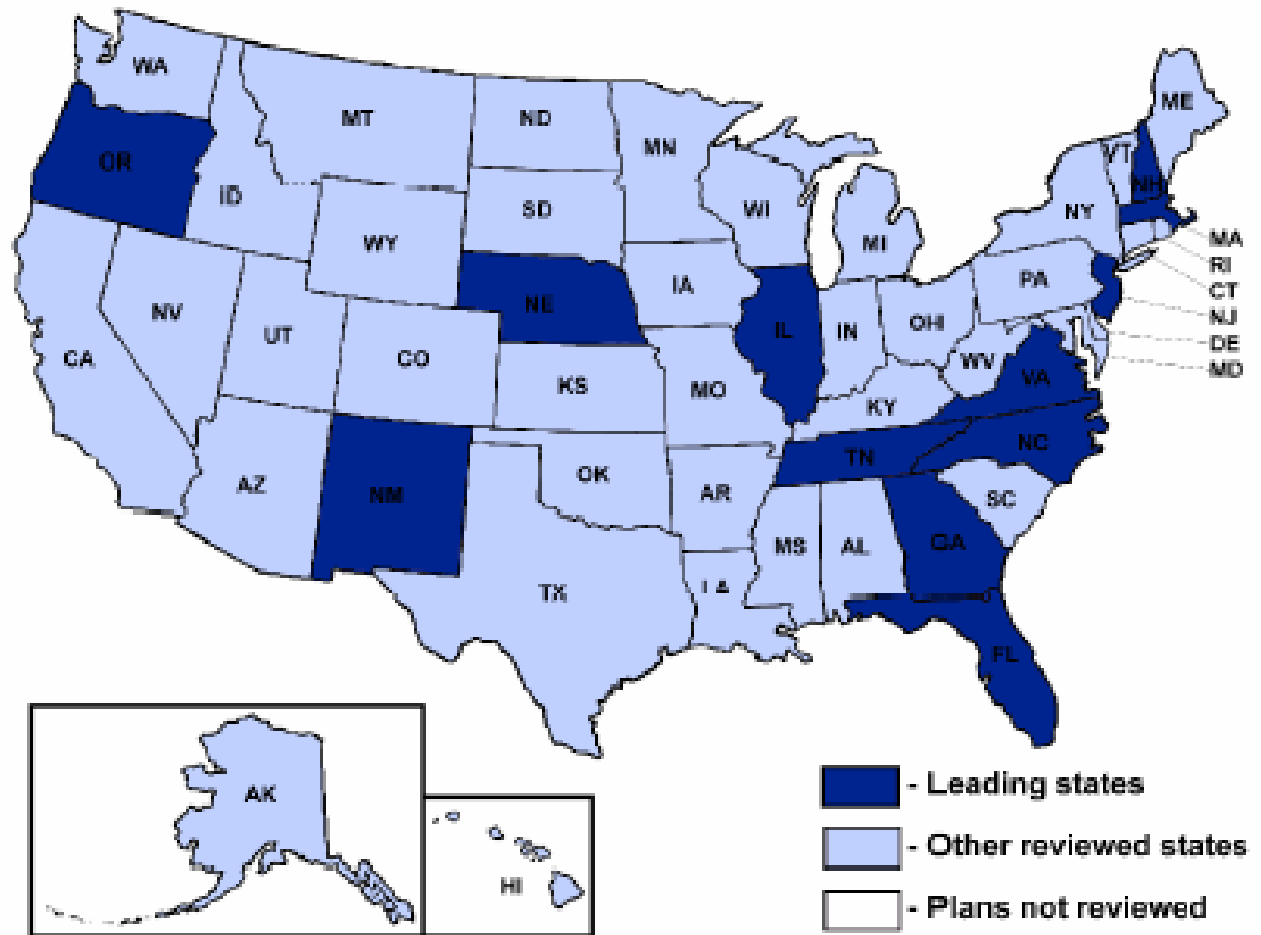


- All plans reviewed by DOW
- Best 12 plans in US



STATE WILDLIFE PLANS: STATE LEADERS

Winter 2006

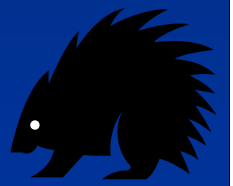
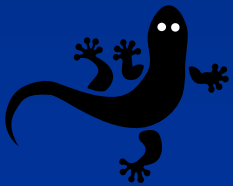


	Puerto Rico		American Samoa
	Virgin Islands		Northern Mariana Islands
	Guam		



Oregon: Easements

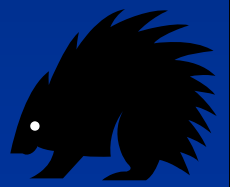
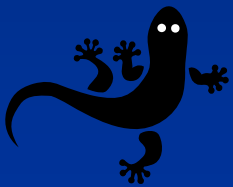
- Land trusts included in process
- One of many voluntary conservation tools discussed
- Recommends funding for easements:
 - Preparation
 - Monitoring
 - Stewardship
 - Land management
 - Defense





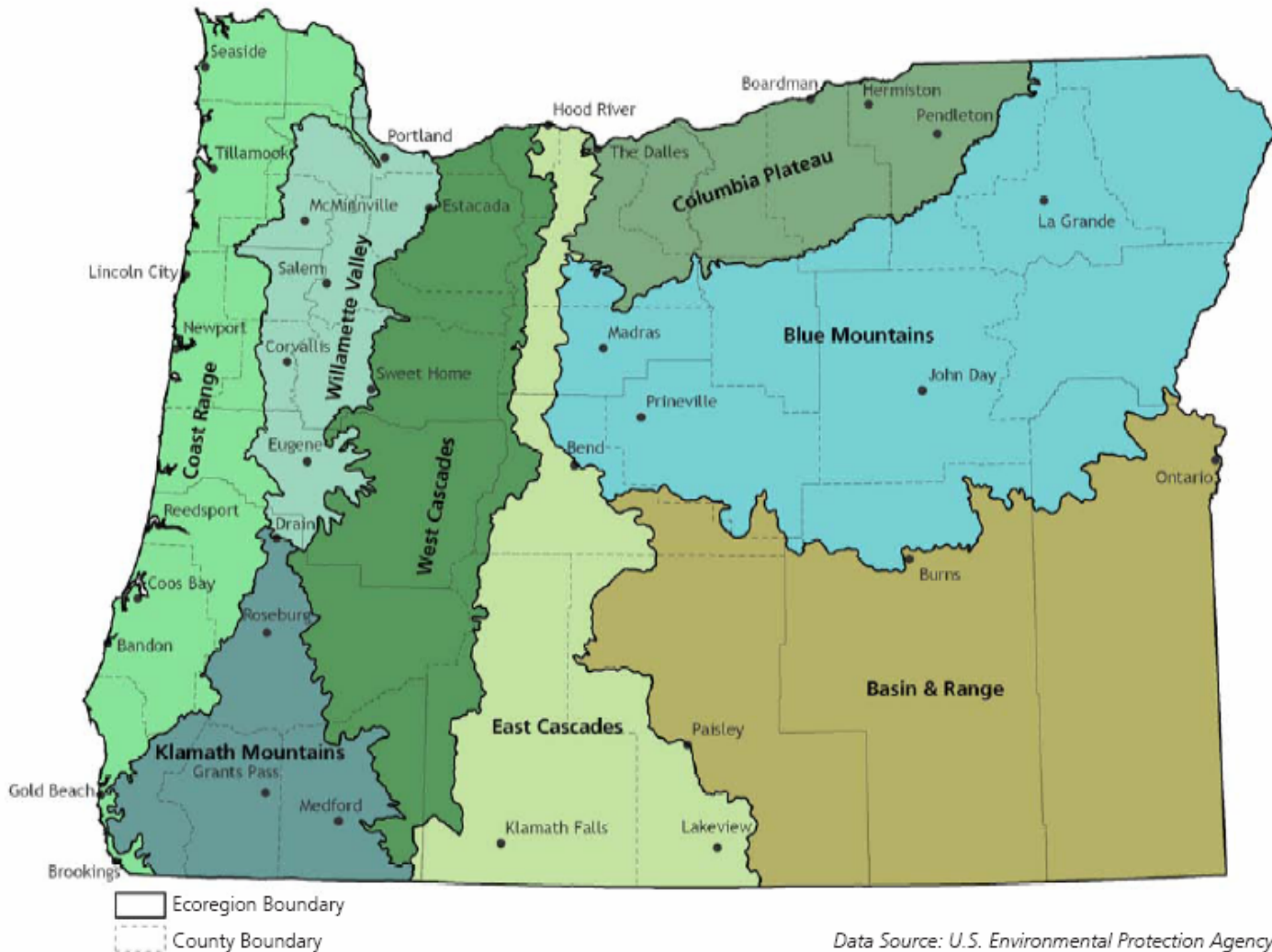
Oregon: At-Risk Habitats

- Aspen woodlands
- Coastal dunes
- Estuaries
- Freshwater aquatic habitats
- Grasslands
- Late successional conifer forests
- Oak woodlands and savannas
- Ponderosa pine woodlands
- Riparian habitats
- Sagebrush steppe and shrublands
- Wetlands
- Specialized and local habitats



Oregon: 8 Ecoregions

Ecoregions of Oregon

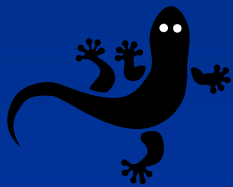


Data Source: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency



Oregon: At-Risk Habitats

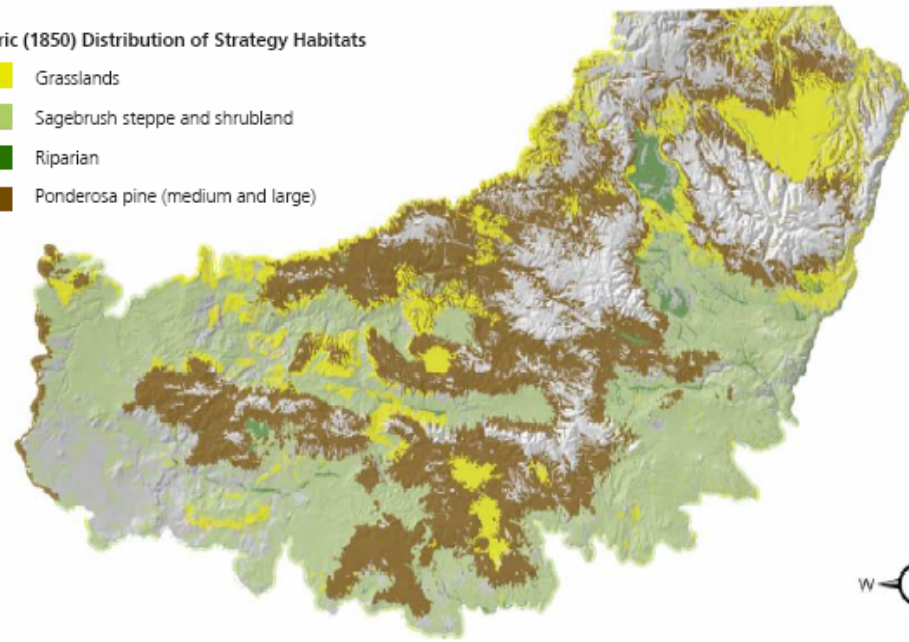
- Blue Mountains
- Historic and current distribution



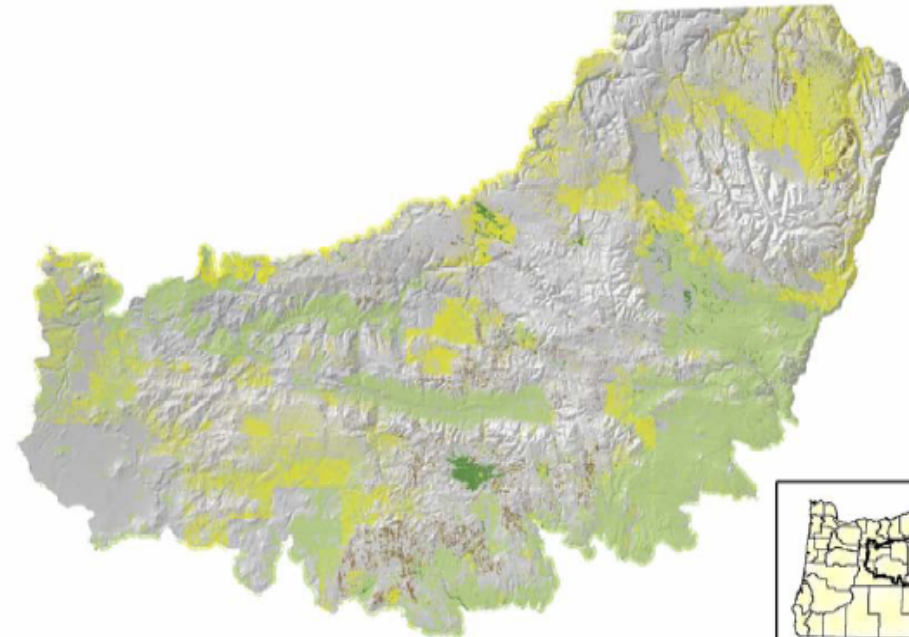
Change in Strategy Habitats

Historic (1850) Distribution of Strategy Habitats

- Grasslands
- Sagebrush steppe and shrubland
- Riparian
- Ponderosa pine (medium and large)

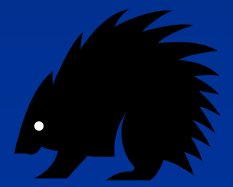
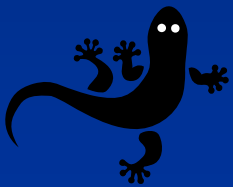
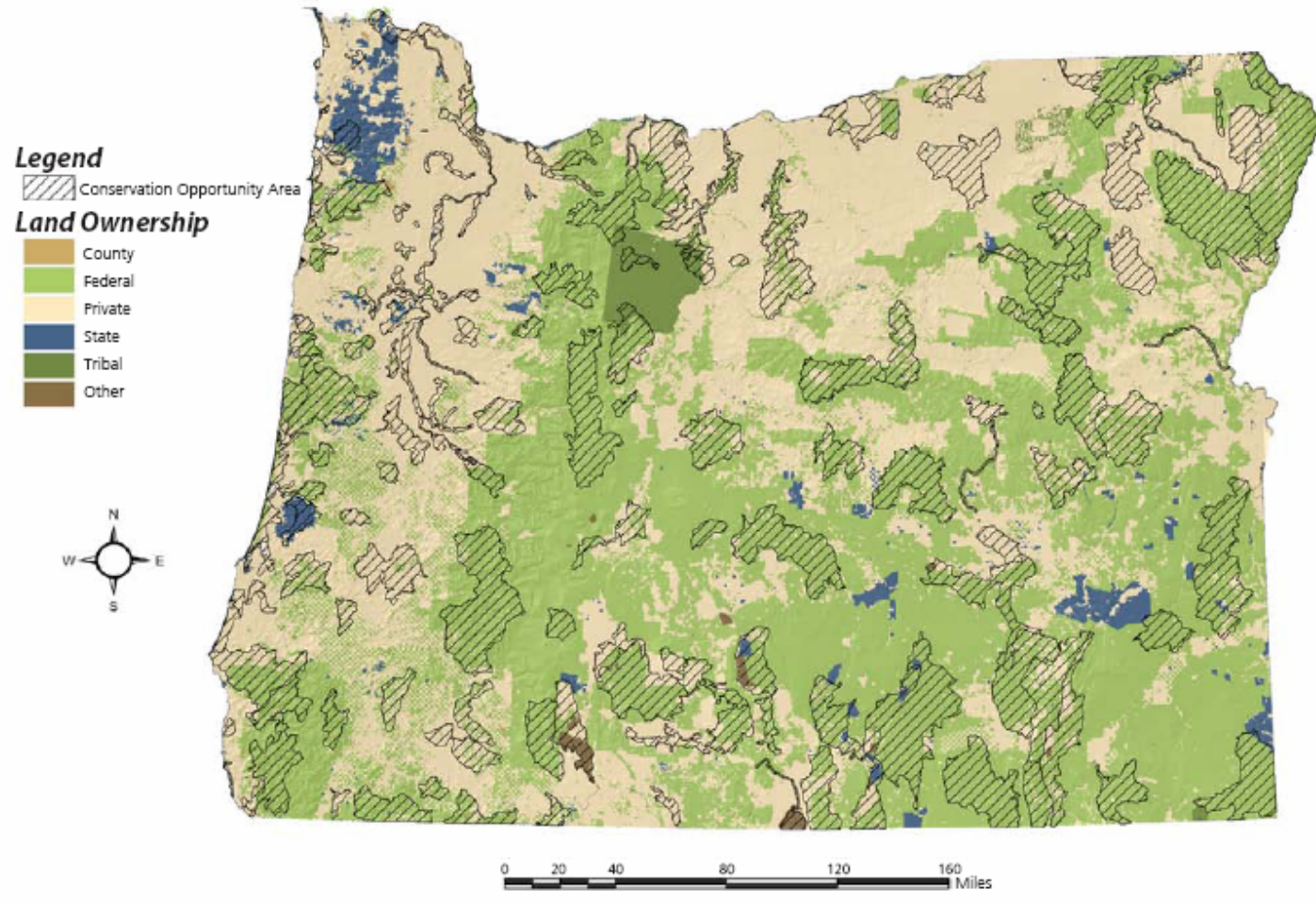


Current (2004) Distribution of Strategy Habitats



Oregon: Conservation Opportunity Areas

Statewide Conservation Opportunity Areas

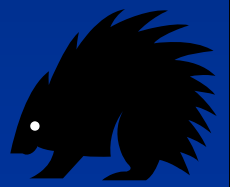
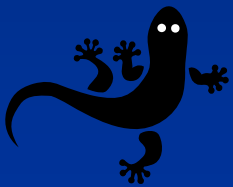




Oregon: Mapping Tools



- ODFW online mapping tool for Conservation Opportunity Areas
 - <http://nrimp.dfw.state.or.us/website/coaexplorer>
- Online registry of conservation actions
 - Under development
- Oregon Explorer website (Willamette, North Coast)
 - www.oregonexplorer.info

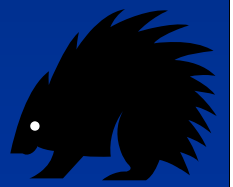
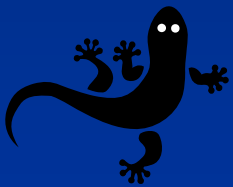




Idaho: Overview



- www.fishandgame.idaho.gov/cms/tech/CDC
(Click on Wildlife Strategy)
- 229 at-risk species (no plants)
- Priority areas
 - 15 priority habitats identified but not mapped
 - No focus areas
- Easements = conservation tools

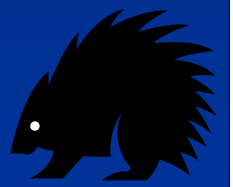
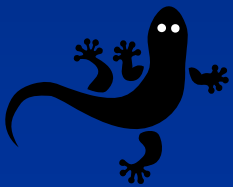




Idaho: Easements



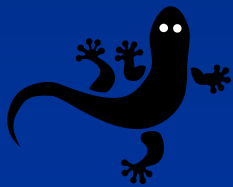
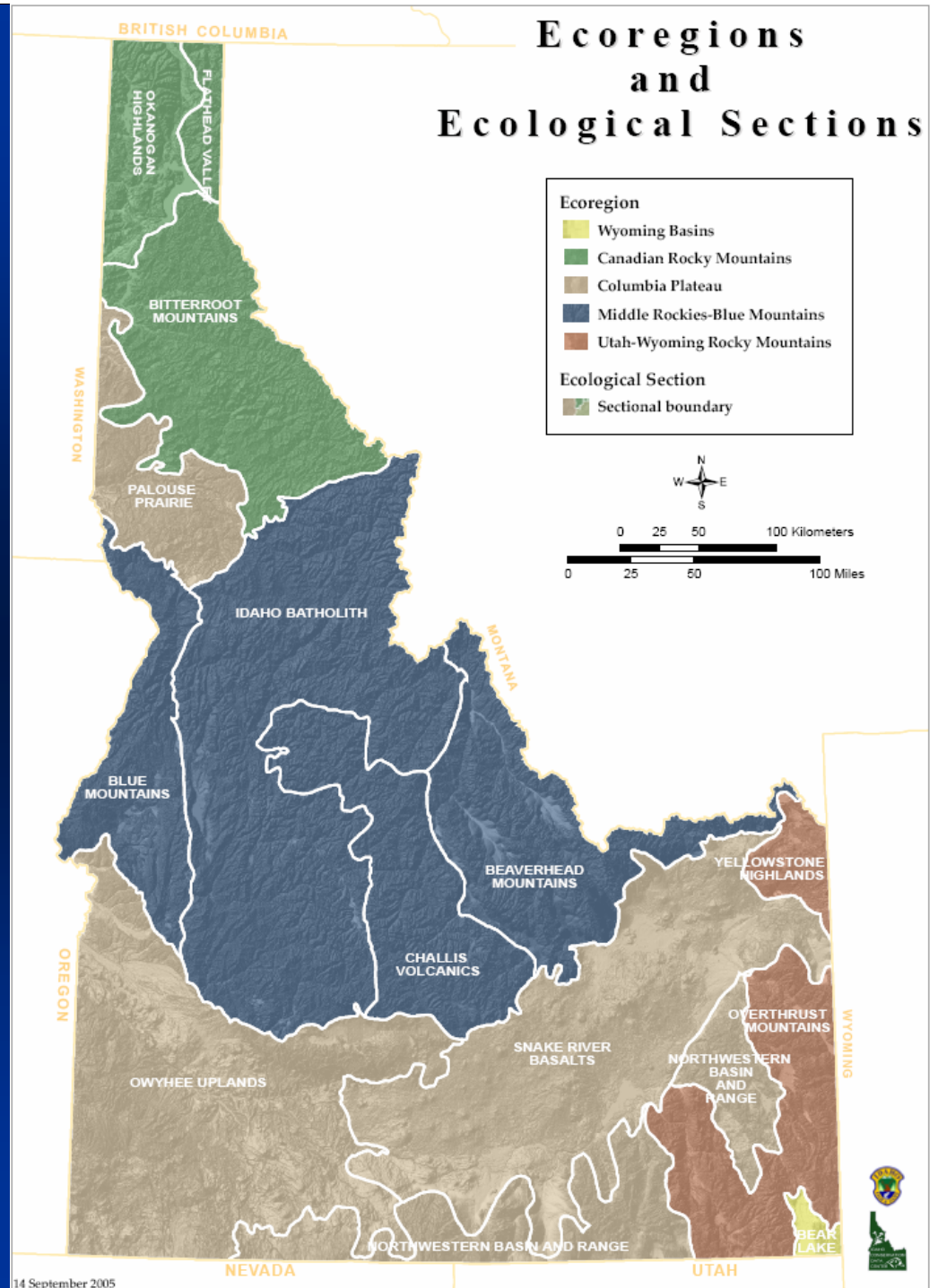
- Key conservation partners listed and described:
 - 10 local or regional land trusts
 - TNC and RMEF
- Easements mentioned in 12 specific conservation actions for species, habitats, or ecological sections





Idaho: Ecoregions

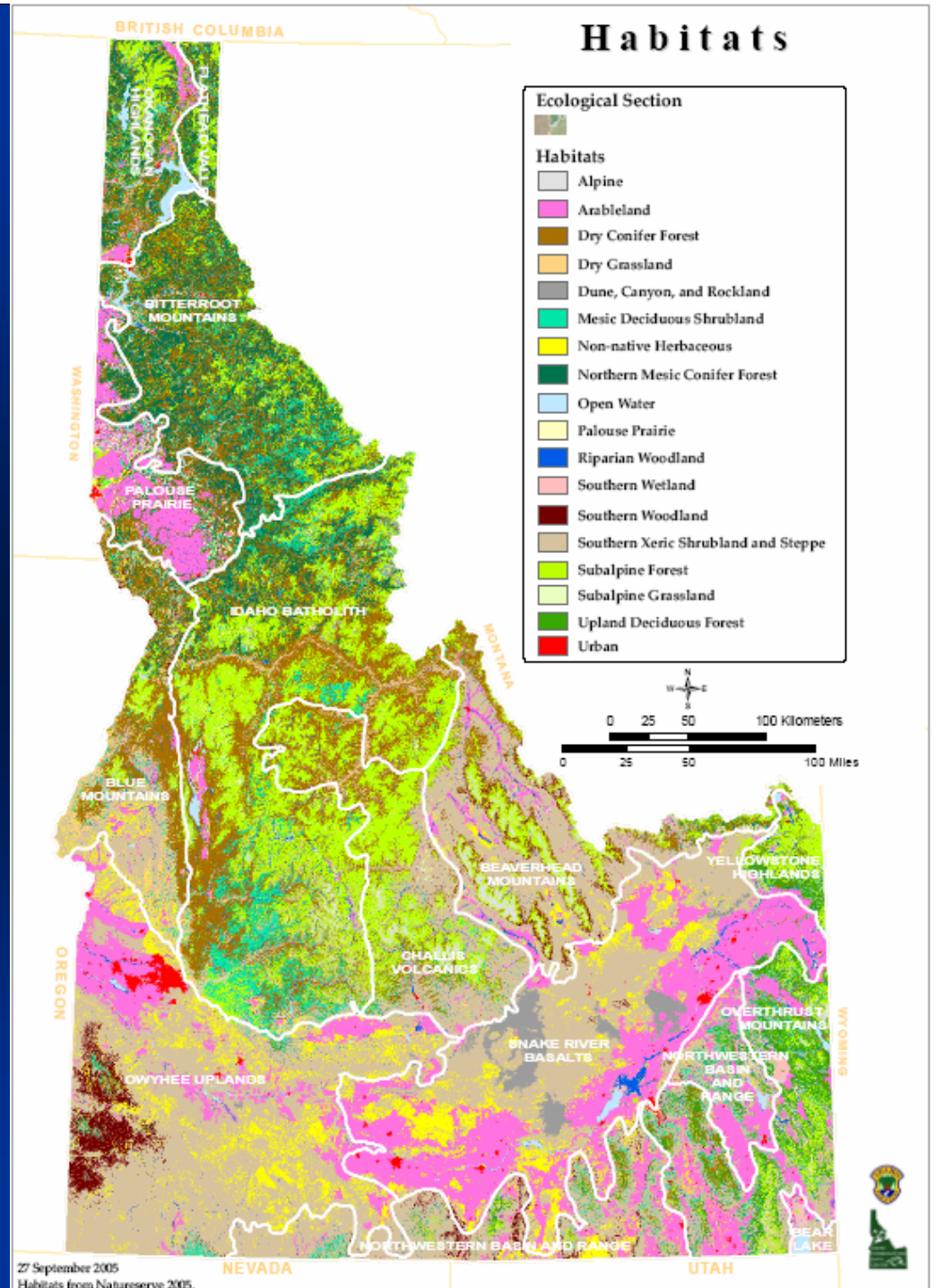
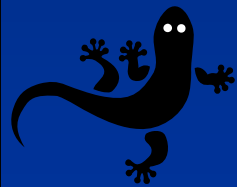
- 5 ecoregions
- 14 ecological sections





Idaho: Habitats

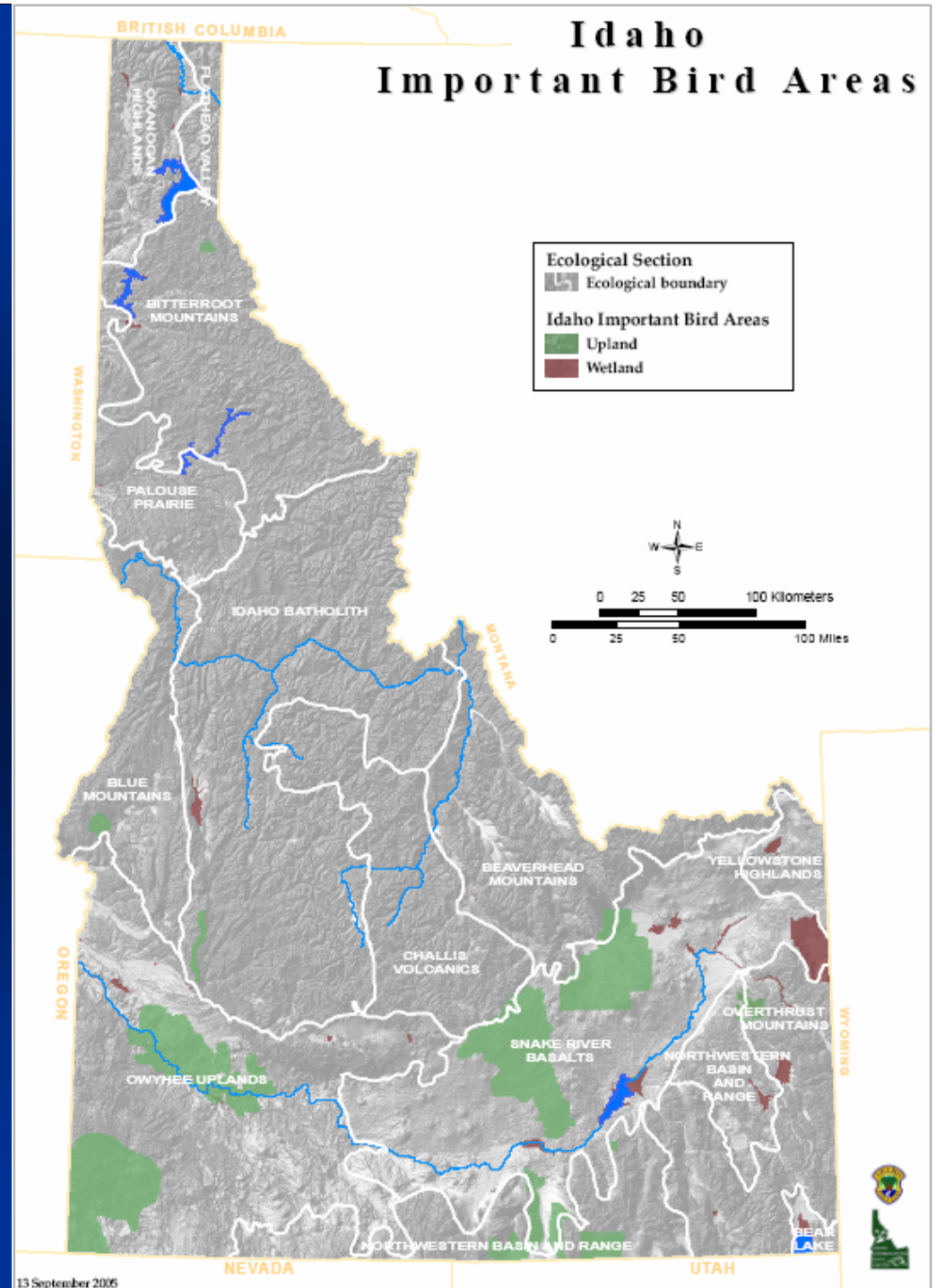
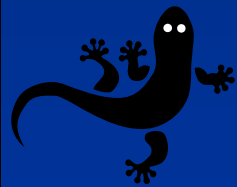
- Priority habitats not mapped





Idaho: Mapped Priorities

- Important Bird Areas
- Included without context or recommendations
- No other mapped priorities

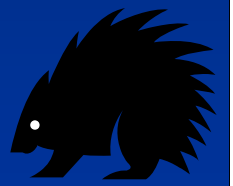
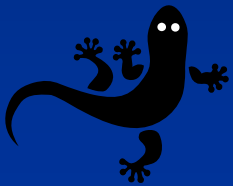




Montana: Overview



- www.fwp.mt.gov/wildthings/cfwcs
- 60 at-risk species (no plants)
- Priorities mapped:
 - Focus areas mapped
 - 7 priority habitats – mapped??
- Easements = conservation action

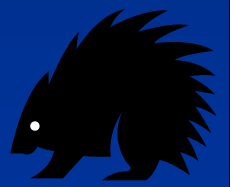
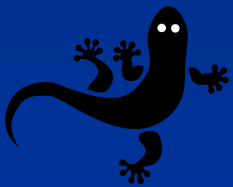




Montana: Easements



- Easements are included in conservation actions for priority habitats



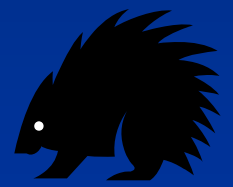
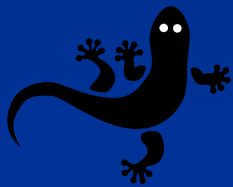
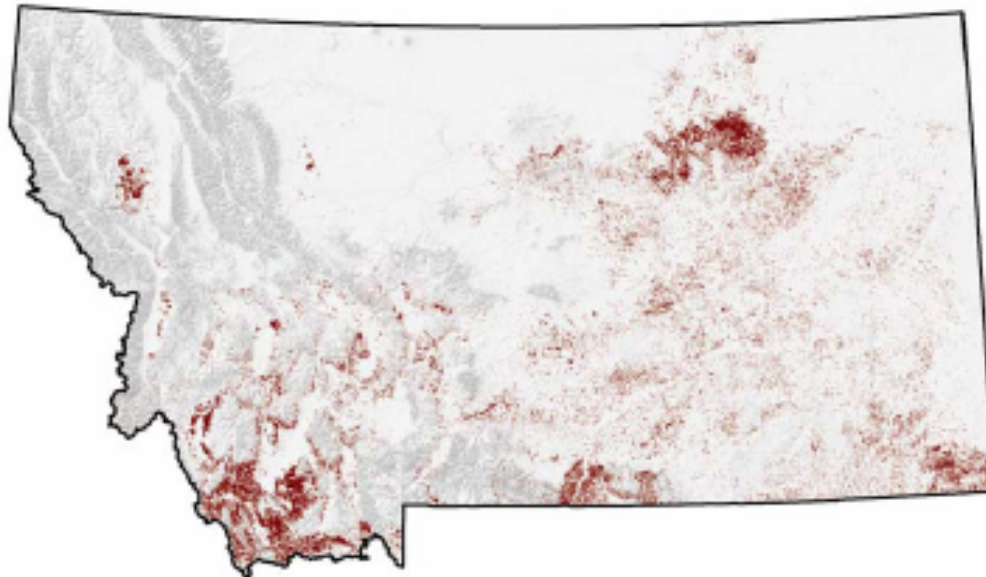


Montana: Priority Habitats



- Grassland Complexes
- Mixed Broadleaf Forests
- Mixed Shrub/Grass Associations
- Riparian and Wetland
- Sagebrush and Salt Flats
- Mountain Streams
- Prairie Streams

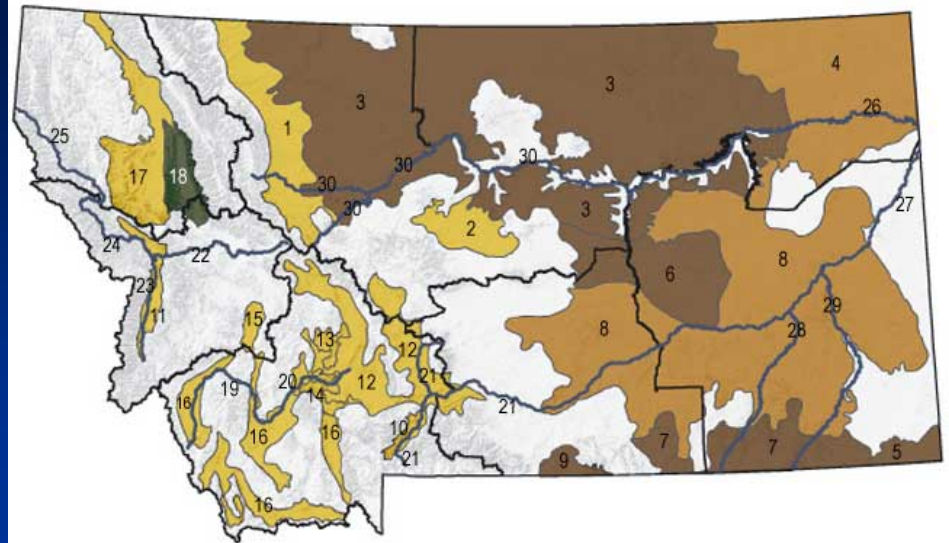
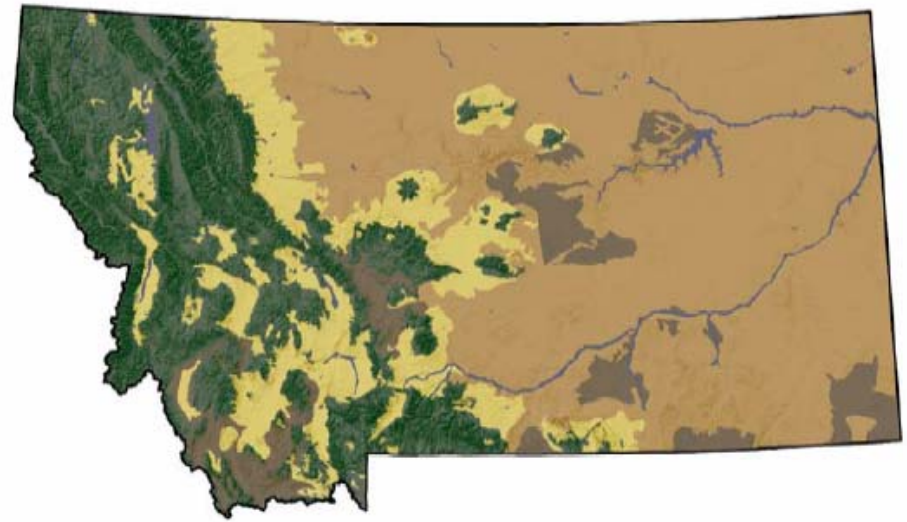
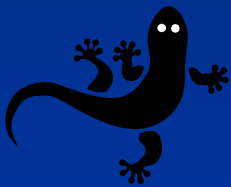
Sagebrush and Salt Flats (5,625,886 acres or 5.97% of Montana)





Montana: Ecotypes

- 5 ecotypes
- Focus areas by ecotype
- Profile of each focus area

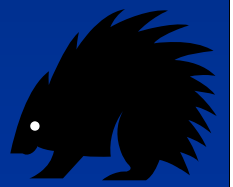
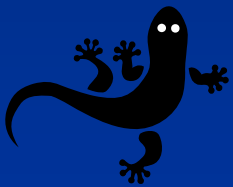




Wyoming: Overview



- <http://gf.state.wy.us/wildlife/CompConvStrategy>
- 279 at-risk species (no plants)
- Mapped priorities:
 - Key habitats identified but not mapped
 - Focus areas mapped
- Easements = conservation tool

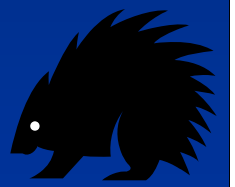
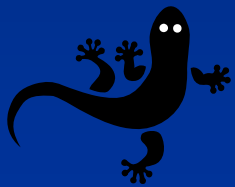




Wyoming: Easements

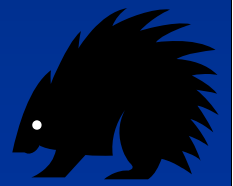
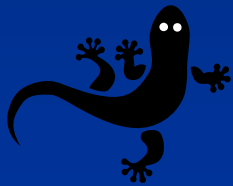
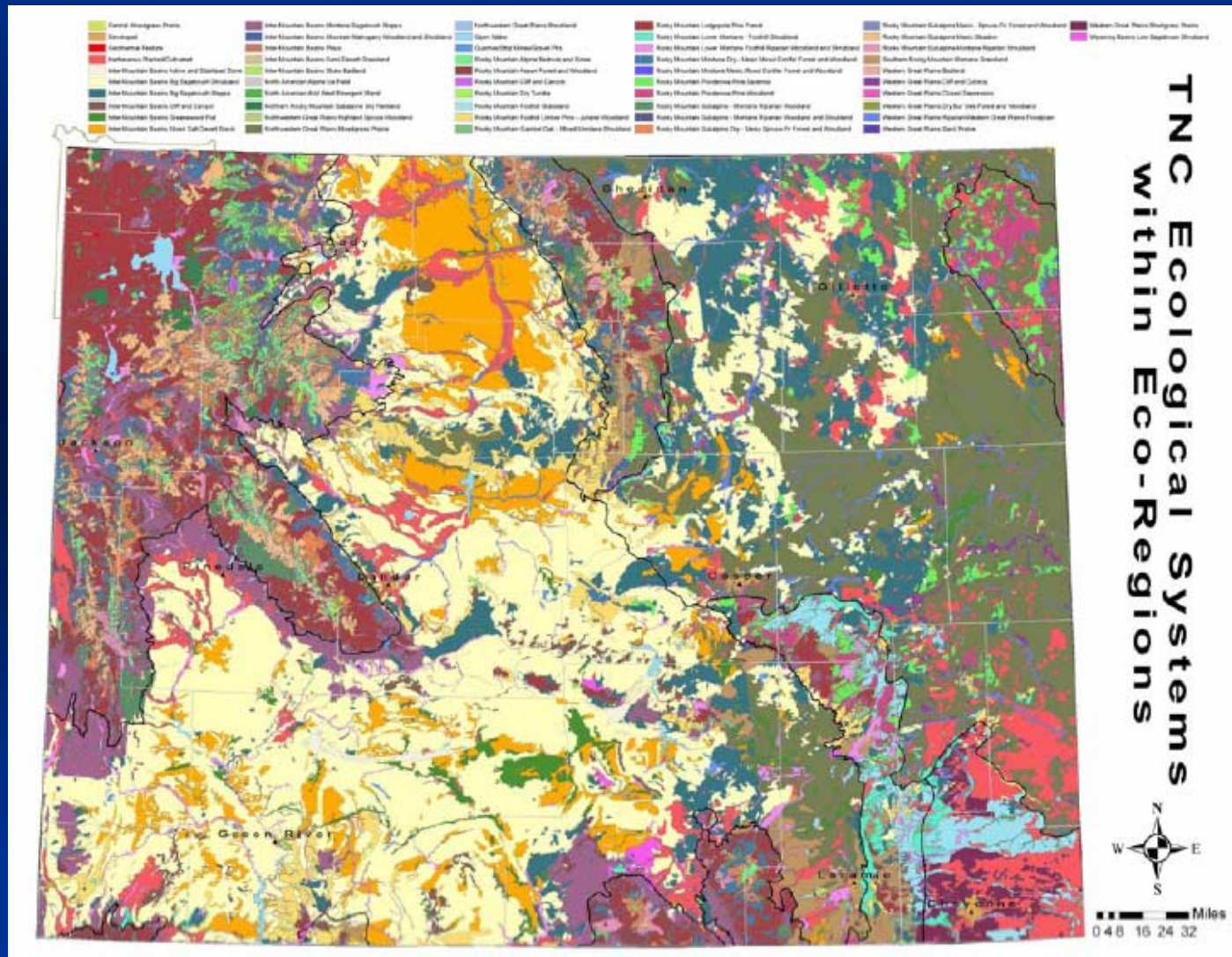


- Easements identified as a conservation tool for riparian areas and wetlands





Wyoming: 7 Ecoregions

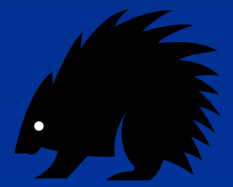
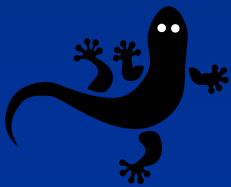
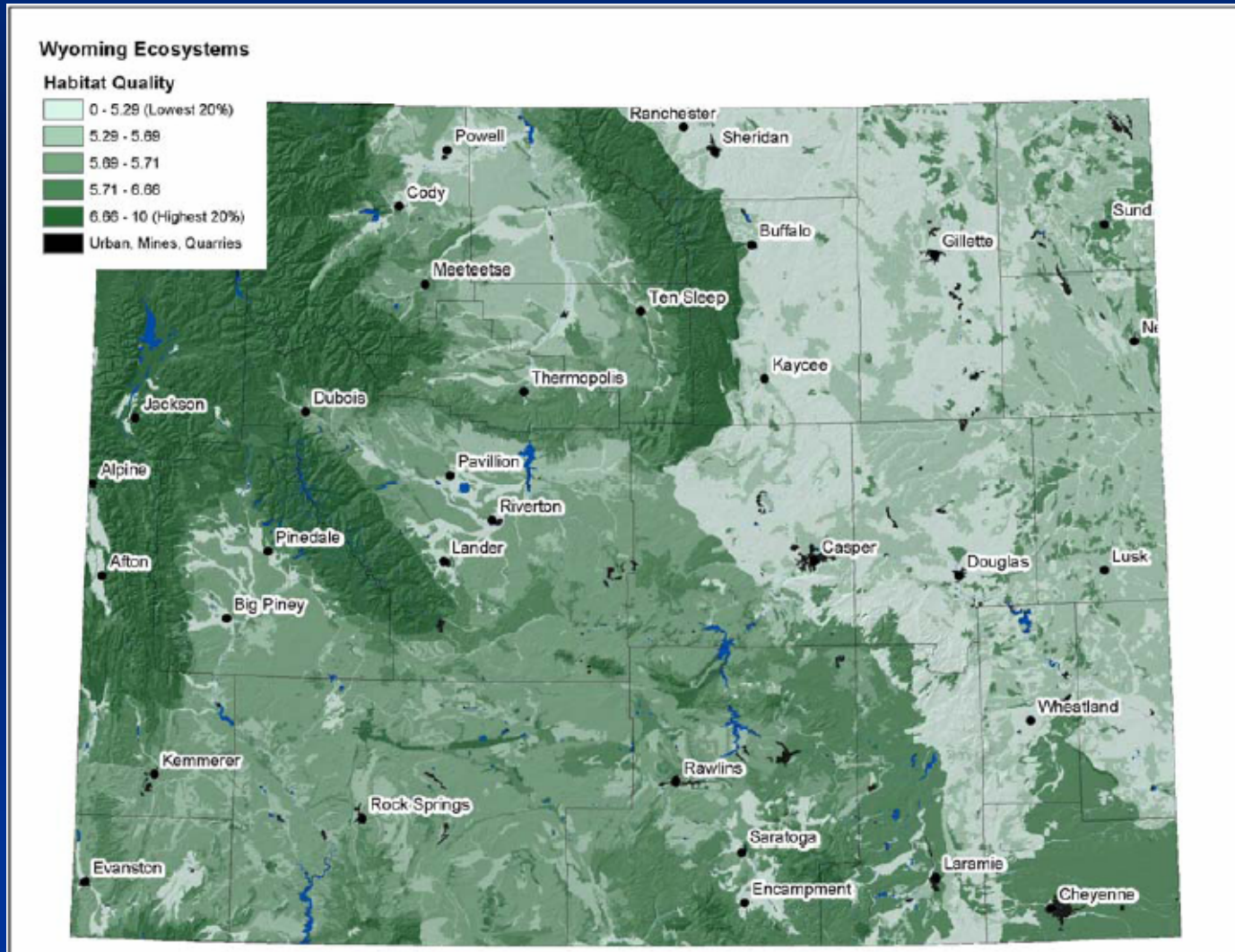




Wyoming: Habitat Quality



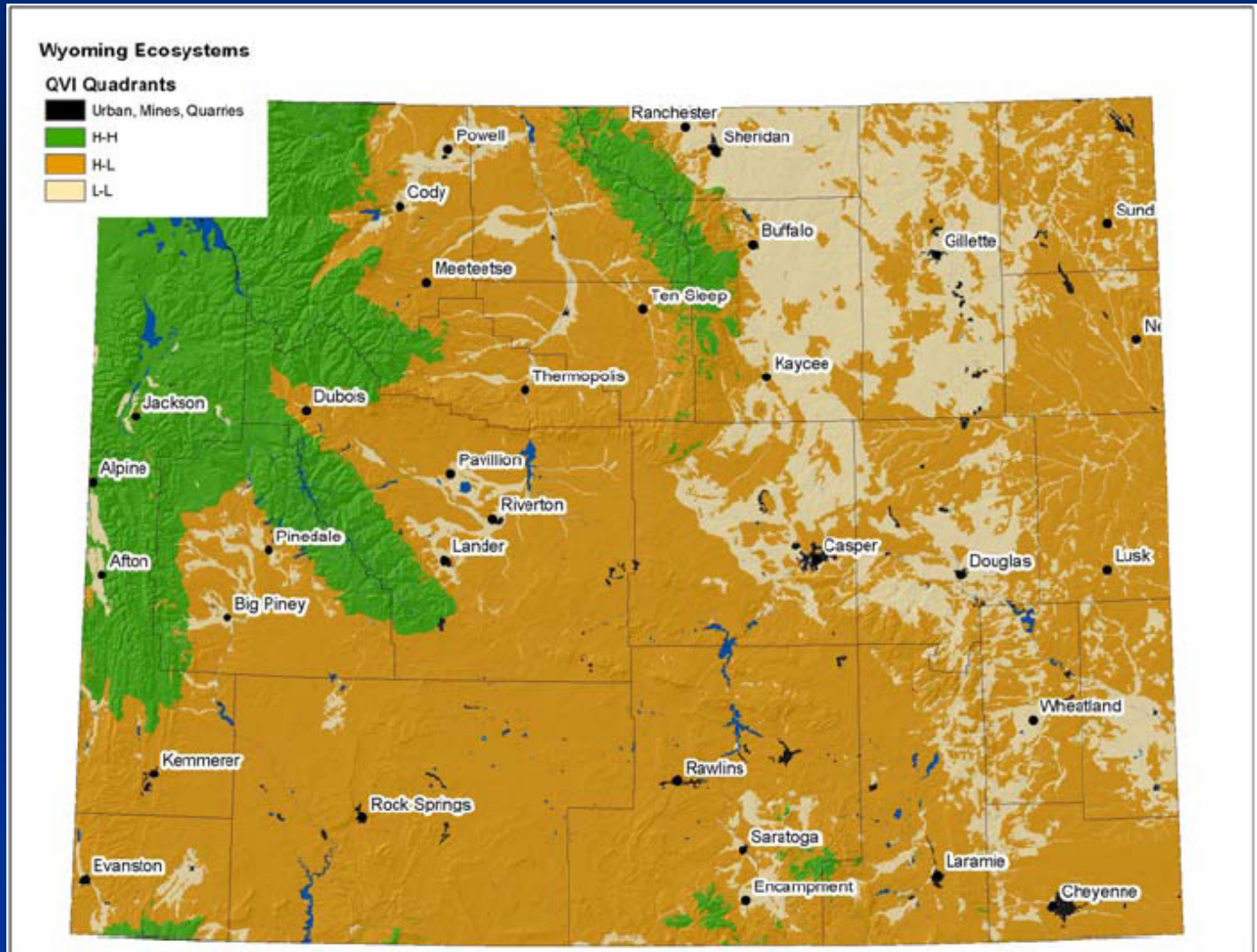
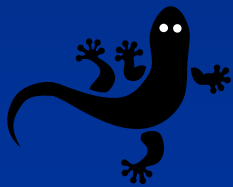
- Habitat intactness





Wyoming: Conservation Opportunities

- **Green**
 - High quality
 - High Protection
- **Brown**
 - High quality
 - Low protection
- **Tan**
 - Low quality
 - Low protection

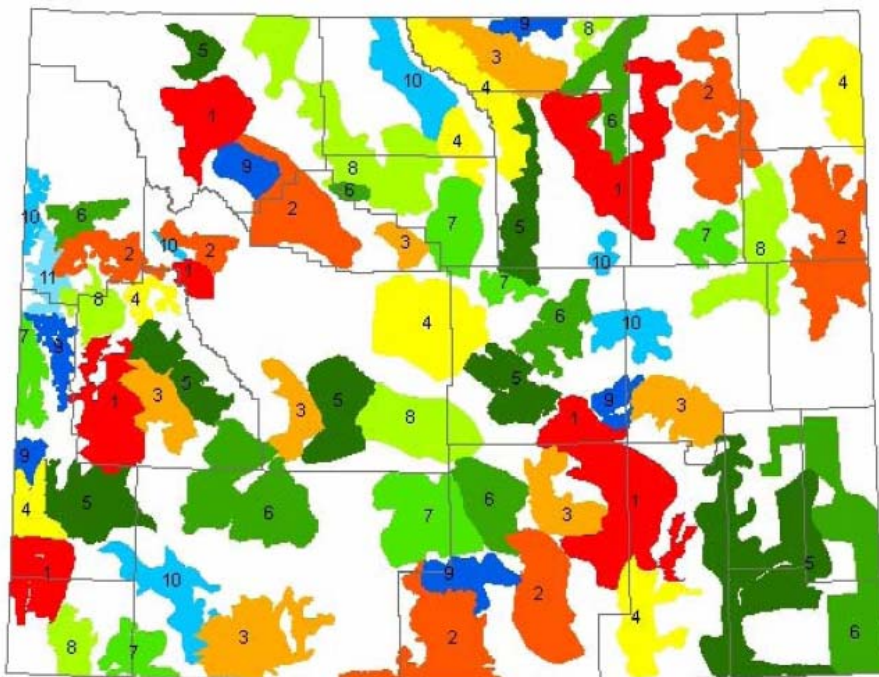
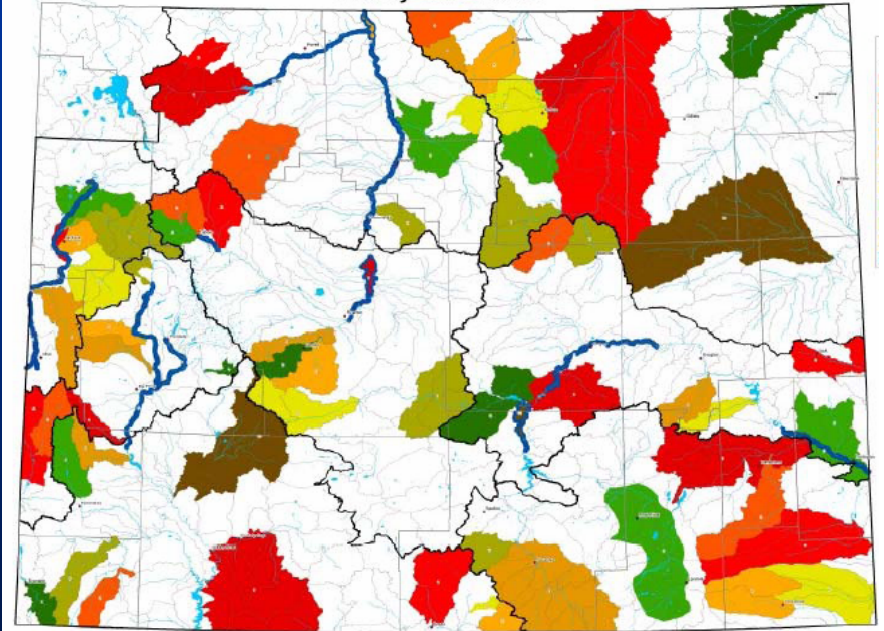




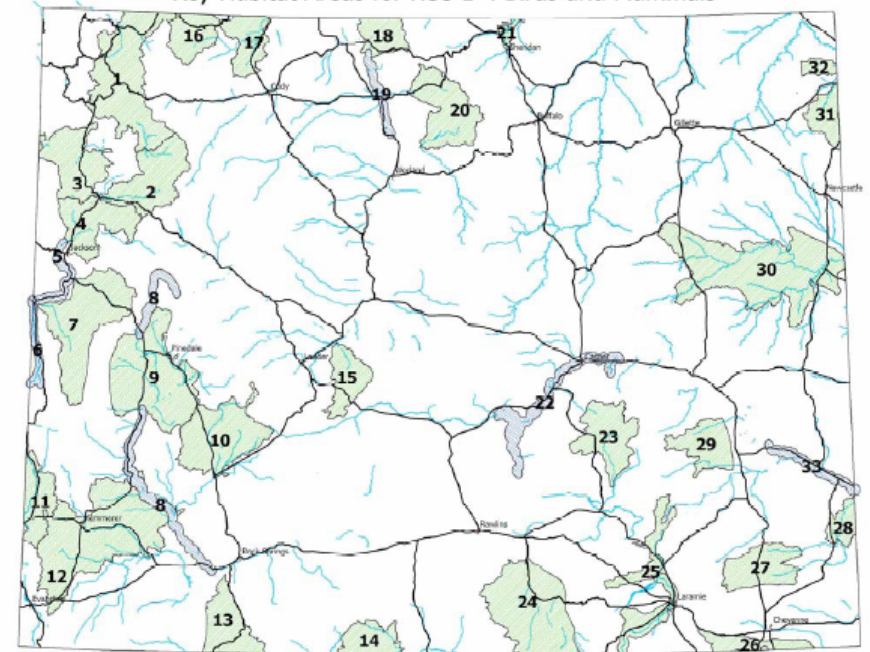
Wyoming: Priority Conservation Areas

- Strategic Habitat Plan (2001)
- Bird / mammal priority areas
- Priority watersheds
- NEED TO INTEGRATE

Priority Watersheds



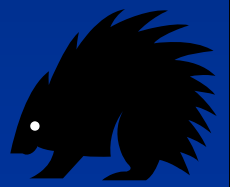
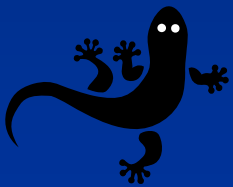
Key Habitat Areas for NSS 1-4 Birds and Mammals





Other Habitat Conservation Planning Efforts

- The Nature Conservancy – ecoregional assessments, portfolio sites
- Audubon – Important Bird Areas
- Conservation International – Biodiversity Hotspots
- Gap Analysis Program (GAP)

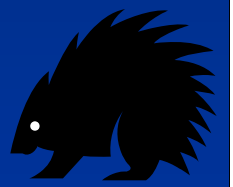
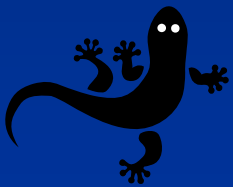




Funding for Biodiversity Conservation

(Federal Programs)

www.biodiversitypartners.org/incentives

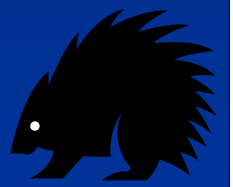
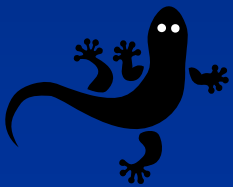




Federal Incentive Programs



- Purchase conservation easements
- Cost share (restoration, conservation)
- Rental payments
- Incentive / bonus payments
- Technical assistance

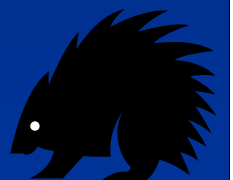
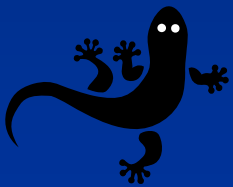




Easement Programs (NRCS)



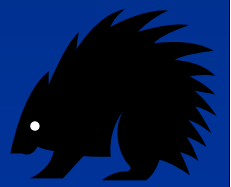
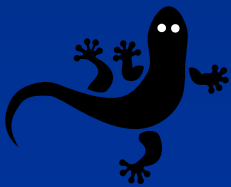
- Emergency Watershed Protection Program (EWPP)
 - Floodplains after flooding, restoration too
 - Permanent
- Farm and Ranch Lands Protection Program (FRLP)
 - Agricultural lands
 - Permanent; held by land trust
- Grassland Reserve Program (GRP)
 - Grasslands vulnerable to conversion
 - 30 year or permanent
- Wetlands Reserve Program (WRP)
 - Restore farmed wetlands
 - 30 year or permanent





Easement Programs (not NRCS)

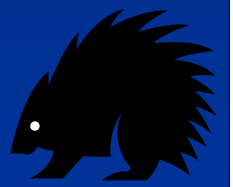
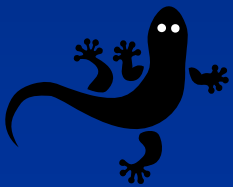
- Healthy Forests Reserve Program (HFRP; USFS / NRCS)
 - Forests with at-risk species
 - 10, 30, 99 year easements
- Forest Legacy Program (FLP; USFS / states)
 - Environmentally sensitive forest land
 - Permanent easement or acquisition
- Landowner Incentive Program (LIP; USFWS / states)
 - Listed and at-risk species, multiple species
 - Long term or permanent benefits → can be used for easements
 - Some states link to State Wildlife Action Plan





Cost Share Programs (NRCS)

- Environmental Quality Incentives Program (EQIP)
 - 4 priorities include at-risk species habitat
 - Focus is livestock operations and water quality
- Wildlife Habitat Incentives Program (WHIP)
 - All private land and some public land are eligible
 - State NRCS develops priorities

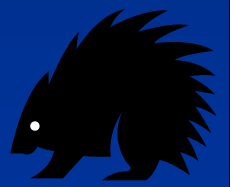
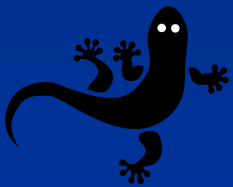




Cost Share Programs (USFWS)



- North American Wetlands Conservation Act Grants Program (NAWCA)
- Partners for Fish and Wildlife (PFW)
- Private Stewardship Program (PSP)

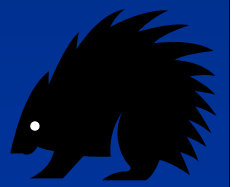
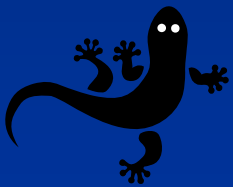




Cost Share Programs (USFS)



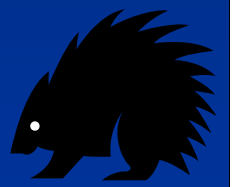
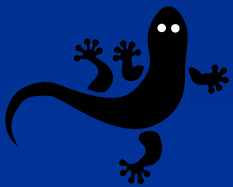
- Forest Land Enhancement Program (FLEP)
- Healthy Forests Reserve Program (HFRP)





Rental Programs (NRCS)

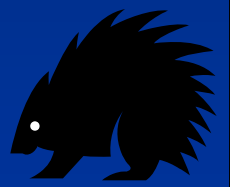
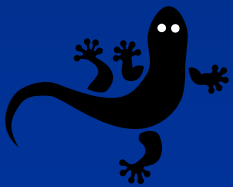
- Conservation Reserve Program (CRP)
 - Highly erodible lands
 - Recently expanded – rare and declining habitats
- Conservation Reserve Enhancement Program (CREP)
 - State / federal partnership; not all states
 - Often for riparian restoration for habitat and/or water quality





Stewardship Programs (NRCS)

- Conservation Security Program (CSP)
 - Rewards ongoing stewardship on producing land
 - Whole-farm approach
 - Available to all producers (any size, crop)
 - Offered by watershed
 - Tier III requires wildlife component

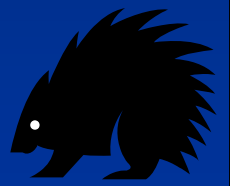
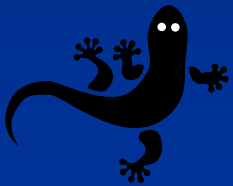




Challenges

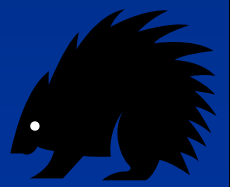
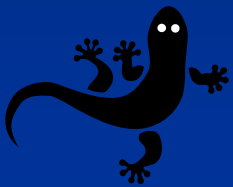


- Programs opportunistic
- Programs complex
 - Many programs, many agencies
 - Applications complex
- Lack of funding
 - Demand > funding
 - Technical assistance
 - Ag > forestry
- Lack of knowledge of programs
 - Landowners
 - Land trusts
- Restoration: landowner pays up front





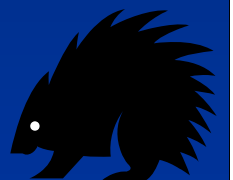
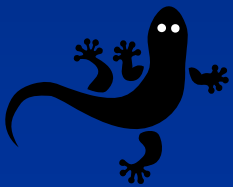
Future Opportunities





Opportunities

- Partnerships with State Wildlife Action Plans
- NRCS State Technical Advisory Committees
 - Is a local land trust on yours?
- Oregon Sustainable Agriculture Resource Center (OSARC)
 - one-stop shopping for programs, regulations, certification
 - model for other states
- 2007 Farm Bill Reauthorization

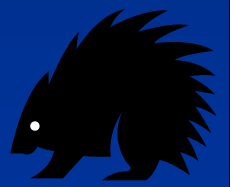
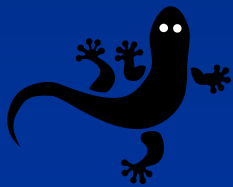




Living Lands Project: Opportunities



- Case studies
- Pilot projects (2007, 2008)
 - Funding
 - Assistance
- Trainings
 - Rally 2006 and 2007, Biodiversity Track
 - LTA Leadership course
- Revolving fund for up-front cost of restoration
- Other resources
 - Sample easement language
 - Sample conservation plans
 - Online resources, links

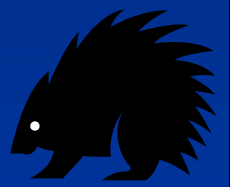
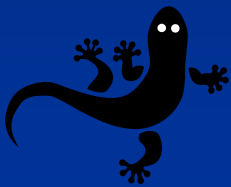




Closing Thoughts on Biodiversity Conservation...



- Identify priorities at the landscape level
- Restoration and management may be needed
- Living Lands Project: assistance and resources



Questions?

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www.biodiversitypartners.org