

## The GCPO Monitor

# Newsletter of the Gulf Coastal Plains and Ozarks Landscape Conservation Cooperative



### Season's Greetings!

[A Message from the GCPO LCC Coordinator, Greg Wathen](#)

**Bullish on the Future: the Southeast Conservation Adaptation Strategy, the Wildlife Habitat Policy Research Program, and Young Conservationists**

Last month, I had the opportunity to speak to aspiring fish and wildlife professionals at the University of Tennessee at Martin. The occasion was a senior level class in Bio-politics for the students majoring in Wildlife Management. For me personally, it was a little bit like

stepping back in time – I was also a product of UT-Martin, and sat in the same seats as those students some 30+ years ago. It occurred to me that I was speaking to individuals who would likely become conservation leaders in their own right over the next 30 years.

While speaking to this class, I spent most of my time talking about the future, and the opportunities and challenges facing these up and coming wildlife professionals in a changing world of conservation. Landscape Conservation Cooperatives, and the growing importance of landscape scale conservation, were a centerpiece of my talk. After the class was over, the professor of the class expressed his thanks to me for painting an optimistic outlook for conservation. He mentioned that a number of professionals who had spoken to the class that semester had said the glory days for wildlife conservation were behind us, and what lay before us was a world of diminished budgets and opportunities.

I raise all of this because I really believe that it's important for us, especially us old-timers (and yes, I include myself in that group, much to my chagrin), to understand that each new generation of conservationists deal with their own set of unique challenges and opportunities. It's awfully presumptuous of us who have been in the field for a while to believe that the opportunities and successes of tomorrow will be anything less than what we have been able to accomplish! On the contrary, from where I sit, this next generation of conservation leaders has much to look forward to. New technologies and new thinking in conservation science are going to allow them to make better decisions, be more strategic in where they choose to do conservation, and accomplish things that were impossible in our time. Hopefully, they'll also consult with our more seasoned conservationists who have a wealth of knowledge and experience to draw upon, learning from both our mistakes and as well as our successes. Advances in communications, social networking, and social entrepreneurship will allow the next generation to be much more versatile and connected to a broad conservation community that spans multiple organizations and disciplines.

### **New Leaders for New Thinking**

One of my hopes as Coordinator of the Gulf Coastal Plains & Ozarks Landscape Conservation Cooperative is to be able to recruit and nurture that next generation of conservation leaders, who will soon be taking the reins of responsibility from those of us who have been in this game for a while. It's really exciting to think anew about our conservation priorities, and to apply new and emerging science and solutions to those priorities.

One such opportunity is the Southeast Conservation Adaptation Strategy, or SECAS, which will challenge the conservation community to look ahead over the next 50 years, and to develop the best science based strategies and solutions that will sustain fish and wildlife over the long-term. That's certainly going to require some new thinking and some integration of assets that heretofore have not been applied to these problems.

In a similar vein, the Wildlife Habitat Policy Research Program (WHPRP);

<http://ncseonline.org/program/wildlife-habitat-policy-research-program>) offers a more or less parallel track with the Southeast Conservation Adaptation Strategy, albeit at a national scale. It envisions a national system of wildlife habitats that will sustain our fish and wildlife resources for the future. WHPRP was initiated soon after state fish & wildlife agencies had completed their State Wildlife Action Plans in 2005; the initiative wanted to look at how those plans could be integrated into a meaningful national whole. One of the WHPRP outcomes is that Landscape Conservation Cooperatives are being looked to as important partnerships that can carry the WHPRP ball. The WHPRP was conceived before LCCs were even on the national radar, but because LCCs are focused on landscape-scale conservation, are responsible for all taxa, and exist as a national network, it makes sense that LCCs take on a leadership role in implementing WHPRP. Sounds like something that a our Cooperatives ought to get excited about.

So, yes, I'm pretty bullish on the future, and especially bullish on the new group of conservation leaders that are being trained in our universities. There's plenty of work to do, plenty of challenges to meet, and most certainly, it's time for us to start thinking anew on how we meet those challenges. The glory days are most certainly not behind us!

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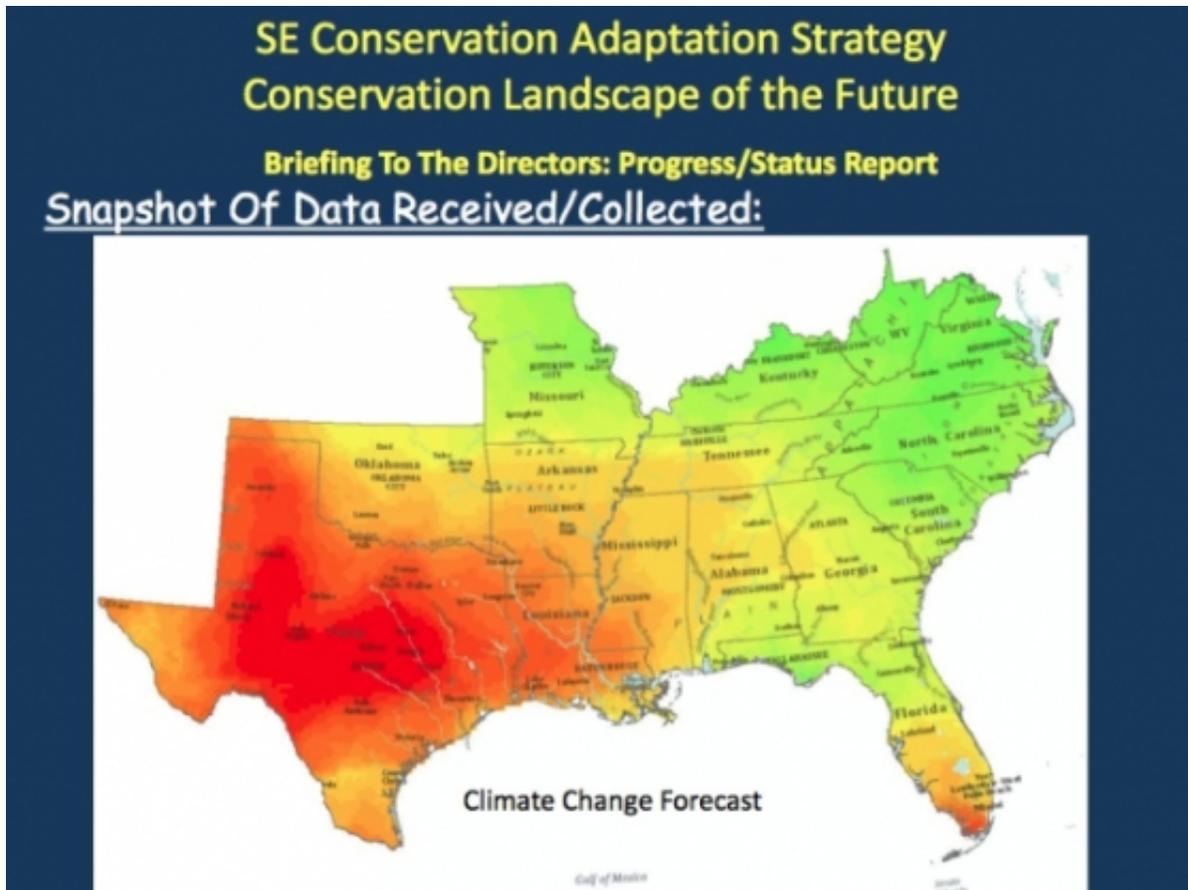
**Numbers that describe the GCPO LCC (below)**

*(NOTE - links to full articles in this newsletter are accessible only to GCPO LCC members. Access to the complete archived version of the newsletter is available on the [Gulf Coastal Plains & Ozarks LCC homepage](#). Or, [Apply for GCPO LCC membership](#). Membership includes newsletter subscription.)*

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## **The Meander**

Profiling one of us - the many people and organizations that make up the far-flung Gulf Coastal Plains and Ozarks LCC



### **The Southeast Conservation Adaptation Strategy: Roles of States, Federal Agencies and LCCs**

“The good news is that the Directors supported moving forward in developing a Southeast Conservation Adaptation Strategy. The bad news is the Directors supported it and now there is a lot of work to do - all doable - just a lot of moving parts.” That is the pithy assessment of Cindy Dohner, US Fish & Wildlife Service SE Regional Director, concerning the recent decision by state directors taken at the Southeastern Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies annual meeting held in Nashville, October 22-26, 2011.

Subsequently, Cindy agreed to serve as the federal liaison to the effort by coordinating with the network of LCCs that overlap the SEAFWA geography. President Bob Duncan assigned Ed Carter, Tennessee Wildlife Resources Agency Executive Director, to serve as the SEAFWA liaison to the effort.

What next? Cindy will be working with the US Geological Survey, the National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Administration, the US Forest Service, Environmental Protection Agency and other federal agencies to facilitate collaboration on this effort, and to answer questions from the feds as they arise. Likewise, Ed Carter uses the analogy of a series of overlapping circles to describe state-generated protection goals, management strategies, and conservation priorities to be incorporated into the Southeast Conservation Adaptation Strategy, or SECAS. We recently caught up with Ed to discuss his vision for the Strategy and the role of the LCCs.

“Each state can cooperate with the bigger picture but still retain its individuality,” he says. “Tennessee is bordered by large sections of eight states; we’re really unique in that we spend an awful lot of time on reciprocal agreements. But that doesn’t mean we don’t keep our own individual management programs. For example, both Kentucky and Tennessee have elk projects. And you know, those crazy elk will step across the state lines occasionally! Part of the Boone National Forest extends into Tennessee, so why not work on a joint plan for managing the elk and their habitat?”

### **Balancing State Authority with Regional Planning**

The key question for a lot of states is how individual programs and State Wildlife Action Plans will get incorporated into the SECAS. “How do you keep the independence of a state and still allow a regional plan that has any meaning?” asks Ed. His answer, “State goals from SWAPs and other plans, as well as statutory requirements coming from state legislatures will still apply. However, a coordinated regional plan will help states to work together, maximize what they get from funding that’s already in place and even obtain new funds for conservation.”

“Interstate cooperation is done a little now,” says Ed, “but will need to happen even more so in the future. If two or three states have a similar project, they can all throw some dollars in without even asking for federal funding. A synergy is created. For example, states could pool their own funds for research and management of paddlefish in joint waters, such as the Mississippi River. By pooling resources, possibly even contracting out, and bringing state biologists together, what emerges is that everyone is managing the same resource in a similar way in the same body of water. And it’s also true that dollars attract dollars, so pooling funds at the state level is also a good fundraising technique.”

### **Developing and Implementing the SECAS**

Ed Carter sees the Landscape Conservation Cooperatives as an integral part of this unified approach to conservation. “LCCs will serve an overall coordinating role to put the plans and efforts of so many different bodies together - the individual Joint Ventures, the

SARPs, Climate Science Centers and aquatic organizations - all working to pull their science and data together. NGOs and the private sector will no doubt at some point want to be included and should be included. But the initial phase has to start with the states and the LCCs. It's got to be built on science, gradually bring everyone else into it."

How will we use the plan? Ed envisions at least two key ways. First, the SECAS goals and priorities can be used to develop state strategic plans, in the same way that strategic plans should already be incorporating SWAP goals. Second, in the current fiscal climate as states look to trim their budgets, legislators will likely take a very hard look at anything not addressed in their state strategic plans. "It's not going to be easy," says Ed, "but this plan starts to give you a science based reason for trimming the sails just a bit." Strategic planning varies from state to state, but Ed explains that for most federal funding, a time frame of 5 to 6 years is desirable for a state strategic plan.

Coordination of action among states and federal agencies might look something like the flyway councils. A very important point is that a Southeast Conservation Adaptation Strategy will be built from the bottom-up to guide regional, and eventually even national conservation action. "All of this planning can be rolled up into the Association of Fish & Wildlife Agency (AFWA) committees as well. If other regions are doing similar planning, they will all be combined as part of an overall national strategy. I'm not well versed in the Wildlife Habitat Policy Research Program (for more information, see Greg Wathen's and John Tirpak's articles in the newsletter). My understanding is that it's pretty geared toward only climate change. I see climate change as just one part of the SECAS."

A Southeast Conservation Adaptation Strategy can also facilitate the participation of the private sector. "If I were a big business of some kind, especially if my business involved the use of land, my research and development units could look at the adaptation plan as a guide for what needs to be developed and where. When businesses get an idea of what state and federal agencies are trying to do, they can incorporate some of those goals in their long-term plans. For example, timber companies or TIMOS (timber investment management organizations) that buy big tracts of land could identify appropriate places for conservation, state recreation leases or conservation management according to the priorities identified in the SECAS. Occasionally it's to their advantage to sell, and maybe the state could buy the property at a reduced price.

### **So Let It Be Written . . .**

Ed Carter sees his role as SECAS liaison to the states as one that he will be "figuring out as we go. I see myself as a focal point for questions from people drafting the plan as well as from states and the Fish & Wildlife Service. As more and more people begin opening new lines of communication, there will be specific things they want to know. I've been charged to give the first update on the Strategy at the May meeting of the state directors (SEAFWA). I'll seek to keep people up-to-date. I won't try to push the direction, but to push the coordination."

Ed sees the role of landscape cooperatives as bigger than just this plan, but the SECAS is an important first goal. “I really see the LCCs working together in a manner similar to interstate cooperation: each with their own specific area, but coming together to act as a national resource, to draw from each other, share information and resources, and complement each other’s work. The USGS Climate Science Centers will absolutely be essential in this process; one of the reasons that CSCs were created was to support LCCs by providing their expertise and support.”

Ed concludes, “I fully support this plan, that’s why I’ve been trying to get enough interest generated to bring it forward. Now that we’ve got a decision to move forward, I’ll conclude with a quote from that great old Charlton Heston movie, The Ten Commandments: ‘So let it be written. So let it be done!’”

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## From Under the Scope: The View of the GCPO LCC Science Coordinator

### **Delivering Landscapes of the Future**

A large part of this month’s issue of The Monitor focuses on conservation delivery – the on-the-ground activities we as managers, biologists, policy makers, and law enforcement agents do to benefit the resources we care about so deeply. Collectively, we have a pretty good track record in this aspect of conservation as it has been - and rightfully remains - the primary focus of most of our time, energy, and attention. It’s where the actual job of conserving something gets done. So it comes as no surprise that I’m often asked, “What role does an LCC play in conservation delivery?”

The answer to that question is embedded in the very definition of an LCC. The Gulf Coastal Plains and Ozarks LCC is a private, state, and federal partnership that identifies itself as a forum for defining, designing, and delivering a landscape capable of sustaining natural and cultural resources at desired levels now and into the future. While many LCC partners are deeply involved in the delivery aspects of this mission, the LCC staff primarily focus on facilitating the defining and designing of a sustainable landscape that ultimately informs those delivery decisions (but take a look at the article on Conservation Delivery Networks to see how some partnerships are actively serving in a coordination capacity relative to delivery).

Now, we can all recognize that a large number of these ‘visions’ have already been put forth – they are captured in State Wildlife Action Plans, TNC Priority Areas, decision support tools, etc. But how do they come together as a coherent strategy for conservation across the boundaries of geography, time, and taxa? Providing a widely accepted answer

to that question is one of the fundamental problems that we face as a conservation community today.

### **A Hard Problem is not an Impossible Problem**

The reason problems like this continue to exist is not because they are easy to solve but rather because they're hard. Luckily, there are a number of folks actively working on potential solutions. At a national scale, the Wildlife Habitat Policy Research Program (WHPRP or "Whip-Rip" for short; <http://tinyurl.com/WHPRP>) has been serving as a sort of think tank to identify impediments and solutions for completing a wildlife habitat system for the Nation. They've already put some meat on the bones of this idea by developing realistic cost estimates, identifying underutilized mechanisms of funding, and outlining promising strategies for accomplishing this goal. Individuals in the WHPRP are reaching out to LCCs as the best available vehicle for downscaling this national vision to a regional level. At the same time, State Directors have charged LCCs with the role of developing a more bottom-up Southeast Conservation Adaptation Strategy, or SECAS (See the article by Ed Carter and Cindy Dohner in this issue of *The Monitor* for more information on SECAS). In these roles, LCCs can not only act as a linkage among partners and partnerships but also serve as a bridge between on-the-ground decision makers and national-level policy drivers as we collectively strive towards a sustainable landscape.

### **From Concept to Reality**

Still, it's not enough to simply agree on the concept of defining and designing a conservation landscape that considers the needs of all critters and constituents as well as the effects of future change. We all can agree on that in concept. The true challenge lies in making that concept real and meaningful, particularly to the delivery decision makers.

Luckily, we are not without precedent in this regard either. Building off the adaptive management framework of Strategic Habitat Conservation used so successfully by many partners and partnerships, we already have the outline of the strategy in hand. We start by identifying the conservation targets – not just the what, but the how much, how much more, and where. These targets include not only species and their habitats but also ecological functions (clean air and water) and processes (flood control) as well as cultural resources and economic vitality.

We can then use models to link these conservation targets with our current and future landscape conditions and determine what we have relative to what we want - the how much and how much more part of conservation targets. This ultimately identifies what needs to be done where. In some cases, we'll want to preserve what's already there; in other cases, we'll want to restore or manage for resilience in light of anticipated change. By building tools that help us see the future landscape and how we can affect it through our decisions, partners within the GCPO LCC will be building linkages between the visions of SECAS and WHPRP and the and on-the-ground conservation delivery.

Sounds simple, right? I don't think so either!

But the only way to eat an elephant is one bite at a time, and we are already implementing the first steps of this idea. The LCC staff has been working with its Geomatics Working Group to identify and compile the consistent geospatial datasets that are necessary to achieve this regional vision. Partnering with the Southeast Climate Science Center, climate and urbanization projections are being developed. Pulling this information together, researchers in the US Forest Service are running landscape simulation models to provide glimpses of potential landscapes of the future.

Clearly, though, there remains much work to be done and at times the technical details of “integrative optimization”, “uncertainty propagation”, and the like will seem light years away from on-the-ground delivery decisions. But by building on and leveraging the collective capacity of the science and management communities that already exist within this geography, we can overcome even the hardest problems.

### **Stay Tuned to Get More Involved . . .**

In the next newsletter, I will be discussing one mechanism that the LCC is exploring to do just that – the Adaptation Science Management Team – the GCPOLCC’s answer to the challenge of balancing the cool science we can do with the relevant actions we will do as a coupled science-management partnership to achieve our mission of sustaining trust resources now and into the future. That team will be the partnership’s own think tank on how to make this whole thing work. If that sounds like a Team you want to serve on, let me know. In the next issue, I’ll also have a more formal solicitation of volunteers. Stay tuned!

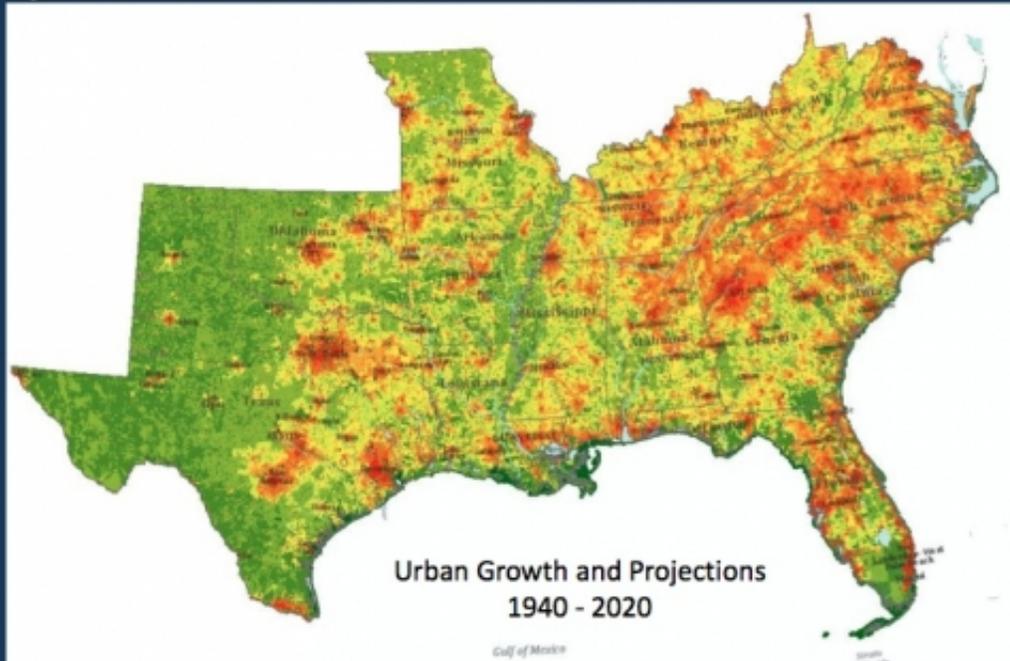
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**The Tidal Exchange**  
News from partners and partnerships within  
the Gulf Coastal Plains & Ozarks region

# SE Conservation Adaptation Strategy Conservation Landscape of the Future

## Briefing To The Directors: Progress/Status Report

### Snapshot Of Data Received/Collected:



## Who Will Deliver the Southeast Conservation Adaptation Strategy recommendations, and How?

The majority of people working in conservation are the ones driving the trucks, moving dirt and pulling flash boards. These folks are often too busy to look very far past their own individual refuge, wildlife management area, forest district or preserve, much less keep up with initiatives like the Southeast Conservation Adaptation Strategy or landscape plans that use sophisticated geospatial mapping tools. Yet, creating that nexus between people on the ground and those working on landscape level design is essential to achieve tangible conservation gains. Planning that does not target habitat management priorities and not moved to the ground is a superfluous exercise, while habitat conservation without the big picture context can be expensive, at best, and an ineffectual drain of time and resources, at worst.

The agencies and organizations working to conserve natural resources within the Gulf Coastal Plains & Ozarks recognize this, which is why there are a growing number of "conservation delivery networks" and other paths to linking on-the-ground conservation with landscape level biological planning and design.

Steve Brock is the Partnership Coordinator for the Lower Mississippi Valley Joint Venture (LMVJV) and is working closely with partners to nurture development of Conservation Delivery Networks, or CDNs, throughout the Mississippi Alluvial Valley (MAV). Brock

explains that “JVs came out of the gate in the late 1980s doing a lot of project and habitat work.” Over time, however, the LMVJV came to be recognized as a top notch conservation planning and design group, with the capacity for highly technical geospatial modeling. By mid 2006 or so, in response to concerns that professionals in the field were not adequately connected to the landscape level work of the JVs, the concept of Conservation Delivery Networks began taking shape: the Joint Venture had come full circle.

### **Conservation Delivery Networks Leverage Dollars and People to Achieve Highest Conservation Priorities**

Brock says the fundamental question animating the work of the CDNs is “how do we take conservation planning and put it most effectively on the ground by leveraging people and dollars?” The first of eight proposed CDNs within the LMVJV to take shape was in Arkansas. CDNs are designed to be small enough to foster networking among leading conservation practitioners within their distinctive geographies, allowing them to collaborate in project planning. Prior to the first Arkansas CDN coming together, Bill Uihlein, then Coordinator of the LMVJV, and Moira McDonald of the Walton Family Foundation began working together. Their idea was to promote a conservation landscape guided by conservation tools such as the JV’s Forest Breeding Bird Reforestation Decision Support model while also focusing conservation work in a way that would support long-term ecosystem function. The latter is an objective of the Walton Family Foundation, which has a larger goal of economic growth and appropriate development to improve the lives of people three Delta states: Arkansas, Louisiana and Mississippi.

The Walton funds are delivered through a grant program managed by the LMVJV partnership. The grant program primarily targets projects, within JV priority areas, that support restoration of bottomland hardwood forest and wetlands with a focus on reducing landowner impediments to accessing Farm Bill programs. The [grant RFPs](#) include a link to an online prioritization tool that helps potential grantees and landowners identify priority geographies for restoration efforts.

As of November 2011, the LMVJV has received two rounds of grant funding from Walton Family Foundation (WFF), for \$1 million and \$1.25 million in 2010 and 2011. In the same month that the JV released the first Request for Proposals (spring 2010), the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) released an RFP for its new Mississippi River Basin Initiative, which seeks to target restoration within high priority watersheds of eight states to address Gulf hypoxia. “Instead of continuing to spread conservation dollars throughout the valley, hoping it will make a difference, the NRCS through MRBI is striving to strategically restore individual watersheds, accruing corresponding water quality benefits over time,” says Brock.

Since its initial release, funding awarded through the JV’s WFF grant has served to

leverage - by providing required matching funds - at least three MRBI projects in the MAV, one of which has a potential to reach \$15 million for habitat restoration on the ground.

Proposals for several of these projects were fostered through CDN coordination.

In this way, the CDN is serving as a direct link between the conservation planning of the Joint Venture and organizations such as Ducks Unlimited, The Nature Conservancy, and state fish & game agencies, all of which have responded to the RFPs with proposals for on-the-ground projects. Brock anticipates the JV partnership will receive another round of funding from the Walton Family Foundation in 2012. "We've had a lot of positive reaction from folks on the ground getting together and communicating," says Brock, "but I believe the only way to keep this going over the longterm is to keep the funds flowing. Basically, the JV feels strongly that fostering increased communication and collaboration among partners who share the same vision, coupled with a substantial new non-federal funding sources is a recipe for success."

Ricky Chastain, with Arkansas Game & Fish Commission and a leader of the Arkansas CDN, explains his viewpoint thus: "To me the unique part about this delivery network is that it's not heavily composed of upper level administrators; it's on-the-ground people implementing Farm Bill or individual organization's programs to impact habitat delivery."

Participating organizations are doing the same leveraging of capacity and money they've always done, but "it's about doing what we've been doing better, using electronic tools and the expertise of the JV," says Chastain. The CDN provides a readily available, interactive forum which promotes the incubation of partnership ideas into on-the-ground conservation projects. "We've identified four or five different decision support tools already out there, but none of the partners individually has the capacity to tinker with those tools to come up with a set of high priority conservation targets. That's where our relationship with the JV pays off. All of us are still independent organizations, but this is making it easier for us to concentrate on our highest priorities."

### **More On-the-Ground Initiatives**

The Lower Mississippi CDNs are just one of myriad ways that the conservation community is working to achieve tangible conservation results in the Gulf Coastal Plains and Ozarks.

Here is a sampling of others in which the Cooperative anticipates participating and collaborating in the future:

- Pine delivery coordinators affiliated with the [East Gulf Coastal Plains Joint Venture](#) are focused on restoration of longleaf pine and other open pine ecosystems.
- The [Central Hardwoods Joint Venture](#) Delivery Coordinator works with partners to focus conservation efforts on grassland, shrubland and forest habitats important to the region's priority bird species.
- Land conservancies focus on conserving key local areas, usually through permanent conservation easements. As of 2010, the Land Trust Alliance lists 30 local land trusts in the states of Mississippi, Arkansas, and Louisiana alone.

- The [Lower Mississippi River Conservation Committee's Initiative](#) has laid out a blueprint for fish habitat protection and restoration as well as fish passage projects along the lower Mississippi River and its tributaries.
- Aquatic habitat initiatives and granting programs target the restoration of fish populations; these include programs promoted by the [Alligator Gar Technical Committee](#) and [Southeast Aquatic Resources Program](#) or SARP, to remove small dams, install fish screens, or protect instream flow.
- A multitude of coastal habitat initiatives, such as [NOAA's Estuarine Research Reserves](#) and the [Gulf of Mexico Alliance](#), are working on parallel tracks to restore habitat, improve and protect water quality, and foster smart development along the coast.
- Forward-thinking industries are seeking to improve or highlight their sustainability - whether through participation in reforestation/carbon offset projects or by matching regional initiatives that focus on science-based conservation priorities.
- Urban and rural planners are increasingly aware that for the long term, they must plan not only for buildout but also for "hold outs" - those areas that must remain natural to support ecosystem services and human quality of life.
- Last, but definitely not least, there are private landowners - who collectively own 86% of southeast forests, and of that 67% is family-owned. Landowners may participate in stewardship through many means: Tree Farm Certification groups, biofuel market associations, private reforestation and carbon market initiatives, or watershed organizations, to name just a few.

Conservation Delivery Networks of various types are simply a practical and efficient way for the partnership to cooperatively identify the places we all want to conserve, and to keep talking and coordinating as we move ahead.

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## One Minute for the Monkey

A very brief survey monkey poll, to help us be scientific about communication!

**What is the most important issue or threat to natural resources that you expect the Southeast Conservation Adaptation Strategy to address?**

Click here to answer this less-than-one-minute

survey: <https://www.surveymonkey.com/s/FXXHVYR>

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# Getting to Know Your LCC Staff

Gregg Elliott, Communications

**Gregg Elliott, GCPO Communications Specialist, with [K Gregg Consulting](#)**

**1. The LCC is a concept that is so big, with the lofty goals of conducting science-based landscape conservation planning to increase the effectiveness of the many different partner organizations involved. Can you tell us what you currently see as the role of the LCC partners in this cooperative effort?**

The LCC partners are the LCC, and the staff works for them and with them. I believe that in the coming years each of us will have to tackle our jobs in ways that are more creative, flexible, and forgiving.

**2. How about your role as part of the LCC staff?**

I'm having a great time getting to know the conservation community in this region. For a good chunk of my childhood, I lived in the Mid-South - but my conservation career was always located elsewhere until about 3 years ago. I see my communications role as one of support to other LCC staff but also the many other conservation organizations within the region.

**3. Please tell us why you personally believe in this concept of Landscape Conservation Cooperatives?**

We live in uncertain but exciting times. As others have said, our generation and that of our children have a chance to make a huge difference to the future of the planet. Although we've hit rough patches with respect to climate change and the economy, I see the "urban" impetus for green business and building as an exciting complement to the conservation impetus to restore habitat, protect working lands, and maintain ecosystem services. The LCCs are planning for the "hold outs" in the landscape, and our counterparts in the cities are planning their future "buildout" - we absolutely need to be talking to one another, and I'd like to help make that happen.

**4. Finally, after your country, your family, and your life's purpose, tell us the three most important things in your life!**

My 10 year old daughter means the world to me. After family and work, books, travel, birding, dance, chocolate and red wine are pretty high up on my list!

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## The Census

**A little box of statistics about the GCPO LCC**

## The SEAFWA States

- 15 states: Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, West Virginia.
  - LCCs that overlap with SEAFWA states: part or all of 9 LCCs, including all of the GCPO LCC
  - Area of SEAFWA states: Over 1 million square miles or almost 700 million acres of land and water
  - Miles of tidal shoreline: more than 29,000
- 

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