

IMPLEMENTATION UPDATE

Climate Science Centers

*Providing the Science for Natural and Cultural Resource
Adaptation to Climate Change*

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National Climate Change & Wildlife Science Center – The Big Picture -- Mission

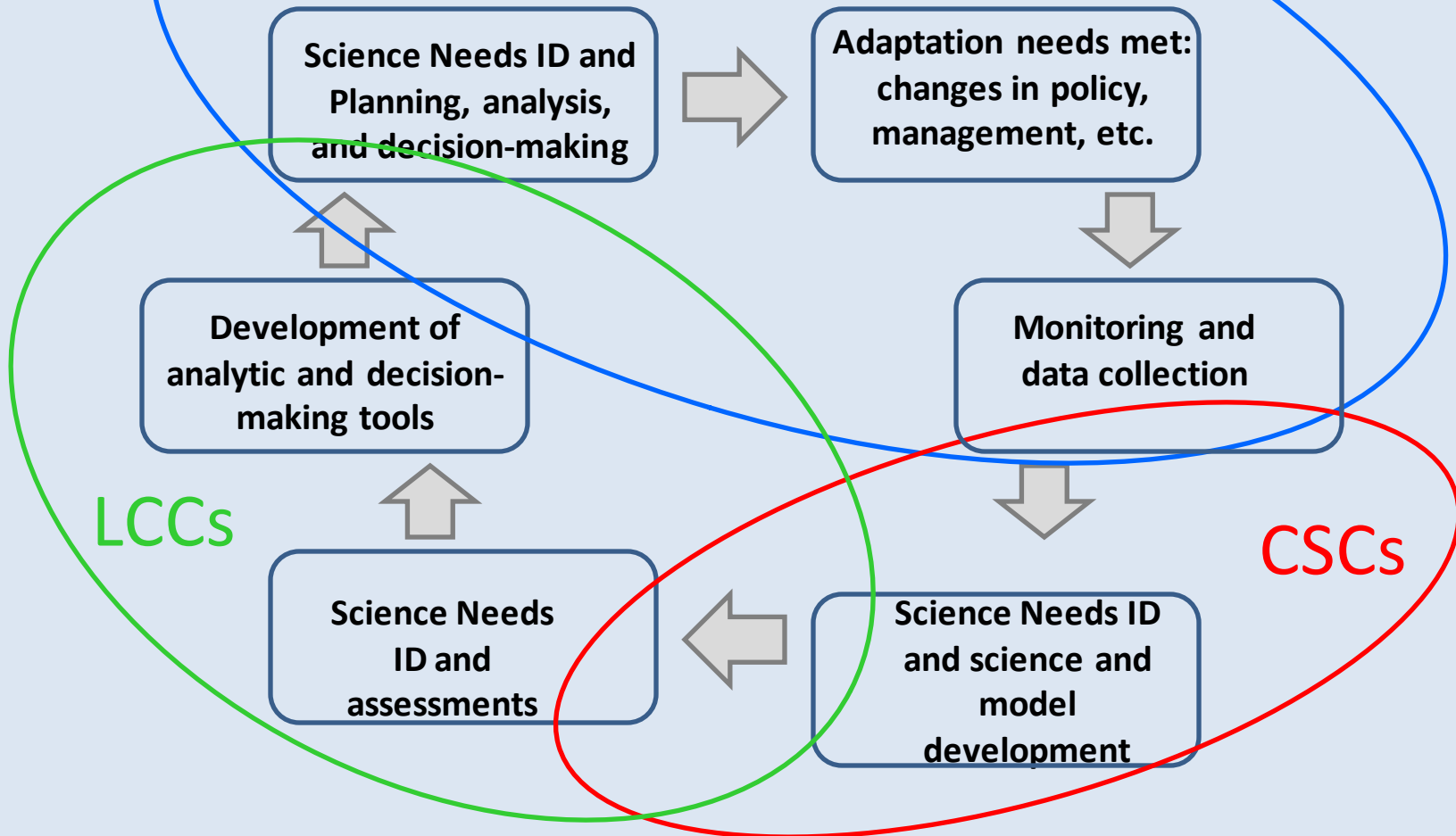
- Provide **natural resource managers** with the **tools and information** they need to **develop and execute management**
- **Strategies** that address the impacts of **climate change on fish, wildlife, and their habitats**

Big Picture – Goals

- Partnerships with **natural resource managers** to address their highest priority science needs
- Partnerships with the **scientific community** to develop needed information and tools
- Delivery of robust tools and information at applicable scales directly to resource managers
- Focus on climate change **adaptation** and on **climate change** in context of other actions and stresses.

Climate Change Adaptation Conceptual Model

Agencies, states, local governments, tribes, NGOs, & private landowners



Center Role of the Climate Science Centers

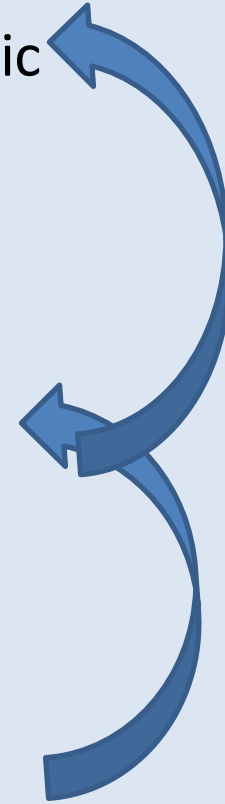
“Big Science” or “Pure Science”
atmospheric, ecological, geologic, hydrologic



Translation, Integration, Assessment

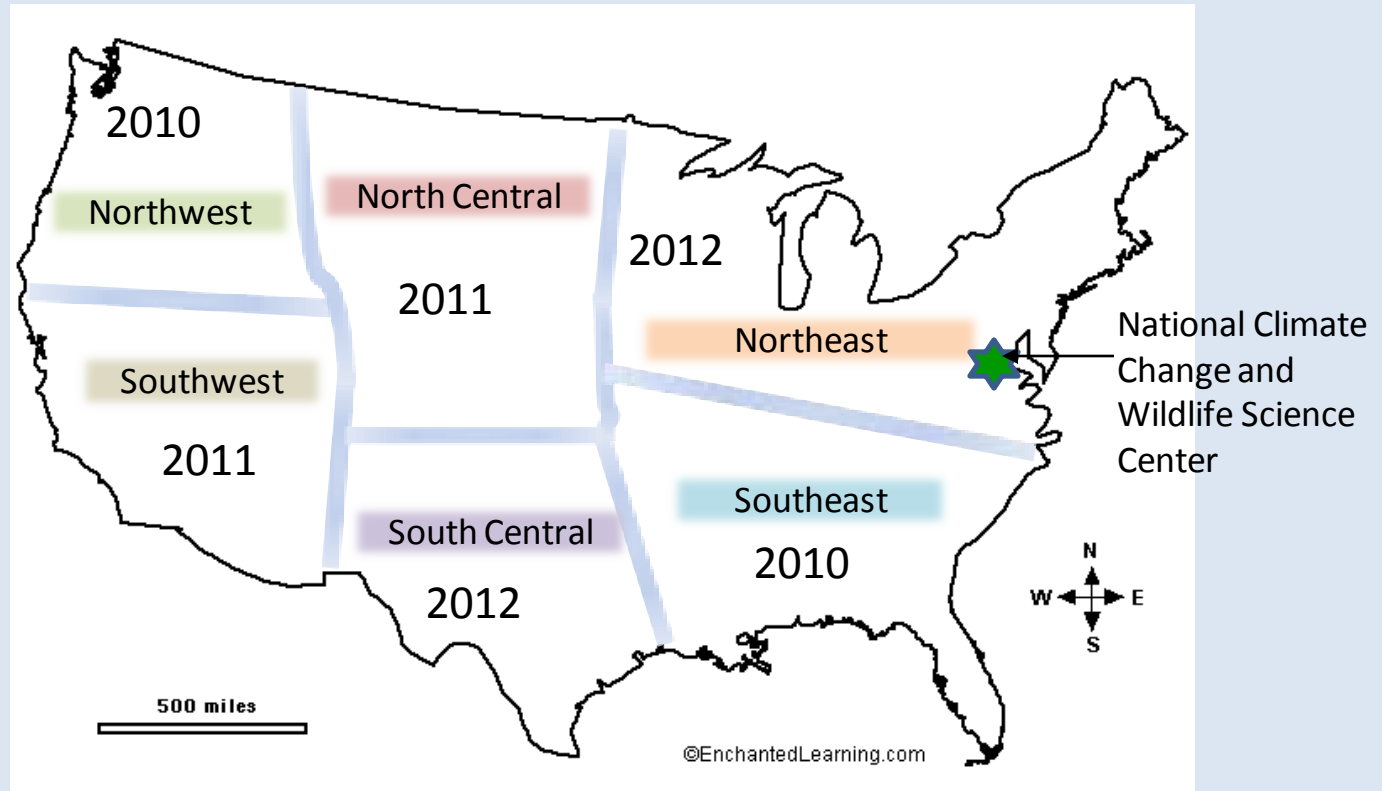


Application to Management Concerns



***AND development of Strategic Science Tools for Management!**

Climate Science Centers—Regions – All in Place



“Fuzzy Boundaries”

Northeast DOI Climate Science Center – Consortium Members

- University of Massachusetts – Amherst
- College of the Menominee Nation
- Columbia University
- Marine Biological Laboratory. Woods Hole, MA
- University of Minnesota
- University of Missouri, Columbia
- University of Wisconsin, Madison

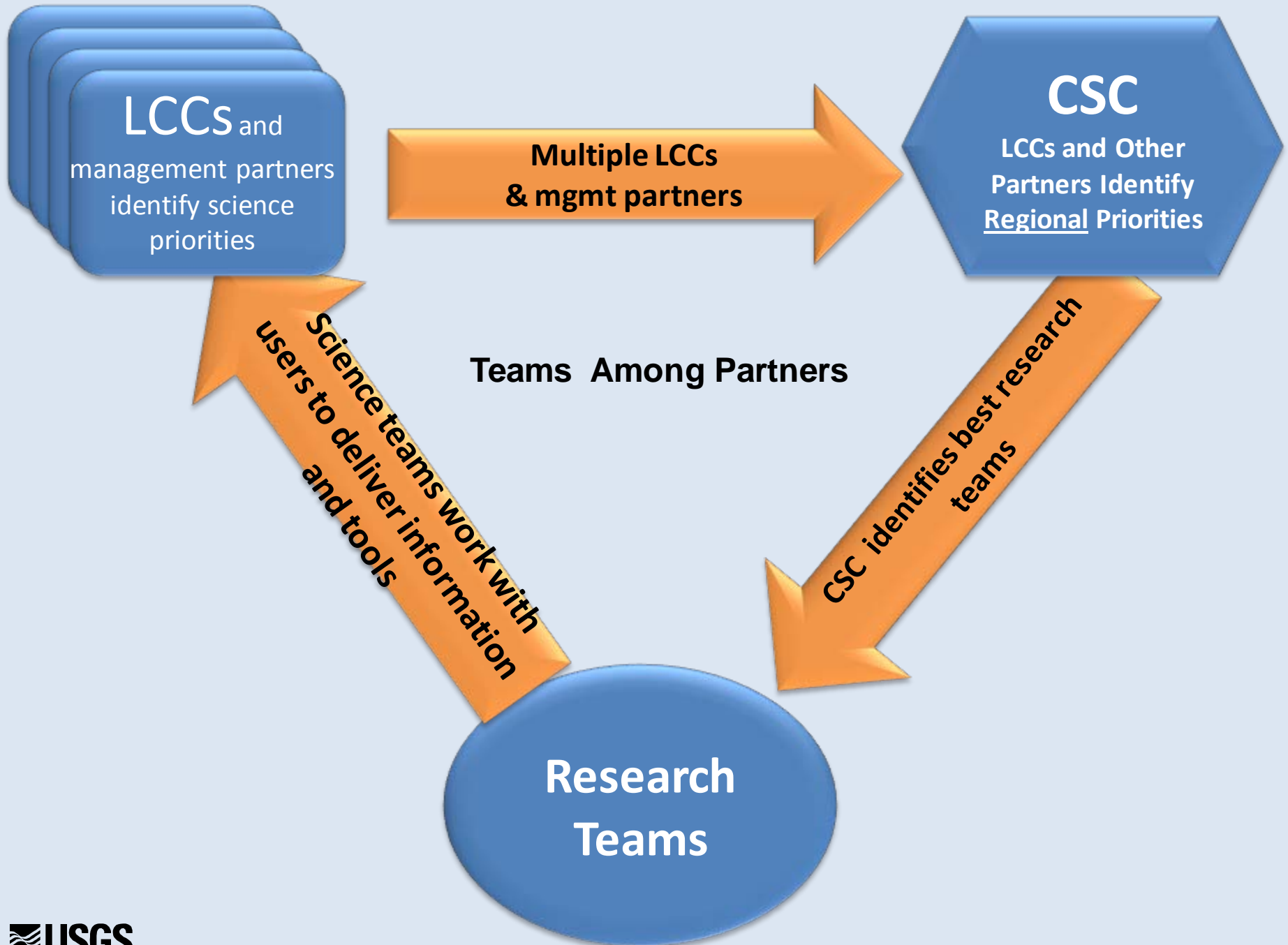
The Institutional and Geographic Scope of the DOI NE- CSC



- “About” 22 states (fuzzy boundaries)
- Over 1/3 of the Nation’s population
- Two USGS and FWS Regions (28 USGS Science Centers)
- Most Urban CSC.
- Multiple Ecosystems including two coastlines

Key CSC Characteristics

- University/federal cooperative – access capabilities feds don't have
- Training of grad students – pipeline
- Small federal staff
 - Filling regional gaps
 - Synthesis / assessment / aggregation
- \$3-4 m/year, majority in flexible federal funds
- Will build significant cyber infrastructure network
 - At each CSC: university federal node
 - Eight nodes plus NCCWSC
 - Feeding LCCs and other application-oriented efforts (e.g. designed for more than researchers)



Initial Tasks

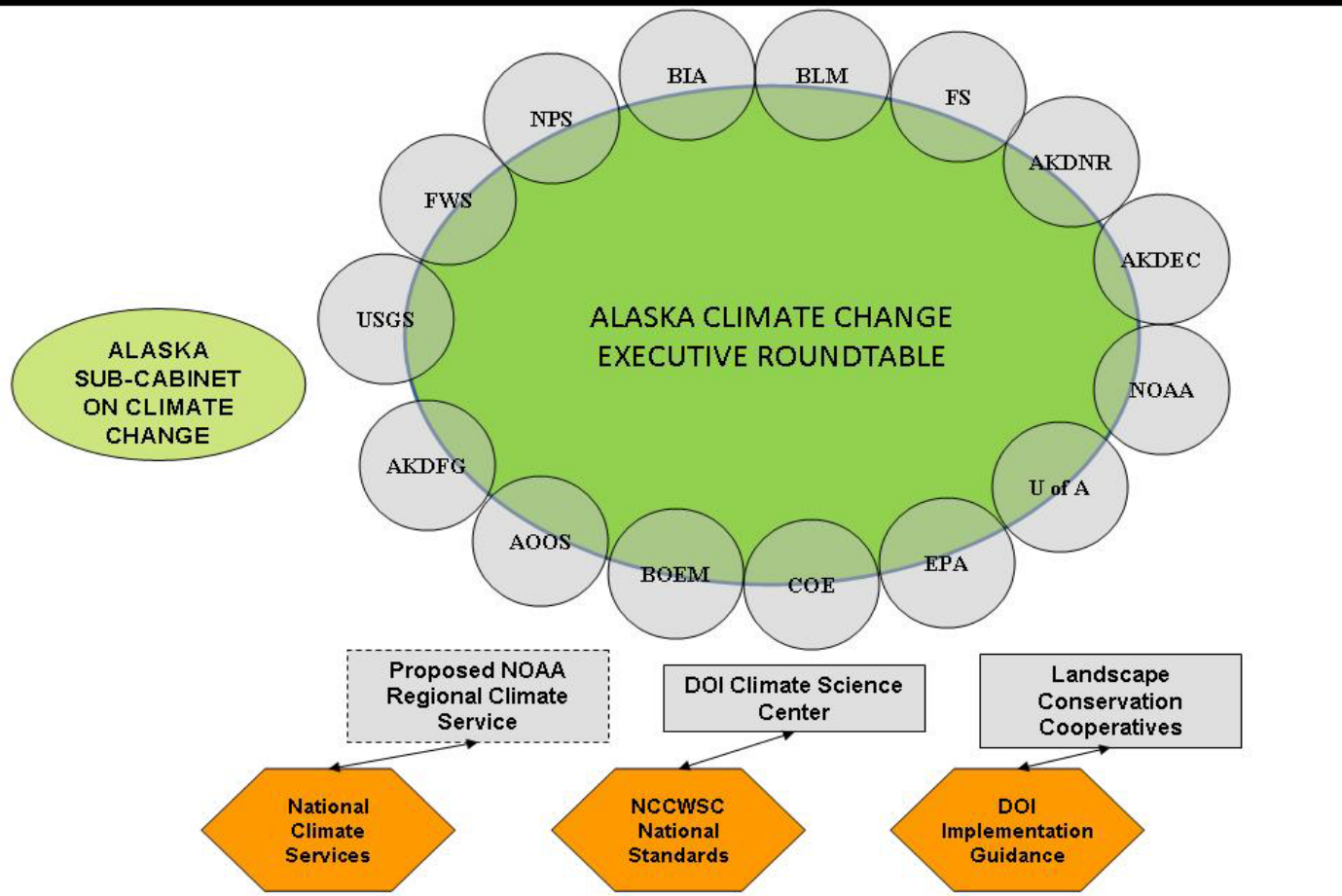
- Establish Start Up Team – “Kitchen Cabinet”
- Begin Process for Identifying and Creating Steering Committee and Advisory Board
- Outreach to Partners to Determine Science Needs from Partners (such as LCCs)
- Use this information to establish Science Plan
- Establish small team of permanent USGS Management and Science Staff
- Time Frame – 9 months

CSC Stakeholder Advisory Committees

Pay to Play – **NO**

Leveraging, Coordinating, Identifying Key Priorities – **YES**

ALASKA CLIMATE CHANGE EXECUTIVE ROUNDTABLE AND NEW TOOLS FOR COLLABORATIVE ACTION ON CLIMATE CHANGE



A new model

- ❖ Collaborative priority setting
- ❖ Strong management linkages
- ❖ Translational science
- ❖ Collaborative science planning
- ❖ Nimble design, flexible resources
- ❖ Collaboration is an assigned task

Points of Contact

Points of Contact for DOI – NE –CSC:

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- On the web -- <http://www.cns.umass.edu/neclimate/doi-csc/section-4-1>



Thank you!

Now start talking and
I will start listening!

Landscape Conservation Cooperatives

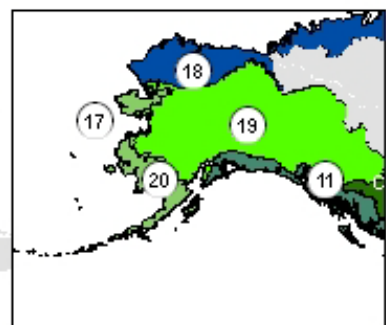
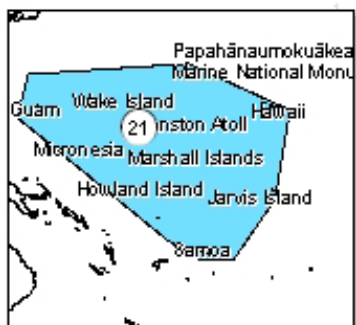
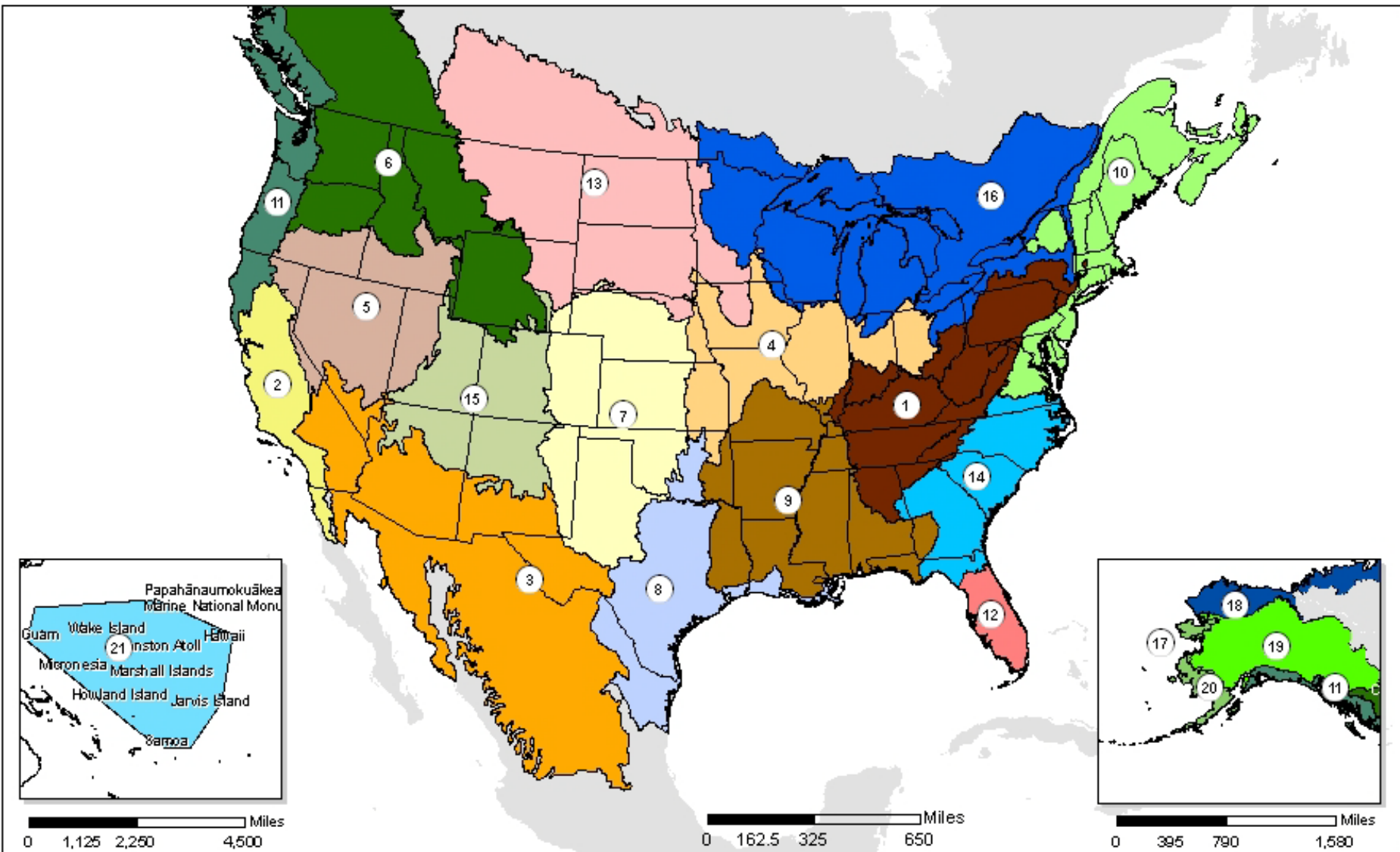
What are they?

Applied conservation science partnerships. Partners include federal and state agencies, Tribes, conservation organizations, and universities within a geographically defined area

Fundamental units of planning and adaptive science that inform conservation actions on the ground

A national and international network of land, water, wildlife and cultural resource managers and interested public and private organizations



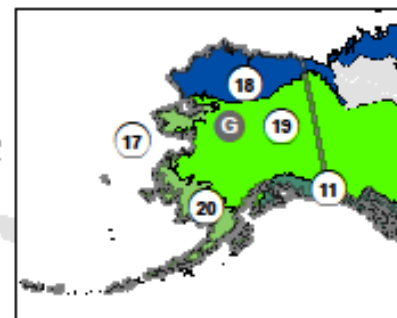
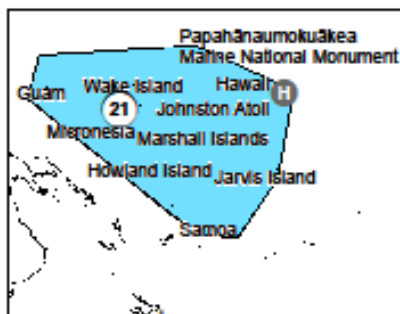
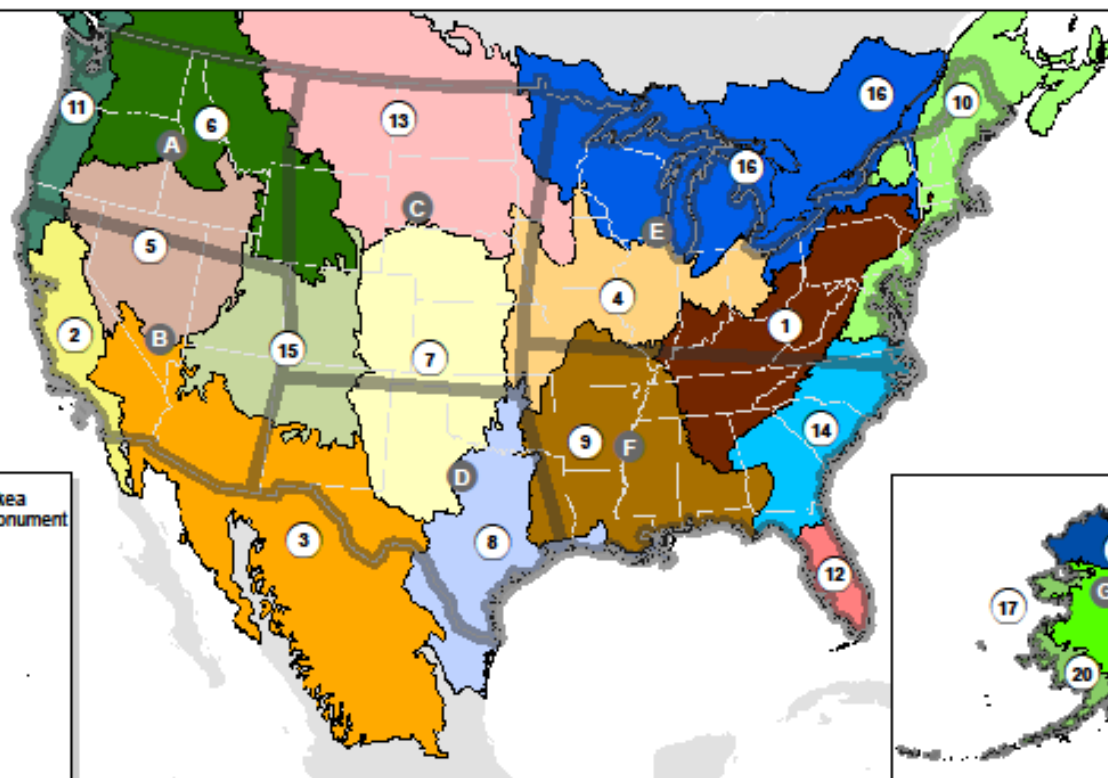


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|---|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. Appalachian | 7. Great Plains | 13. Plains and Prairie Potholes | 19. Northwestern Interior Forest |
| 2. California | 8. Gulf Coast Prairie | 14. South Atlantic | 20. Western Alaska |
| 3. Desert | 9. Gulf Coastal Plains and Ozarks | 15. Southern Rockies | 21. Pacific Islands |
| 4. Eastern Tallgrass Prairie and Big Rivers | 10. North Atlantic | 16. Upper Midwest and Great Lakes | Unclassified |
| 5. Great Basin | 11. North Pacific | 17. Aleutian and Bering Sea Islands | |
| 6. Great Northern | 12. Peninsular Florida | 18. Arctic | |



U.S. Department of the Interior

Landscape Conservation Cooperatives - Climate Science Centers



Climate Science Centers

- A Northwest
- B Southwest
- C Northcentral
- D Southcentral
- E Northeast
- F Southeast
- G Alaska
- H Pacific Islands

Landscape Conservation Cooperatives

- 1. Appalachian
- 2. California
- 3. Desert
- 4. Eastern Tallgrass Prairie and Big Rivers
- 5. Great Basin
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- 7. Great Plains

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Albers Equal Area Conic NAD83
 Produced by FWS, IRTM, Denver, CO
 Map Date: 03/24/2010

Landscape Conservation Cooperatives

What do they do?

- Identify common goals and priorities
- Link science and conservation delivery
- Support biological planning, conservation design and adaptive management
- Evaluate the effectiveness of scientific information and conservation actions



Landscape Conservation Cooperatives

Key Components

- A steering committee of partners
- LCC coordinator
- Planning and technical staff
- GIS capability and other scientific expertise
- Communications



istock

