

# Collaborative Conservation SECAS Style

{ Perspectives from an LCC Coordinator

Greg Wathen  
Gulf Coastal Plains & Ozarks LCC

SEAFWA Conference  
Louisville, KY  
October 31, 2017



A story from 40 years ago

- & Leadership
- & Provides a Voice
- & Teamwork
- & Trust & Courage
- & Feel like a fool sometimes
- & Representing your organization in the community
- & Staying positive when the chips are down

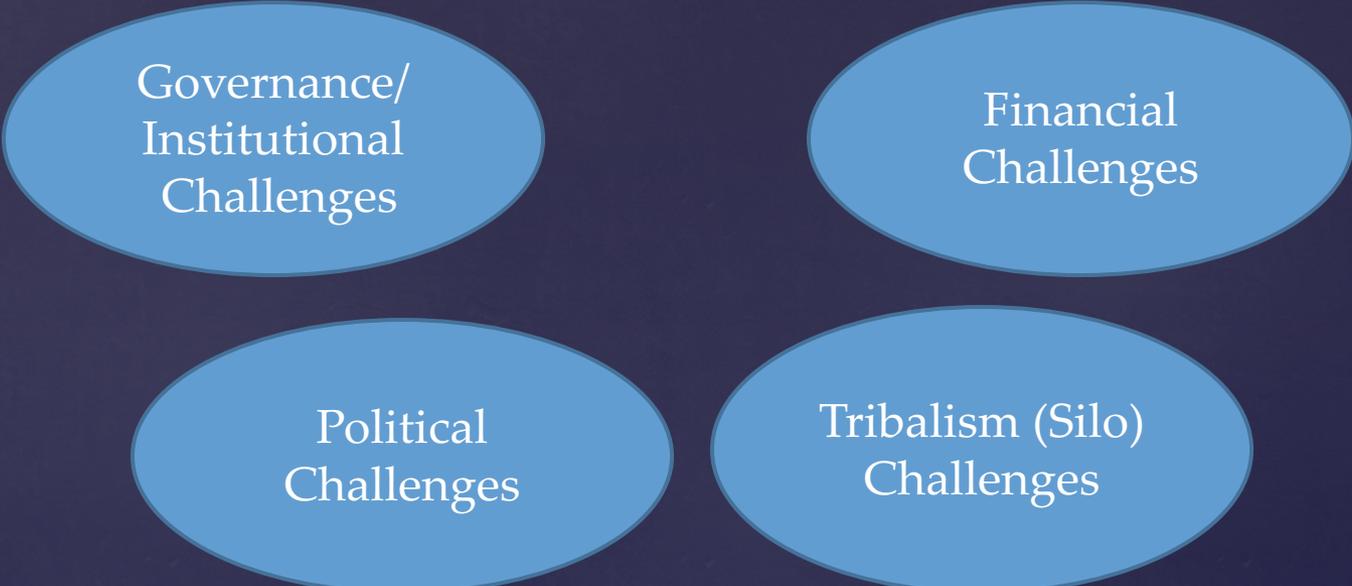


The connection between cheerleading and collaborative conservation

- ⌘ Joint Ventures
- ⌘ Fish Habitat Partnerships
- ⌘ Gulf of Mexico Alliance
- ⌘ Forestry partnerships (Longleaf Alliance, Shortleaf Pine Initiative, state foresters, etc.)
- ⌘ Numerous watershed groups
- ⌘ Numerous land trust partnerships
- ⌘ Faith-based "Care of Creation" groups
- ⌘ Quality Deer Management Association
- ⌘ Landscape Conservation Cooperatives
- ⌘ Etc., etc., etc.



# The Many Conservation Partnerships in the Southeast



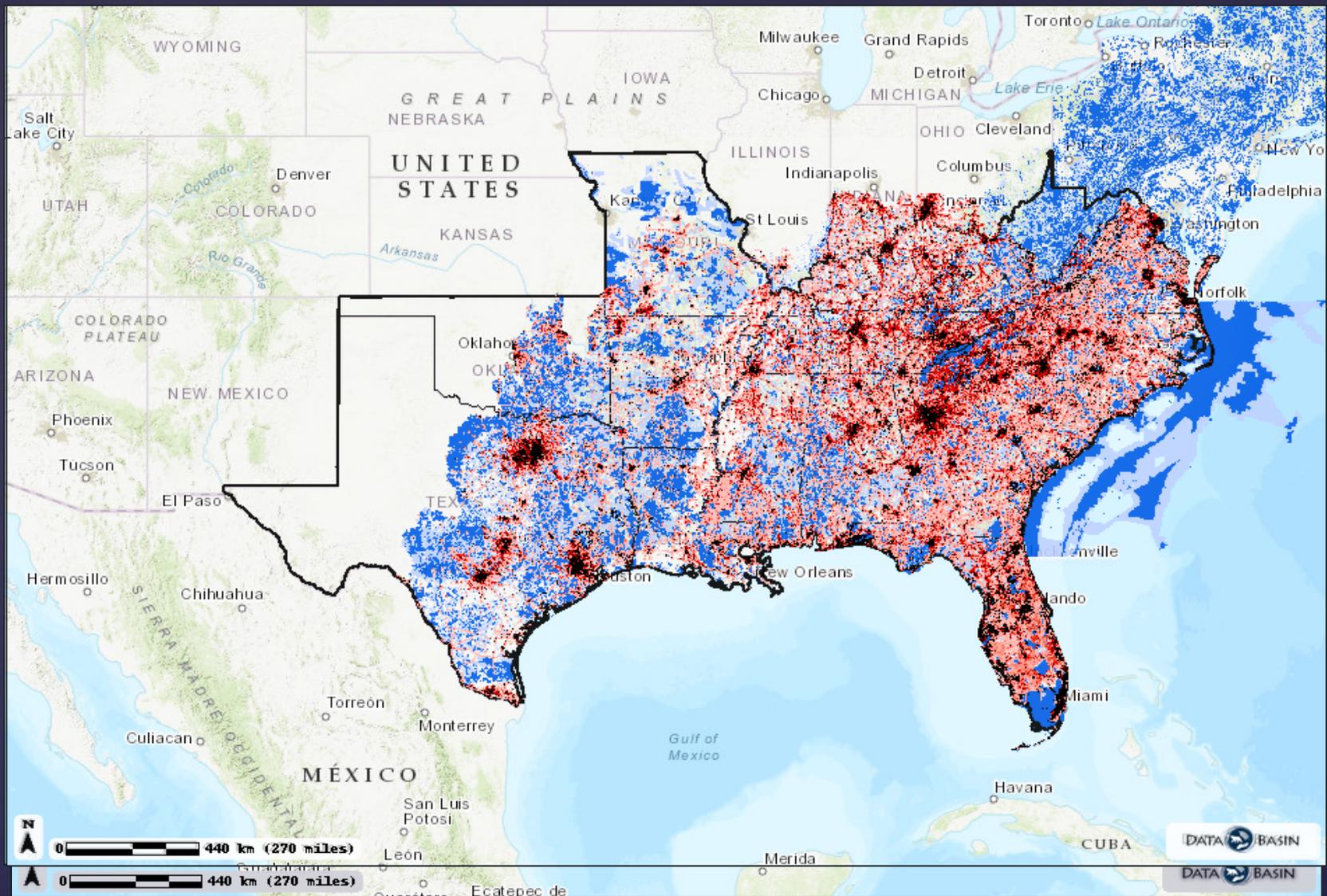
Governance/  
Institutional  
Challenges

Financial  
Challenges

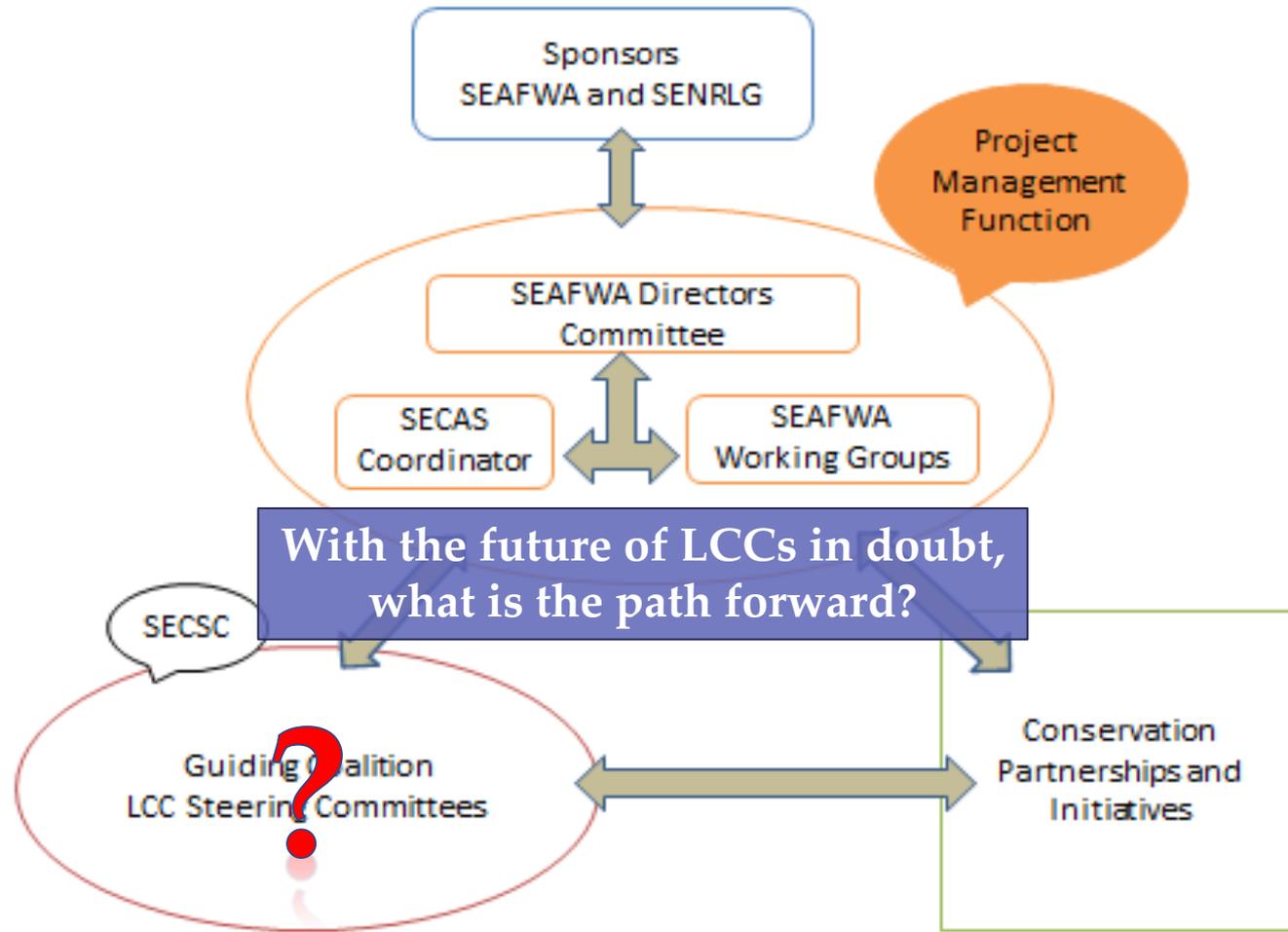
Political  
Challenges

Tribalism (Silo)  
Challenges

# The Challenges of Collaborating



# The Challenges of Collaborating



# SECAS Models of Collaborative Conservation

# Some things to keep in mind:

& The importance and need for landscape-scale



Network for Landscape  
CONSERVATION

## National Forum on Landscape Conservation

### When

November 6-8, 2017

 [Add to Calendar](#)

### Where

[National Conservation Training Center](#)  
698 Conservation Way, Shepherdstown, WV 25443



Atlantic Ocean

# Do We Need a New Model for SECAS?

This map outlines the 15 states that make up the Southeastern Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies and within that the six Landscape Conservation Cooperatives (LCCs) covering the Southeastern Conservation Adaptation Strategy (SECAS). The LCCs are: Florida, Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina, Virginia, and West Virginia. A state is highlighted in red. For more information, visit [SECASSoutheast.org](http://SECASSoutheast.org).



Caribbean

# What opportunities are there for cross-state collaboration of SWAP projects?

Multi-state grants (reduced match)

New SWAP GCN tool (USGS)

## National List Species

Scientific Name:

**Lampsilis abrupta**

Common Name(s):

**Pink Mucket**

[Taxonomy in ITIS](#)

## Species Status Reported by NatureServe ⓘ :

**Global Status:** G2

**National Status:** Imperiled

[Learn more about NatureServe Conservation Status Ranks](#)

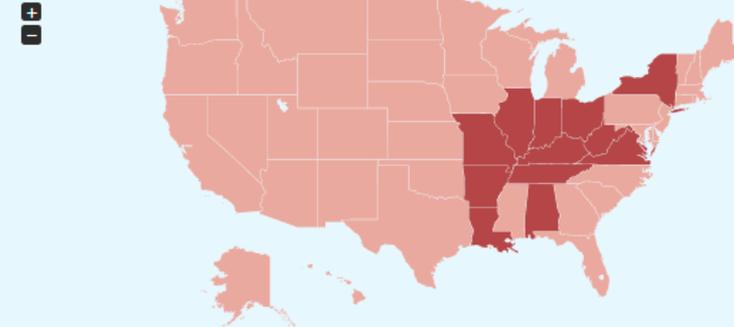
## Species Federal Listing Status by U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service:

Endangered

## 2005

Map of states that identified *Lampsilis abrupta* in 2005.

Species Identified Species Not Identified



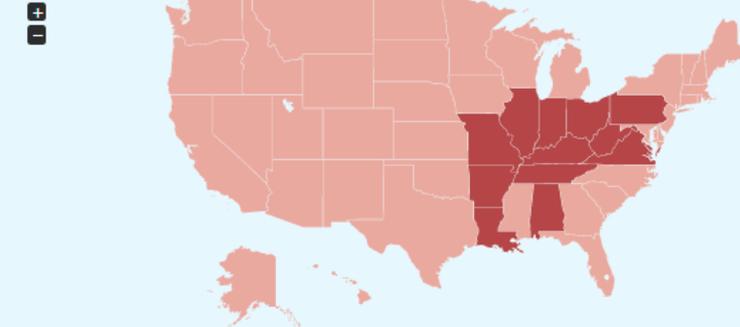
Other U.S. Territories

American Samoa Puerto Rico Northern

## 2015

Map of states that identified *Lampsilis abrupta* in 2015 and states which have not yet reported.

Species Identified Species Not Identified State Not Reported



Other U.S. Territories

American Samoa Puerto Rico Northern



& Informal Networks of

on?

Media?

rcing apps?

NETWORK GOVERNANCE

116

## Connecting people and places: the emerging role of network governance in large landscape conservation

Lynn Scarlett<sup>1\*</sup> and Matthew McKinney<sup>2</sup>

The most important land and water issues facing North America and the world – including land-use patterns, water management, biodiversity protection, and climate adaptation – require innovative governance arrangements. Most of these issues need to be addressed at several scales simultaneously, ranging from local to global. They require action at the scale of large landscapes given that the geographic scope of the issues often transcends the legal and geographic reach of existing jurisdictions and institutions. No single entity has the authority to address these types of cross-boundary issues, resulting in gaps in governance and a corresponding need to create formal and informal ways work more effectively across administrative boundaries, land ownerships, and political jurisdictions. In response to this challenge, numerous models of “network governance” are emerging. These approaches vary in terms of purpose, spatial scale, composition, organization, and complexity. This article explains what network governance is, why it is emerging, how it compares to other models of natural resource governance, and the different ways in which it develops and evolves.

*Front Ecol Environ* 2016; 14(3): 116–125, doi:10.1002/fee.1247

landscape conservation

esa



# Moving to the Next Level in Collaborative Conservation

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We're going to need some more cheerleaders  
to keep STEC 145 collaborative conservation