# Spatial Sage-Grouse Conservation Planning: Finding win-wins for the bird and the ecosystem



Skyler Vold, ODFW Sept 26, 2023





## Let's be realistic...

> 6.5 million acres of core and 5 million acres lowdensity GRSG habitat in Oregon

Only  $\sim 1/3$  of this area is functioning in 'State A'



Ecostate Data



### Strategic Planning – Not a new concept!

**Threat-based strategic conservation workshops** 

- Identify priorities for project implementation
- Defend and grow the core
- Biggest bang for the buck

SageCon Summit, 2022



# 'Biological' vs. 'Social' Factors

Grow the Core Limited Resources Be Strategic Quick Turnaround NEPA Sage-Grouse Funding Capacity **Cross-Boundary** Large Landscapes Opportunistic State-level National-level **Tight Timelines** Willing Landowners Sagebrush Local-level **Project Effectiveness** Climate **Prioritized Implementation** Scale

# 'Biological' vs. 'Social' Factors



# Landscape-Scale Prioritization

### • Important to direct funding, but still **too large**.



DRAFT Core & Low-Density

Sagebrush Conservation Design

# Landscape-Scale Prioritization

- Important to direct funding, but still **too large**.
- "If everywhere is a priority, nowhere is."



DRAFT Core & Low-Density

Sagebrush Conservation Design



- The following is a simplistic example to start the conversation
- How do we prioritize conservation to benefit sage-grouse and sagebrush habitats in Oregon?



- What's your area of interest?
- This example: Warners PAC



You are here\*

\*If you're attending the Summit in person





• Step 1: How well do the landscape-scale products align?



- Step 1: How well do the landscape-scale products align?
  - Quite well!
- Significant opportunity for siting projects to overlap sagebrush & sage-grouse conservation



- What reliable sage-grouse data do we have?
  - Leks! Population size at these leks!
- Hens nest within 4mi



• Step 2: Identify most productive "core" sagegrouse populations

Top 25% lek density

Top 50% lek density

Top 75% lek density



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 = Tier 1

Top 
$$50\% = Tier 2$$

Top 75% = Tier 3



### • Step 3: Zoom in!

Top 25% = **Tier 1** 

Top 50% = **Tier 2** 

Top 75% =Tier 3

Ecostates

2020-2022

#### Category A: Good condition shrubland A-C: Intermediate condition shrubland B: Good condition grassland B-D: Intermediate condition grassland C: Poor condition shrubland D: Poor condition grassland

Juniper: high cover



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2020-2022

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Top 50% = **Tier 2** 

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#### Category

- A: Good condition shrubland
- A-C: Intermediate condition shrubland
- B: Good condition grassland
- B-D: Intermediate condition grassland
- C: Poor condition shrubland
- D: Poor condition grassland
- Juniper: low-mid cover
- Juniper: high cover





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Burned area was treated with Imazapic 2016 & 2019

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Abert Wildfire, 2000

#### Land ownership = BLM

Action: Site visit Is the ecostate model accurate? Could the habitat benefit from another IAG treatment? What's going on here?

DSL

• Bonus step: GPS Data!

Marked bird use = **Tier 1+** 

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Land ownership = BLM & private



### Action: Site visit

- Is the ecostate model accurate?
- How much phase 1 and 2 juniper expansion is present?
- Could the habitat benefit from juniper removal?
- If so, is there NEPA coverage?
- Is the private landowner interested?



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## Should we put these data to work?

- Should we pursue this approach?
  - as a state-level product defined in the CAAS?
  - or, as an LIT-level product?
- What are the benefits to this approach?
- Would this be redundant with any current approaches?
- Are there any unforeseen implications?
- How do we ensure flexibility is kept at the local level?
- Is this something we would/should update annually?
- How do we incorporate important summer and winter habitats?

## Questions?



# Thank you!

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