

Day 1 Workshop Activities 1 & 2:

Habitats and Species/Species Groups

Instructions for Small Group Discussions

- Divide up into “umbrella habitats” groups A & B
 - Upland
 - Desert/Grassland
 - Wetland
 - Riparian/Riverine
- ID group leader
- ID timekeeper
- ID reporter to share discussion highlights with large group

Worksheet #1&2a

- Step 1. Review your VA with your group.
- Step 2. ID adaptation strategies to reduce vulnerabilities and/or increase adaptive capacity

Consider current management activities that could be modified *and* future management activities

For example:

- Restore native species to disturbed areas (resistance)
- Maintain and/or restore the natural and historical characteristics of a watershed (resilience)
- Identify and protect refugia (transition)
- Map species distributions to understand potential habitat loss or gain and improve restoration (↑ knowledge)

Worksheet #1&2b

- Step 1: For each strategy identified, identify specific actions to implement.
- Step 2: For each action, evaluate:
 - Implementation feasibility (High, Moderate, Low)
 - Effectiveness in reducing stressors (High, Moderate, Low)
 - When to implement: Near (<5 years); Mid (5-10 years); Long (>10 years)
 - Where to implement
 - How to implement (i.e. under what conditions)
 - Who could implement

Adaptation Strategy: Restore floodplain function to enhance meadow and riparian integrity, connectivity, and resilience under climate change.			
	Specific Action (1)	Specific Action (2)	Specific Action (3)
Action Description	Decommission abandoned road beds and trails – <i>prioritize high-risk areas (e.g., landslide, floods)</i>	Promote beavers and/or mimic structures where appropriate to keep water in the system	Re-examine grazing intensity and livestock densities, consider livestock rotation to limit negative effects
Implementation Feasibility (H,M,L)	Moderate	High	Low
Effectiveness in Reducing Stressors (H,M,L)	Moderate	High	Moderate
When to Implement	Near	Mid	Near to Mid
Where to Implement	High flood and/or landslide risk areas	Areas with suitable beaver habitat	Currently degraded habitat areas; areas with high soil moisture holding capacity
How to Implement	Prioritize high-risk areas; coordinate with private landowners; regulating public access	Areas where beavers are tolerated by landowners; Low-gradient areas in valley bottoms; Active and/or abandoned dam-building colonies	ID & coordinate with amenable ranchers
Who Could Implement	USFS, NPS	USFWS, TNC, private land trusts	USFS, private landowners

Day 2 Workshop Activities:

**3.1 Prioritize Adaptation
Strategies from Across Habitats,
Species Groups, and Species**

**3.2 Create Landscape-scale
Strategies**

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- Divide up into “umbrella habitats” groups A & B
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Worksheet 3.1

1. What are the top strategies and actions for a given group (i.e., upland, wetland, riverine/riparian, desert)? Use the six considerations evaluated for each action to help you prioritize.
 - High feasibility, high effectiveness, reduce multiple stressors, multiple benefits, eager leaders/partners
2. Generate a short prioritization list of proposed strategies and actions for habitats, species groups, and species.

Worksheet 3.2

1. Considering priority adaptation strategies and actions from the entire group, generate 1-2 landscape-scale strategies that cross resources (i.e., sub-habitats, species groups, species).
2. Aim to line up landscape-scale strategies with overall CVLCP goals:
 - Conserve resilient and adaptable ecosystems that sustain future Central Valley biodiversity.
 - Promote landscape-scale connectivity and ecological and physical processes that function within current and future ranges of variability to support a diverse and thriving Central Valley.
 - Reduce the impacts of climate change and other co-occurring stressors to Central Valley ecosystems.

Priority Adaptation Strategies	Priority Adaptation Actions
Encourage native pollinators by providing habitat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote appropriate herbicide and insecticide use • Enhance public and agency education (e.g., regarding conflicts with honeybees, Farm Bill language)
Manage forest vegetation, and reduce fire severity and patch size	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Thin and plant disturbance-resilient species • Create buffer zones between fire and residential development
Promote connected landscapes that can facilitate forest species migration along climatic gradients	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify and protect wildlife corridors that can serve double duty as migration corridors for plant species • Promote awareness of the important components within conservation areas (e.g., RNAs, roadless wilderness) and desired conditions
Identify and protect refugia and/or implement restoration actions in refugia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify processes and conditions that create refugia (climate, drought, fire)

Increase amount of habitat available in the Central Valley by preventing degradation of existing habitat, increasing number and size of protected areas, and creating new or restoring habitat, including refugia and corridors