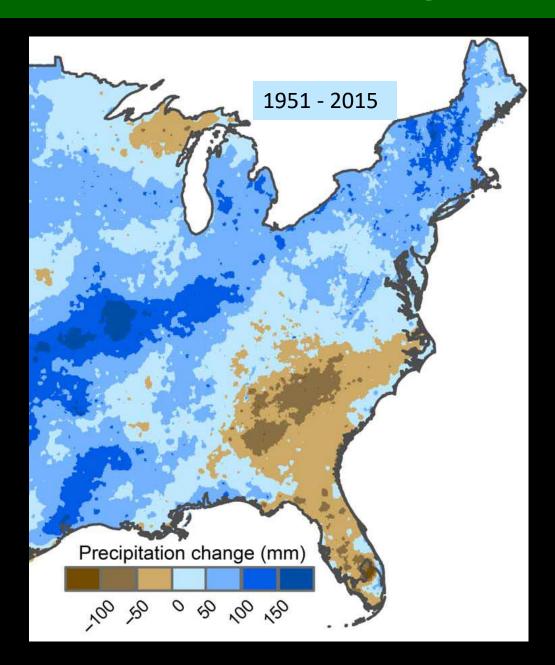
Resilient and Connected Network





Moisture change



How nature responds



Resilient Landscapes

Sustain North
America's natural
diversity

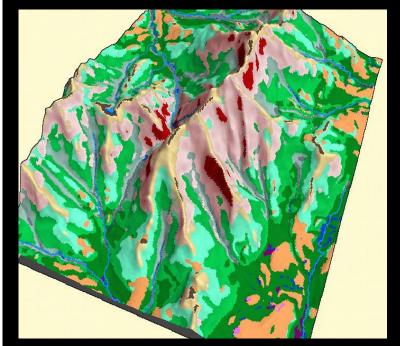
3 Ingredients



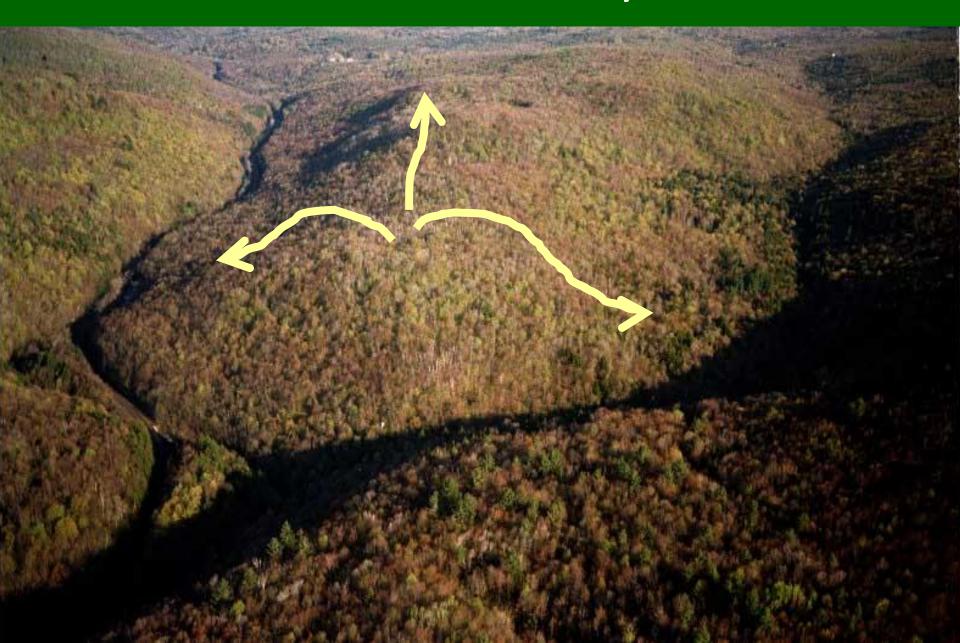
Geology Geology Limestone Sand Latitude Silt and clay Elevation DEES , Coastal plain sand over limestone Coastal plain loam over limestone Coastal plain silt and clay over limestone Acidic sedimentary Acidic shale Calcareous Moderately calcareous Acidic granitic Mafic Ultramafic Map Produced

Landscape Complexity





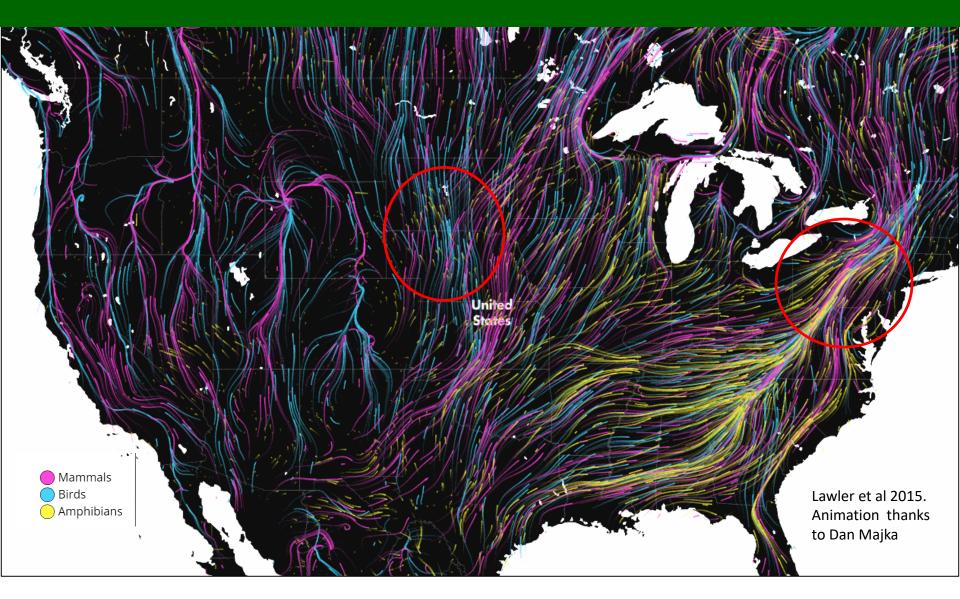
2. Connectivity



Climate Flow: Model

Current Rates per decade: 11 miles north, 36 feet upslope

Climate Flow: Model



Current Rates per decade: 11 miles north, 36 feet upslope

3. Biological Diversity

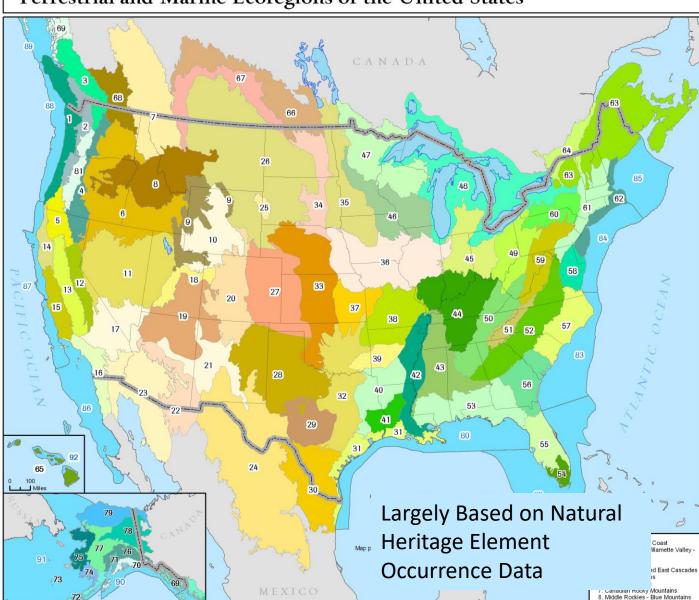


ACTION AND ACTIONS AND ACTIONS

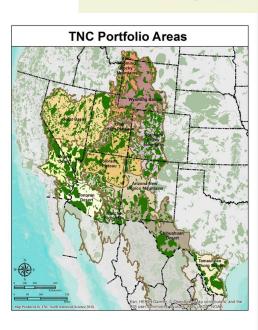
The Wyoming Basins Ecoregional Plan

Biodiversity Assessments

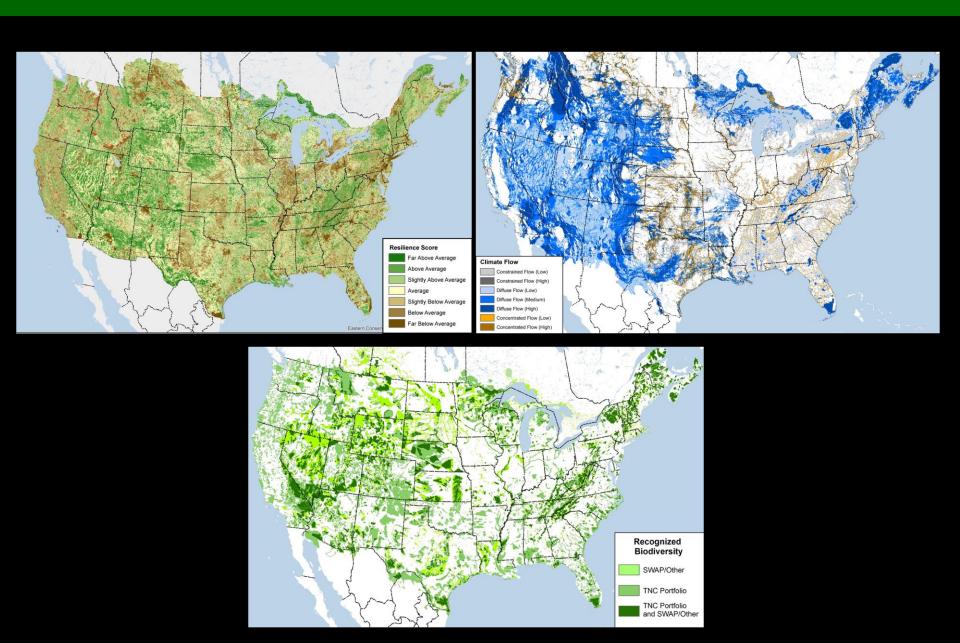
Terrestrial and Marine Ecoregions of the United States



9. Utah-Wyoming Rocky Mountains

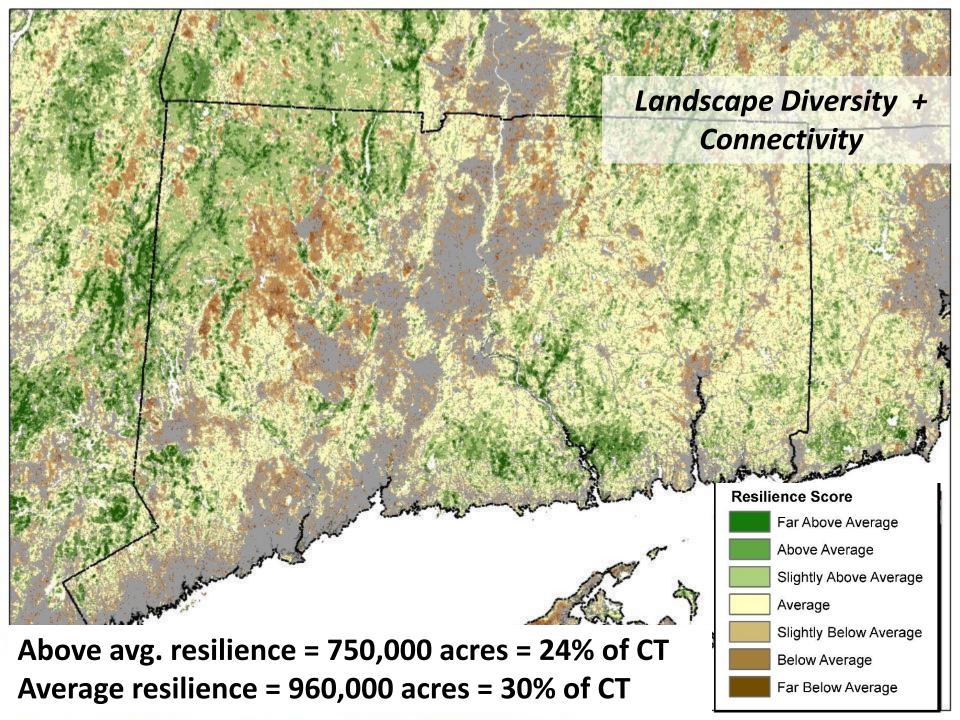


Resilient Sites + Flow + Biodiversity =

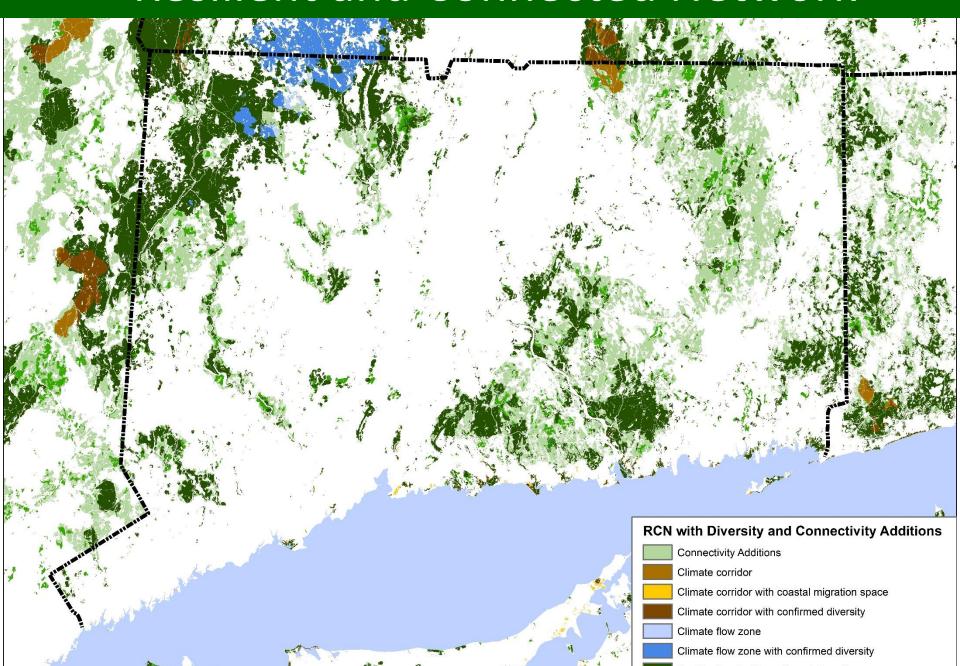


Resilient and Connected Network

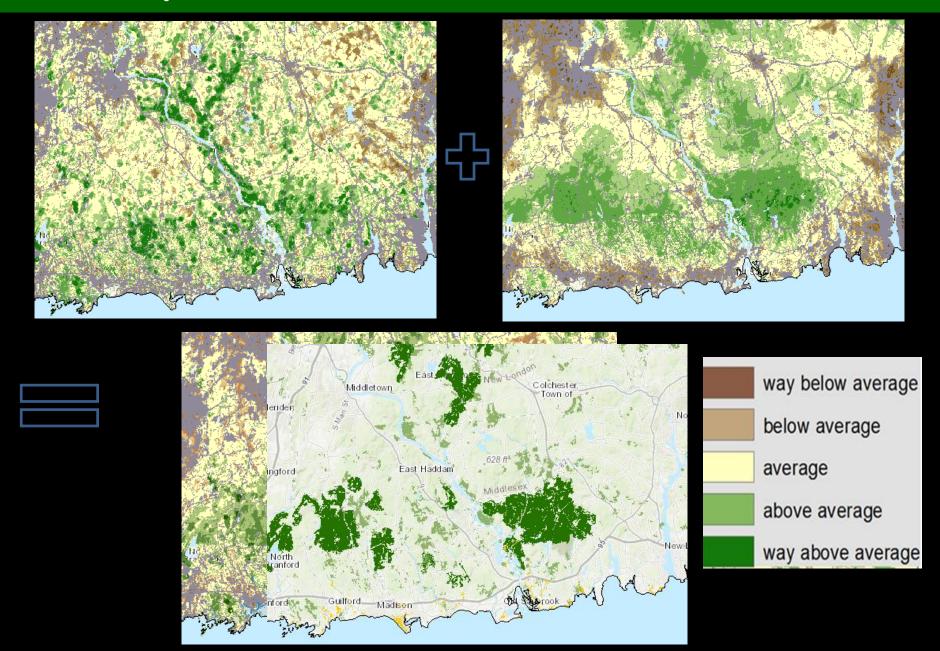




Resilient and Connected Network



Snapshot: Lower Connecticut River

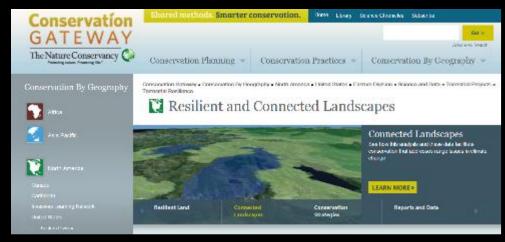


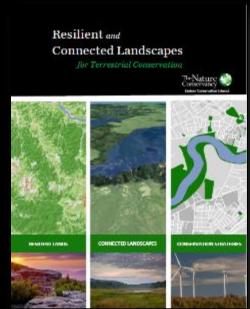
Resilient Land Tool

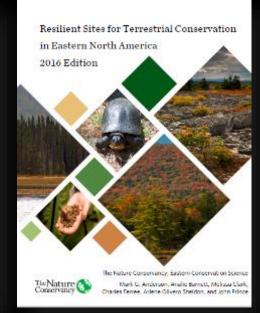


above average

way above average





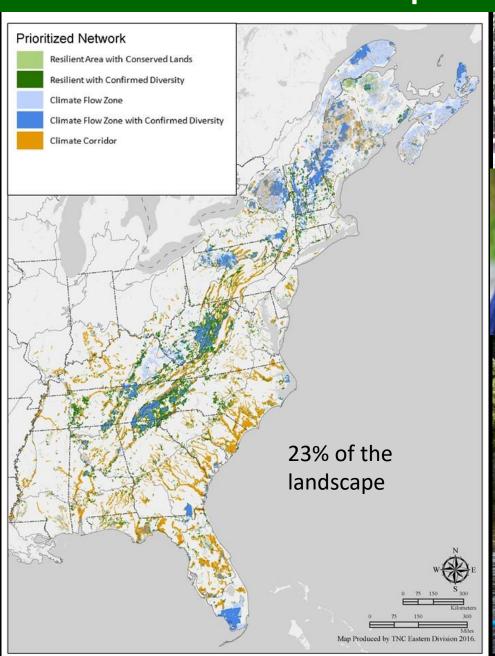


http://nature.ly/TNCResilience http://maps.tnc.org/resilientland





Multiple Benefits



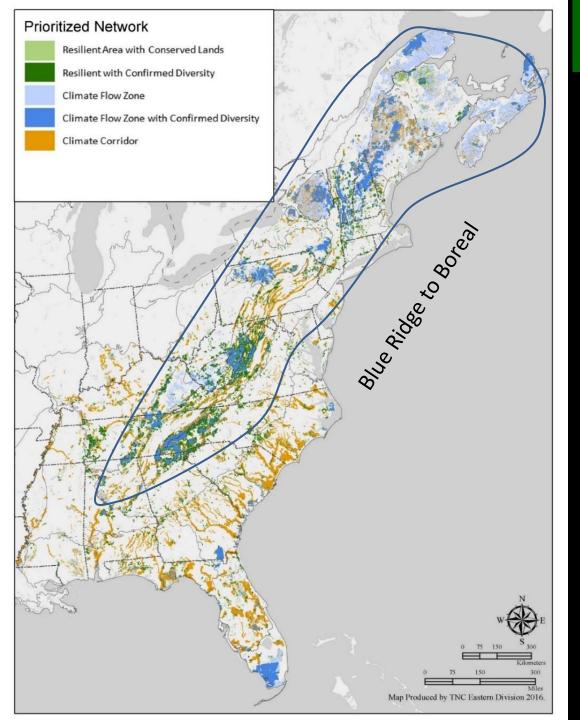


Carbon storage

Water supply

Air quality

Recreation



Collaboration



Looking Ahead

