Primary Threats to SGCN and Key Habitats

1. **Residential and commercial development 50% 52%**

2. **Invasive and other problematic species and genes 38% 97%**

3. **Climate change, including severe weather impacts and habitat shifting and alteration 34% 41%**

Climate Change Strategy

An overriding recommendation is that in many cases the most efficient and effective approach will require a habitat or ecosystem-based perspective for conservation (AFWA 2009).

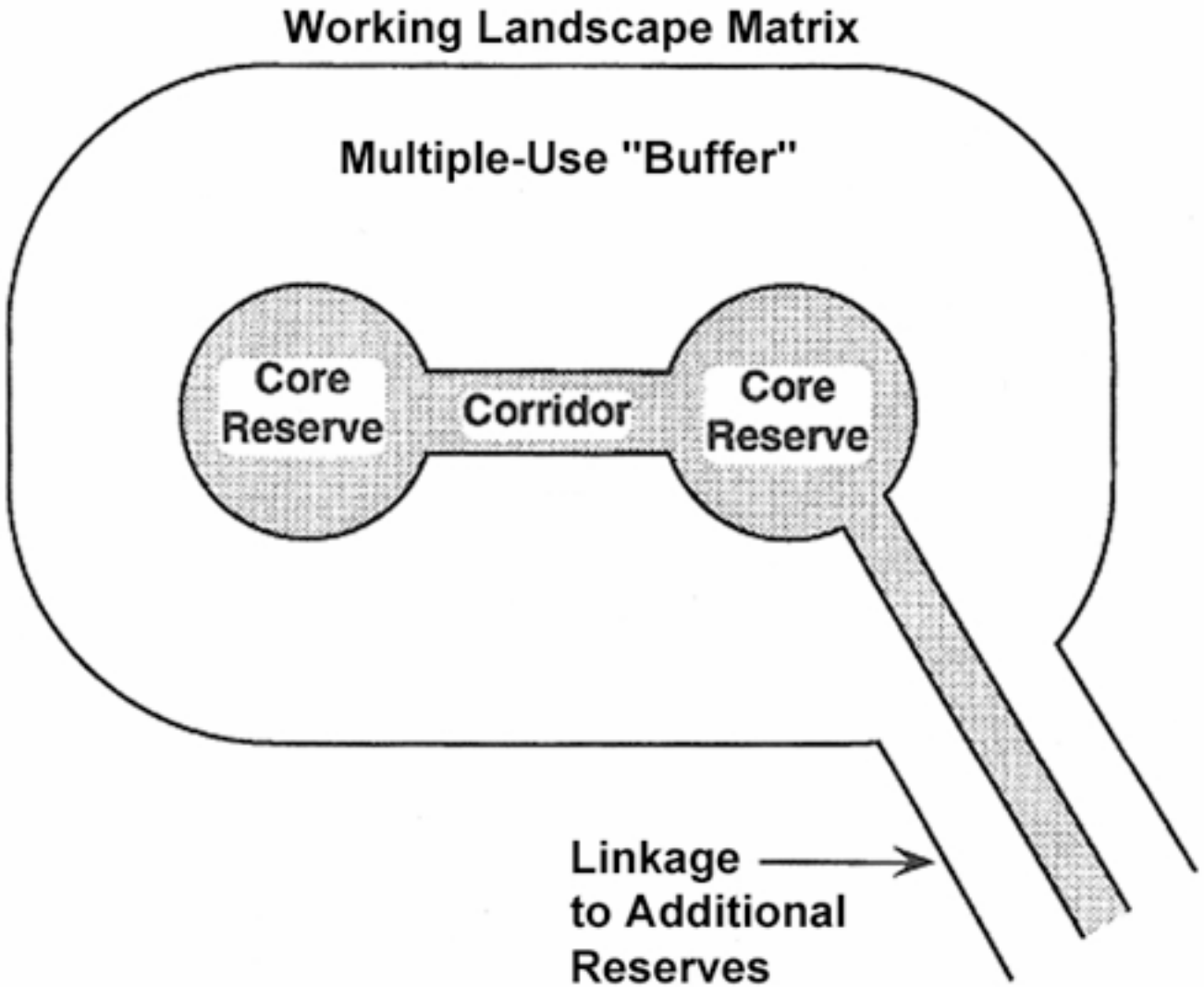
Maintaining fundamental ecological processes will make the system more resilient to climate change impacts, allowing it to more readily recover from a disturbance with minimal loss of function.

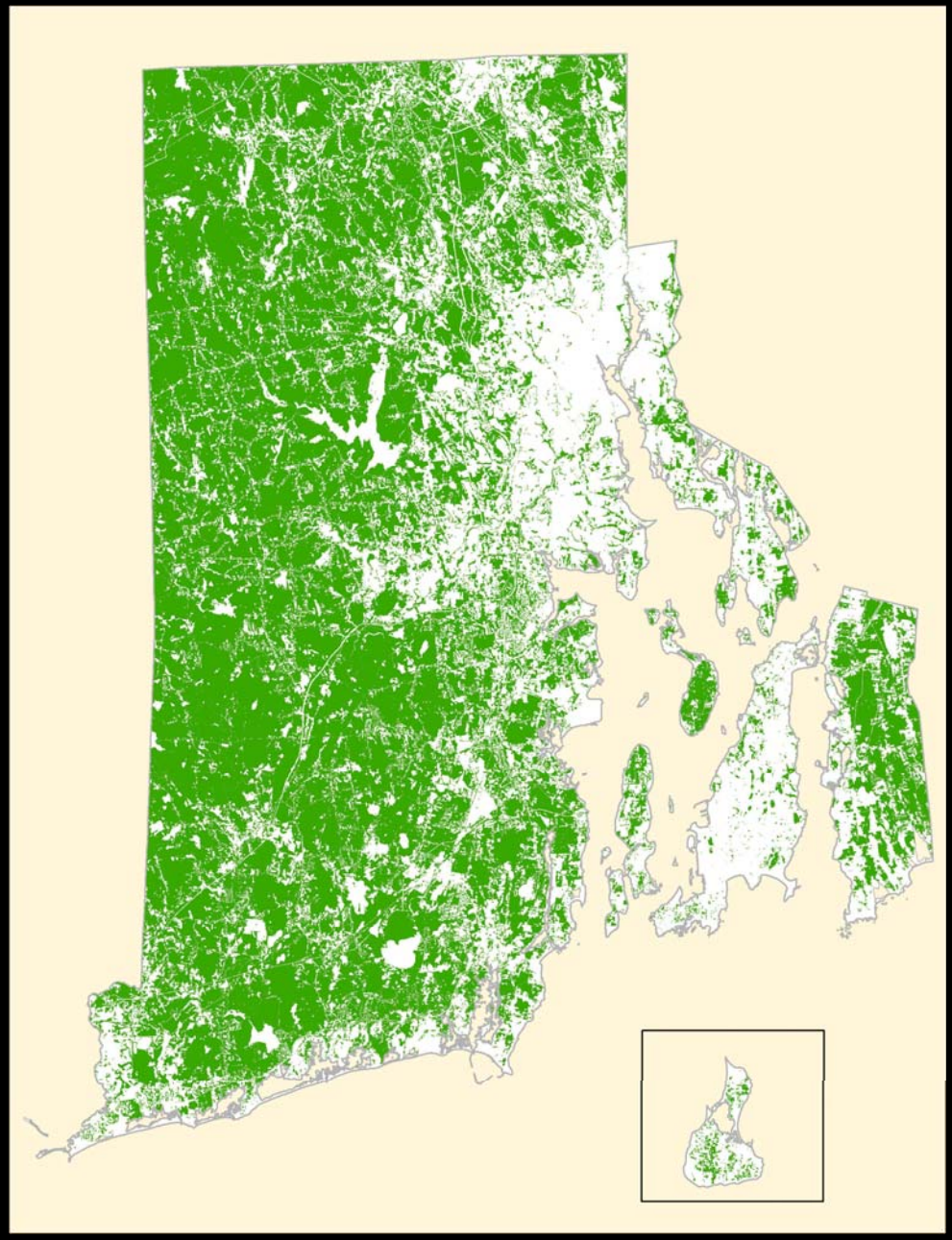
SWAP ACTION

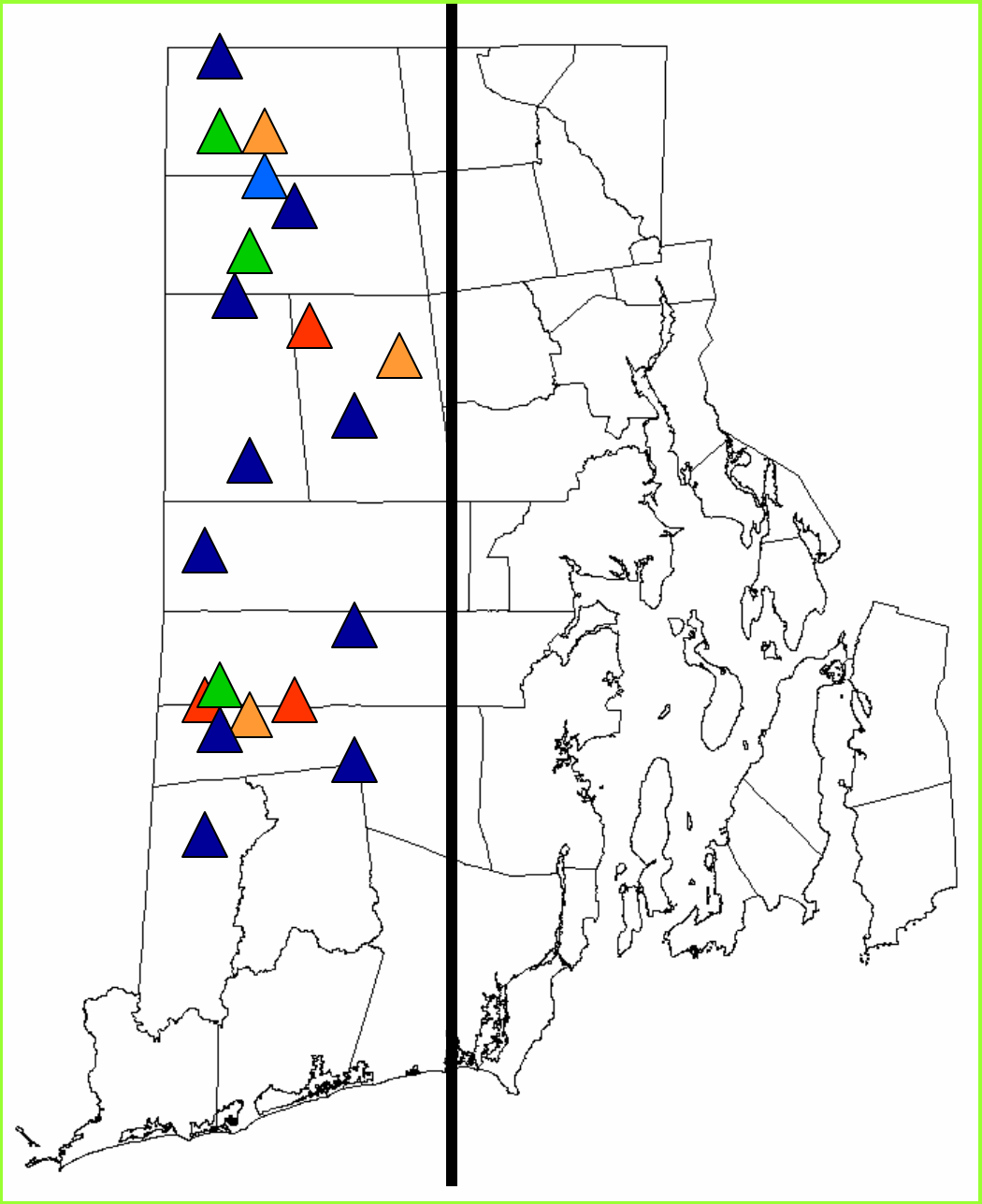
Develop focal area and focal species approaches in Rhode Island.

Objectives:

1. Conserve all native ecosystems and seral stages.
2. Maintain viable populations of all native species.
3. Maintain ecological and evolutionary processes.
4. Manage the system to be responsive to changes


Working Landscape Matrix
Multiple-Use "Buffer"
Core Reserve
Corridor
Core Reserve
Linkage to Additional Reserves





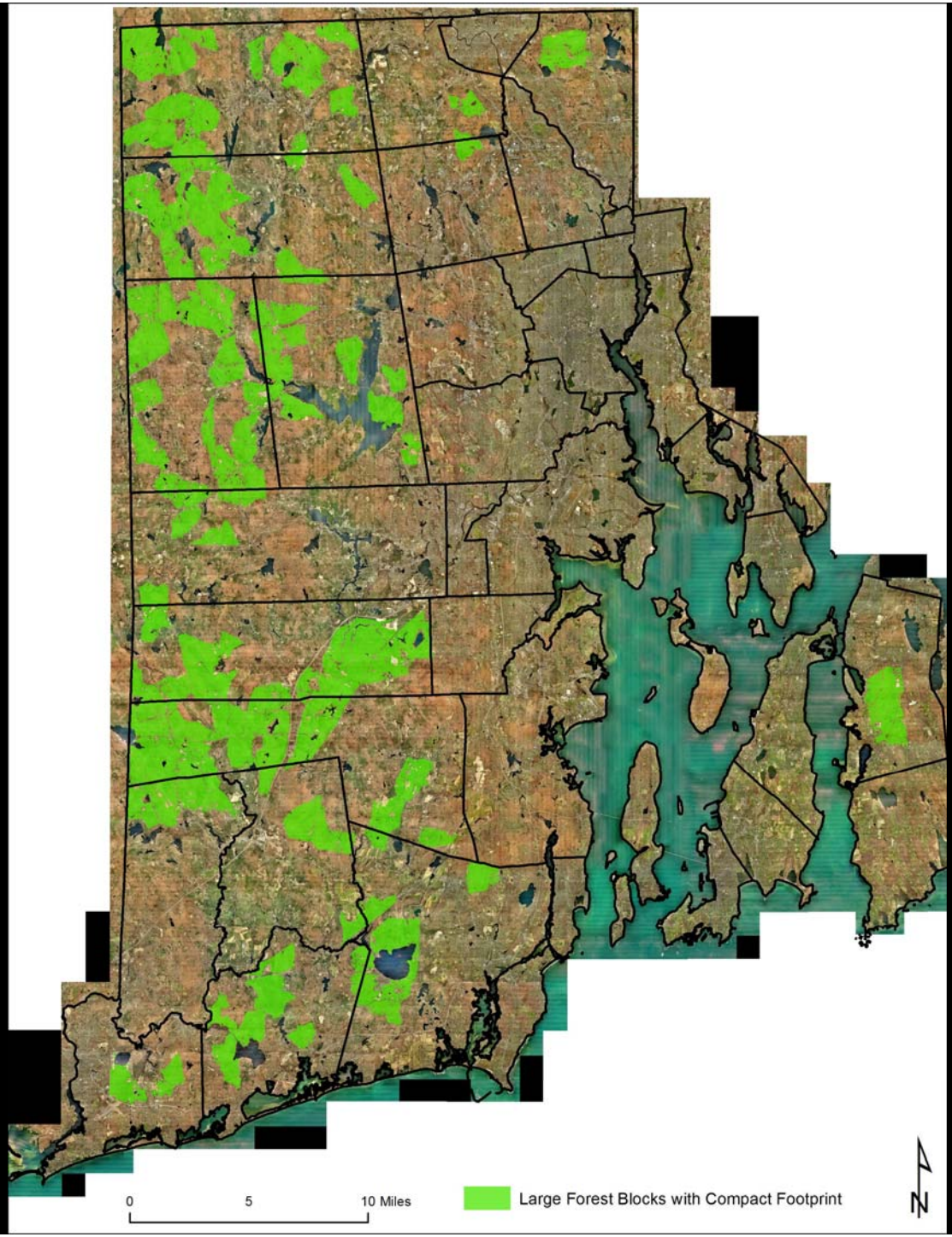
Pileated Woodpecker

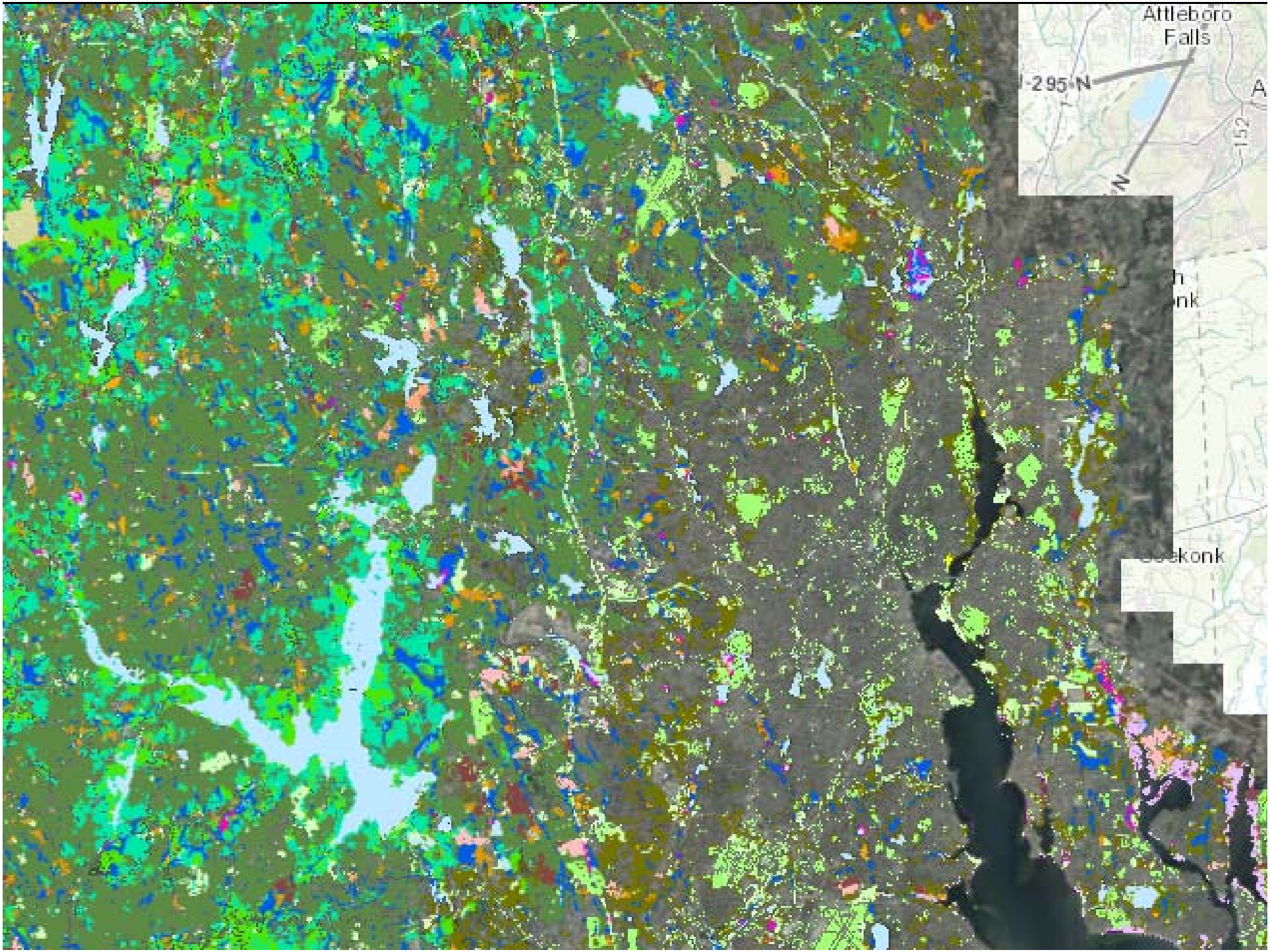
Blue-headed Vireo

Blk-throated Blue Warbler

Blackburnian Warbler

Cerulean Warbler*


0
5
10 Miles
Large Forest Blocks with Compact Footprint
N


Attleboro
Falls
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152
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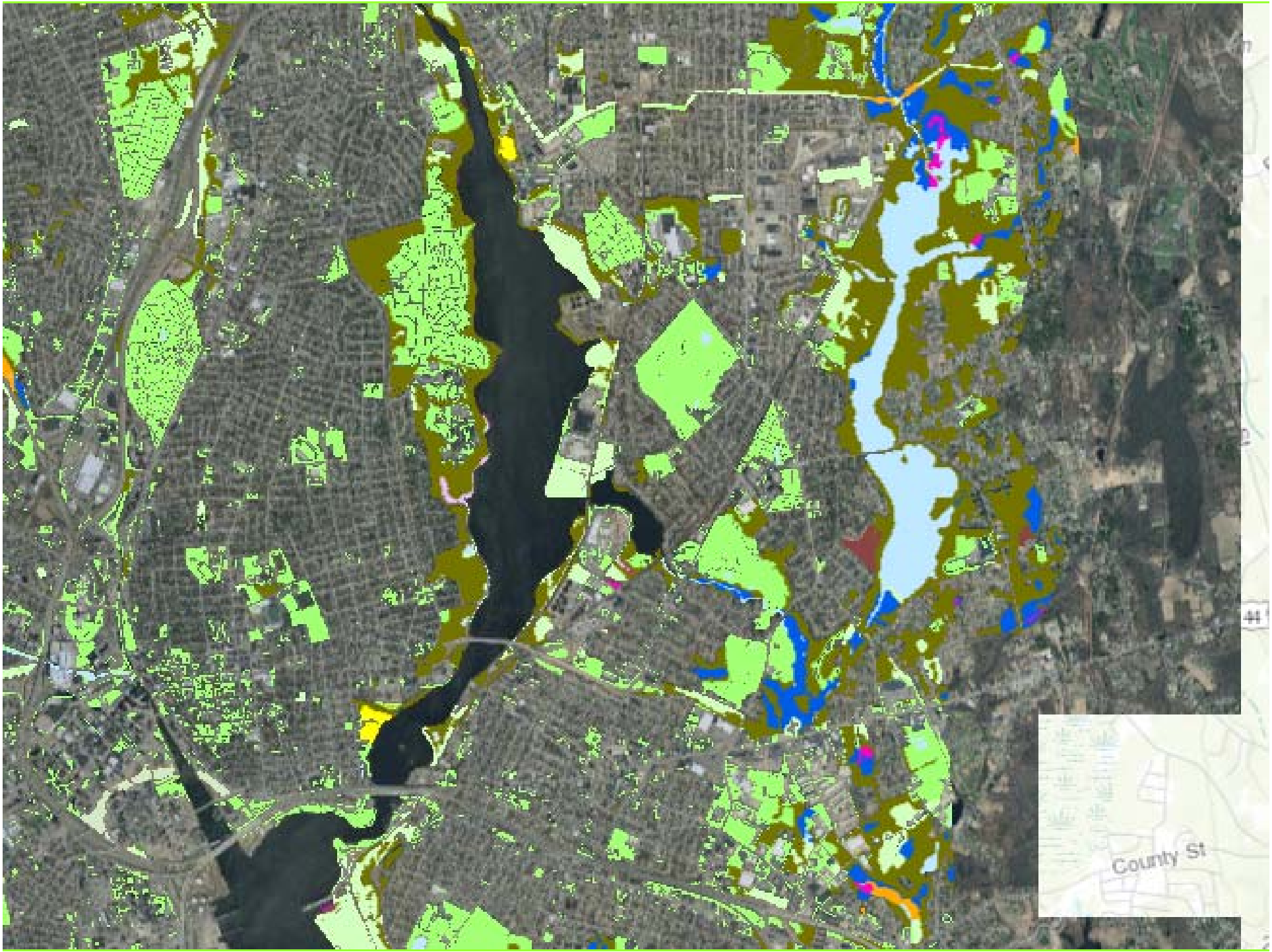
County St
44

Promoting Forest Resiliency to Impacts of Climate Change/Invasive Species

Manage forests for structure and age-class diversity.

Manage understory herbivory to reduce invasive colonization opportunities

Utilize targeted monitoring to detect colonization of new invasive species