



## Designing Climate-Smart Conservation

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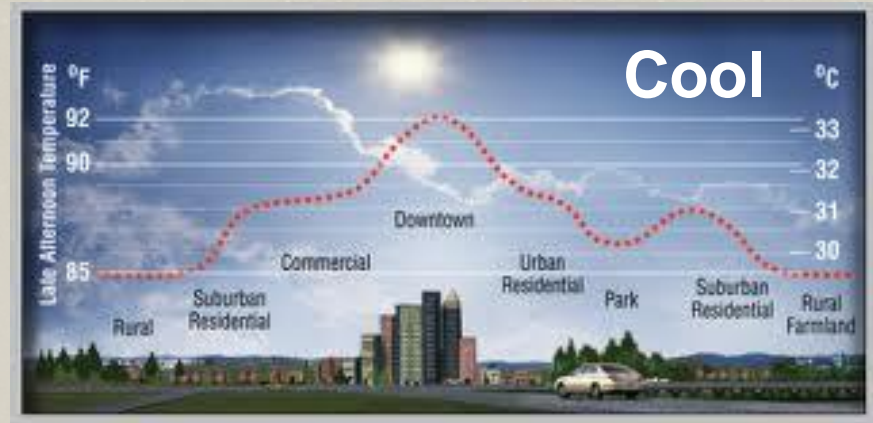
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**Director, Climate Conservation Program**

THE TRUST *for* PUBLIC LAND

LAND FOR PEOPLE

# Green Infrastructure for Climate-Smart Cities





THE TRUST FOR PUBLIC LAND - NEW YORK  
HARBOR PROGRAM







**Siting?**

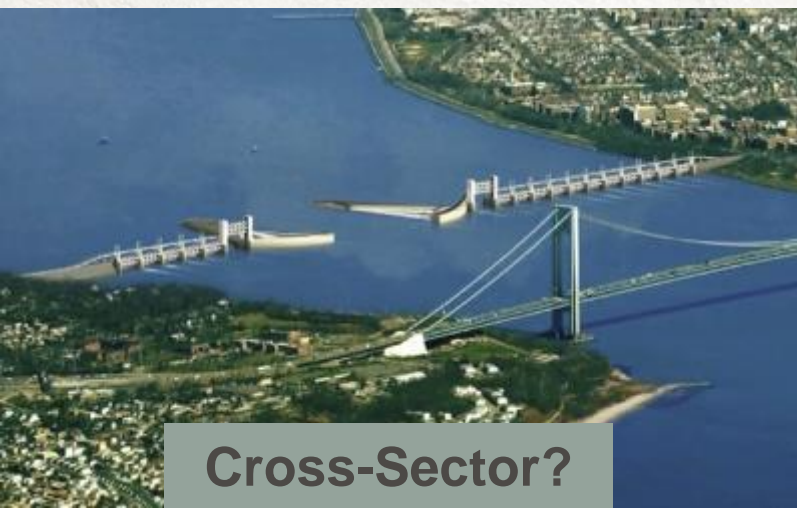


**Design?**



**Community Roles?**

## Climate-Smart Questions



**Cross-Sector?**



**Public Policy?**

# Climate-Smart Cities Model for Integration

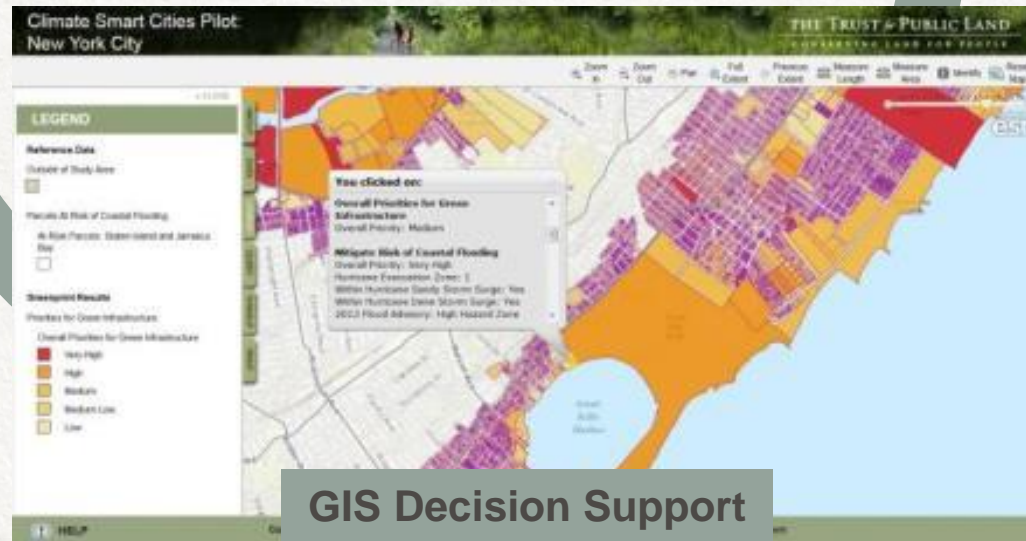
Climate-Smart City  
Partnership



Demonstration



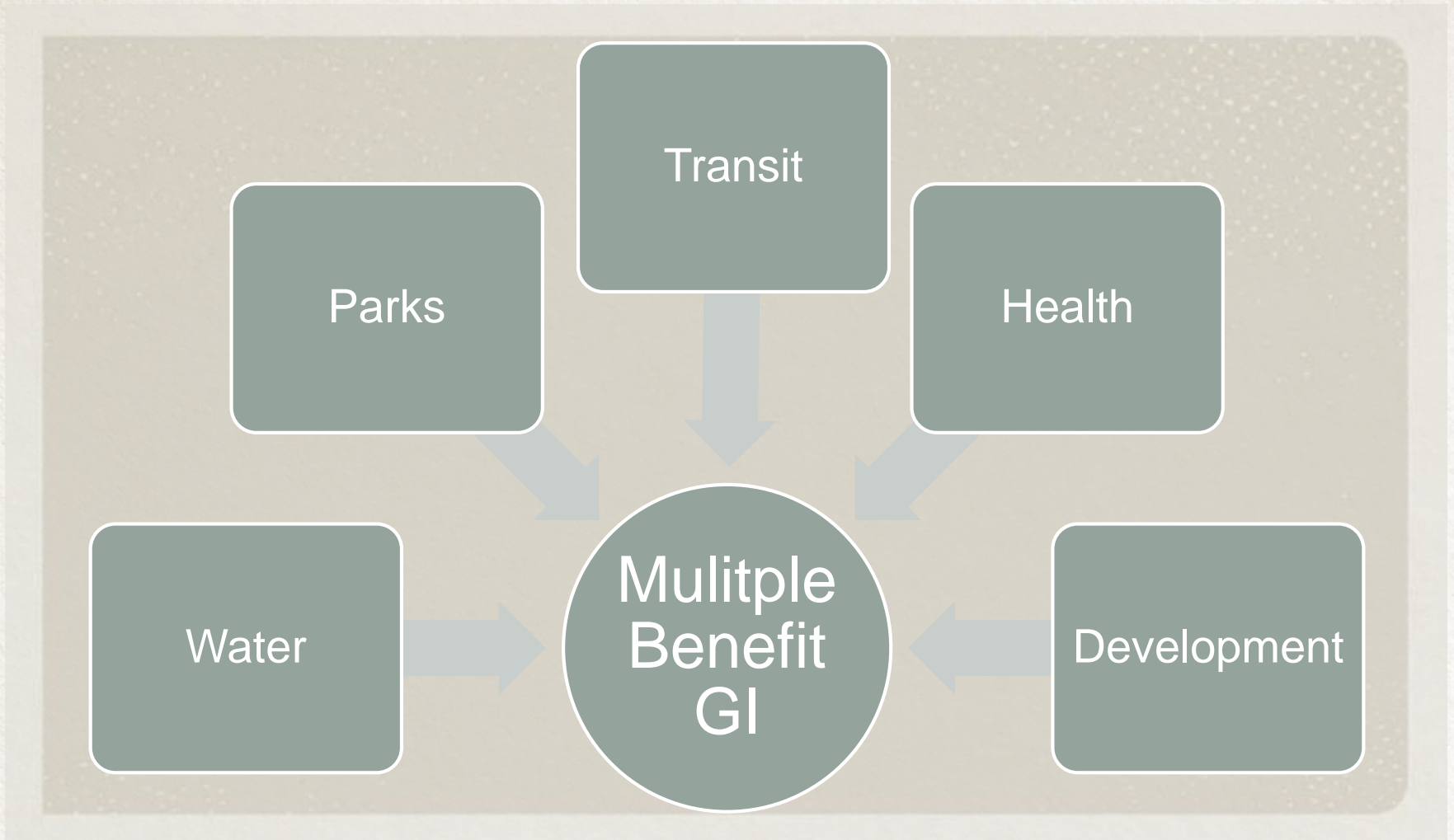
Applied Research



GIS Decision Support



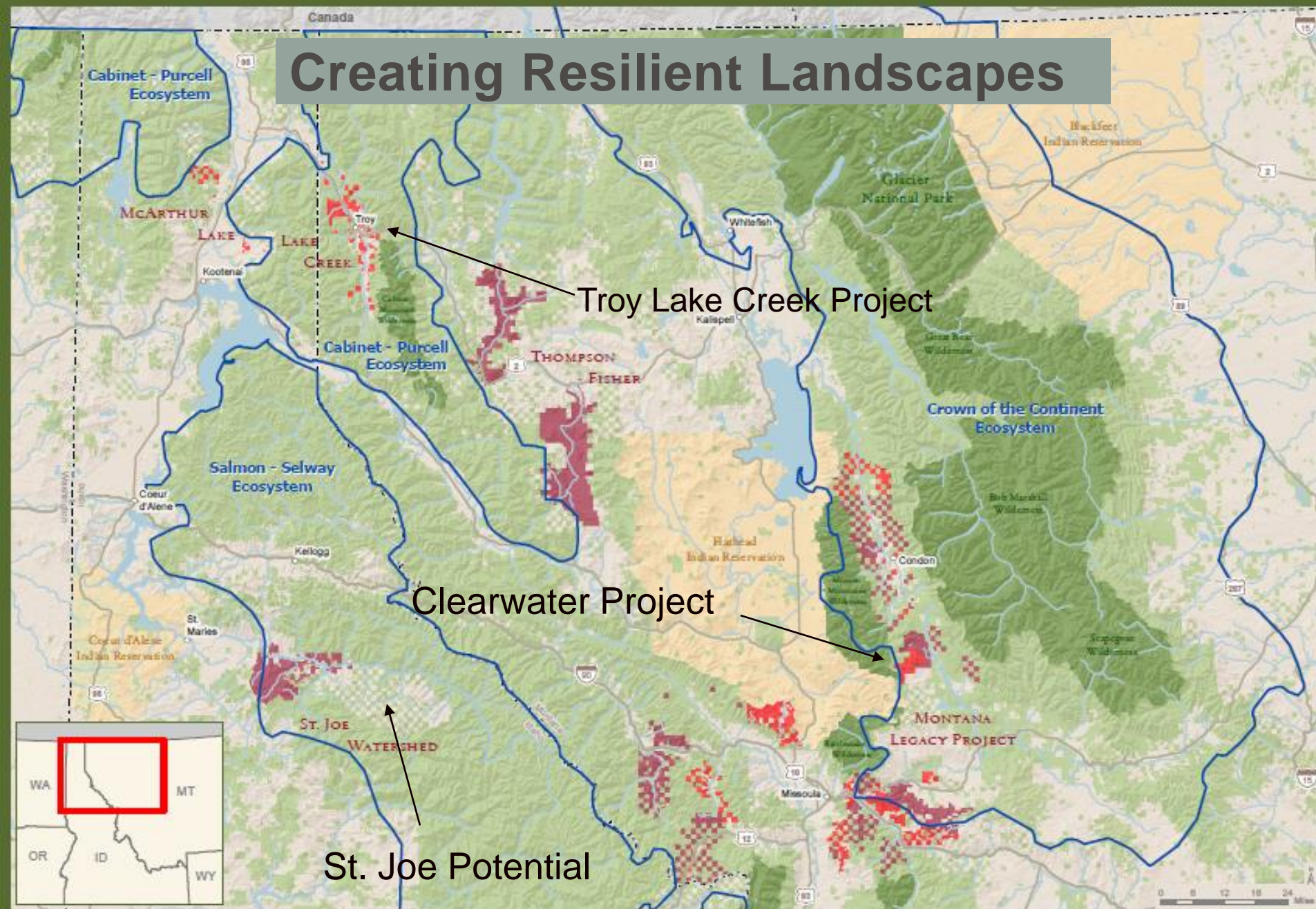
# Opportunity: Help Cities Identify and Integrate Levers for Green Infrastructure





# NORTHERN ROCKIES LARGE LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION

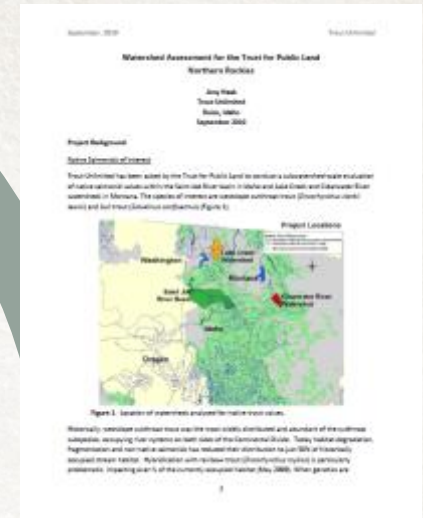
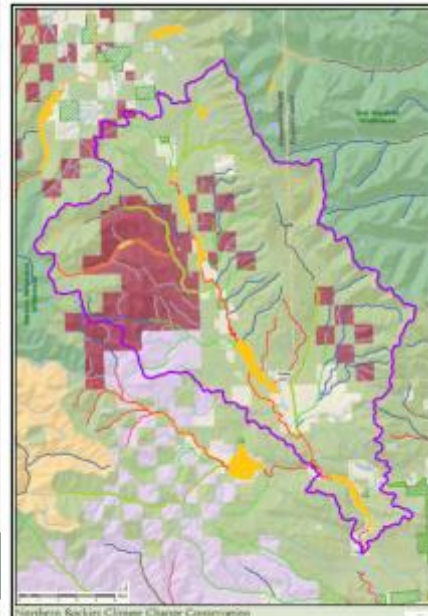
## Creating Resilient Landscapes





# Resilient Landscapes Model for Integration

Resilient Landscape  
Partnership



Applied Research



THE TRUST For Our LAND



Trout Unlimited

Watershed Assessment for the Trust for Public Land  
Northern Rockies

Amy Hask  
Trout Unlimited  
Boise, Idaho  
September 2010

### Project Background

### Native Salmonids of Interest

Trout Unlimited has been asked by the Trust for Public Land to conduct a subwatershed-scale evaluation of native salmonid values within the Saint Joe River basin in Idaho and Lake Creek and Clearwater River watersheds in Montana. The species of interest are westslope cutthroat trout (*Oncorhynchus clarkii lewisi*) and bull trout (*Salvelinus confluentus*) (Figure 1).

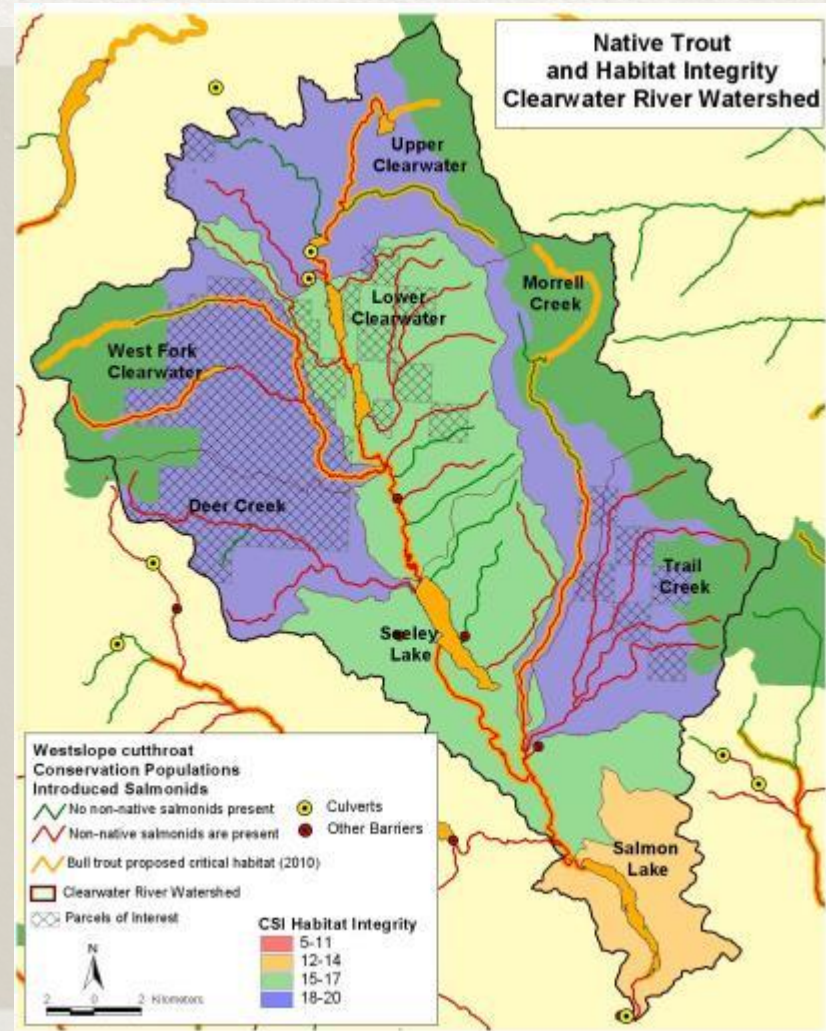


Figure 1. Location of watersheds analyzed for native trout values.

Historically, westslope cutthroat trout was the most widely distributed and abundant of the cutthroat subspecies, occupying river systems on both sides of the Continental Divide. Today habitat degradation, fragmentation and non-native salmonids has reduced their distribution to just 58% of historically occupied stream habitat. Hybridization with rainbow trout (*Oncorhynchus mykiss*) is particularly problematic, impacting over 9% of the currently occupied habitat (May 2009). When genetics are



# Clearwater Conservation Can Impact Resilience





# Protection from Development Is Not Enough

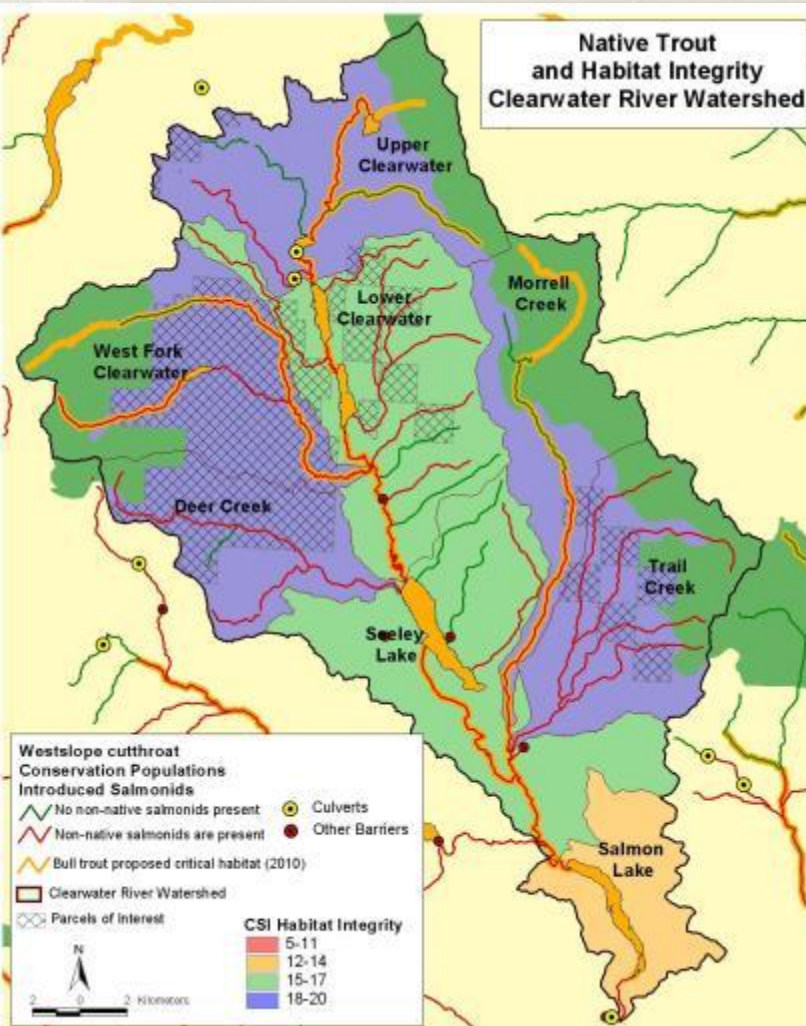


## Trout Unlimited Climate Change Strategy

1. Protect diversity of remaining native populations.
2. Restore natural range of life history strategies.
3. Protect springs, headwaters and other sources of cold water.
4. Restore riparian habitats to provide shade.
5. Restore large woody debris and boulders in stream channels.
6. Remove in-stream barriers to fish movement.
7. Restore in-stream flows that have been reduced.
8. Minimize existing sources of stress, such as pollution, overgrazing, and roads.
9. Limit introductions of non-native fishes and control existing populations.
10. Monitor and evaluate habitats.



# Using TU Science to Guide Clearwater Restoration



## Restoration Priorities for Resilience

1. Emphasize West Fork and Deer Creek sub-watersheds
2. Restore healthy forest cover to reduce risk of winter flooding
3. Road decommissioning to restore connectivity and reduce sediment loading

