

16. NORTHERN NECK PLANNING REGION LOCAL ACTION PLAN SUMMARY

WILDLIFE ACTION PLAN AND LOCAL SUMMARIES OVERVIEW

Wildlife Action Plan

Virginia is fortunate to contain a wide variety of natural resources and landscapes that provide Virginians with a range of benefits, services, and economic opportunities. Natural resource conservation in Virginia, as in most states, is implemented by government agencies, non-governmental organizations, private institutions, academic institutions, and private citizens. These groups work to enhance the quality of life within the Commonwealth by conserving Virginia's air, land, water, and wildlife. Adequate funding and human capital needed to manage and conserve these valuable resources are not always available. In 2005, Virginia's conservation community first came together to maximize the benefits of their actions and created the state's first Wildlife Action Plan (Action Plan). It was written to prioritize and focus conservation efforts to prevent species from declining to the point where they become threatened or endangered (DGIF 2005). The 2015 Action Plan is an update of the original Plan. The Action Plan must address eight specific elements mandated by Congress. They are:

- 1. Information on the distribution and abundance of species of wildlife, including low and declining populations as the state fish and wildlife agency deems appropriate, that are indicative of the diversity and health of the state's wildlife; and*
- 2. Descriptions of locations and relative condition of key habitats and community types essential to conservation of species identified in (1); and*
- 3. Descriptions of problems which may adversely affect species identified in (1) or their habitats, and priority research and survey efforts needed to identify factors which may assist in restoration and improved conservation of these species and habitats; and*
- 4. Descriptions of conservation actions determined to be necessary to conserve the identified species and habitats and priorities for implementing such actions; and*
- 5. Proposed plans for monitoring species identified in (1) and their habitats, for monitoring the effectiveness of the conservation actions proposed in (4), and for adapting these conservation actions to respond appropriately to new information or changing conditions; and*
- 6. Descriptions of procedures to review the Plan-Strategy at intervals not to exceed ten years; and*
- 7. Plans for coordinating, to the extent feasible, the development, implementation, review, and revision of the Plan-Strategy with federal, state, and local agencies and*

Indian tribes that manage significant land and water areas within the State or administer programs that significantly affect the conservation of identified species and habitats.

8. Congress has affirmed through Wildlife Conservation and Restoration Program (WCRP) and State Wildlife Grants (SWG), that broad public participation is an essential element of developing and implementing these Plans-Strategies, the projects that are carried out while these Plans-Strategies are developed, and the Species in Greatest Need of Conservation (SGCN) that Congress has indicated such programs and projects are intended to emphasize.

Each species included in the 2015 Action Plan (Species of Greatest Conservation Need or SGCN) has been evaluated and prioritized based upon two criteria: degree of imperilment and management opportunity.

To describe imperilment, SGCN are grouped into one of four Tiers: Critical (Tier I), Very High (Tier II), High (Tier III), and Moderate (Tier IV).

Tier I - Critical Conservation Need. *Species face an extremely high risk of extinction or extirpation. Populations of these species are at critically low levels, face immediate threat(s), and/or occur within an extremely limited range. Intense and immediate management action is needed.*

Tier II - Very High Conservation Need. *Species have a high risk of extinction or extirpation. Populations of these species are at very low levels, face real threat(s), and/or occur within a very limited distribution. Immediate management is needed for stabilization and recovery.*

Tier III - High Conservation Need. *Extinction or extirpation is possible. Populations of these species are in decline, have declined to low levels, and/or are restricted in range. Management action is needed to stabilize or increase populations.*

Tier IV - Moderate Conservation Need. *The species may be rare in parts of its range, particularly on the periphery. Populations of these species have demonstrated a declining trend or a declining trend is suspected which, if continued, is likely to qualify this species for a higher tier in the foreseeable future. Long-term planning is necessary to stabilize or increase populations.*

While degree of imperilment is an important consideration, it is often insufficient to prioritize the use of limited human and financial resources. In order to identify and triage conservation opportunities, development of the updated Action Plan (2015) included assigning a Conservation Opportunity Ranking to each species identified within the Plan. Rankings were assigned with input from taxa or species experts (biologists) and other members of Virginia's conservation community. They also are based on conservation or management actions and research needs identified for the species within the 2005 Action Plan. In addition, a literature review was conducted to garner any new information available since the first version of the Action Plan. The three Conservation Opportunity Rankings are described as follows:

A – Managers have identified “on the ground” species or habitat management strategies expected to benefit the species; at least some of which can be implemented with existing resources and are expected to have a reasonable chance of improving the species’ conservation status.

B – Managers have only identified research needs for the species or managers have only identified “on the ground” conservation actions that cannot be implemented due to lack of personnel, funding, or other circumstance.

C – Managers have failed to identify “on the ground” actions or research needs that could benefit this species or its habitat or all identified conservation opportunities for a species have been exhausted.

Over 880 SGCN are listed in the 2015 Action Plan and found in varying densities across the state (Figure 1). Of the Plan’s SGCN, 23.4 percent are classified as Conservation Opportunity Ranking A; 7.1 percent are classified Conservation Opportunity Ranking B; and 69.5 percent are classified as Conservation Opportunity Ranking C. Additionally, of the 883 SGCN:

- Approximately 25% of the SGCN are already listed as threatened or endangered under the Federal or Virginia Endangered Species Act,
- Approximately 60% are aquatic,
- Approximately 70% are invertebrates, and
- All are impacted by the loss or degradation of their habitats.

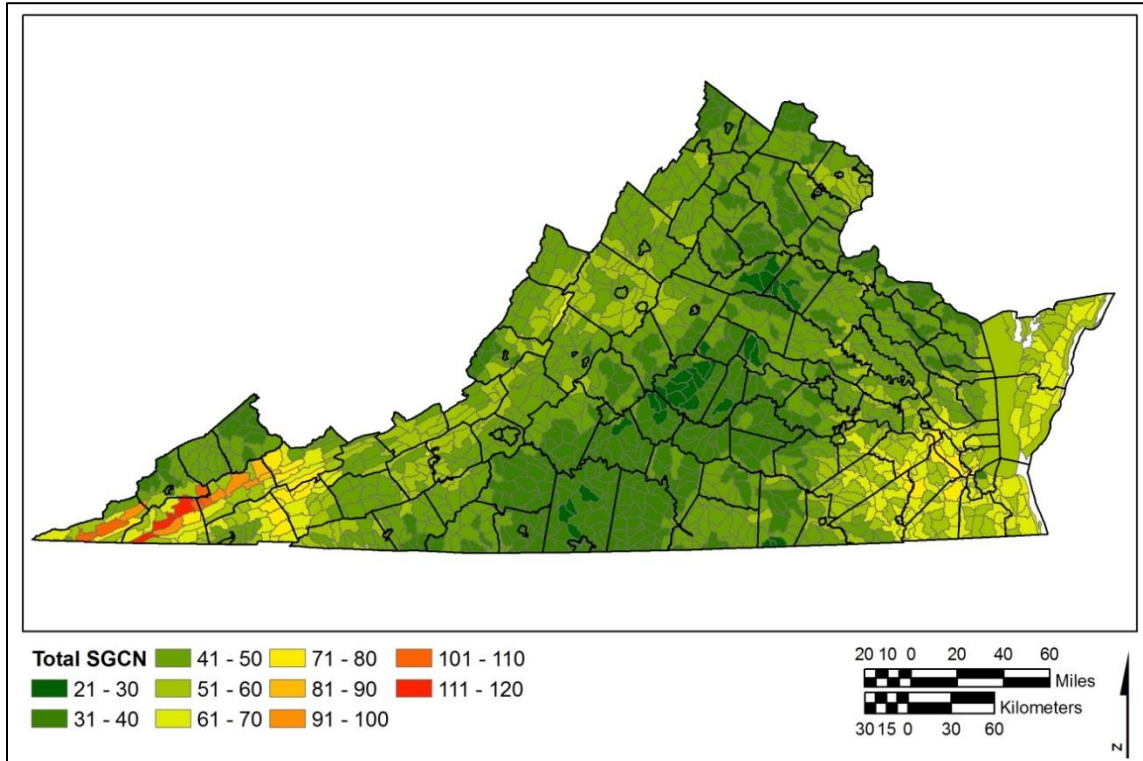


Figure 1. State distribution of Species of Greatest Conservation Need (HUC12 Watersheds).

Wildlife Action Plan Implementation

Since its creation, the Wildlife Action Plan has helped Virginia acquire over \$17 million in new conservation funding through the State Wildlife Grants Program. These resources have been used to implement significant research, advance species recovery efforts via captive propagation, and restore and conserve important wildlife habitats. Despite these successes, many conservation practitioners feel the original Wildlife Action Plan never reached its full potential. One common concern is that it failed to focus at the habitat level where the needs of many species could be addressed at once. Further, many partners indicated the original Action Plan did not provide sufficient details to help prioritize conservation needs and opportunities at a local scale, where many land use decisions are made and conservation efforts are implemented. Lacking these local insights, it was often difficult for agencies, municipalities, organizations, academic institutions, and landowners to identify and focus on the highest priority wildlife conservation opportunities for their geographic area. To address this concern and make the Action Plan more user-friendly and relevant at a finer scale, this version (2015) of the Action Plan was developed to include locally-based summaries. These summaries identify species that are local priorities, habitats required to conserve those species, local threats impacting species and habitats, and priority conservation actions that can be taken to address those threats. The goal of these summaries is to facilitate and benefit the work of local governments, conservation groups, landowners, and other members of the conservation community who wish to support wildlife conservation within their regions.

Local Action Plan Summaries

In creating the updated Action Plan, the Virginia Department of Game and Inland Fisheries (DGIF) adopted a model developed by the Virginia Department of Conservation and Recreation (DCR) for the Virginia Outdoors Plan. The Virginia Outdoors Plan describes recreational resource issues for 21 multi-county Recreational Planning Regions (DCR 2013a). Each Recreational Planning Region is roughly analogous to one of Virginia's 21 local Planning District Commissions (PDC). The PDCs are voluntary associations of local governments intended to foster intergovernmental cooperation by bringing together local officials, agency staff, the public, and partners to discuss common needs and develop solutions to regional issues. With its focus on local-scale actions, the Virginia Outdoors Plan has become an important tool for identifying and addressing local recreational issues. This DCR model was adapted and used in this Action Plan to address wildlife and habitat issues for the benefit of planning region residents. More broadly, the new Action Plan's Local Action Plan Summaries will create a framework that Virginia's diverse conservation community can use to identify issues and locations of mutual conservation interest, enhance collaborative opportunities, develop new conservation resources, and craft "win-win" situations that can be beneficial for both the people and wildlife of Virginia.

NORTHERN NECK PLANNING REGION SUMMARY OVERVIEW

The Northern Neck Planning Region is largely rural and consists of 633,142 acres (989 square miles) and includes Lancaster, Northumberland, Richmond, and Westmoreland counties. The human population in this planning region is estimated to be almost 50,000 people. All counties are projected to experience human population growth by 2030 (VIMS 2013).

Less developed and more rural areas often provide a diversity of valuable wildlife habitats, which can be degraded or lost as human populations grow. The aquatic habitats of this planning region are especially important for the migratory Atlantic sturgeon and Lancaster County Amphipod. Its wetlands provide habitats for migratory brants, black-crowned night-heron, tri-color heron, and the seaside sparrow. The Northeastern beach tiger beetle uses its beaches as nesting habitat. The planning region includes a variety of other habitats such as mature mixed hardwood forests, young forests, retired agricultural land, tidal and non-tidal wetlands, tidally influenced streams and riparian habitats, beaches and dunes and mudflats, and estuarine habitats (Figure 2).

In developing conservation actions for habitats and priority species within this planning region, a number of factors must be considered to determine how limited resources can be allocated to best effect. A project's likely impact and probability of success, the effectiveness of historic and ongoing conservation actions, as well as logistical, economic, and political factors will all influence the selection and prioritization of conservation actions. Virginia's Wildlife Action Plan advocates a proactive approach that focuses conservation resources to manage species before they become critically imperiled and to implement projects that can simultaneously benefit multiple species and human communities. These factors were considered during development of the conservation actions included in the following sections as well as in analyzing the existing threats facing SGCN and their habitats. Threats and conservation actions are organized based on the habitat types found within this planning region upon which priority SGCN depend.

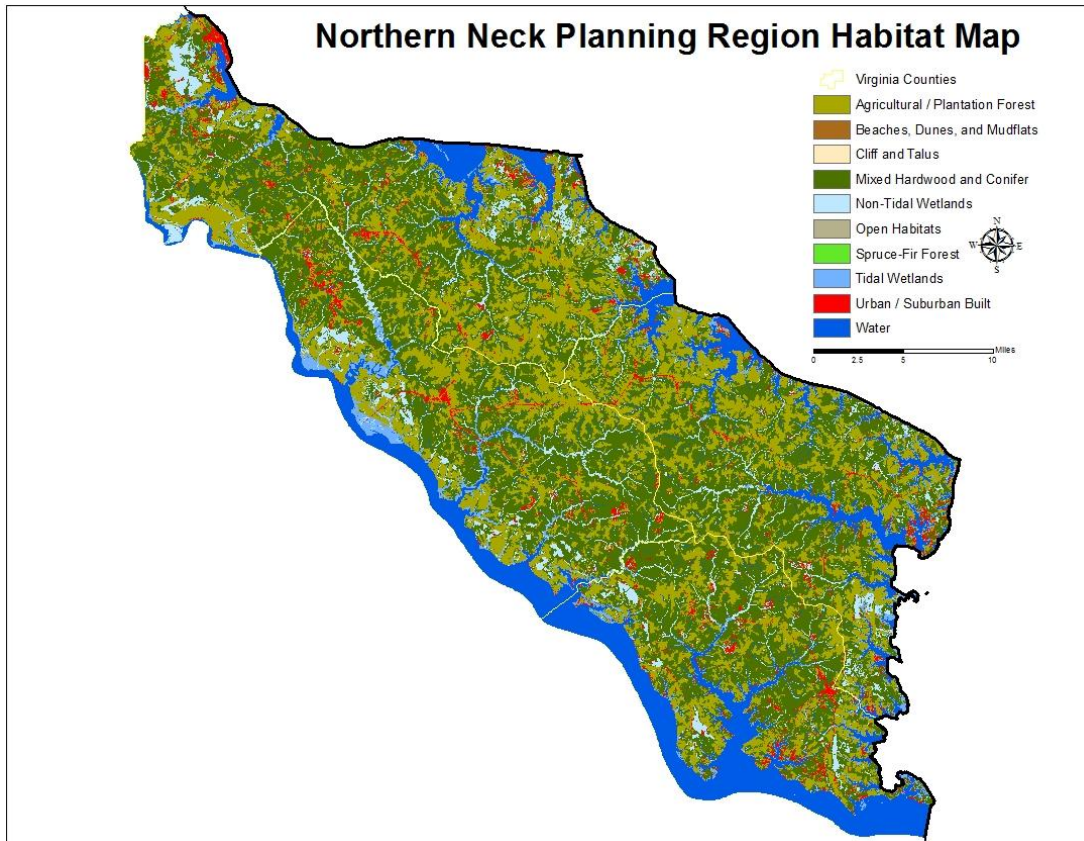


Figure 2. Northern Neck Planning Region Habitats (Anderson et al. 2013).

Priority Species of Greatest Conservation Need

Of Virginia’s 883 SGCN, 65 are believed to either occur, or have recently occurred, within the Northern Neck Planning Region (Appendix A). Of these 65 species, **31 SGCN are dependent upon habitats provided within the Northern Neck Planning Region (Table 2). These species constitute the priority SGCN for the region.** A summary of SGCN Tier and Conservation Opportunity Rankings is provided in Table 1, while Figure 3 demonstrates the density of the 31 priority species within this region.

Priority SGCNs within this Local Summary include species for which this planning region comprises a significant portion of its range in Virginia. To determine species priority, the authors implemented a 10 percent rule to identify locally important species. Under the 10 percent rule, an SGCN is included in a Local Summary if the planning region provides at least 10 percent of that species’ range in Virginia. However, there are several other instances that warrant inclusion on a planning region’s priority SGCN list. First, several SGCN occur statewide but in low numbers in each planning region and will never reach the 10 percent threshold in any single planning region. Species that fall in this category were manually added to priority SGCN lists where appropriate. Some species only occur in three or fewer planning regions. These SGCN are also included on priority lists for the planning regions in which they are found due to their rarity in the state and the importance of those few planning regions to their survival. For migrant species

that may only be in Virginia for a matter of days, these migratory habitats are considered critical for their long-term conservation. When these circumstances were identified, specific migratory species were manually added to local SGCN lists as well. Finally, where a species may have a particularly strong population in a relatively small portion of a planning region, the population may be determined to be significant enough to warrant inclusion on the local SGCN list. Again, when these circumstances were identified, species were manually added to the local priority SGCN list.

Table 1. Tier and Conservation Opportunity Ranking Distribution among Priority SGCN.

Tier and Conservation Opportunity Rank	Number of SGCN
Ia	2
Ib	1
Ic	1
IIa	1
IIb	1
IIIa	4
IIIb	2
IIIc	1
IVa	9
IVb	9

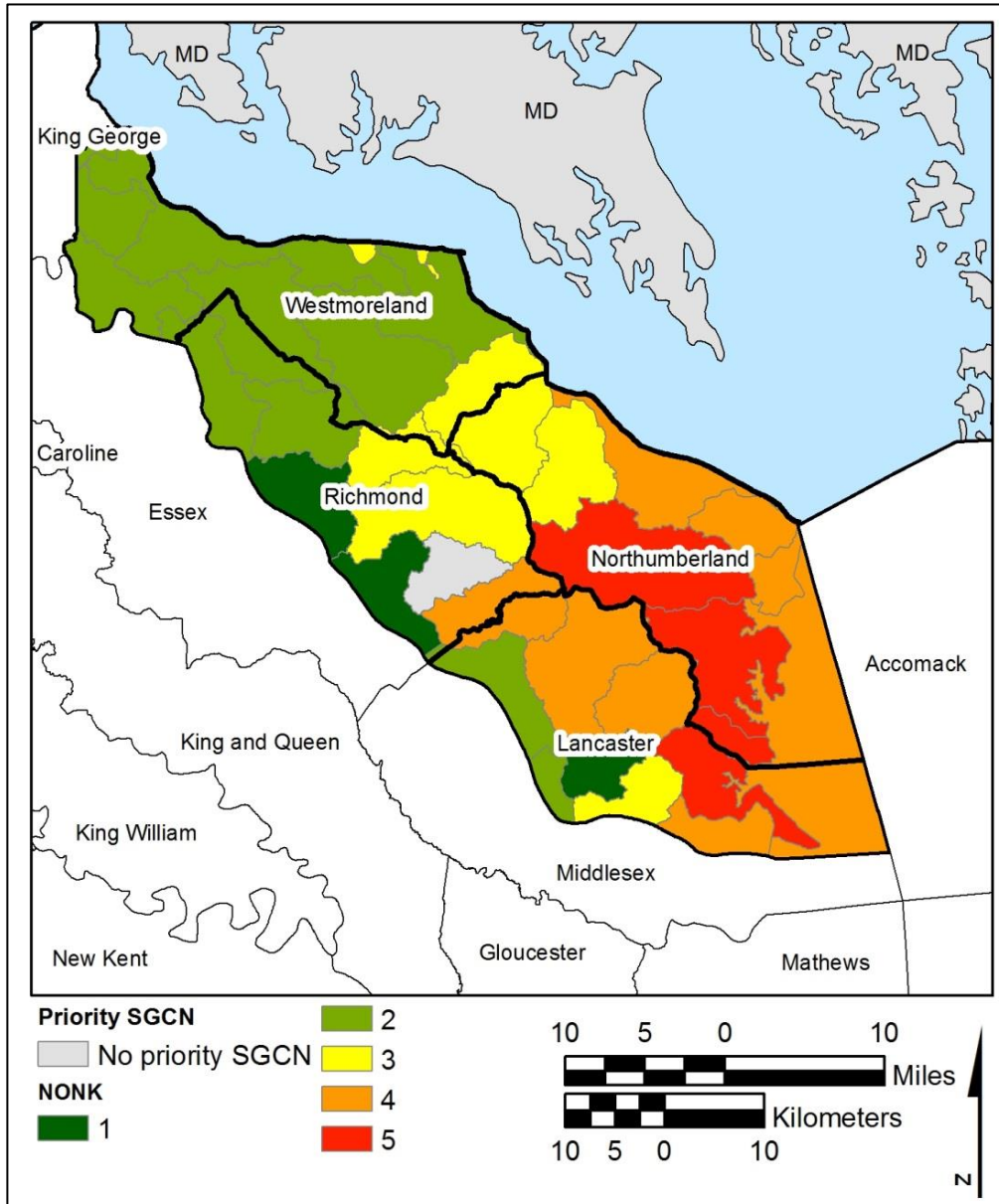


Figure 3. Priority SGCN Density in the Northern Neck Planning Region (HUC12 Watersheds).

Table 2. Priority Species of Greatest Conservation Need Distribution in the Northern Neck Planning Region.

Taxa	Conservation Status	Tier	Opportunity Ranking	Common Name	Scientific Name	Habitat
Bird		III	c	Bank swallow	<i>Riparia riparia</i>	Habitat includes open and partly open situations, frequently near flowing water. Nests are in steep sand, dirt, or gravel banks, in burrows dug near the top of the bank, along the edge of inland water, or along the coast, or in gravel pits, road embankments, etc.
Bird		III	b	Belted kingfisher	<i>Megaceryle alcyon</i>	Primarily along water, both freshwater and marine, including lakes, streams, wooded creeks and rivers, seacoasts, bays, estuaries, and mangroves. Perches in trees, on over hanging branches, posts and utility wires.
Bird		IV	a	Black-and-white warbler	<i>Mniotilta varia</i>	Habitat generalist with broad habitat tolerances.
Bird		III	a	Black-crowned night-heron	<i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i>	Variety of marshes, swamps, and wooded streams
Bird		III	a	Brant	<i>Branta bernicla brota</i>	Saltmarshes and estuaries
Bird		IV	a	Brown thrasher	<i>Toxostoma rufum</i>	Thickets and bushy areas in deciduous forest clearings and forest edge, shrubby areas and gardens; in migration and winter also in scrub.
Bird		IV	b	Chimney swift	<i>Chaetura pelagica</i>	Inhabits rural and urban environments having both an abundance of flying arthropods and suitable roosting/nesting sites.
Bird		IV	b	Clapper rail	<i>Rallus longirostris</i>	Saltmarshes
Bird		IV	a	Eastern kingbird	<i>Tyrannus tyrannus</i>	Forest edge, open situations with scattered trees and shrubs, cultivated lands with bushes and fencerows, and parks; in winter more closely associated with forest clearings and borders.
Bird		IV	a	Eastern meadowlark	<i>Sturnella magna</i>	Grasslands, savanna, open fields, pastures, cultivated lands, sometimes marshes
Bird		IV	a	Eastern towhee	<i>Pipilo erythrophthalmus</i>	Inhabits forest and swamp edges, regenerating clearcuts, open-canopied forests, particularly those with a well-developed understory, reclaimed strip mines, mid-late successional fields, riparian thickets, overgrown fencerows, shrub/small-tree thickets, and other brushy habitats.
Bird		III	a	Eastern whip-poor-will	<i>Antrostomus vociferus</i>	Forest and open woodland, from lowland moist and deciduous forest to montane forest and pine-oak association
Bird		IV	b	Eastern wood-pewee	<i>Contopus virens</i>	Inhabits a wide variety of wooded upland and lowland habitats including deciduous, coniferous, or mixed forests

Bird		IV	a	Field sparrow	<i>Spizella pusilla</i>	Old fields, brushy hillsides, overgrown pastures, thorn scrub, deciduous forest edge, sparse second growth, fencerows
Bird		IV	a	Grasshopper sparrow	<i>Ammodramus savannarum pratensis</i>	Grassland obligate
Bird		IV	a	Gray catbird	<i>Dumetella carolinensis</i>	Thickets, dense brushy and shrubby areas, undergrowth of forest edge, hedgerows, and gardens, dense second growth
Bird		IV	b	Green heron	<i>Butorides virescens</i>	Swamps, mangroves, marshes, and margins of ponds, rivers, lakes, and lagoons
Bird		II	b	King rail	<i>Rallus elegans</i>	Variety of fresh water and marine marshes and wetlands
Bird		III	b	Least bittern	<i>Ixobrychus exilis</i>	Freshwater marshes
Bird		IV	b	Marsh wren	<i>Cistothorus palustris</i>	Freshwater marshes with cattails and reeds
Bird		IV	b	Northern Flicker	<i>Colaptes auratus</i>	Open forest, both deciduous and coniferous, open woodland, open situations with scattered trees and snags, riparian woodland, pine-oak association, parks
Bird		IV	b	Rusty blackbird	<i>Euphagus carolinus</i>	Wooded swamp and wooded wetland winter habitat
Bird		IV	b	Seaside sparrow	<i>Ammodramus maritimus</i>	Grassy salt marshes
Bird		IV	b	Wood thrush	<i>Hylocichla mustelina</i>	Deciduous or mixed forests with a dense tree canopy and a fairly well-developed deciduous understory, especially where moist
Bird		III	a	Yellow-billed cuckoo	<i>Coccyzus americanus</i>	Open woodland (especially where undergrowth is thick), parks, deciduous riparian woodland
Bird		IV	a	Yellow-breasted chat	<i>Icteria virens</i>	Second growth, shrubby old pastures, thickets, bushy areas, scrub, woodland undergrowth, and fence rows, including low wet places near streams, pond edges, or swamps; thickets with few tall trees; early successional stages of forest regeneration; commonly in sites close to human habitatio.
Bird	ST	I	a	Peregrine falcon	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>	Human structures in the east and cliff sites in the west
Crustacean		I	c	Lancaster County amphipod	<i>Crangonyx baculispina</i>	Site specific - non-karst subterranean - requires clean groundwater
Fish		I	b	Atlantic sturgeon	<i>Acipenser oxyrinchus</i>	Migratory – utilize variety of aquatic and marine habitats
Fish	FESE	I	a	Shortnose sturgeon	<i>Acipenser brevirostrum</i>	Migratory – utilize variety of aquatic and marine habitats
Insect	FTST	II	a	Northeastern beach tiger beetle	<i>Cicindela dorsalis dorsalis</i>	Beach obligate - does not tolerate heavy foot or vehicle traffic

** Federal Endangered (FE), State Endangered (SE), Federal Threatened (FT), State Threatened (ST), Federal Species of Concern (FS), Federal Candidate (FC), Federal Proposed (FP), and Species of Collection Concern (CC).

Conserved Lands in the Northern Neck Planning Region

Recognizing the importance of the local habitats to resident and migratory wildlife, state, federal, and private entities have made significant investments to conserve lands within this planning region. Conservation mechanisms range from conservation easements to state parks and forests to National Wildlife Refuges (NWR). Significant conservation assets, in terms of size, include:

- Rappahannock River Valley National Wildlife Refuge,
- Westmoreland State Park,
- Belle Isle State Park,
- Caledon State Park,
- Chilton Woods State Forest,
- Hickory Hollow State Natural Area Preserve,
- Bushmill Stream State Natural Area Preserve,
- Dameron Marsh State Natural Area Preserve, and
- Hughlett Point State Natural Area Reserve.

These properties contain a diversity of open water, forest, agricultural, and wetland habitats (Figure 4). They have been conserved to provide a range of conservation, recreational, and economic benefits such as habitat protection and restoration, ecotourism, and fishing and hunting opportunities.

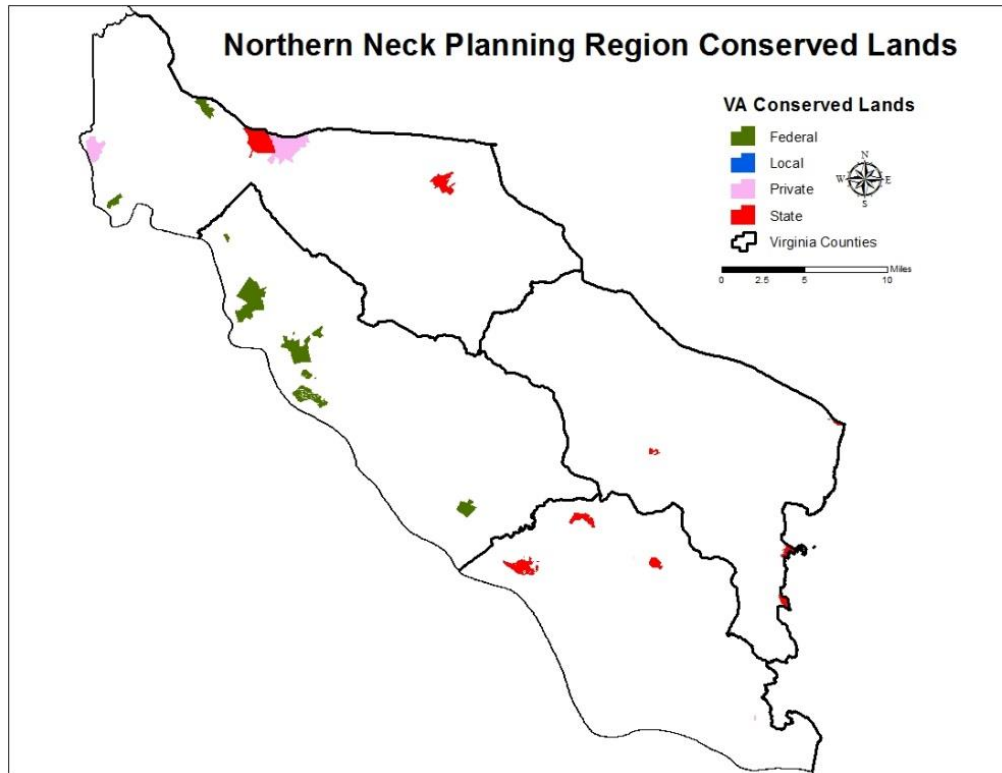


Figure 4. Conservation Lands in the Northern Neck Planning Region (DCR, Natural Heritage 2014).

These properties serve as an important component of wildlife conservation efforts within the Northern Neck Planning Region. Healthy and important habitats have been conserved within their boundaries; however, working to conserve other lands could be beneficial for many SGCN and habitats within the region. Although there may be concern over the economic and social impacts of putting lands into conservation, many of these areas provide recreation and ecotourism benefits to the local economy (DCR 2013; Carver and Caudill 2013). For example, in 2014 the Rappahannock River Valley National Wildlife Refuge provided approximately \$100,000 in economic benefit to the local economy through visitation expenditures and employment, and tax revenues (Pers. Comm. USFWS 2015). Using estimates from Carver and Caudill, the NWR also likely provides anywhere from \$700,000 to \$3 million in ecosystem service benefits to the community (2013).

Climate Change Impacts in the Northern Neck Planning Region

The Northern Neck Planning Region is higher in elevation than other coastal areas in the state, and thus, has fewer areas that may be subject to impacts from sea-level rise (VIMS 2013). However, much of the area is directly on the Chesapeake Bay and is subject to erosion which could increase as storms become more intense (VIMS 2013).

Changes in temperature and precipitation will also negatively affect habitats and SCGN in the Northern Neck Planning Region. Based on scientific reports and research, it is clear that temperatures in the state will get warmer. The National Climate Assessment (NCA) is a national climate assessment that provides state level information. The NCA indicates Virginia's average temperature could

increase by as much as 7°F by 2100 (Melillo et al. 2014). Earlier models used for Virginia's 2008 Climate Action Plan project that average temperatures may increase by 3.1°C (5.6°F) by the end of the century in Virginia (Governor's Commission on Climate Change 2008).

Increased temperatures may lead to heat stress for species, decreased water quality and dissolved oxygen content as well as changes to food availability (Boicourt and Johnson 2011; Kane 2013). Temperature increases may also be problematic for species at the edge of their ranges. For example, if species are at the more southern end of their range, they may not survive significant increases in temperature that are greater than they can withstand (Pyke et al., 2008). Warmer temperatures may also result in warmer waters, which could favor parasites and other pests in aquatic environments (Pyke et al. 2008; Najjar et al. 2010; Kane 2013). Additionally, if temperatures and precipitation change such that season length is altered, fish and other species' reproductive cycles and other phenological processes may be affected. Ecological conditions may also be altered, including food supplies and sympatric animal behaviors (e.g., fish migrations and nest building).

CONSERVATION THREATS AND ACTIONS FOR WILDLIFE AND HABITATS WITHIN THE NORTHERN NECK PLANNING REGION

The following sections on threats, conservation actions, and conservation priorities are subdivided based on habitat type. Key habitat conservation strategies, actions, threats, and other impacts are summarized in Table 3. In many cases, actions taken to protect or enhance habitat will positively affect many Northern Neck Planning Region priority SGCN and other species. Many of these activities are also expected to benefit landowners and communities.

Table 1. Summary of Conservation Strategies and Actions for Northern Neck Planning Region.

Conservation Strategies	Conservation Actions	Threats Addressed	Economic/ Human Benefits	Priority Areas
Maintain and conserve beach, dune, and mudflat habitats	1) Protect unconserved beach lands that support the Northeastern beach tiger beetle and Northern diamondback terrapin.	Land conversion/ alteration, predators	Enhanced recreational opportunities; Promote economic activity related to wildlife watching	Specific areas suitable for Northeastern beach tiger beetle or areas adjacent to habitats used by these species.
Maintain and restore wetland habitats	1) Work with appropriate entities on wetlands permitting process to ensure adequate mitigation and restoration procedures are in place; 2) Implement living shorelines where feasible; 3) Establish or enhance vegetative buffer areas inland of existing wetlands; 4) Utilize relevant data (e.g., Virginia Department of Conservation and Recreation's wetlands catalog) to identify priority areas for conservation, acquisition, and restoration; and 5) Control invasive species.	Water quality degradation, habitat/ land use conversion, non-native and exotic invasive species	Flood control; filtration services; erosion and sediment control; supports recreational and commercial fisheries; ecotourism/ wildlife watching and fishing/ hunting opportunities	Watershed with priority wetlands and areas adjacent to priority watershed that allow inland migration of wetlands
Enhance, maintain, and restore aquatic and riparian habitats	1) Implement small acreage grazing systems, 2) Plant vegetative buffers on croplands, 3) Plant vegetative buffers on residential lands, 4) Implement efforts to prevent pet waste from entering streams, 5) Maintain or replace failing septic systems; 6) Continue to identify impaired waters; and 7) Monitor and address invasive species impacts.	Sedimentation, contaminants loading, water chemistry alteration, stream nutrient dynamics alteration, water withdrawals, land use conversion, invasive species, ship strikes and overfishing	Address TMDL concerns by reducing amounts of sediment, nutrients, pesticides, and other pollutants that enter water ways; sustain sport fisheries and recreation opportunities; contribute to water supply	Beach Creek, Greenvale Creek, Paynes Creek Additional areas include Cat Point Creek and Farnham Creek
Maintain and restore forest habitat	1) Protect land through acquisition, easement, incentives, or other mechanisms; 2) Implement vegetative buffers around extractive practices and development; 3) Work with state and federal agencies to ensure implementation of appropriate best management practices; 4) Maintain forest health to help ensure forest viability; and 5) Monitor and control invasive	Land use change and conversion, non-native exotic invasive species, climate change	Flood control; water quality; ecotourism/ wildlife viewing/other outdoor recreation	Forest patches adjacent to already protected parcels

species.				
Maintain and restore open habitats	1) Restore native grasses, shrubs, and forbs; 2) Maintain existing open habitats with periodic disturbance (e.g., prescribed burning, mowing, disking, etc.); and 3) Conserve, via acquisition, easement, collaboration, or agreement, patches from 20 acres to 100 or more acres.	Land use changes, invasive species	Conservation of native pollinators; erosion control; sequestration of nutrients, pesticides, and other pollutants before they enter river systems	Areas supporting SGCN that are not already protected

Maintain and Conserve Beach, Dune, and Mudflat Habitats

The Northern Neck Planning Region has extensive beach habitat that provide nesting habitat for the Northeastern beach tiger beetle and the diamondback terrapin. Beach, dune, and mud flat habitat make up approximately 345 acres (0.06 percent) of the planning region (Anderson et al. 2013).

Threats

Although some of the planning region's beach, dune, and mudflat habitats are protected by state and federal agencies, significant threats still exist.

1. Habitat Conversion/ Alteration: Beach, dune, and mudflat habitat in this planning region is primarily threatened by residential development. The accompanying infrastructure being built up against the dunes and beaches can destroy or alter fragile habitats. Shoreline hardening is also an issue along the beach front. Hardening prevents natural processes from occurring and can result in erosion, displacement of sediment, and loss of shoreline habitat.
2. Climate Change: Climate change, with resulting sea-level rise and more intense storm events, will likely lead to increased coastal flooding. The effects of flooding are further exacerbated by naturally occurring land subsidence. Severe storms as well as sea-level rise will also likely increase erosion and salt water intrusion along the coast into sensitive ecosystems (CCSP 2009). However, because much of the Northern Neck is at higher elevations than other coastal areas within the state, these impacts may be less severe (VIMS 2013).

Conservation Management Actions

Beaches, dunes, and mudflats are dynamic and have important habitat and economic value. Conservation actions will require the conservation community to work closely with agencies, landowners, municipalities, and elected officials to find a sustainable balance between conservation, human recreation, and economic development. Each of these entities has valid regional concerns that should be considered within the broader management context to accommodate the various interests.

Local coordination, protection, and management of beaches that support the Northeastern tiger beetle and diamondback terrapin should be pursued if not already implemented, especially in Northumberland and Lancaster counties. Additionally, predators, such as raccoons, foxes, or gulls can have a significant impact on beach nesting birds and reptiles.

Climate-Smart Management Actions

Some beach, dune, and mudflat habitats in this planning region are susceptible to sea-level rise and impacts from storms. The primary climate-smart actions to help protect beach systems include expanding coastal restoration and conservation strategies to include protecting and/ or providing habitat adjacent to and upland of these beaches. This strategy will help allow for potential inland migration of beaches. Protecting these areas can occur through acquisition or partnerships with landowners. Expanding monitoring along these areas to enable early detection and action as areas become increasingly affected by sea-level rise and storm events (Glick et al. 2008).

Maintain and Restore Wetland Habitats

Tidal and non-tidal wetlands are found throughout the Northern Neck Planning Region (Table 4). In addition to providing habitat for a diversity of aquatic and terrestrial species, wetlands help maintain water quality and quantity within a watershed, limit erosion caused by floods, and provide recreational opportunities for hunters, anglers, and wildlife watchers. Wetlands provide valuable habitats for the brant, black-crowned night-heron, clapper rail, king rail, seaside sparrow, and a variety of other species.

Table 4. Wetland Acreage Totals in the Northern Neck Planning Region (Anderson et al. 2013).

Wetland Type	Acres	Percent of Planning Region
Non-Tidal	33,397.66	5.98%
Tidal	19,836.21	3.55%

Threats

The health and quality of tidal and non-tidal wetlands are affected by a variety of issues, both natural and anthropogenic. As the quality of a wetland degrades, so does the value of that wetland to Virginia's wildlife.

1. **Water Quality:** Wetlands help filter nutrients and other pollutants from watersheds, but they are also sensitive to activities that impair water quality and overload the system (Hemond and Benoit 1986). When best management practices (BMP) are not implemented upstream, runoff laden with nutrients, sediment, and other pollutants enter the system in concentrations that hinder the wetland's filtering capacity. Storm water runoff from urban and developed areas also contributes to water quality issues that degrade wetlands (Hemond and Benoit 1986). Nutrient pollution and sedimentation are important issues for tidal and non-tidal wetlands throughout the planning region.
2. **Land Use Changes:** One of the most significant threats to tidal and non-tidal wetlands is conversion to other uses such as residential housing and hardening of shorelines that can harm wetland integrity and function. As more areas are developed for additional human uses, wetland areas will likely be lost.
3. **Invasive Species:** Invasive species often degrade the quality of wetland habitat through damage or loss to wetland vegetation. Mute swans out-compete native species by consuming significant amounts of emergent and submerged aquatic vegetation (DGIF 2012). Mute swans can also destroy vegetation by uprooting it, thereby limiting the effectiveness of wetland restoration (DGIF 2012). Invasive plant species such as *Phragmites* can overtake wetlands, changing vegetative composition to a monoculture and diminishing wetland function and value. Examples of invasive species affecting non-tidal wetlands include: *Phragmites*, purple loosestrife, mute swans, and exotic invertebrates.
4. **Climate Change:** As sea levels rise, marshes can be inundated and converted to shallow open water habitats or non-tidal and brackish wetlands may convert to higher salinity marshes. Shallow open water habitats and salt marshes will not support the same vegetative composition as the non-tidal

and tidal wetlands in this planning region, affecting the wildlife species that depended on these habitats. Additionally, as storms become more intense, more frequent inundation may also pose problems for vegetation and fish and wildlife species with low salinity tolerances.

Conservation Management Actions

A number of actions can be taken to address threats affecting wetlands in the Northern Neck Planning Region. To address development and fill impacts, the federal government and the Commonwealth of Virginia have established an extensive wetlands permitting process to help landowners and developers avoid impacts to wetlands while pursuing their management objectives. The Virginia Tidal Wetlands Act gives authority to the Virginia Marine Resource Commission (VMRC) to issue tidal wetland permits with the option for local governments to assume this responsibility (DEQ 2011). The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers has authority to issue permits for impacts to non-tidal wetlands through the federal Clean Water Act, while DEQ has authority under Virginia's State Water Control Law. Permits are issued through a Joint Permit Application Process that can be initiated with DEQ (DEQ 2011). Mitigation to compensate for wetland loss is often required under these permits. However, wetlands restoration to reestablish or rebuild former wetland areas or restore functions to a degraded wetland also are voluntary conservation actions agencies and conservation partners can implement outside of required wetlands mitigation and are an important component to protecting wetlands (DEQ 2011). These types of conservation actions also help provide migration corridors for migratory birds that depend on wetlands for nesting, roosting, and foraging. Various programs implemented by the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) and other partners provide guidance related to conserving wetlands, establishing oyster reefs, and implementing other actions.

In certain situations, living shorelines can be a viable alternative to hardened or armored shorelines. By using native vegetation, oyster reefs, dune restoration, rock sills, bank grading, or other more natural methods living shorelines can help protect private property from erosion while also providing opportunities for wetlands to migrate as conditions change (Kane 2011) (VIMS 2010). Establishing or protecting vegetative buffers upland of wetlands is important to protect health of the existing wetlands as well as to provide a potential migration route as conditions change (Kane 2011). Protection of additional wetland areas through acquisition, easement, or agreement would allow for further conservation of this important habitat and associated SGCN. Finally, working to limit invasive plants and animals and predators that might degrade the quality of these habitats will be important conservation actions.

Areas identified by conservation partners, such as the Virginia Department of Conservation and Recreation (DCR), as outstanding opportunities for conservation could be considered priorities for protection and conservation. An initial review of the Virginia Wetlands Catalog identifies priority wetlands for conservation and restoration (Weber and Bulluck 2014). Designation of these areas was based on several factors, including existing plant and animal diversity, presence of significant natural communities, presence of natural lands providing ecosystem services, presence of corridors and stream buffers, proximity to conserved lands, inclusion within or downstream of healthy watersheds, and location of drinking water sources (Figure 5) (Weber and Bulluck 2014). DCR also designates potential restoration sites, identified based on similar factors as conservation areas, but also including consideration of inclusion within degraded watersheds, proximity to impaired waters, location of existing wetland mitigation banks, presence of prior converted and farmed wetlands, and inclusion of stream reaches with lower aquatic biodiversity (Figure 6) (Weber and Bulluck 2014). Some of the highest

priority areas for conservation are along the waterfront of the Rappahannock River and Chesapeake Bay (Lancaster County). The highest priority areas for restoration are around the coastline of the planning region – on the Rappahannock, Potomac, and Chesapeake Bay.

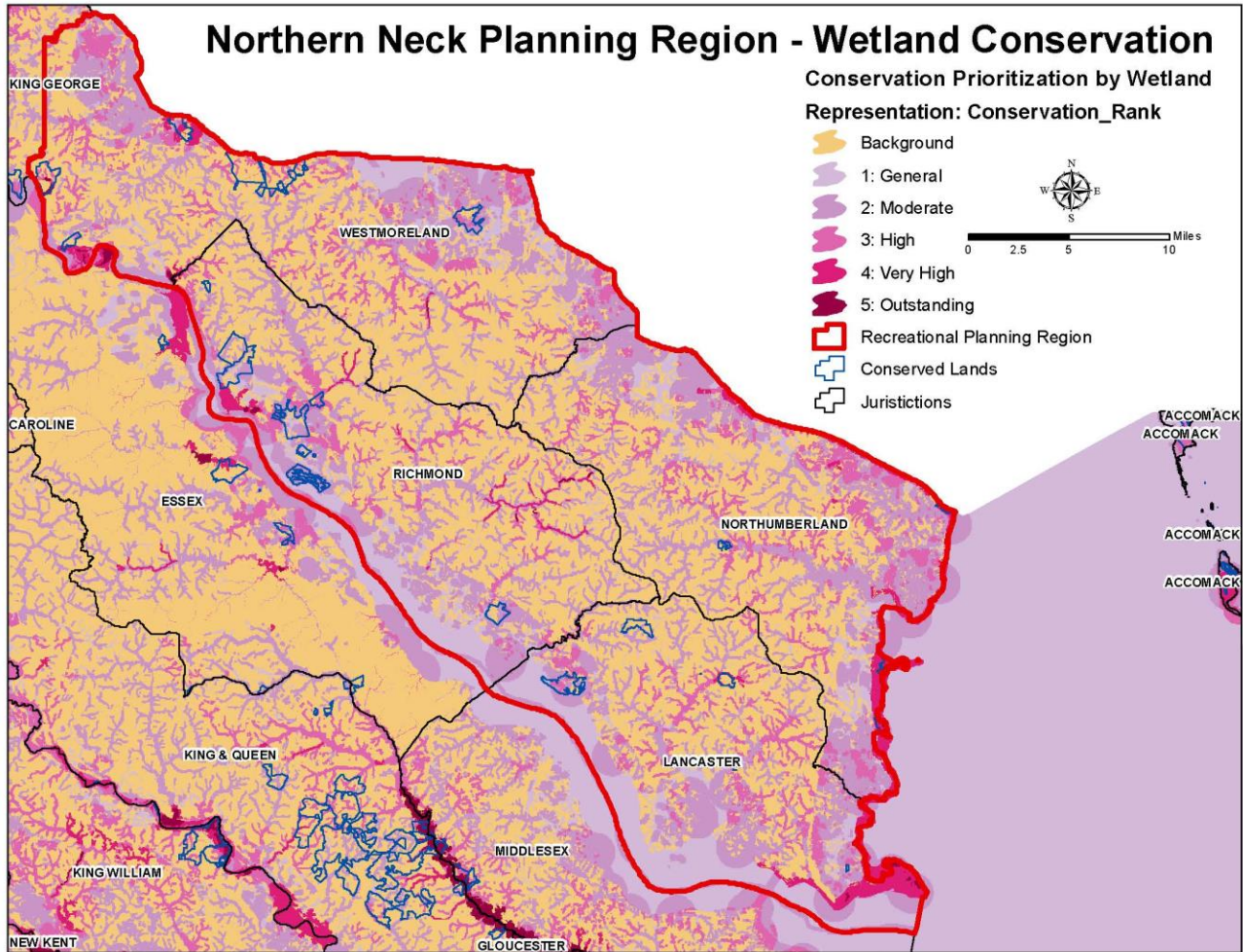


Figure 5. Wetland Conservation Priority Areas in Northern Neck Planning Region (Weber and Bulluck 2014).

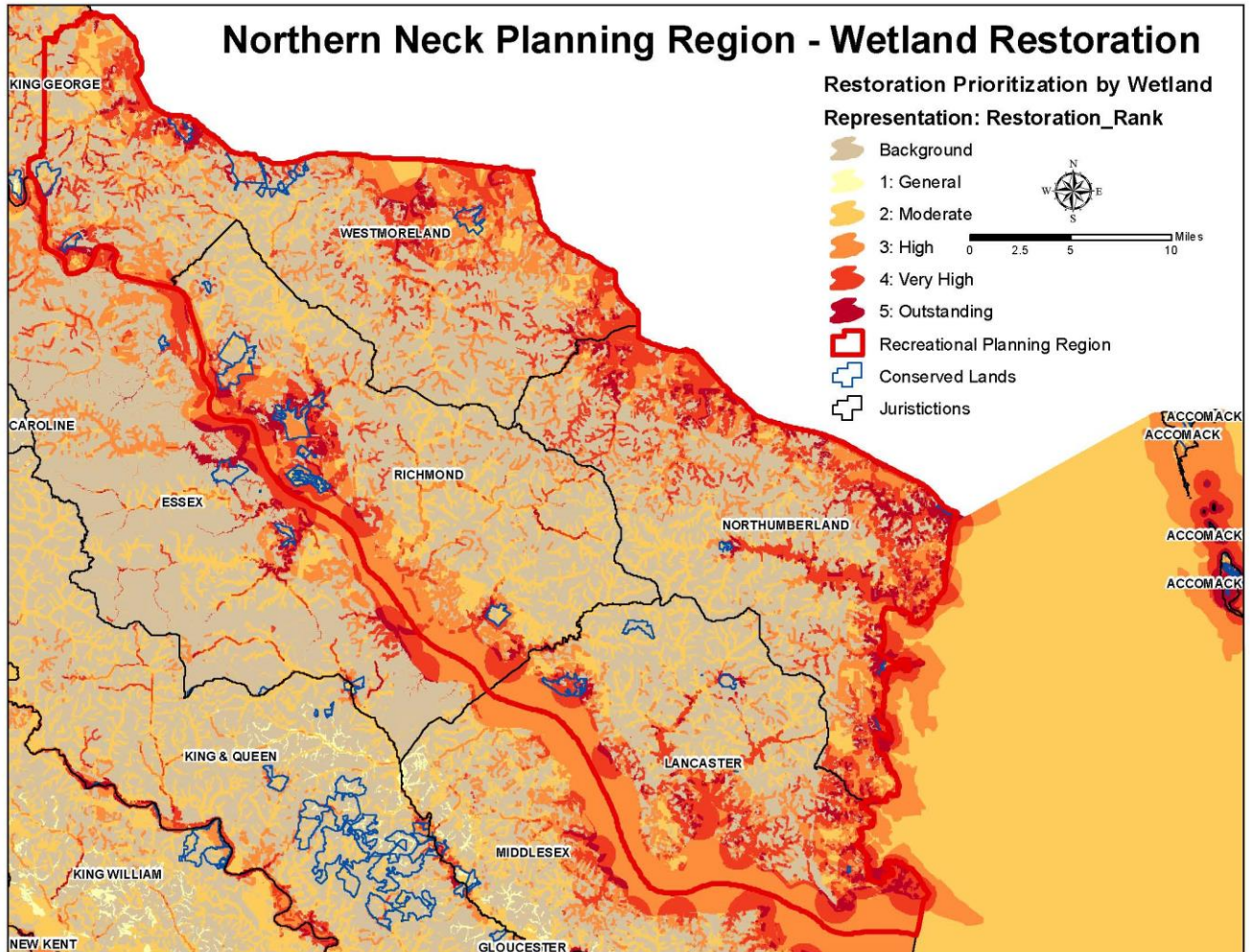


Figure 6. Wetland Restoration Priority Areas for Northern Neck Planning Region (Weber and Bulluck 2014).

Climate-Smart Management Actions

Additional wetlands climate-related conservation actions include: restoring and enhancing vegetation within the wetlands to support changing conditions (e.g., using vegetation species that can withstand a broader array of conditions like more frequent inundation and higher salinity levels), restoration of wetlands to increase their elevation along the coast where feasible or needed, and enhancement of wetland migration by targeted restoration or acquisition in areas where wetlands may migrate (both inland and upstream).

Enhance, Maintain, and Restore Aquatic and Riparian Habitats

Aquatic systems in the Northern Neck Planning Region include tidally influenced rivers, streams, and creeks. River systems include the Rappahannock and Potomac as well as smaller streams and creeks. Approximately 83,600 acres (15 percent) of the planning region is considered aquatic (Anderson et al. 2013). These systems provide important habitat for numerous species of wildlife, fish, and

invertebrates. Examples of priority SGCN that depend on these aquatic systems include Atlantic and shortnose sturgeons and Lancaster County Amphipod.

Threats

Aquatic and riparian habitats within the Northern Neck Planning Region face multiple threats from water quality related issues to invasive species.

1. Water Quality Degradation: Pollution is the most significant threat to aquatic species and riparian habitats within the Northern Neck Planning Region. Polluting materials include fertilizers, eroded sediment, and human and animal waste flowing into the region's creeks and rivers from storm water runoff, failing septic systems, and agricultural practices that do not conform to standard best management practices (DEQ 2014). In many cases, watersheds have insufficient riparian buffers and vegetative areas to stop these materials from flowing into the creek or stream (ACJV 2005). Once present in aquatic systems, these materials may concentrate in sediment and bottom-dwelling organisms where they can result in reduced levels of dissolved oxygen and altered pH levels (Chesapeake Bay Foundation 2014). In addition to the impacts on aquatic life, many of these substances pose a risk to human health and local economies (Chesapeake Bay Foundation 2014).
2. Impervious Surface: Impervious surfaces (i.e., land covers that do not permit water to permeate the ground) give a useful measure of the environmental condition of an area. In a developed watershed there is often significant impervious surface cover; thus, a greater amount of surface water, often laden with pollutants, arrives into a stream at a faster rate than in less developed watersheds, increasing the likelihood of more frequent and severe flooding. Substantial amounts of impervious surface area can also lead to degradation of water quality, changes in hydrology, habitat structure, and aquatic biodiversity. Additionally, impervious surfaces often run along areas that directly interact with the stream or river through flooding, geomorphology, or material inputs. The Northern Neck Planning Region has a low percentage of impervious surface cover; however, there are some with impervious surfaces (Figure 7).

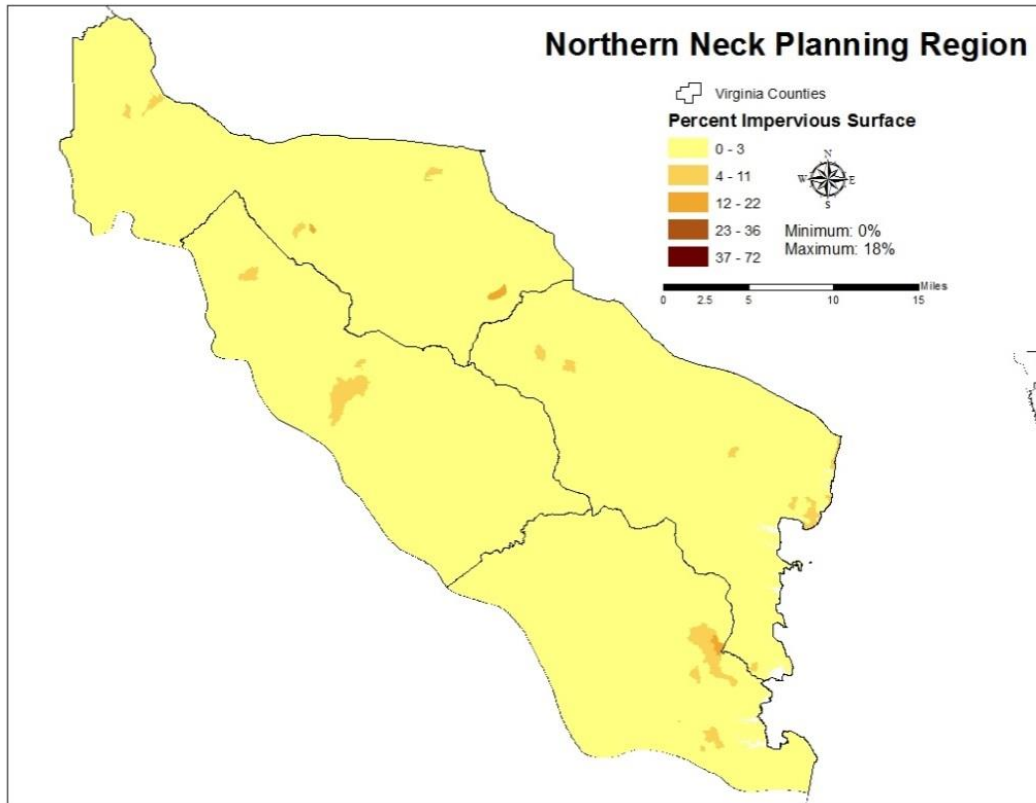


Figure 7. Impervious Surface Cover in Northern Neck Planning Region (SARP 2014).

3. Water Withdrawals: Water withdrawals for human and land uses can also alter stream hydrology and cause stress to aquatic species that depend on specific water levels and flow rates. Additionally, over-use of groundwater could lead to saltwater intrusion into the aquifer that could degrade the quality of both subterranean and surface water.
4. Invasive Species: Additional threats to aquatic systems within Northern Neck Planning Region include aquatic invasive species such as blue catfish, snakeheads, Asian carp (e.g., big head carp and grass carp) that either consume native species or consume aquatic vegetation as well as those that impair waterways, thereby altering the quality of these aquatic habitats.
5. Habitat Conversion and Alteration: Rivers are fragmented by dams, culverts, and other impediments that limit the connectivity of these aquatic habitats. This fragmentation can prevent aquatic species from accessing important aquatic habitats crucial to various life stages. Channelization, shoreline alteration, and extractive land use practices can alter aquatic habitats in terms of changes to hydrology, chemistry, and water temperature. These practices may also directly alter habitats through loss of vegetative riparian cover, filling of streams, or hardening of stream banks.
6. Climate change: Climate change will also affect aquatic systems in this planning region. Sea-level rise could result in inundation of shoreline, while changes in temperature and

precipitation regimes could result in drier more drought prone summers. Water temperatures may also be affected, resulting in potential harm to fish and other aquatic species.

Conservation Management Actions

Water Quality Improvement Plans have been developed by the Virginia Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) and various partners. Watersheds within the planning region that have Water Quality Improvement Plans include: Beach Creek, Greenvale Creek, and Paynes Creek (DCR 2009) (Figure 8).

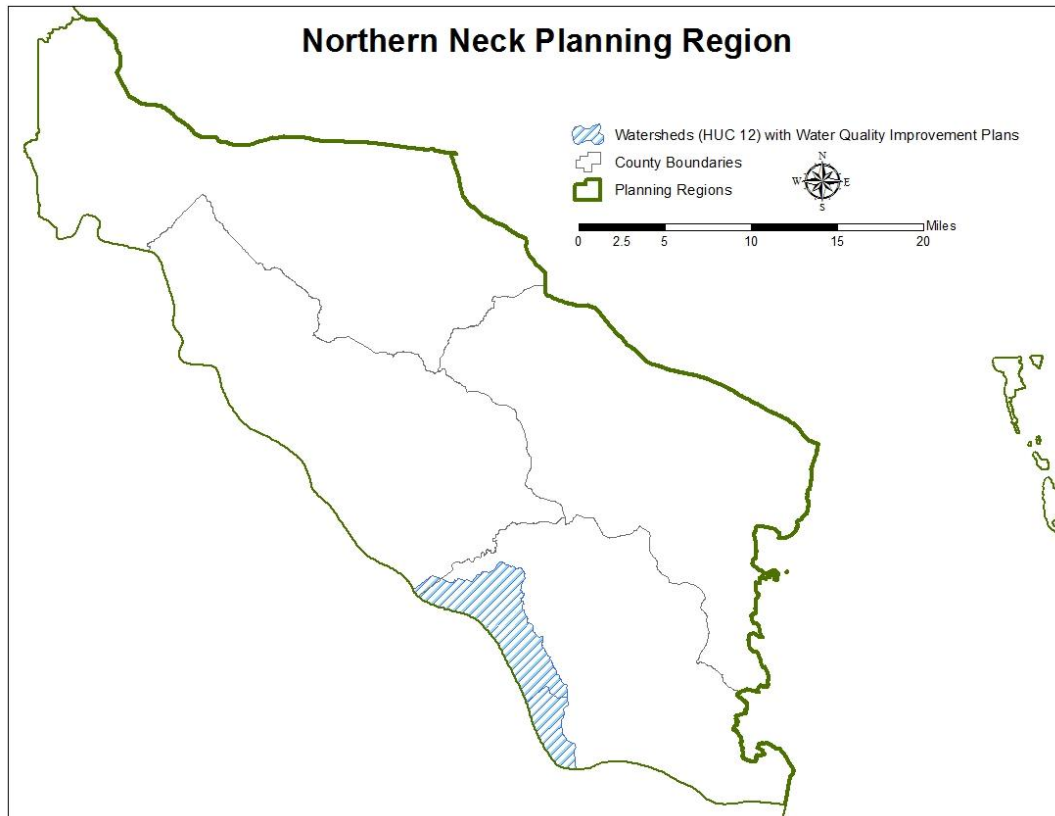


Figure 8. Watersheds with Water Quality Improvement Plans.

Each of these watersheds is designated as being impaired, and the primary actions needed to improve water quality in these watersheds include:

- Implementing small acreage grazing systems,
- Planting vegetative buffers on croplands,
- Planting vegetative buffers on residential lands,
- Implementing efforts to prevent pet waste from entering streams, and
- Maintaining or replacing failing septic systems.

Members of Virginia’s conservation community may consider working in other watersheds of local significance that may not have a Water Quality Improvement Plan. The Virginia Watershed Integrity

Model identifies high value watersheds within the planning region for conservation based on their proximity to headwater streams, drinking water source protection, and biological integrity indices (Ciminelli and Scrivani 2007). These areas provide a starting point for identifying additional areas to focus conservation efforts (Figure 9).

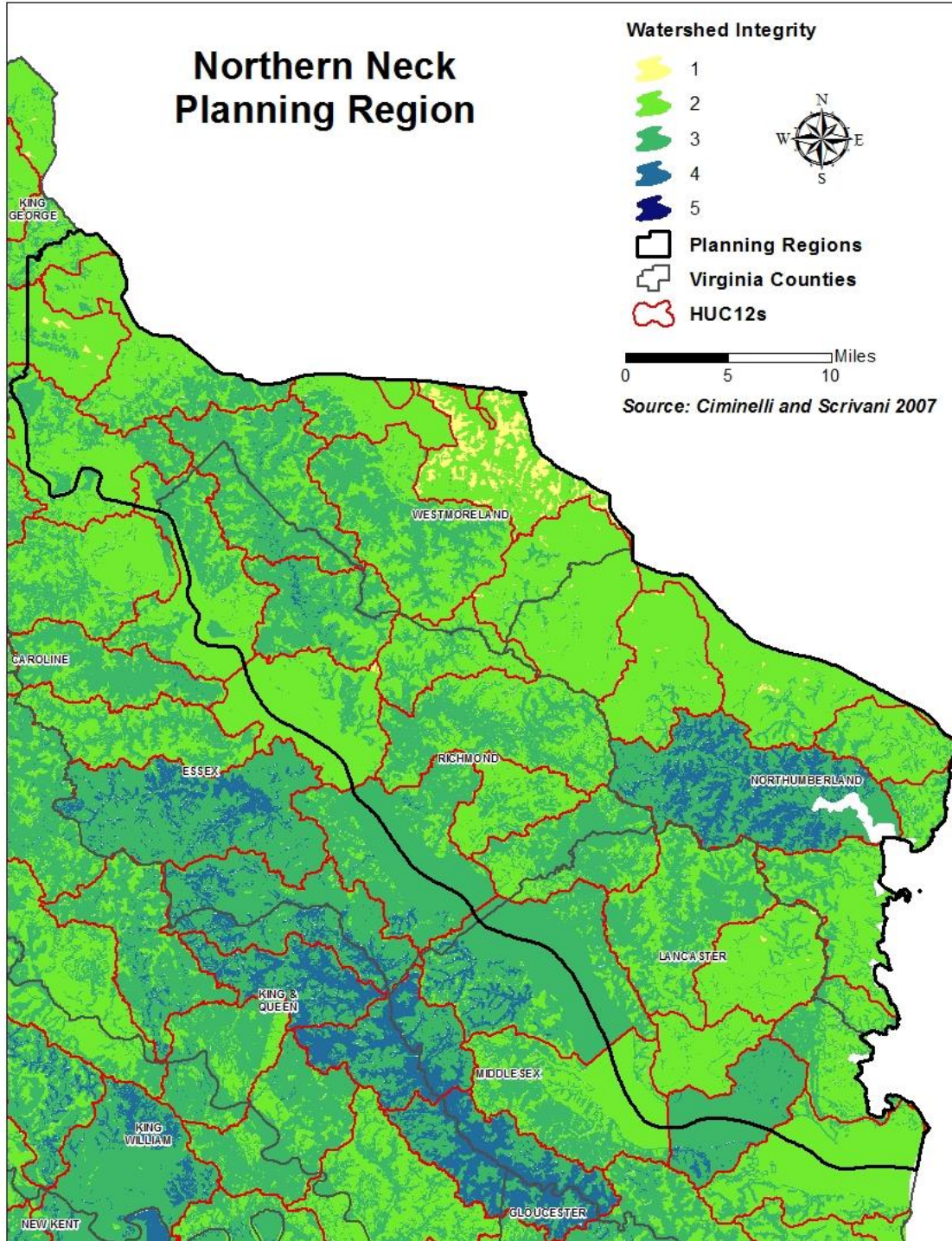


Figure 9. Watershed Integrity Model for Northern Neck Planning Region (Ciminelli and Scrivani 2007).

Several conservation actions common to most water quality and instream habitat enhancement plans can be implemented with little chance of ill consequence to wildlife or human communities downstream in these areas. Some of the most beneficial actions would include:

- Working with landowners to exclude livestock from streams;
- Restoring or enhancing vegetated riparian buffers; and
- Working to enhance the health of upland forests and grassland habitats.

Additionally, many agencies help landowners in the Northern Neck Planning Region establish vegetative buffers along waterways flowing through their properties. The Virginia Department of Forestry (DOF), Virginia Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services (VDACS), and DCR have established BMPs for various land uses which, if implemented serve to minimize land use impacts upon adjacent and downstream waters. In addition, landowners are encouraged to work with DOF through the Forest Stewardship Program to utilize timber production BMPs, such as implementation of buffers and careful planning of roads and stream crossings, and agricultural producers are encouraged to work with VDACS and the local Soil and Water Conservation Districts to control erosion and limit runoff through the various available programs (DOF 2014; DCR 2014). NRCS provides landowners with other opportunities, including the Environmental Quality Incentives Program.

Additional actions to improve aquatic systems in the Northern Neck Planning Region include: monitoring and addressing invasive species impacts as well as promoting efforts to rinse boats and trailers on site and considering land acquisitions or easements that will help protect the land surrounding creeks.

Climate-Smart Management Actions

When planting, restoring, or maintaining riparian buffers, managers should consider how conditions may change in the area and work with appropriate vegetation. For example, if stream flow is expected to become erratic due to increased precipitation or more frequent flooding as is projected to occur, native tree and shrub species that can tolerate flood conditions and inundation should be included in the selected plant species. Utilizing native species that may provide better erosion control (broader, deeper roots) than other species should be encouraged. Techniques and tools may be needed (e.g., fencing, biomats, etc.) to ensure success. Additionally, as stream temperatures will likely increase and hydrologic regimes may shift, it will be important to focus on maintaining and/ or improving stream connectivity to ensure aquatic organism can move to preferred habitats as these conditions change. Improving stormwater control methods, to ensure they account for predicted changes in precipitation and flow, also could help minimize the future impacts of storm water under climate change (Kane 2013).

Conserve and Manage Forest Habitats

Mixed hardwood and conifer forests make almost half of the Northern Neck Planning Region and are important for a broad range of species (Table 5). Within this forest type the majority of the trees are mature. Young forest habitat can be loosely defined as referring to areas dominated by woody seedlings and saplings (Oehler et al. 2006). Previously, young forests may have been referred to as an early successional habitat for eastern portions of North America. Mixed hardwood and conifer forests help protect water resources within the region and provide habitat for species such as the Eastern whip-poor-will, Eastern wood-pewee, northern flicker, and wood thrush.

Table 5. Forest Acreage Totals in Northern Neck Planning Region (Anderson et al. 2013).

Forest Type	Acreage	Percent of Planning Region
Mixed Hardwood and Conifer	243,280.71	43.53%

Threats

Forests within this planning region face a range of threats.

1. Land Use Changes and Conversion: The largest threat to mixed hardwood and conifer forests within Northern Neck Planning Region is fragmentation, mainly due to residential development and resulting roads and infrastructure. In many cases, as with urban or commercial development, the losses can be complete and have profound impacts on local wildlife species composition, water quality, and outdoor recreational opportunities. In other situations, such as conversion to pine plantations, the mixed forest habitat is lost, but the newly planted forest can be managed for several years to provide open young forest habitats that support a diversity of landowner goals, wildlife species, and recreational opportunities. If established BMPs are followed, impacts to waterways and adjoining properties can be prevented or mitigated such as through implementation of vegetative buffer areas (see below).
2. Invasive Species: Invasive plant species such as privet and Japanese stilt grass and pests are also a significant problem in this region. Of particular note is the gypsy moth. Although more prevalent in the western portion of the state, it may still affect oaks and other species within these forests (DOF 2014).
3. Climate Change: More intense storm events, higher temperatures, and the potential for droughts may exacerbate existing stressors as well as damage intact forests and result in more forest fires and an increase in incidence of pests.

Conservation Management Actions

Actions for conserving mixed hardwood and conifer forests in Northern Neck Planning Region may include working to conserve, either through acquisition, easement, cooperative management, or incentives, intact forest patches capable of supporting a variety of Action Plan species. Land protection will help reduce conversion of forests to development. Additionally, working with landowners to ensure BMPs such as vegetative buffers are in place around agricultural or timber harvest areas will help prevent erosion and run off of sediments and nutrients into adjacent streams. Research demonstrates that vegetative riparian buffers can filter significant amounts of nutrient run off from timber operations and agricultural fields (DOF 2014). Some BMPs recommend a 50 foot buffer and allow some timber harvest within the buffers, while other BMPs encourage a 100 foot buffer with no harvest (DOF 2014; A. Ewing, Virginia Department of Game and Inland Fisheries, 2015). BMPs also recommend building roads on areas with minimum slope and minimizing or avoiding stream crossings (DOF 2014).

Working to maintain forest health (balance age classes and diversity of tree species) is also integral to ensuring forest habitat is available to be conserved and protected. DOF makes several key recommendations that relate to habitat health, including but not limited to using species within their

native ranges, if feasible using a mix of tree species to help minimize susceptibility to pests, preventing unnecessary site disturbance, and protecting unusual (rare) forest habitats (DOF 2014). In terms of invasive species and pests, monitoring and control will be important to prevent its spread. Some of these forest habitats should be managed with thinning and prescribed burns to minimize outbreaks while also improving quality of wildlife habitats (Brooks and Lusk 2008; DOF 2014).

Several agencies, including DGIF, NRCS, DOF, USFWS, and the U.S. Forest Service (USFS) advocate that efforts be expanded to create young forest habitats on public lands. Managing forests via silvicultural practices and/or through the use of fire are the most economical options to create these desired conditions.

Climate-Smart Management Actions

To best manage forests in the Northern Neck Planning Region as the climate changes, it will be imperative to understand how climate may affect potential future composition of forests in Virginia and how that may affect SCGN. Conservation and management efforts may need to focus on trees that can better withstand higher salinities, increased temperatures, and drought, among other impacts. Managers may wish to consult the USFS's tree atlas when planning management and conservation of these forests. Additionally, harvest guidelines may need to be revised, depending on projections for future tree composition. Invasive species monitoring and prevention will also become even more important to include in forest management as climate change may favor some tree pests, diseases, and invasive species.

In terms of considering how to best manage for birds, mammals, and other species that depend on these forests, managers will want to try to provide refugia for SGCN as habitat is lost as well as establishing corridors both north/ south and east/west between protected areas to assist with species movements as conditions change (King and Finch 2013). Some SGCN will not be able to migrate without contiguous forests, so some species may still be lost, but implementing conservation management actions and developing corridors can help provide them the best chance at continued existence. It will also be important to work to maintain species diversity and continue to reduce existing stressors that will likely exacerbate impacts from climate change (McKelvey et al. 2013).

Maintain and Restore Open Habitats

Open habitats represent an assortment of habitat types that are botanically characterized by grasses, forbs, and shrubs. Trees may be present, but they tend to be widely spaced and crowns do not form a canopy. DGIF biologists and partners have indicated several varieties of open habitats are important for Action Plan species. Open habitats are often comprised of post-agricultural lands, savannas, barrens, and glades and make up approximately 32,000 acres (2.3 percent) of the planning region (Anderson et al. 2013). These habitats are becoming rare in Virginia as agriculture and timber harvest practices change; however, they are important to a range of species that depend on these areas for nesting, feeding, and protection. Although a small portion of this planning region (less than three percent), these habitats are important for priority SGCN, including the yellow-billed cuckoo, grasshopper sparrow, field sparrow, and bank swallow, among others.

Threats

Changing land use patterns has played a large role in the loss of open habitats as has alteration to natural disturbance regimes.

1. Land Use Changes: Dozens of open habitat species have been affected by changing land use and agricultural practices that resulted in either degraded or destroyed open habitats. The most serious threats to remaining open habitats within the planning region involve either development (where habitats are converted for human use) or natural succession (where trees are allowed to dominate and the site eventually becomes forest).
2. Invasive Species: Invasive species are also problematic, especially tree of heaven, Japanese stilt grass, garlic mustard, and privet. These species can out-compete native open habitat species and take over the landscape. Some species such as tree of heaven can change the landscape from an open habitat to a more closed habitat relatively quickly due to its ability to spread and colonize areas rapidly (VISWG 2012). Japanese stilt grass also grows quickly and in mats that can crowd out native grasses. It also alters soil pH inhibiting growth of other native plants (VISWG 2012).

Conservation Management Actions

Specific management practices could include the removal of non-native grasses, encouraging the growth of native warm-season grasses, shrubs and forbs, and periodic disturbance (e.g., burning, mowing, disking, etc.) to maintain the early successional communities and prevent the growth of forest trees (DGIF 2015). Opportunities also exist with forest managers. Silviculture creates young forest conditions that can be managed to provide open habitat opportunities for the first 10 to 15 years after harvest (WMI 2014). Additional actions include working to protect open land patches at a minimum of 20 acres (Wolter et al. 2008). Focus also should be placed on protecting circular or square patches rather than rectangular areas to minimize edge effect (Wolter et al. 2008). The NRCS provides landowners with opportunities to improve or restore open habitats via programs like the Conservation Reserve Program and the Environmental Quality Incentive Program.

Climate-Smart Management Actions

Changes in temperature and precipitation regimes could negatively affect open lands as temperatures increase and summers become drier and more prone to drought. However, research demonstrates that many species that make up open habitats are already relatively drought tolerant, meaning that open lands may not be as affected by climate change as other habitats if they can maintain their diverse mix of vegetation species (Craine et al. 2013). It is important to note that if there is extended severe drought, open lands may succumb over time (Craine et al. 2013). To maintain diversity and help build resiliency in open lands within this planning region, it will be important to implement the management options above, especially focusing on removing non-natives and ensuring a diverse mix of vegetation species. Additionally, working to protect and preserve larger tracts of grasslands will help provide refugia for the species that depend on this habitat.

EFFECTIVENESS MEASURES EXAMPLES

As discussed within the Action Plan’s Introduction (see Measuring the Effectiveness of Conservation Actions), it is increasingly important for the conservation community to demonstrate the effectiveness of conservation actions. Elected officials, budget authorities, private donors, and members of the public want to know that their investments in wildlife conservation are having the desired effects. During 2011, the Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies developed and tested a series of effectiveness measures meant to support the Wildlife Action Plan implementation and the State Wildlife Grants program (AFWA 2011).

Virginia’s 2015 Wildlife Action Plan describes a diversity of conservation actions that should help keep species from becoming endangered. The majority of these involve habitat protection, habitat restoration, controlling invasive species, or implementing efforts to keep pollutants from flowing into Virginia’s waterways. Important data that can demonstrate the effectiveness of these conservation actions can include the following:

Conservation Action	Indicators of Effectiveness
Creation of Vegetative/ Forest Buffers along Streams or Wetlands	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Before/ after photos of project site; • Photos documenting changes as vegetation matures over multiple years; • Before/ after measurements of sedimentation immediately downstream of site; and • Changes in the number and diversity of species utilizing the site.
Installation of Living Shorelines	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Before/ after photos of project site; • Photos documenting changes as vegetation matures over multiple years; • Before/ after measurements of shoreline loss; and • Before/ after comparison of the number and diversity of species utilizing the site.
Control of Invasive Plants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Before/ after photos of project site; • Photos documenting changes as restored vegetation matures over multiple years; and • Before/ after comparison of the number and diversity of species utilizing the site.
Remove Cattle from Streams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Before/ after photos of project site; • Photos of alternative watering systems (if appropriate) • Photos documenting changes in shoreline as restored vegetation matures over multiple years; • Before/ after comparison of sediment and water chemistry immediately downstream of site; and • Before/ after comparison of the number and diversity of species utilizing the site.
Creating or Improving Open Habitats	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Before/after photos of project site; • Photos documenting changes to the site as the vegetation matures; and • Before/ after comparison of the number and diversity of species utilizing the site.

CONCLUSION

The development of the Virginia Wildlife Action Plan presented a unique opportunity for the Commonwealth—an opportunity not only to assess the condition and status of the state’s wildlife and habitat resources, but to provide a shared vision and purpose in the management and conservation of this “common wealth.” The true value of this initiative is this recognition of common interests and the enhancement of existing and fostering of new partnerships to address issues of mutual concern. The Action Plan’s long-term success will depend on the implementation of the recommended actions by partners across the state and the effectiveness with which conservation partners collectively manage these natural resources.

This Local Action Plan Summary aims to prioritize species, habitats, and conservation actions within this planning region, so that partners working within this region can use limited resources to greatest effect. However, Virginia faces serious issues. Not addressing these problems would risk more species becoming threatened or endangered, the quality of our land and water would decline, and Virginians could lose important pieces of our natural heritage that contribute to our quality of life. However, there are significant conservation opportunities to benefit wildlife and people in the planning region. Our problems are not insurmountable, and most can be addressed with proven conservation management techniques.

Working to maintain and protect existing high quality habitat will be a priority before restoration; however, restoration is still an important action and necessary in many cases. Within the Northern Neck Planning Region, priority conservation opportunities include:

- Protecting beaches, dunes, and mud flats;
- Protecting and restoring tidal and non-tidal wetlands;
- Improving the quantity and quality of water in creeks and rivers through best management practices and water quality improvement mechanisms; and
- Conserving tracts of mature hardwood forests.

REFERENCES

- Anderson, M.G. M. Clark, C.E. Ferree, A. Jospe, A. Olivero Sheldon and K.J. Weaver. 2013. Northeast Habitat Guides: A companion to the terrestrial and aquatic habitat maps. The Nature Conservancy, Eastern Conservation Science, Eastern Regional Office. Boston, MA. Available at <http://easterndivision.s3.amazonaws.com/NortheastHabitatGuides.pdf>.
- Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies (AFWA). 2011. Measuring the Effectiveness of State Wildlife Grants: Final Report. Washington, D.C. 40 p. Available at http://www.fishwildlife.org/files/Effectiveness-Measures-Report_2011.pdf.
- Atlantic Coast Joint Venture. 2005. North American Waterfowl Management Plan: Atlantic Coast Joint Venture Waterfowl Implementation Plan Revision. Available at http://www.acjv.org/wip/acjv_wip_main.pdf.
- Boicourt, K. and Z. Johnson (eds.). 2010. Comprehensive Strategy for Reducing Maryland's Vulnerability to Climate Change, Phase II: Building Societal, Economic, and Ecological Resilience. Report of the Maryland Commission on Climate Change, Adaptation and Response and Scientific and Technical Working Groups. University of Maryland Center for Environmental Science, Cambridge, Maryland and Maryland Department of Natural Resources, Annapolis, Maryland. Available at http://www.dnr.state.md.us/climatechange/climatechange_phase2_adaptation_strategy.pdf.
- Carver, E. and J. Caudill. 2013. Banking on Nature: The Economic Benefits to Local Communities of National Wildlife Refuge Visitation. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.
- Chesapeake Bay Foundation. 2014. State of the Bay Report. Annapolis, MD. Available at <http://www.cbf.org/document.doc?id=2289>.
- Ciminelli, J. and J. Scrivani. 2007. Virginia Conservation Lands Needs Assessment Virginia Watershed Integrity Model. Virginia Department of Conservation and Recreation, Natural Heritage Program. Available at http://www.dcr.virginia.gov/natural_heritage/documents/WatershedIntegrityModel.pdf
- Craine, J.M., T.W. Ocheltree, J. B. Nippert, E.G. Towne, A.M. Skibbe, S.W. Kembel, and J.E. Fargione. 2013. Global diversity of drought tolerance and grassland climate-change resilience. *Nature Climate Change*: 3. 63–67.
- Glick, P., J. Clough, and B. Nunley. 2008. Sea-Level Rise and Coastal Habitats in the Chesapeake Bay Region: Technical Report. National Wildlife Federation. Available at http://www.nwf.org/pdf/Reports/SeaLevelRiseandCoastalHabitats_ChesapeakeRegion.pdf.
- Governor's Commission on Climate Change. 2008. A Final Report: Climate Action Plan. Available at http://www.sealevelrisevirginia.net/main_CCC_files/.
- Hemond, H. F. and J. Benoit. 1986. Cumulative Impacts on Water Quality Functions of Wetlands. *Environmental Management* Vol. 12. No. 5, pp. 639-653.

Kane, A. 2011. Practical Guidance for Coastal Climate Smart Conservation Projects in the Northeast: Case Examples for Coastal Impoundments and Living Shorelines. National Wildlife Federation. Available at <http://www.nwf.org/What-We-Do/Energy-and-Climate/Climate-Smart-Conservation/Adaptation-Reports.aspx>.

Kane, A. 2013. Managing Coastal Watersheds to Address Climate Change: Vulnerability Assessment and Adaptation Options for the Middle Patuxent Subwatershed of the Chesapeake Bay. National Wildlife Federation. Available at <http://www.nwf.org/pdf/Climate-Smart-Conservation/Middle%20Patuxent%20Subwatershed%20Vulnerability%20Assessment%20and%20Adaptation%20Report%20August%202013.pdf>.

King, D. and D. Finch. 2013. The Effects of Climate Change on Terrestrial Birds of North America. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Climate Change Resource Center. Available at <http://www.fs.usda.gov/ccrc/topics/wildlife/birds>.

McKelvey, K., R. Perry, and L. Mills. 2013. The Effects of Climate Change on Mammals. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Climate Change Resource Center. Available at <http://www.fs.fed.us/ccrc/topics/wildlife/mammals/index.shtml>.

Melillo, J., T. Richmond, and G. Yohe (eds.). 2014. Climate Change Impacts in the United States: The Third National Climate Assessment. U.S. Global Change Research Program.

Najjar, R., C. Pyke, M.B. Adams, D. Breitburg, C. Hershner, M. Kemp, R. Howarth, M. Mulholland, M. Paolisso, D. Secor, K. Sellner, D. Wardrop, and R. Wood. 2010. Potential climate-change impacts on the Chesapeake Bay. *Estuarine, Coastal and Shelf Science* 86: 1–20.

Oehler, J.D., D.F. Covell, S. Capel, and B. Long. 2006. Managing Grasslands, Shrublands, and Young Forest Habitats for Wildlife: A Guide for the Northeast. The Northeast Upland Habitat Technical Committee & Massachusetts Division of Fisheries & 9 of 9 Wildlife. 148pp. Available at http://www.wildlife.state.nh.us/Wildlife/Northeast_Hab_Mgt_Guide.htm.

Pyke, C., R. Najjar, M.B. Adams, D. Breitburg, M. Kemp, C. Hershner, R. Howarth, M. Mulholland, M. Paolisso, D. Secor, K. Sellner, D. Wardrop, and R. Wood. 2008. Climate Change and the Chesapeake Bay: State-of-the-Science Review and Recommendations. A Report from the Chesapeake Bay Program Science and Technical Advisory Committee. Annapolis, MD.

Southeast Aquatic Resources Partnership (SARP). 2014. Risk of Flow Alteration from Impervious Surface in Local Catchments of the SARP Region. This dataset was produced for the Southern Instream Flow Network with funding from the Gulf Coast Prairie and South Atlantic Landscape Conservation Cooperatives. Available at <http://databasin.org/datasets/f49cb20b542b4e98b07cb98d1423f1fa>.

Staudinger, M. D., T. L. Morelli, and A. M. Bryan. (eds.). 2015. Integrating Climate Change into Northeast and Midwest State Wildlife Action Plans. DOI Northeast Climate Science Center Report, Amherst, MA.

U.S. Climate Change Science Program (CCSP). 2009. Coastal Sensitivity to Sea-Level Rise: A Focus on the Mid-Atlantic Region. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Washington D.C., USA.

Virginia Department of Conservation and Recreation (DCR). 2009. The Water Quality Implementation Plan for Greenvale, Paynes, and Beach Creeks. Available at <http://www.deq.virginia.gov/Portals/0/DEQ/Water/TMDL/ImplementationPlans/greenvaleip.pdf>.

Virginia Department of Conservation and Recreation (DCR). 2013. Virginia Outdoors Plan. Available at http://www.dcr.virginia.gov/recreational_planning/vop.shtml.

Virginia Department of Conservation and Recreation (DCR). 2014. Program Year 2015 Virginia Agricultural Cost Share Program (VACS) BMP Manual. Virginia Soil and Water Conservation Board, Virginia Department of Conservation and Recreation. Available at <http://dswcapps.dcr.virginia.gov/htdocs/agbmpman/csmanual.pdf>

Virginia Department of Conservation and Recreation, Natural Heritage (DCR, Natural Heritage). 2014. Virginia Conservation Lands Database website. Available at http://www.dcr.virginia.gov/land_conservation/tools02a.shtml.

Virginia Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ). 2011. Comprehensive Wetland Program Plan Commonwealth of Virginia. Submitted to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. Available at http://water.epa.gov/type/wetlands/upload/virginia_wpp.pdf

Virginia Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ). 2014. Virginia Water Quality Assessment 305(b)/303(d) Integrated Report 2014 to Congress and the EPA Administrator for the Period January 1, 2007 to December 31, 2012. Available at [http://www.deq.virginia.gov/Programs/Water/WaterQualityInformationTMDLs/WaterQualityAssessments/2014305\(b\)303\(d\)IntegratedReport.aspx](http://www.deq.virginia.gov/Programs/Water/WaterQualityInformationTMDLs/WaterQualityAssessments/2014305(b)303(d)IntegratedReport.aspx).

Virginia Department of Forestry (DOF). 2014. Virginia Forest Stewardship Plan Appendix. Available at <http://www.dof.virginia.gov/manage/stewardship/introduction.htm>.

Virginia Department of Game and Inland Fisheries (DGIF). 2005. Virginia Comprehensive Wildlife Conservation Strategy. Available at <http://www.bewildvirginia.org>.

Virginia Department of Game and Inland Fisheries (DGIF). 2012. Mute Swan Plan. Available at <http://www.dgif.virginia.gov/wildlife/waterfowl/mute-swan/management-plan/virginia-mute-swan-management-plan.pdf>.

Virginia Department of Game and Inland Fisheries. 2015. Open Land Habitat Management website. Available at <http://www.dgif.virginia.gov/quail/open-land-habitat-management.asp> (Accessed 11 March 2015).

Virginia Institute of Marine Science (VIMS). 2010. Living Shoreline Design Guidelines for Shore Protection in Virginia's Estuarine Environments Version 1.2. Special Report in Applied Marine Science and Ocean Engineering No. 421.

Virginia Institute of Marine Science (VIMS). 2013. Recurrent Flooding Study for Tidewater Virginia. SJ76ER. Available at http://ccrm.vims.edu/recurrent_flooding/Recurrent_Flooding_Study_web.pdf.

Virginia Invasive Species Working Group (VISWG). 2012. Twelve Invasive Species of High Concern in Virginia. Virginia Department of Conservation and Recreation. Available at http://www.dcr.virginia.gov/natural_heritage/vaisc/documents/VISWG-Invasives-Brochure.pdf.

Weber, J. T. and J. F. Bulluck 2014. Virginia Wetlands Catalog: An Inventory of Wetlands and Potential Wetlands with Prioritization Summaries for Conservation and Restoration Purposes by Parcel, Subwatershed, and Wetland Boundaries. Natural Heritage Technical Report 14-4. Virginia Department of Conservation and Recreation, Division of Natural Heritage. Richmond, Virginia 49 pp.

Wildlife Management Institute (WMI). 2014. The Young Forest Project, Helping Wildlife Through Stewardship and Science. Wildlife Management Institute. 58 p.

Wolter, F., S. Capel, D. Pashley, and S. Heath. 2008. Managing Land in the Piedmont of Virginia for the Benefit of Birds and Other Wildlife. American Bird Conservancy. Available at http://www.abcbirds.org/newsandreports/special_reports/PiedmontEnviroCouncil.pdf.

APPENDIX A. COMPLETE LIST OF SPECIES OF GREATEST CONSERVATION NEED IN NORTHERN NECK PLANNING REGION

Complete SGCN list for the Northern Neck Planning Region (SGCN=65). Table includes federal and state statuses, Wildlife Action Plan Tier, and Conservation Opportunity Rankings. Species are listed in alphabetical order by taxa.

Taxa	Conservation Status	Tier	Opportunity Ranking	Common Name	Scientific Name
Amphibian		IV	a	Eastern mud salamander	<i>Pseudotriton montanus montanus</i>
Amphibian		IV	c	Eastern spadefoot	<i>Scaphiopus holbrookii</i>
Bird		II	a	American black duck	<i>Anas rubripes</i>
Bird		II	a	American woodcock	<i>Scolopax minor</i>
Bird		III	a	Brant	<i>Branta bernicla</i>
Bird		III	c	Bank swallow	<i>Riparia riparia</i>
Bird		III	a	Barn owl	<i>Tyto alba</i>
Bird		III	b	Belted kingfisher	<i>Megaceryle lcyon</i>
Bird		IV	a	Bicknell's thrush	<i>Catharus bicknelli</i>
Bird	SE	I	a	Black rail	<i>Laterallus jamaicensis</i>
Bird		IV	a	Black-and-white warbler	<i>Mniotilta varia</i>
Bird		IV	a	Black-bellied plover	<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>
Bird		III	a	Black-crowned night-heron	<i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i>
Bird		IV	a	Brown thrasher	<i>Toxostoma rufum</i>
Bird		IV	b	Chimney swift	<i>Chaetura pelagica</i>
Bird		IV	b	Clapper rail	<i>Rallus longirostris</i>
Bird		IV	a	Dunlin	<i>Calidris alpina hudsonia</i>
Bird		IV	a	Eastern kingbird	<i>Tyrannus tyrannus</i>
Bird		IV	a	Eastern meadowlark	<i>Sturnella magna</i>
Bird		IV	a	Eastern towhee	<i>Pipilo erythrophthalmus</i>
Bird		III	a	Eastern Whip-poor-will	<i>Caprimulgus vociferus</i>
Bird		IV	b	Eastern wood-pewee	<i>Contopus virens</i>
Bird		IV	a	Field sparrow	<i>Spizella pusilla</i>
Bird		III	a	Forster's tern	<i>Sterna forsteri</i>
Bird		I	a	Glossy ibis	<i>Plegadis falcinellus</i>
Bird		IV	a	Grasshopper sparrow	<i>Ammodramus savannarum</i>
Bird		IV	a	Gray catbird	<i>Dumetella carolinensis</i>
Bird		IV	a	Greater scaup	<i>Aythya marila</i>
Bird		IV	b	Green heron	<i>Butorides virescens</i>

Bird		III	a	Kentucky warbler	<i>Oporornis formosus</i>
Bird		II	b	King rail	<i>Rallus elegans</i>
Bird		III	b	Least bittern	<i>Ixobrychus exilis</i>
Bird		IV	a	Marbled godwit	<i>Limosa fedoa</i>
Bird		IV	b	Marsh wren	<i>Cistothorus palustris</i>
Bird		III	b	Nelson's sparrow	<i>Ammodramus nelsoni</i>
Bird		III	a	Northern bobwhite	<i>Colinus virginianus</i>
Bird		III	a	Northern harrier	<i>Circus cyaneus</i>
Bird		IV	c	Northern rough-winged swallow	<i>Stelgidopteryx serripennis</i>
Bird	ST	I	a	Peregrine falcon	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>
Bird		IV	c	Purple sandpiper	<i>Calidris maritima</i>
Bird		IV	b	Rusty blackbird	<i>Euphagus carolinus</i>
Bird		III	a	Saltmarsh sparrow	<i>Ammodramus caudacutus</i>
Bird		IV	b	Seaside sparrow	<i>Ammodramus maritimus</i>
Bird		IV	a	Short-billed dowitcher	<i>Limnodromus griseus</i>
Bird		IV	b	Wood thrush	<i>Hylocichla mustelina</i>
Bird		III	a	Yellow-billed cuckoo	<i>Coccyzus americanus</i>
Bird		IV	a	Yellow-breasted chat	<i>Icteria virens</i>
Crustacean		I	c	Lancaster County amphipod	<i>Crangonyx baculispina</i>
Fish		IV	a	Alewife	<i>Alosa pseudoharengus</i>
Fish		IV	c	American brook lamprey	<i>Lampetra appendix</i>
Fish		III	a	American eel	<i>Anguilla rostrata</i>
Fish		IV	a	American shad	<i>Alosa sapidissima</i>
Fish		I	b	Atlantic sturgeon	<i>Acipenser oxyrinchus</i>
Fish		IV	c	Common ribbonsnake	<i>Thamnophis sauritus sauritus</i>
Fish		IV	c	Least brook lamprey	<i>Lampetra aepyptera</i>
Fish		IV	c	Mud sunfish	<i>Acantharchus pomotis</i>
Fish	FESE	I	a	Shortnose sturgeon	<i>Acipenser brevirostrum</i>
FW Mollusk		IV	b	Northern lance mussel	<i>Elliptio fisheriana</i>
Insect	FTST	II	a	Northeastern beach tiger beetle	<i>Cicindela dorsalis dorsalis</i>
Mammal	FESE	II	a	Gray bat	<i>Myotis grisescens</i>
Reptile		III	a	Eastern box turtle	<i>Terrapene carolina carolina</i>
Reptile		IV	c	Eastern hog-nosed snake	<i>Heterodon platirhinos</i>
Reptile	FTST	I	a	Loggerhead sea turtle	<i>Caretta caretta</i>
Reptile	CC	II	a	Northern diamondback terrapin	<i>Malaclemys terrapin terrapin</i>
Reptile	CC	III	a	Spotted turtle	<i>Clemmys guttata</i>

APPENDIX B. SGCN SPATIAL ANALYSIS METHODS

Analysis Units

The species data was analyzed within three spatial units for Virginia: county, planning region, and hydrologic unit (HUC12). The source spatial data for these units were provided by Virginia Department of Game and Inland Fisheries (DGIF). The analysis extent was constrained to that of the Virginia counties, so that portions of the planning region and HUC12 units falling outside of the county boundaries were eliminated from the analysis. Each of the 21 planning region units was assigned an alphabetic code (e.g. Accomack-Northampton = "ACNO"). Nottoway County does not fall within the jurisdiction of any Virginia planning region and was not included in any of our analyses.

Species Data

The source data for the species analysis consisted of three datasets, all of which were provided by DGIF: aquatic tier I-II plus species, terrestrial potential and confirmed species, and peer-reviewed HUC12 species. Within these datasets, individual species are identified by Biota of Virginia (BOVA) code.

Methods

Aquatic Species

The aquatic species are represented in the source dataset by linear stream segments, or reaches. For each BOVA code present, the total length was calculated for all assigned reaches within the analysis extent. The dataset was then divided by the three analysis units, and the total BOVA length was summarized again by county, planning region, and HUC12. The BOVA percent of total length was calculated by dividing the species length for the analysis unit by the total species length.

Terrestrial Species

The terrestrial species are represented in the source dataset by area. For each BOVA code present, the total area was calculated within the analysis extent. The dataset was then divided by the three analysis units, and the total BOVA area was summarized again by county, planning region, and HUC12. The BOVA percent of total area was calculated by dividing the species area for the analysis unit by the total species area in Virginia.

Peer-Reviewed HUC12 Species

The peer-reviewed species are represented in the source dataset by 6th order hydrologic units. For each BOVA code present, the total area was calculated within the analysis extent. The dataset was then divided by the county and planning region analysis units, and the total BOVA area was summarized by county, planning region, and HUC12. The BOVA percent of total area was calculated by dividing the species area for the analysis unit by the total species area.

Priority SGCN

For each planning region, priority species were identified as those SGCNs with a total planning region unit area or length $\geq 10\%$ of the total SGCN area or length for Virginia. SGCN unit calculations were drawn from only one of the source datasets: if an SGCN was present in both the aquatic dataset and the HUC12 dataset, then the aquatic dataset took preference; and if an SGCN was present in the terrestrial dataset and the HUC12 dataset, then the terrestrial dataset took preference.