



## 5 Province-Specific Conservation Strategies

Because of California's geographic diversity, SWAP 2015 uses three geographic scales to differentiate and organize conservation strategies: statewide, provinces, and regional conservation units, as described in Section 1.5. The statewide conservation strategies are discussed in Chapter 4. Seven regional geographically scoped "provinces" were defined by vegetation, other natural land cover types, and geophysical features (see Figure 1.5-1).

The conservation strategies for anadromous fish, however, have been developed separately, because the geographic ranges of anadromous fish span many of the provinces developed for SWAP 2015. The organization of conservation strategies by conservation unit (i.e., ecoregion or hydrologic unit) or province does not adequately address their conservation needs. To capture their full lifecycle and geography, the conservation strategies for anadromous fish are discussed at a statewide scale in Chapter 6.

The seven provinces are:

- ▲ North Coast and Klamath
- ▲ Cascades and Modoc Plateau
- ▲ Central Valley and Sierra Nevada
- ▲ Bay Delta and Central Coast
- ▲ South Coast
- ▲ Deserts
- ▲ Marine

In the following sections, an overview of the physical landscape, major natural features, and important terrestrial or aquatic resources of each province are described. A map at the beginning of each section shows land ownership in the province. The conservation units (i.e., ecoregions and hydrologic units) within each province are described and are also shown on maps. The selected conservation targets (i.e., plant community, native aquatic species assemblage, or marine ecosystem) within each conservation unit and the key ecological attributes (KEA) of the targets are then provided. A map of the plant communities (i.e., macrogroups) occurring within each province is also provided. Some conservation targets may appear in more than one conservation unit. Key species that are associated with the conservation target (i.e., focal species), including Species of Greatest Conservation Need (SGCN), are summarized in tables.

Based on the information developed by CDFW regional teams, the most commonly identified pressures for the targets within each province were evaluated and are described. The conservation strategies, developed by the regional teams during a series of meetings and video conferences, are summarized for each target, along with the goals for the target. The individual conservation strategies are classified by the statewide categories described in Chapter 4, but include details specific to the target. The objectives associated with each strategy are identified, as well as the pressures intended to be reduced by the strategy.

This chapter presents required Elements 1, 2, 3, and 4 of the SWAP. At a province scale, the distribution and abundance of wildlife, conservation targets, stresses and pressures to priority conservation targets, and conservation strategies are described.