

Advancing policies and practices that sustain working lands, connected landscapes, and native species

Conservation Innovation Grant

Economic Solutions for Scaling Conflict Reduction

"Our goal is to produce reliable information on the costs and effectiveness of techniques used to reduce conflict with large carnivores"

Implement and evaluate non-lethal predator control

Facilitate peer-topeer learning

Synthesize Results for farm bill planning

Photo by Erika Peterman

Integrate collective experience

Regional Conservation Partnership Program

Increasing access to cost-sharing

Dedicated capacity for conservation technical and financial assistance to producers operating on landscapes that currently are or are likely to be occupied by large predators, with a focus on wolves and grizzly bears.

Photo by Erika Peterman

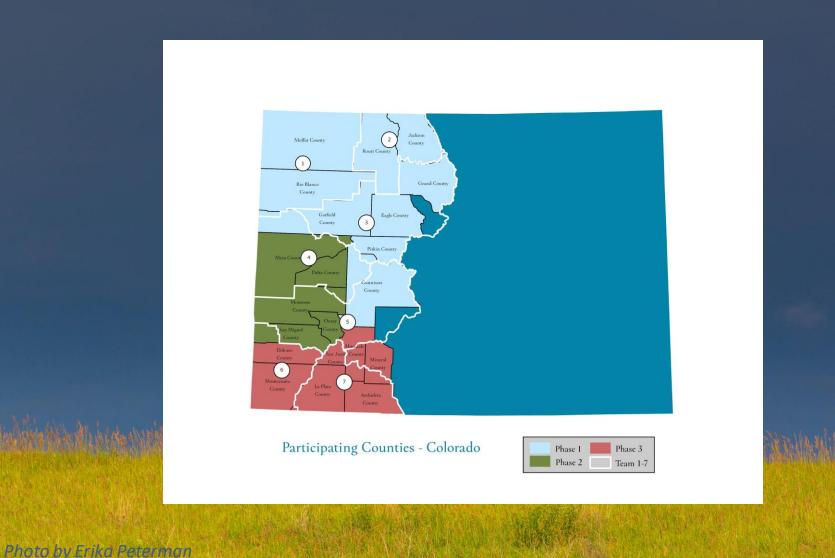
ADAPT

INNOVATE

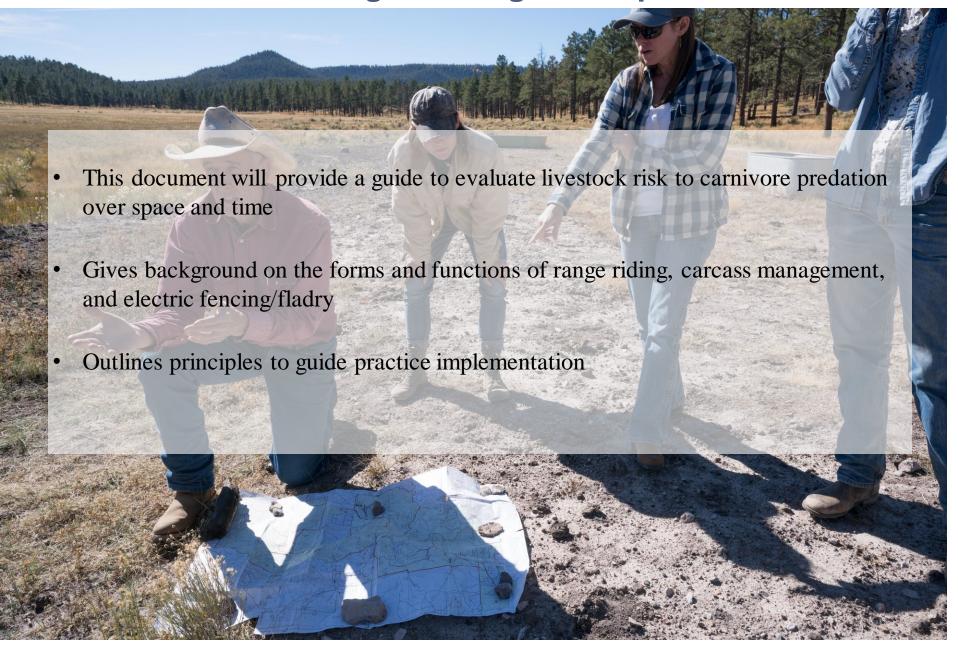
COLLABORATE

Regional Conservation Partnership Program

Increasing access to cost—sharing



Technical Note: Guiding Planning and Implementation



Risk Assessment Framework

Factors to Consider

- Species: livestock, predators and prey
- Place: biotic and abiotic conditions
- Time: temporal setting and changes over time
- Disturbance: events that influence behavior and ecosystem dynamics
- Landscape/Land Use: size, shape, and relationships

These five factors were adapted from Dale et al. 2000. Ecological Principles and Guidelines for Managing the Use of Land, a report of the Ecological Society of America Committee on Land Use





Ranch Landscape Stratification

<u>Ranch landscape stratification</u> - conflict prevention techniques support **localized, spatial and/or temporal separation** between predators and livestock within a dynamic working-wild landscape, leading to more permeable habitats that allow for wildlife movements within and across connected, working landscapes.

