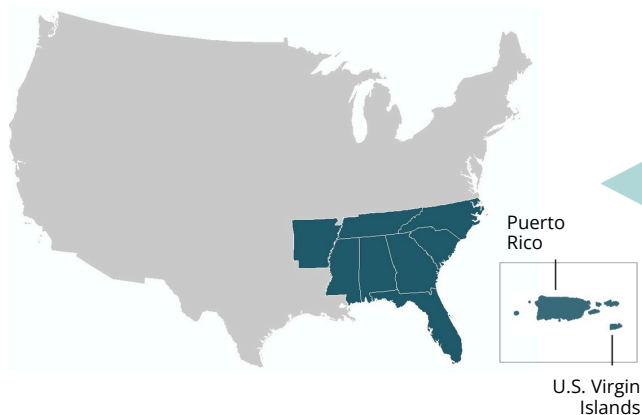




SOUTHEAST
Climate Adaptation Science Center

SOUTH CAROLINA



Southeast CASC Consortium Institutions

Host: North Carolina State University

Consortium:

Auburn University	University of South Carolina
Duke University	University of Puerto Rico
Savannah State University	University of Tennessee
United South & Eastern Tribes	University of Virgin Islands
University of Arkansas	

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Prescribed Fire Management in Context of Climate Change & Landscape Transformation

Prescribed burning reduces wildfire risk and manages ecosystems to achieve a range of ecological, economic and societal goals. However, prescribed fire management has become complicated in the Southeast due to rapid population growth, extensive suburban development, and a changing climate.

WHAT:

The Southeast CASC collected and analyzed data from 300 fire managers across the full historic range of longleaf pine in the Southeast.

RESULTS:

Managers are working to optimize the resources and opportunities available to them, but challenges make it difficult to maintain desired burn schedules. Proactive and flexible management approaches that consider future environments are needed to successfully conserve and rehabilitate the historic longleaf pine ecosystem.

IMPACT:

Provides crucial data on prescribed fire management helping natural resource managers make science-based decisions about management priorities and adapt to future changes.



Conservation of Animals in the Southeastern Longleaf Pine Ecosystem

The longleaf pine ecosystem supports species that are being reviewed for threatened or endangered status. Researchers focused on five of these imperiled species: gopher tortoise, gopher frog, striped newt, southern hognose snake, and Florida pine snake.

WHAT:

The Southeast CASC, in collaboration with Federal, State, and other partners, conducted species assessments to identify conservation actions expected to improve the status of these five at-risk species across their range.

RESULTS:

The study assessed current habitat conditions and population trends of each species and predicted their risk of extinction under future climate and management projections, while linking the status of each species with the landscape.

IMPACT:

This research aids partners in implementing effective conservation strategies and informs status designation decisions of the US Fish and Wildlife Service.

