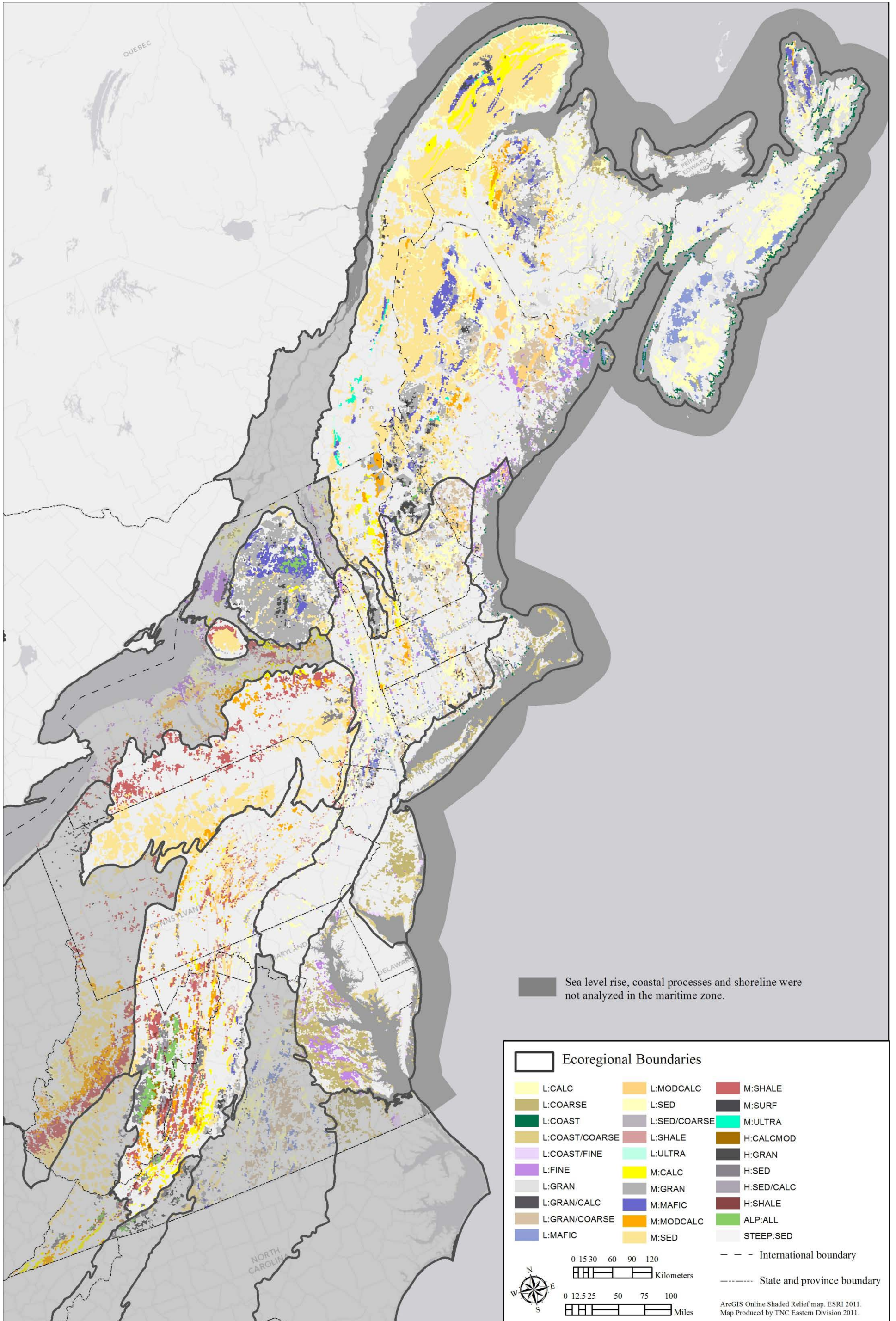
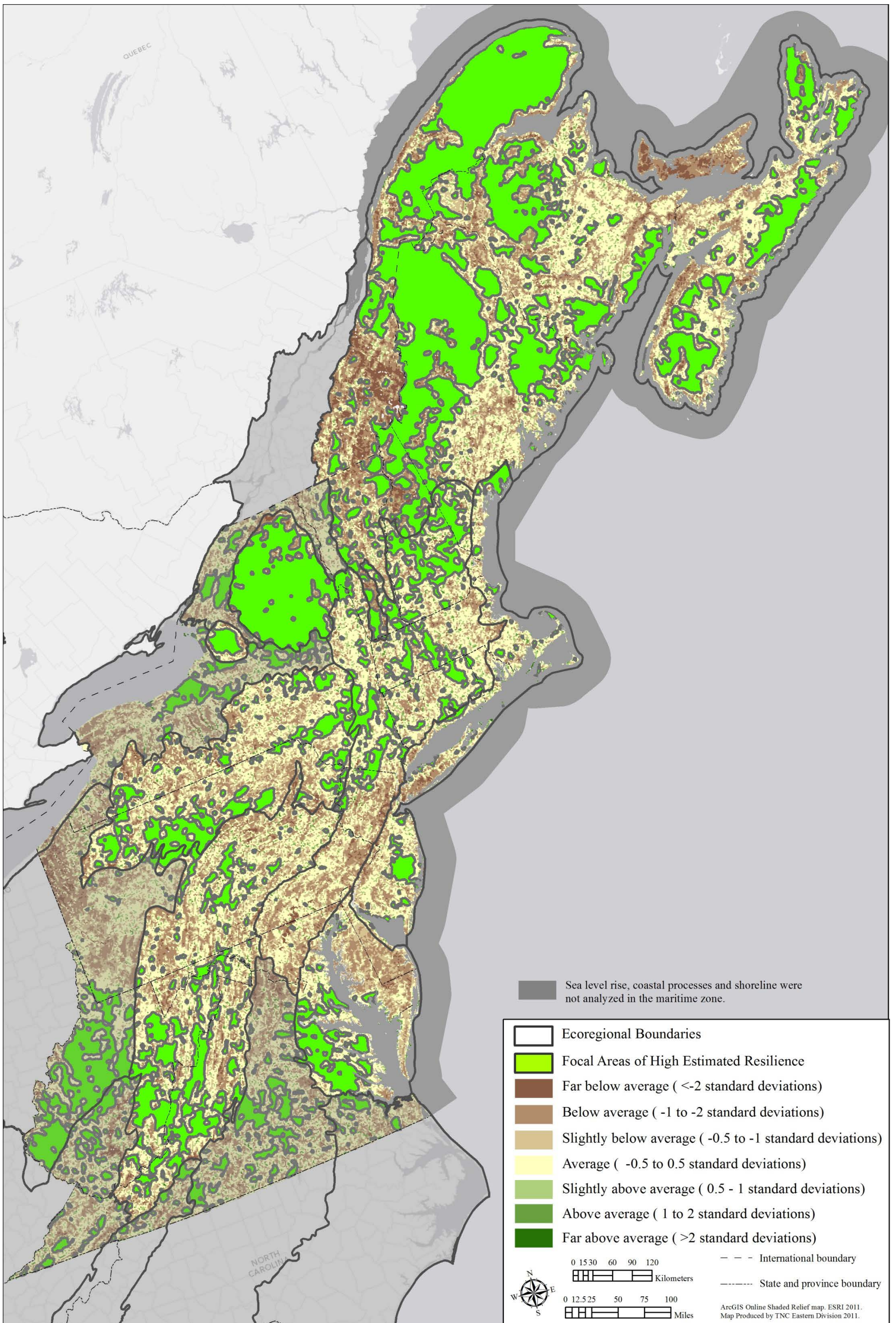


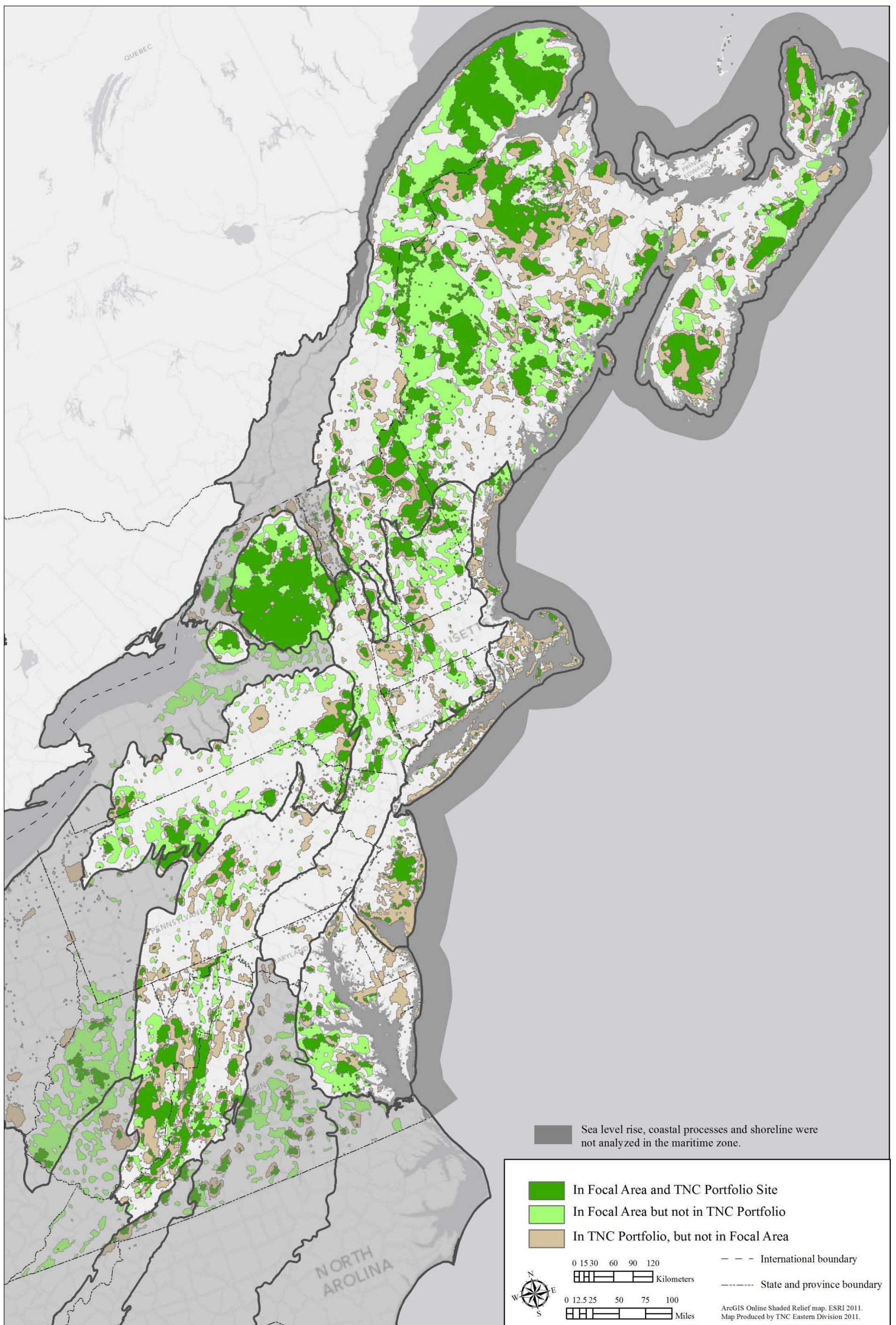
Map 6.32: The highest scoring areas for estimated resilience stratified by setting and ecoregion. Areas in yellow are comprised of cells with an average estimated resilience score based on their geophysical setting, landscape complexity and local connectedness as compared to others in their geophysical setting and ecoregion. Areas in green score above average and are estimated to be more resilient. Areas in brown are below average and are estimated to be vulnerable to climate change and other factors.



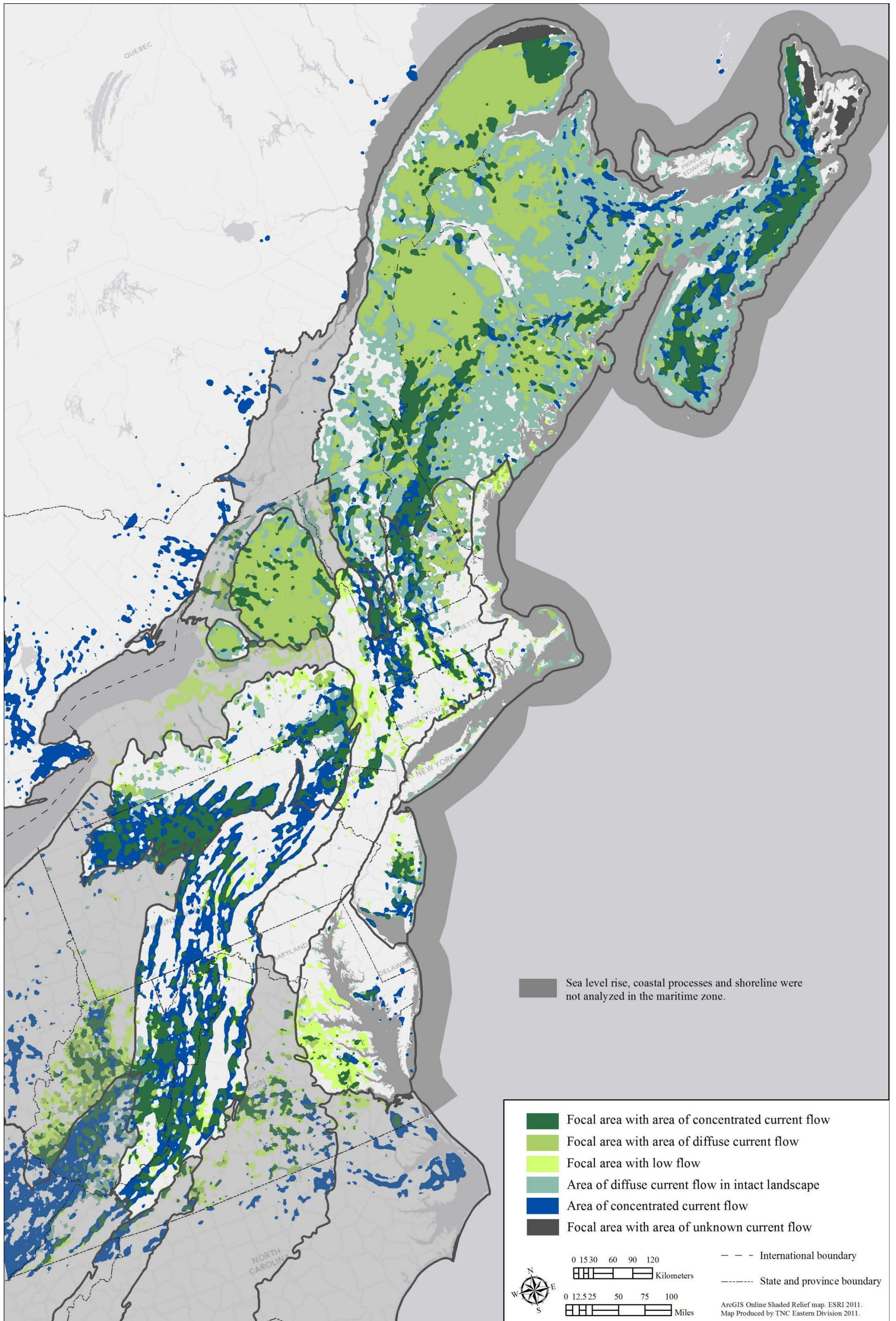
Map 6.33: The most resilient examples of each geophysical setting in the region. This map shows only the 1000-acre hexagons that score above the mean for estimated resilience as compared to others in their ecoregion; each high scoring hexagon is colored based on its corresponding geophysical setting. This map reveals how the settings are reflected in the resilience scores.



Map 6.34: Focal areas with high estimated resilience. This map simplifies the estimated resilience map by clustering adjacent areas of high resilience into larger sites and ignoring single small isolated sites. Although the map relinquishes some detail, it is designed to identify large and small landscapes appropriate for conservation focus.

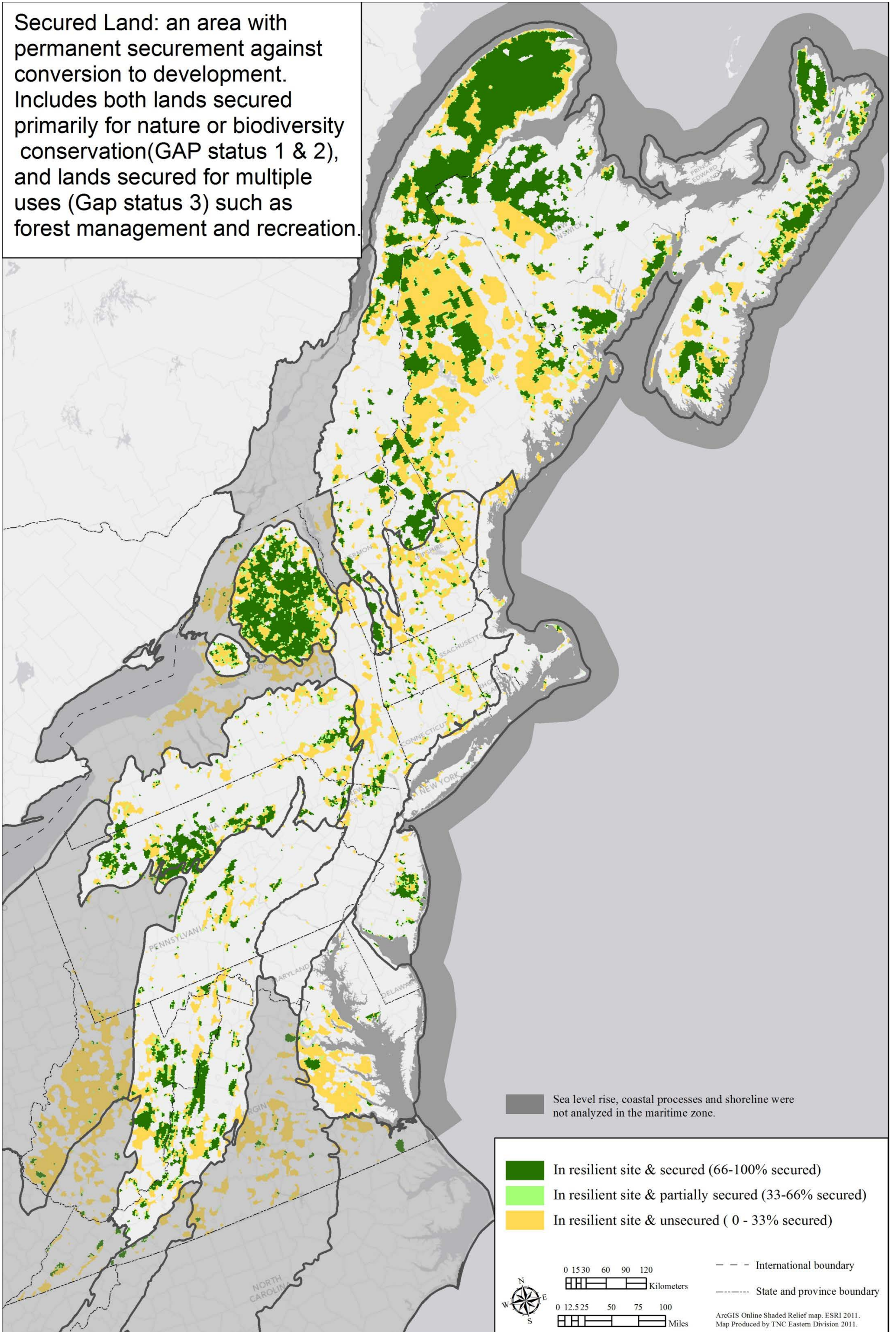


Map 6.35: Key places of current and future biodiversity. This map identifies the focal areas that correspond with TNC's ecoregional portfolio of sites with significant biodiversity. The portfolio sites contain the best known occurrences of a forest, wetland or unique natural community, a rare species, a cave or stream system, or all of the above. Sites in dark green meet the criteria for high estimated resilience and for significant biodiversity. Sites in brown have significant biodiversity but are estimated to be vulnerable to climate change. Sites in pale green have high estimated resilience but were not known to have ecoregionally significant biodiversity features.

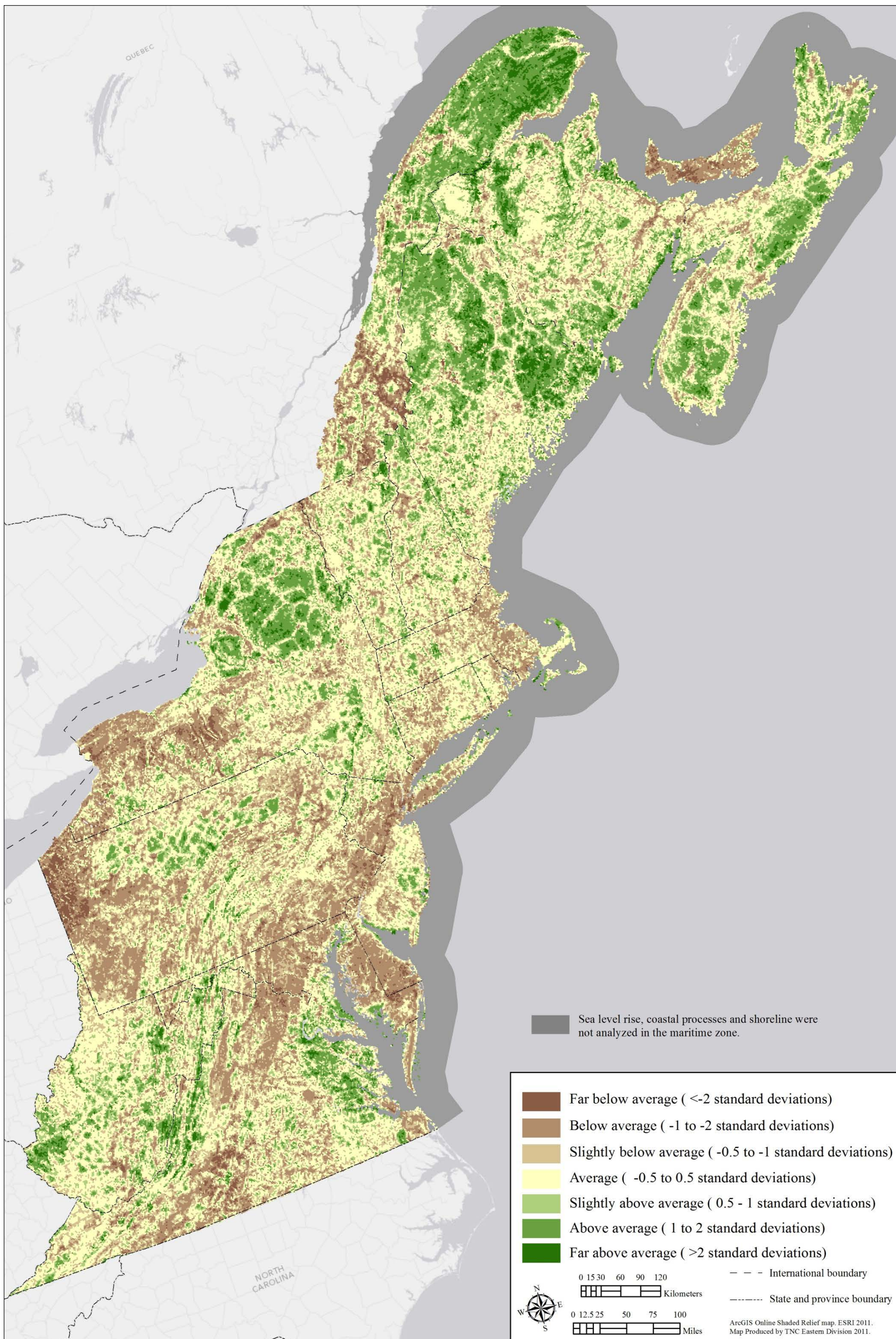


Map 6.36: Networks of resilient sites based on linkages and focal areas. This map integrates the focal areas with the regional flow concentrations. In the map, focal areas located in areas of high flow concentrations are shown in olive green. Focal areas that are large and highly intact have diffuse flow and are shown in pale green. Key linkages are shown in areas with no focal area but high amounts of concentrated flow, and these are shown in dark blue. Blue-green areas are fairly intact regions with diffuse flow but no identified focal area.

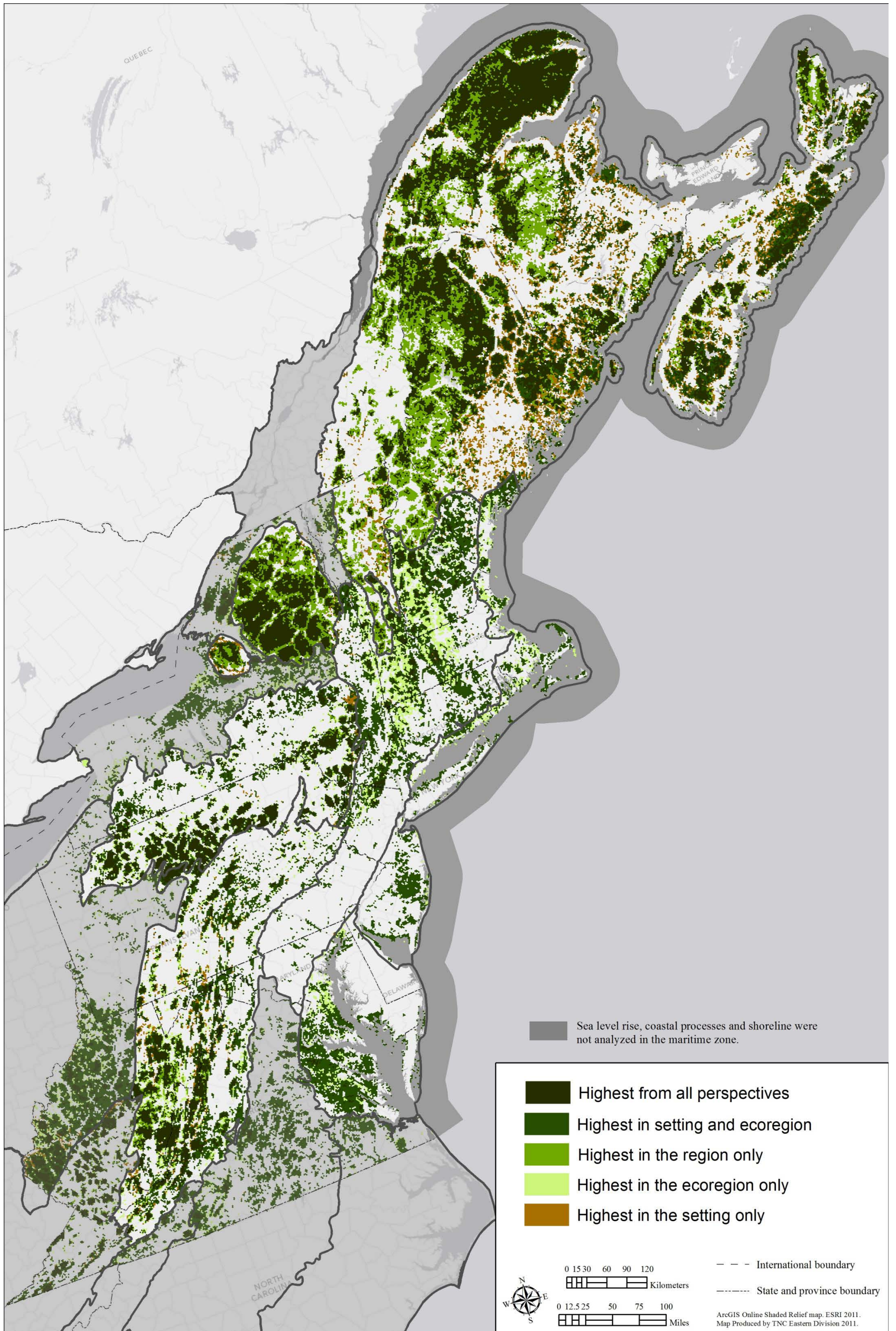
Secured Land: an area with permanent securement against conversion to development. Includes both lands secured primarily for nature or biodiversity conservation (GAP status 1 & 2), and lands secured for multiple uses (Gap status 3) such as forest management and recreation.



Map 6.37: Securement Status of the Focal Areas. This map shows the percent of secured land (GAP 1, 2 or 3) within the focal areas



Map 6.38: The highest scoring areas for estimated resilience by setting across the region. Areas in yellow are comprised of cells with an average estimated resilience score based on their geophysical setting, landscape complexity and local connectedness. Areas in green score above average and are estimated to be more resilient. Areas in brown are below average and are estimated to be vulnerable to climate change and other factors



Map 6.39: Comparison of scores for full region, individual settings and settings within ecoregion. This map shows areas that score high from every perspective that we examined (region, setting, ecoregion or setting within ecoregion) or for various combinations.