

# Strengthening Natural Resource Management with New Protected Area Connectivity Tools

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**NASA A.39 Grant No. 80NSSC21K1942**

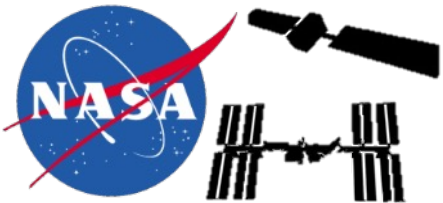


# Conservation Need

- The proliferation of infrastructure, agriculture, and other land uses has decreased movement potential for wildlife across much of the world
- Tools exist for assessing land use impacts, but they generally require technical expertise to run, may rely on proprietary software, and are not explicitly designed for scenario assessment
- The Wildlife Conservation Research Unit (WildCRU) and United States Forest Service expressed a need for an easy-to-use DSS that could automate assessment of conservation and development impacts on connectivity

# Project Structure

Earth Observations



In-situ observations



Analysis, Modeling,  
and DSS  
Development



Scenario Development,  
Workshops, Training, Applications



Participatory watershed management planning exercise led by USFS, Mount Elgon, Kenya.

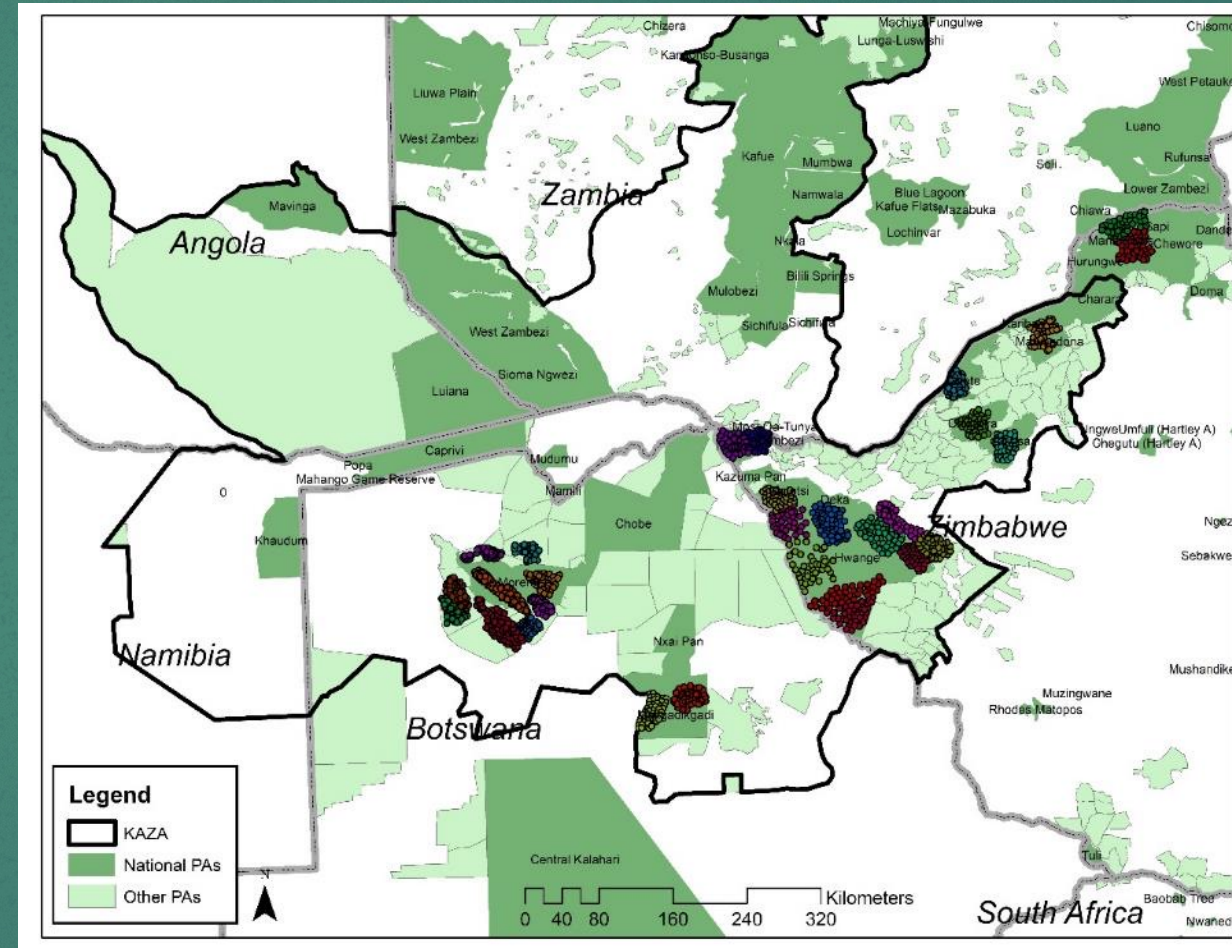
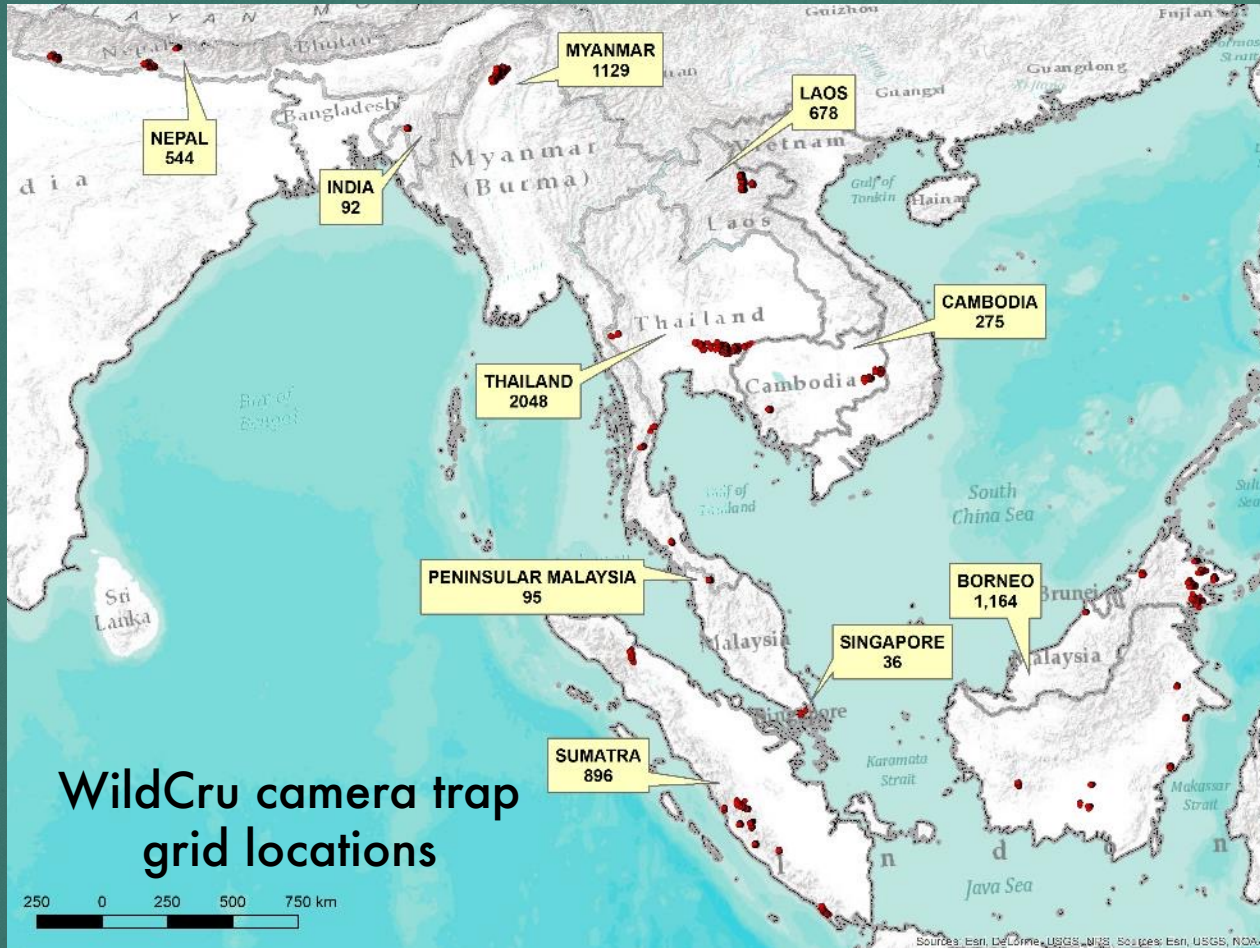


Participatory land use planning facilitated by WCS and USFS, Tanintharyi Region, Myanmar.

# Focal Areas

## Southeast Asia

## Kavango-Zambezi Transfrontier Conservation Area



# Connecting Landscapes DSS



- Predecessor tools (UNICOR and CDPOP, Landguth et al. 2010, 2012) used by WildCRU and USFS for connectivity modeling via command line in Python (e.g. Kaszta, Ż., Cushman, S.A., Hearn, A., Sloan, S., Laurance, W.F., Haidir, I.A. and Macdonald, D.W., 2024. Projected development in Borneo and Sumatra will greatly reduce connectivity for an apex carnivore. Science of The Total Environment, 918, p.170256.)
- We updated and integrated these tools using high performance graph libraries running in Python, accessed via a Shiny front-end

# Project Status



- DSS delivered to end-users and is in use
- The DSS currently runs on an AWS server
- We are also finalizing an R package that will allow anyone to download, install, and run the DSS interactively in a web browser.

ConnectingLandscapes

Home

Habitat suitability <-> resistance surface

Load Suitability

Search No file

Customize resistance surface

Create source points

Cost distance matrix

CDPOP

Connectivity dispersal kernels

Connectivity - corridors

Connectivity - prioritization

Compare results

Assign coords

PDF

Run locally

## Create surface resistance

Your session ID: QXP2024050314242805  
Waiting for inputs ...

Input: Habitat suitability

New layer name: HabSui\_A

Get Res Surf

Load sample data

Download

Min-grid:	Max-grid:	Max-resistance:	Shape:	No Data:
0.06788434833288193	0.9989325404167175	100	1	-9999

Suitability

-0.1  
-0.2  
-0.3  
-0.4  
-0.5  
-0.6  
-0.7  
-0.8  
-0.9

OpenStreetMap  
Esri.WorldImagery  
 Habitat suitability

Leaflet | © OpenStreetMap, ODbL

# Applications



# CHOBE ZAMBEZI FLOODPLAIN INTEGRATED LAND USE AND MANAGEMENT PROJECT

## PROJECT PROFILE

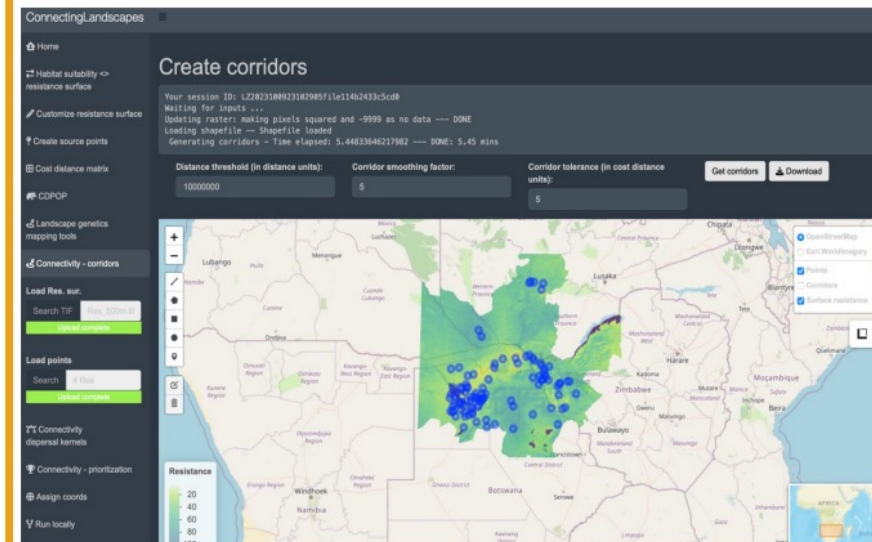


## PROJECT

### APPROACH

### DEVELOPING DECISION SUPPORT SYSTEM TOOL

To ensure the accessibility of this process to stakeholders, the NASA Biodiversity and Ecological Conservation program funded the four year "Strengthening Natural Resource Management with New Protected Area Connectivity Tools" project, with Northern Arizona University as the lead institution and the U.S. Forest Service International Programs (USFS-IP), USFS domestic, WildCRU, the KAZA Secretariat, and the University of Montana as project collaborators. A primary goal of the project is to extend and integrate existing connectivity and landscape genetics software, specifically UNICOR and CDPOP, into a toolkit, accessible via a graphical user interface, that can be used to prioritize land use planning to optimally balance the tradeoffs between development and conservation. The toolkit is free and open source and designed to work in the cloud or on desktop computers.

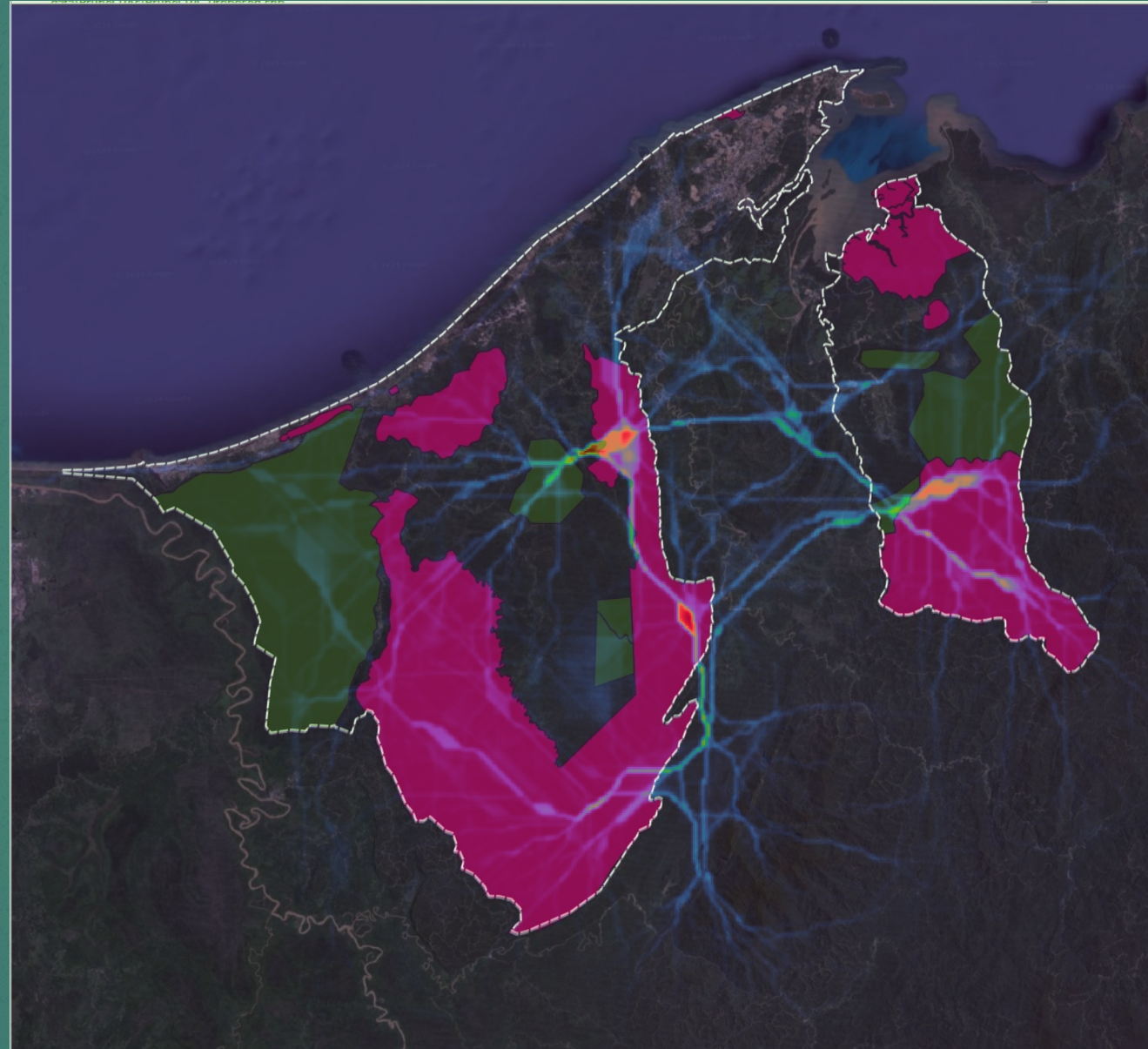


The motivation behind this user-friendly toolkit is to ensure that local stakeholders within the KAZA landscape could be trained to evaluate the impact of future land use change or development scenarios on corridor longevity or develop their own corridor models for land use planning in other landscapes. NASA also provided support for the KAZA workshop to present final models, engage potential end-users and identify opportunities to enhance decision making in the KAZA landscape where WildCRU has on-the-ground partnerships. Matching funds were provided by USFS-IP and USFS.

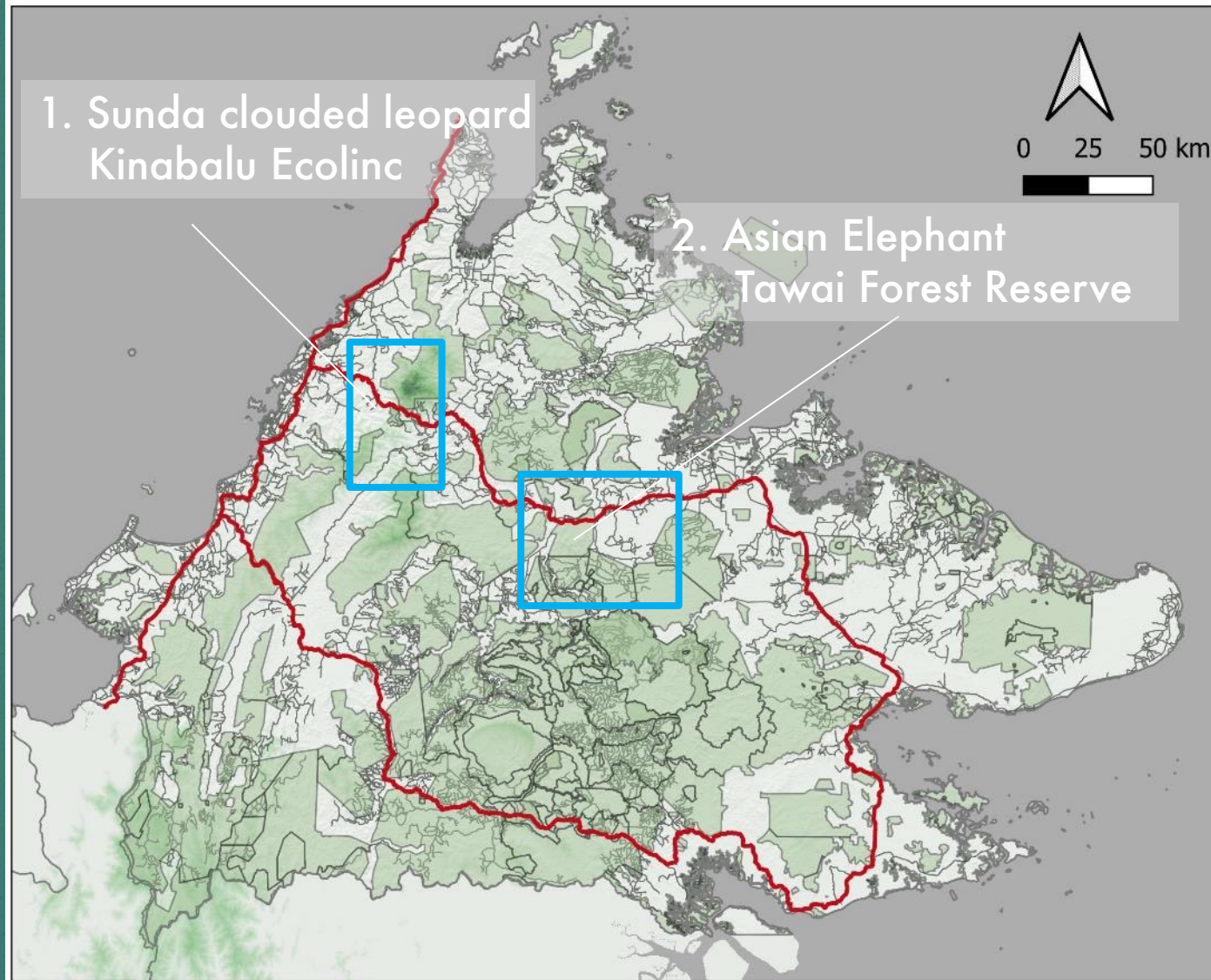


# Brunei

- **Multispecies corridors to inform new PA placement**



# Sabah, Malaysia



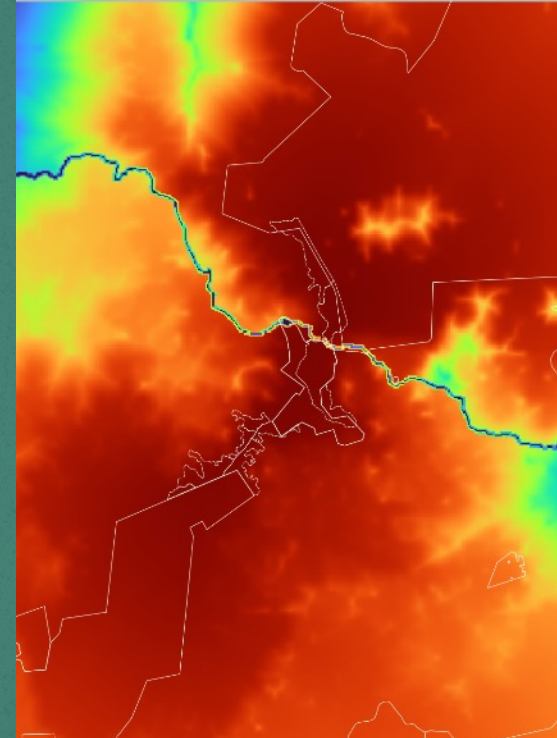
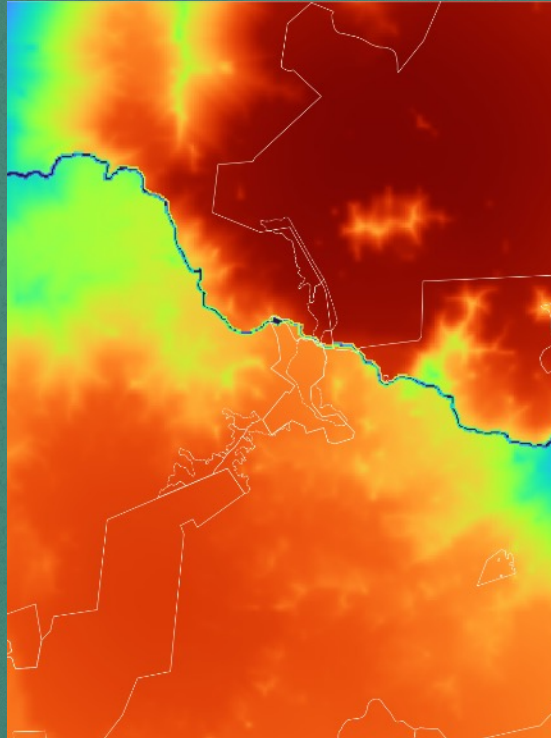
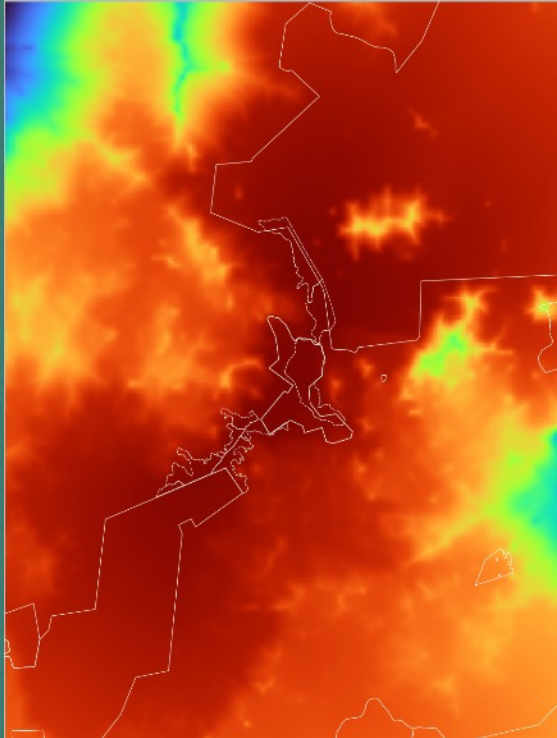
# Sabah, Malaysia

- Local Movement Kernels

- Current condition

Impermeable road

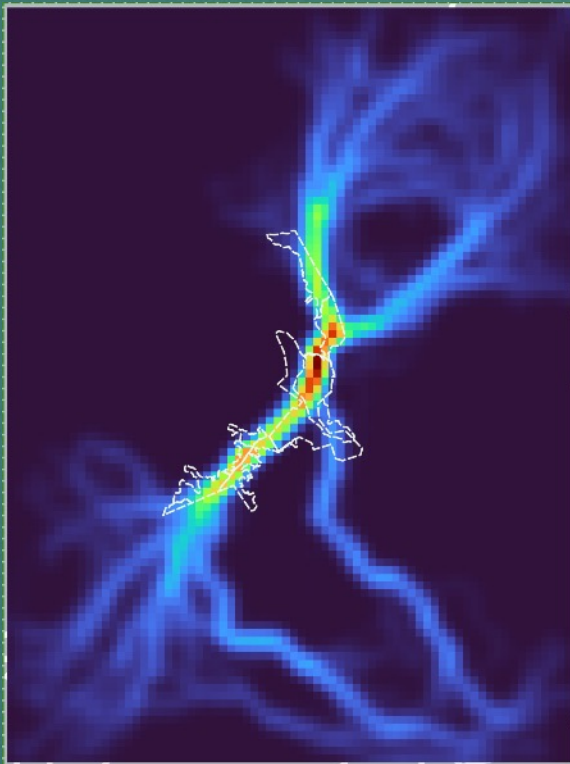
Strategic overpass



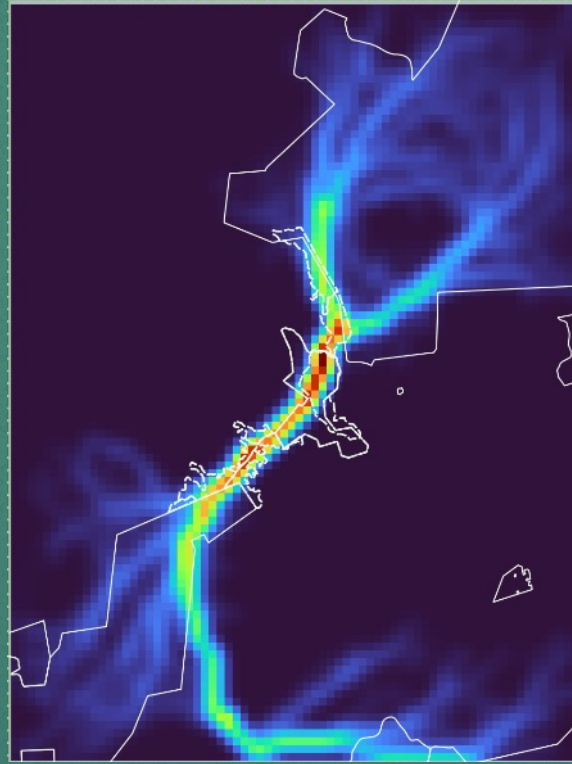
- Impacts of pan-Borneo highway expansion on Kinabalu Ecolinc corridor

# Sabah, Malaysia

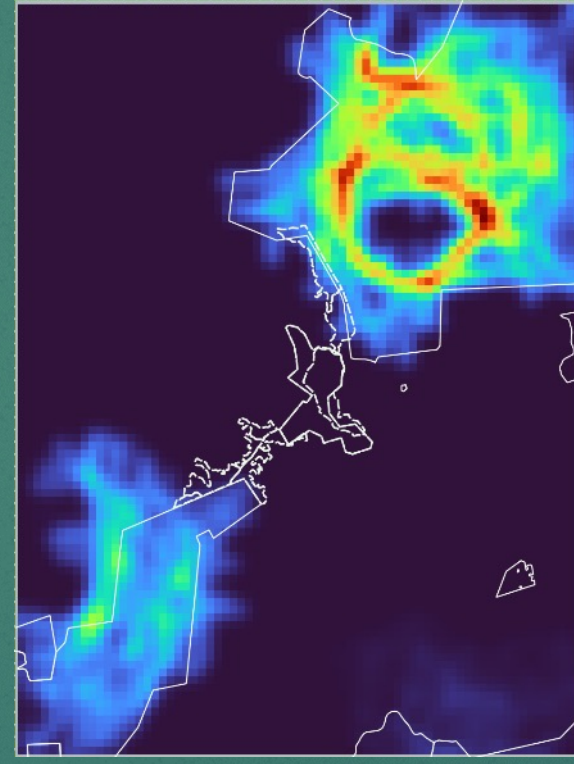
Corridors  
Current condition



Forest loss, expansion  
of village & agriculture;  
retention of PA



Forest loss, expansion  
of village & agriculture;  
loss of PA



# Clouded Leopard in Taiwan

Locally Extirpated

Reintroduction Assessment

**WILDCRU**  
Wildlife Conservation Research Unit

王逸峰 | LEO

DPhil candidate, WildCRU, Biology

University of Oxford  
Biology Research Fellow

| Clouded Leopard Association Taiwan/Panthera

Ambassadorial Fellow

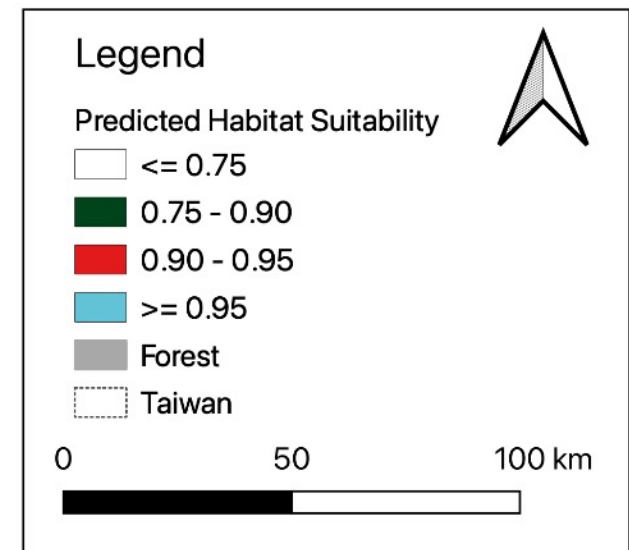
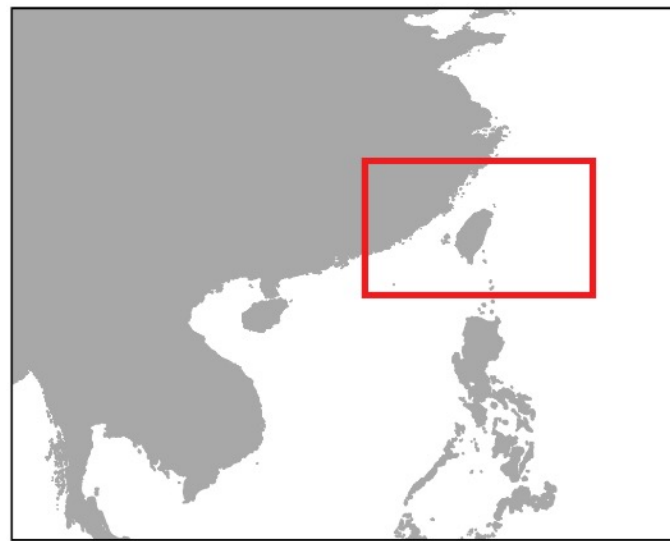
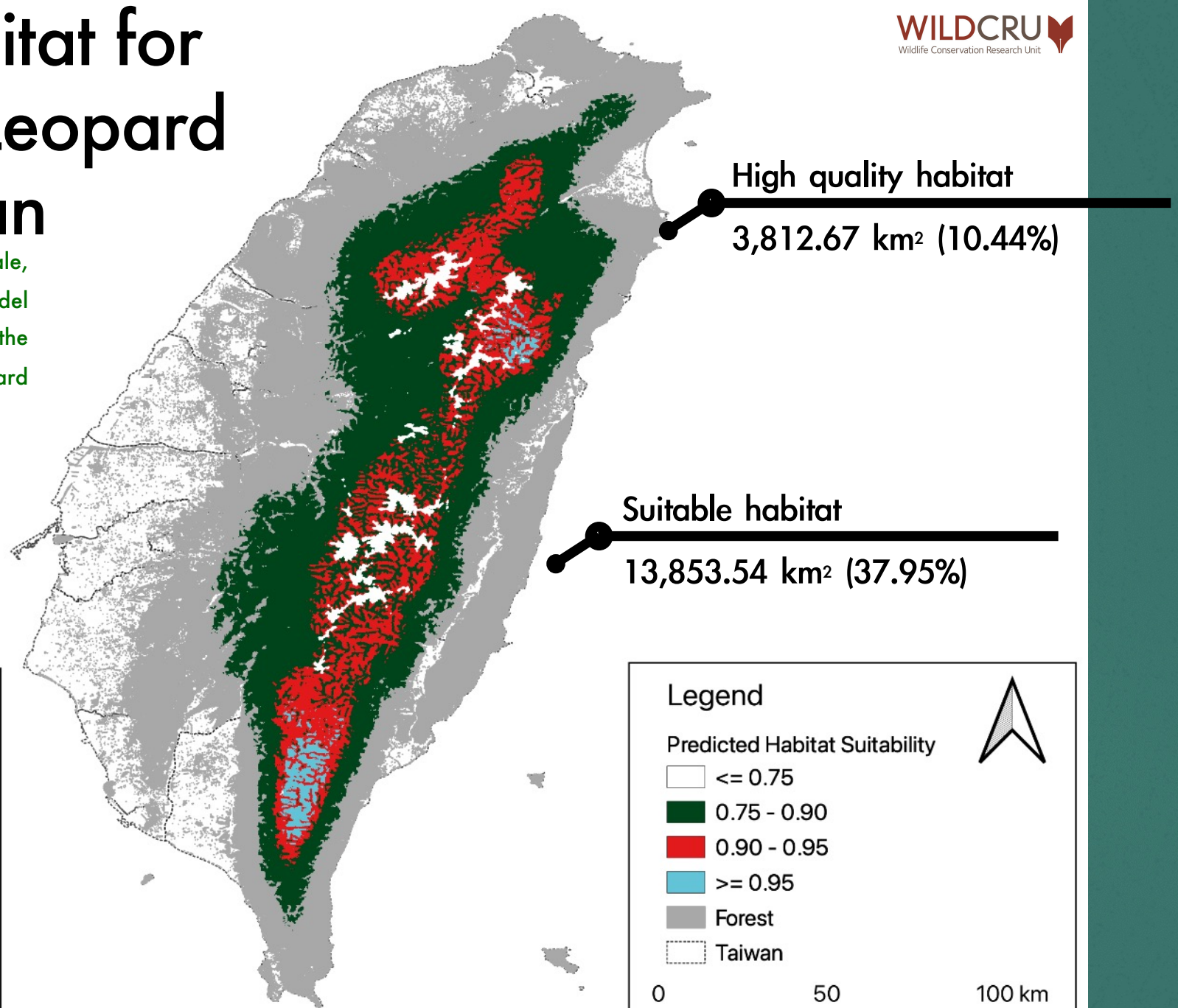
| Zoo Berlin

Leopard cat conservationist



# Suitable Habitat for the Clouded Leopard in Taiwan

Wang et al. (In press). A Multi-scale, Multivariate Habitat Selection Model Demonstrates High Potential for the Reintroduction of the Clouded Leopard (*Neofelis nebulosa*) to Taiwan. *Oryx*.



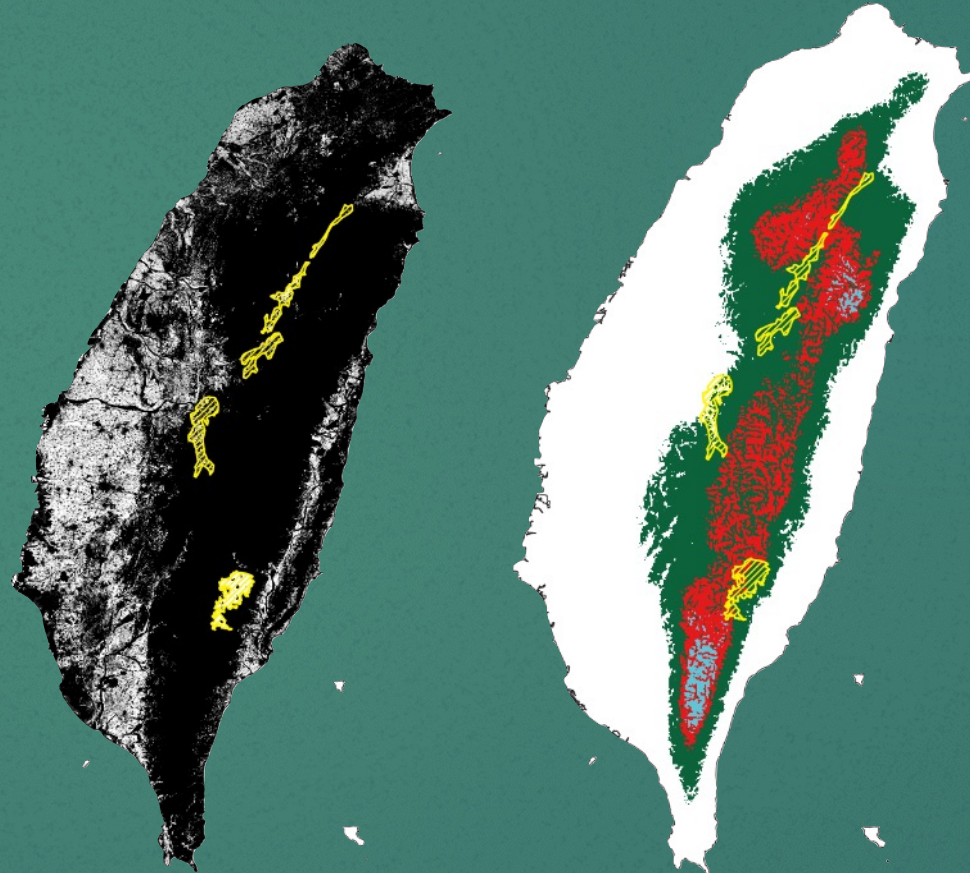
## Scenario 1

Considering the current road system in Taiwan, including those within the identified suitable habitat.



## Scenario 2

Considering the current agriculture area intersecting with the identified suitable habitat, which was not included in our habitat study.

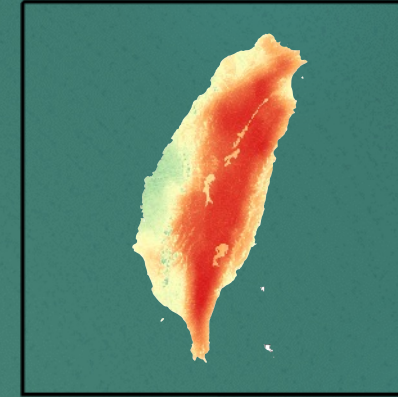
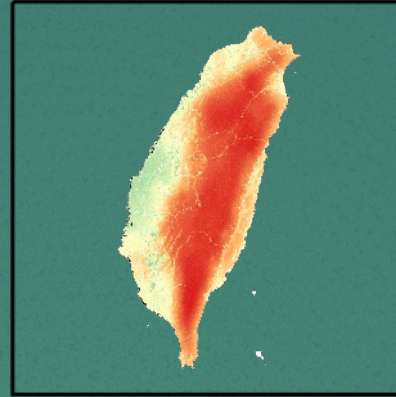
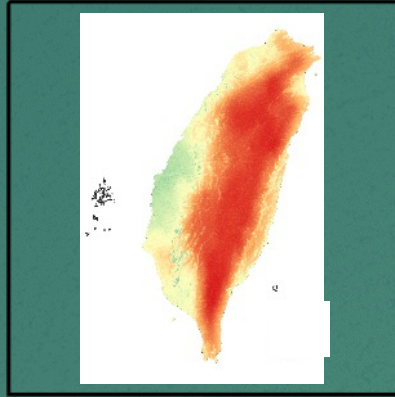


Current conditions

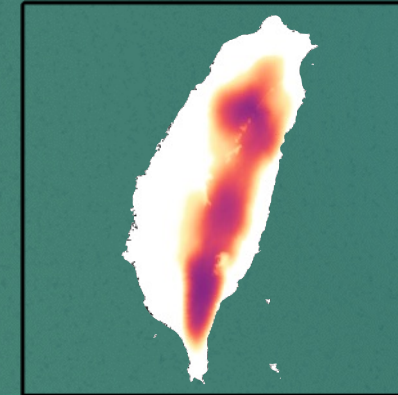
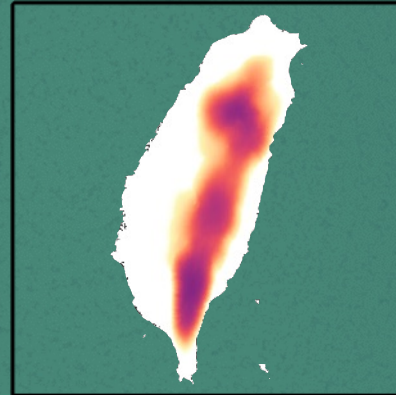
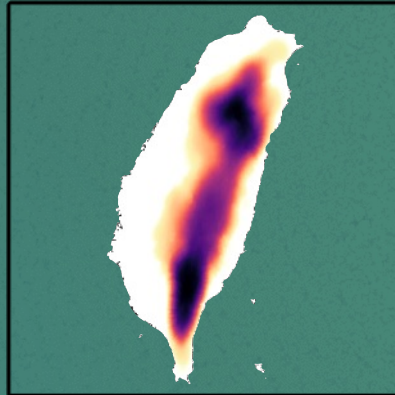
Scenario 1: Road effect

Scenario 2: Inland Agriculture

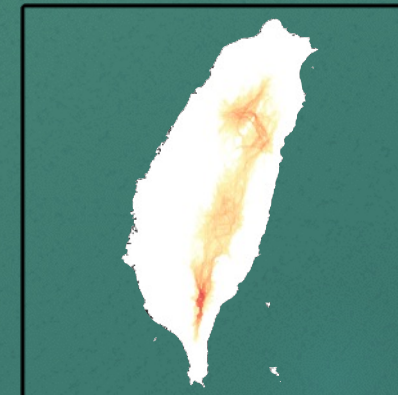
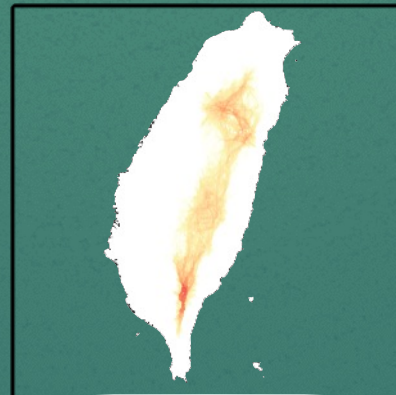
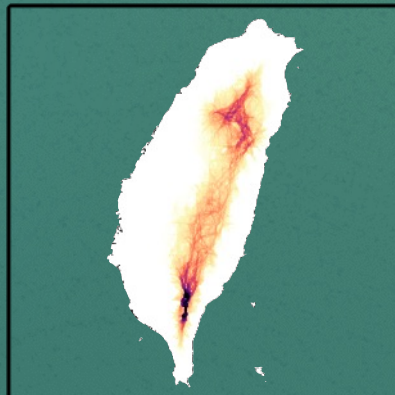
Landscape  
Resistance



Resistant  
Kernel



Factorial  
Least Cost  
Corridor



- $C = 1$
- Dispersal limit:  
250 km
- Tolerance:  
5 km



# Next Steps

- We are co-convening a series of workshops in Brunei, Malaysia, and Taiwan in ~2 weeks that address the conservation and development issues described above. Attendees at these workshop include government representatives from forestry, wildlife, and parks departments as well as NGOs, universities, and the Taipei Zoo.
- Workshops and DSS trainings in Namibia and Botswana this Summer.
- Workshops and DSS trainings in Bhutan, Thailand, and Laos this Fall
- Finalize last bits of DSS functionality

# Thank You!!



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