CREATING RESILIENT LANDSCAPES
WITH CURRENT AND PREDICTED
WEATHER EXTREMES

What can we do as land managers?

Warmer temperatures and prolonged droughts are expected in Oklahoma.
Promote native, fire and drought tolerant native species

Risk of wildfire will increase in Oklahoma, impacting native forests, woodlands and savannas.
Reduce cover of volatile fuels

Eastern redcedar encroachments is an issue and contributes to volatile fuel loads
Reduce cover of ERC

With the projection of less water, rivers, streams, and springs are expected to see reduced flows. This will have a cascading impact on ecological and management issues.
Reduce competition from water-hogging plants, and
invasives

With warmer temperatures and shorter winters, evapotranspiration will increase and reduce soil moisture availability
Keep soil covered where feasible. Reduce cover of Invasives

With elevated levels of CO2 and a lack of appropriate prescribed fire intervals, studies indicate an increase in C3 plant biomass (shrubs, trees).
Increase use of prescriptive fire, reduce cover of ruderal woods/shrubs (privet)

Precipitation will occur with increased frequency and intensity, causing flooding and erosion. Degraded riparian habitats cannot withstand the extreme floods.
Improve riparian habitats and structural diversity to slow runoff and reduce sedimentation. Selective thinning, remove invasives, promote rx fire.
Control invasive species, increase use of prescriptive fire, use rotational grazing as a tool to manage habitats.
TNC prioritizes efforts in areas likely to remain suitable for conservation targets and encourage partners to do the same. To identify those areas, TNC conducted a continental-scale evaluation and identified priority areas, resulting in our Resilient and Connected Network analysis. See map and website below.

http://maps.tnc.org/resilientland/

The Nature Conservancy-Oklahoma Chapter
10425 S. 82nd E. Ave. Suite 104 | Tulsa, OK | 918-550-8670 | nature.org