

# Prairie, Oaks, and People

## An investment strategy

Pacific Northwest
Oak Alliance

Cascadia Prairie-Oak Partnership

# Acknowledgments


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**This was a collaborative effort fueled by a diverse group of individuals and organizations**

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Pacific Birds Habitat Joint Venture and staff time of multiple partner organizations.


## Land Acknowledgment:

Indigenous Tribes and bands have been with the lands that we inhabit today throughout the Northwest since time immemorial and continue to be a vibrant part of the region today. We would like to express our respect to the First Peoples of this land. It is important that we recognize and honor the ongoing legal and spiritual relationship between the land, plants, animals, and people Indigenous to this region we now call the Pacific Northwest. The interconnectedness of the people, the land, and the natural environment cannot be overstated; the health of one is necessary for the health of all. We recognize the pre-existing and continued sovereignty of the federally recognized Tribes who have ties to this region and thank them for continuing to share their traditional ecological knowledge and perspective on how we might care for one another and the land, so it can take care of us.

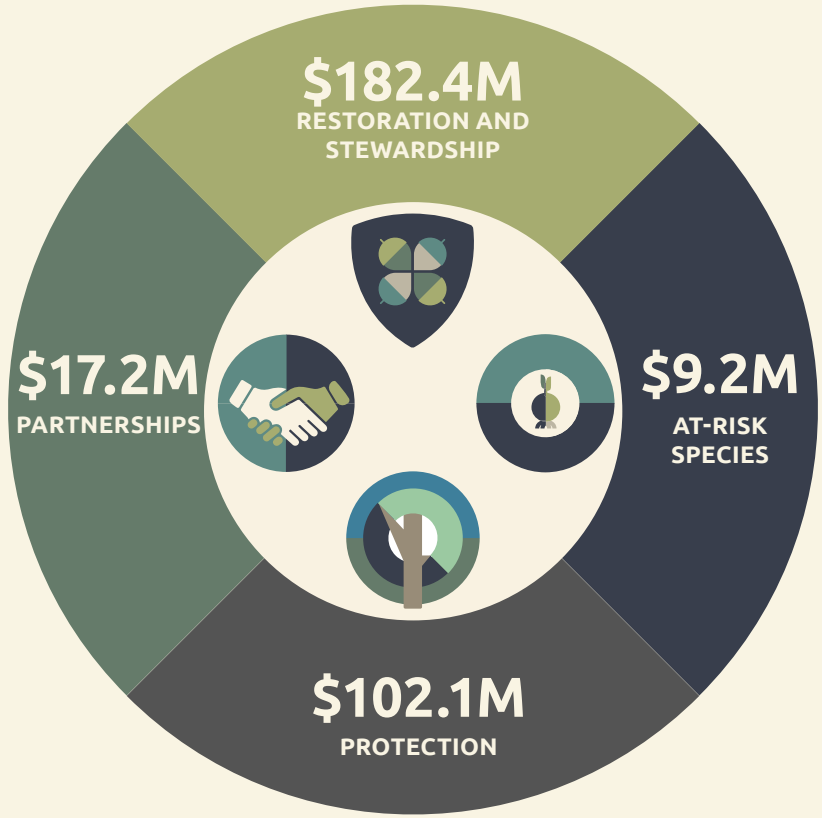
**Oregon Legislative Commission of Indian Affairs**



# An Investment Strategy

For over two decades, conservation practitioners, agency staff, tribal partners, scientists, and landowners have built the science, policy, and funding needed to protect and restore what remains of oak and prairie habitat across the Pacific Northwest, from northern California to southern British Columbia. We're ready to increase the pace and scale of that work — with your help.

Oak and prairie ecosystems shape how people in this region live, farm, and recreate. They're among the most biologically diverse habitats and among the most effective at reducing wildfire fuels and building fire-resilient communities. Oaks take a century or more to regrow once lost, so restoring what remains can't wait.




**If you're reading this, someone believes you can help.**

Nine local oak and prairie partnerships are positioned to put these investments on the ground now

**IN THE NEXT FIVE YEARS, WE ARE ASKING FOR:**

- → $102.1 million for protection through easements and acquisition
- → $182.4 million for restoration and stewardship
- → $17.2 million to build public-private-tribal partnerships
- → $9.2 million to stabilize at-risk species populations

**FUNDING THIS INVESTMENT WILL RESULT IN:**

- → 60,000 acres of degraded habitat restored, reducing wildfire risk
- → 10,200 acres protected through working lands easements and acquisition
- → 23 at-risk species populations stabilized
- → 5,000+ landowners and community members reached, with 1,750 enrolled in conservation and incentive programs
- → 25 dedicated tribal and partnership positions, plus thousands of additional jobs sustained annually across the regional restoration economy

## Prairie, Oaks, and People

# Collective Strategic Thinking

The authors of this plan represent nine regional partnerships across the Pacific Northwest working to advance oak and prairie conservation through voluntary land protection, working lands easements, restoration and stewardship, community and landowner engagement, species recovery, and policy development. Our partners are land trusts, conservation districts, watershed councils, Tribes and First Nations, academics, state and federal agencies, forestry, agriculture, recreation interests, local governments, landowners, and non-government conservation organizations.

Our existing oak and prairie partnerships and many of our individual partners have engaged in extensive strategic planning in recent years, working through rigorously structured processes to establish logic chains, test our assumptions, and identify barriers and pathways to successful outcomes. Those formal structured processes have provided the foundations for this plan, which in turn represents our collective strategic thinking.



Western Wood Peewee. Photo Credit: Jim Leonard



## This plan is intended for you

This plan is intended to speak to a range of audiences including private foundations, philanthropists, governments, and the business community who see benefit in contributing to the goals and outcomes described in this plan. There are significant funding opportunities and this plan is our way of connecting those timely opportunities to the clearly defined restoration needs of oak and prairie ecosystems and the people who depend on them.

# Purpose of this Strategy

**This Strategy turns over 20 years of regional conservation planning into one shared, fundable strategy. Here's what that means in practice:**

**THE ASK**

→ Lays out exactly what this Strategy is requesting and how those dollars translate into specific, measurable outcomes for people and oak and prairie ecosystems.

**FUNDING PATHWAYS**

→ Shows where that request fits across federal, state, foundation, local, and business funding, so funders can see exactly where they come in.

**TRIBAL PARTNERSHIP AND CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE**

→ Centers the cultural significance of oak and prairie landscapes and commits real investment to tribally-led priorities.

**PUBLIC-PRIVATE-TRIBAL PARTNERSHIPS**

→ Builds the workforce and capacity, tribal, landowner, agency, and business, needed to carry this plan out on the ground, not just fund it from outside.

**COORDINATED ACTION**

→ Aligns nine regional partnerships behind one shared strategy, so funders are backing a coordinated effort instead of nine competing regional asks.



Acorn sprouting. Credit: Eric Stauder

## The Payoff

Well-managed oak and prairie habitat pays back concretely: lower wildfire risk, cleaner soil and water, more pollinator habitat, more places to hike, bike, bird, and hunt, and higher nearby property values. That payoff depends on upkeep — keeping land from converting to other uses, reintroducing low-intensity fire, controlling invasive species. Here's what that upkeep looks like in practice: building resilience into these landscapes, reconnecting people to them, and putting tribal priorities at the center of how we care for them.



Short-eared Owl, Baskett Slough NWR Credit: Jim Leonard

# Indigenous Stewardship and Leadership

**In many places, Tribes and First Nations are leading this work on the ground, and collaboratively within the oak and prairie partnerships. This Strategy supports Tribal and First Nations in four ways:**

- **LAND REACQUISITION:** Support Tribes and First Nations in reacquiring ancestral lands through fee-title purchase and conservation easements, keeping restored oak and prairie habitat under Tribes and First Nations ownership and stewardship.
- **JOBS:** Build Tribal and First Nations restoration and forestry capacity, funding Indigenous crews to lead on-the-ground conifer removal, oak release, and habitat restoration on tribal co-managed public lands and private lands.
- **PRESCRIBED AND CULTURAL FIRE:** Expand Indigenous-led prescribed and cultural fire, restoring a practice suppressed for a century and returning regular, low-intensity fire to oak and prairie landscapes.
- **FIRST FOODS:** Protect, restore, and increase access to first foods, camas, tarweed, yampa, and acorn, that depend on the same fire-maintained habitat this Strategy conserves.

## Stewardship, Then, and Now

The lands we work to conserve are the same lands from which Indigenous people were forcibly removed, disrupting lifeways and undermining their rights to safety, health, language, and culture. These landscapes were actively stewarded by Indigenous people for generations, sustained through practices like cultural burning that are critical to keeping oak and prairie habitat healthy. Removing people also removed that stewardship, which is a central reason these landscapes have declined. We avoid the term "pre-settlement" for this reason: it implies a vacancy that needed occupying, when in fact Indigenous people shaped the historical conditions conservationists now aim to restore. Though removed from their homelands, tribes have remained committed stewards of these landscapes. Through these partnerships, we see advocacy, and repatriation as real opportunities to address that history. The leadership of tribes across the region and their openness and commitment to partnerships, advocacy, on-the-ground restoration, cultural and prescribed fire, and reacquisition is accelerating our collective work to protect, restore, and steward these landscapes.

# Why Oak and Prairie

**Oak and prairie systems are some of the most biologically diverse, culturally important, and climate-resilient habitats in the Pacific Northwest.**

They are also among the most imperiled. The First Peoples of this region have long relied on oak trees and prairies for food and cultural practices, using fire to maintain and nurture habitats that support hundreds of plant and animal species, many of which hold cultural importance. Today, these are the landscapes where the majority of the human population in the Pacific Northwest live, farm, and recreate. As a result, these meadows, tree-dotted savannas, and dense woodlands are disappearing at an alarming rate. This makes them a top regional priority for conservation.



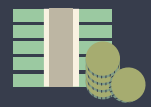
**HERITAGE**

Oaks are rooted in the heritage of many people; we have deep connections to these landscapes. Oak and prairie landscapes have particular cultural significance for our tribal partners, who bring traditional ecological knowledge to our shared stewardship strategies.



**ECOSYSTEM**

Oak and prairie ecosystems are among the most diverse in the Pacific Northwest, hosting many endemic plants and more than 300 vertebrate species, including a variety of oak-associated birds that are continental priorities for conservation.



**ECONOMY**

Healthy oak and prairie habitats produce direct economic benefits for landowners and local communities.



**CLIMATE**

Oak and prairie landscapes are drought-tolerant and fire-adapted, meaning they can withstand many of the impacts of climate change.

# The Case for Conservation

## Fast facts: oak and prairie

The first edition of this plan (2017) built the case for long-term investments to restore a signature feature of the region's historic landscape and to ensure that imperiled species, such as the Taylor's Checkerspot Butterfly, Oregon Vesper Sparrow, Lewis's Woodpecker, Kincaid's Lupine, and Western Pond Turtle, survive into the future. Since the plan was published, the conservation community has worked to increase the pace and scale of oak and prairie conservation, conserving and restoring thousands of acres of critical habitat spanning public, private, and tribal lands; delisting numerous species, and launching joint communications efforts to expand public support. Local partnerships now span the range of Oregon white oaks, dramatically increasing local conservation capacity. But we have now entered a new phase of need and urgency. Impacts from climate change are no longer theoretical; we need to be more proactive in managing the effects of drought and wildfire on humans and ecosystems. As the Pacific Northwest attracts more people, rural residential development and urban sprawl are exponentially increasing pressure.

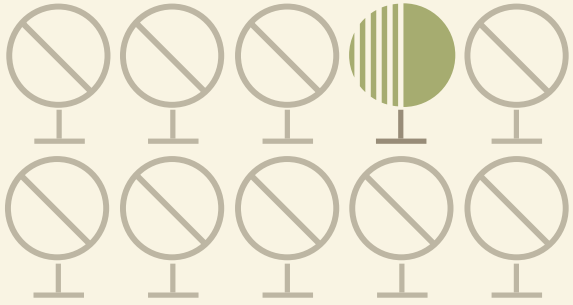
**We have now entered a new phase of need and urgency.**

Although habitat loss resulting from these threats is difficult to quantify precisely, mapping of historic conditions suggests that reductions in oak and prairie systems are widespread and substantial; populations of native species are declining, and many species are already gone from parts of their historic range.

- Across the Pacific Northwest, oak and prairie communities historically occurred west of the Cascades from northern California to British Columbia but can now only be found on approximately 10% of its historic range.
- In Oregon, an estimated 28%[1] of historic oak habitat remains and only 1% of native prairies.
- In Washington, prairies are one of the state's rarest ecosystems. with only 3%[2] of historic prairies remaining.
- In British Columbia, less than 5%[3] of oak and prairie habitat remains in fragmented patches.
- In California, a third of oak woodlands and forests have been lost[4] to agriculture and urban development.

**10%**

**REMAINS OF HISTORIC OAK & PRAIRIE RANGE**



**5%** REMAIN IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

**3%** REMAIN IN WASHINGTON

**25%** REMAIN IN OREGON

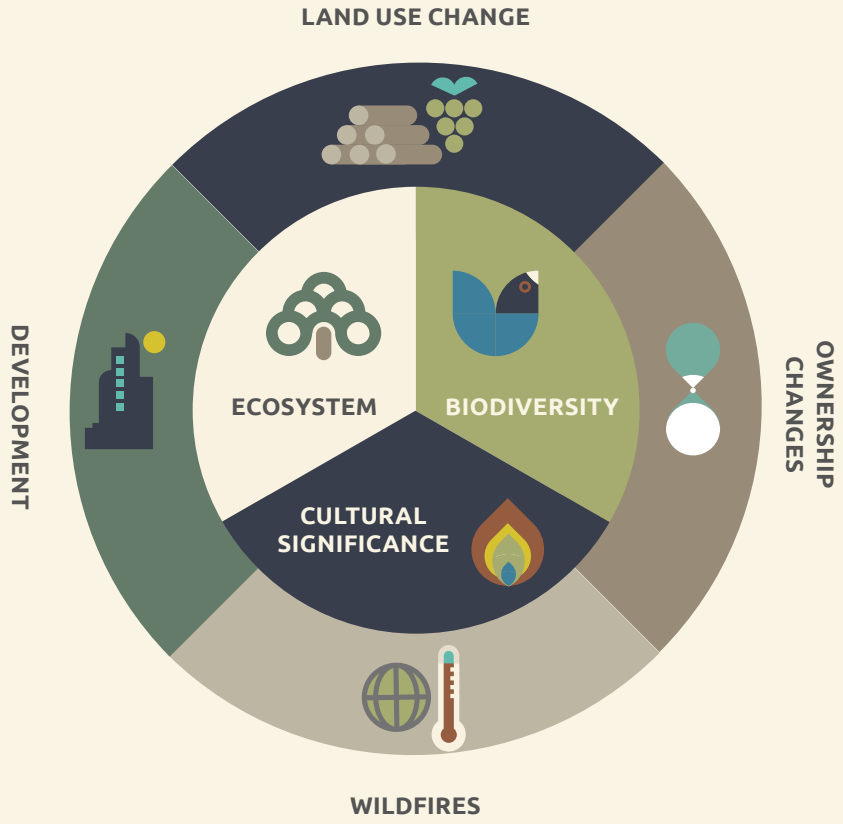
**66%** REMAIN IN CALIFORNIA

# The Case for Conservation

## Investing now in oak and prairie systems and species is critical

**We have the information, tools, and partnerships to do something about these threats.**

- 46 species that depend on oak and prairie systems are so imperiled they are legally regulated.
- Culturally important first foods, plant materials, and medicines foundational to the lifeways of Indigenous people are threatened by the loss of habitat and access.
- Oak trees are very slow growing – it takes 100-200 years to regrow an oak woodland - and old trees provide the significant ecological function found in these ecosystems. Plants that grow in the understory are often displaced by weeds following excessive grazing or soil disturbance, making intact oak woodlands effectively irreplaceable.
- Much remaining oak habitat occurs in the wildland-urban interface, putting oaks in the way of rural and urban development. As population growth accelerates, urban growth boundaries will expand.
- A massive transfer of land between generations is triggering the potential for large-scale changes in land ownership and management.
- Land is being cleared for vineyard development, second homes, and timber investment management companies are subdividing land to the highest bidder.
- Increased drought and soaring temperatures combine with fierce winds to drive increasingly large wildfires, threatening communities and forests across a region underprepared for fire.




## 3 Billion birds lost in North America

Since 1970, we have lost one in four North American birds[5]. This staggering decline includes both migratory and resident species. As landscapes lose their ability to support bird populations, protecting and promoting healthy oak and prairie habitats across the Pacific Northwest is essential to halt and reverse the decline of species such as the Oregon Vesper Sparrow, Oak Titmouse, and Black-throated Gray Warbler. While these trajectories are alarming, there is still time to either reverse or mitigate these impacts. The main drivers of conversion, conifer encroachment, and invasive species are all issues we know how to solve. We have the information, tools, and partnerships to do something about these threats.

Prairie, Oaks, and People

# A Roadmap to Ecological Reciprocity

Well-managed oak habitat pays back concretely: lower wildfire risk, cleaner soil and water, more pollinator habitat, more places to hike, bike, bird, and hunt, and higher nearby property values. That payoff depends on upkeep - keeping land from converting to other uses, reintroducing low-intensity fire, controlling invasive species. Here's what that upkeep looks like in practice: building resilience into these landscapes, reconnecting people to them, and putting tribal priorities at the center of how we care for them.

## How oak trees and prairies benefit us:

**OAK TREES PROVIDE FOOD FOR PEOPLE, PLANTS, AND ANIMALS**

**OAK TREES CREATE LIVABLE SPACES**

**OAK TREES BRING VALUE-ADDED ECONOMIC BENEFITS**



## How we give back:

**BUILD ECOSYSTEM AND COMMUNITY RESILIENCE**

**RECONNECT PEOPLE TO OAK AND PRAIRIE**

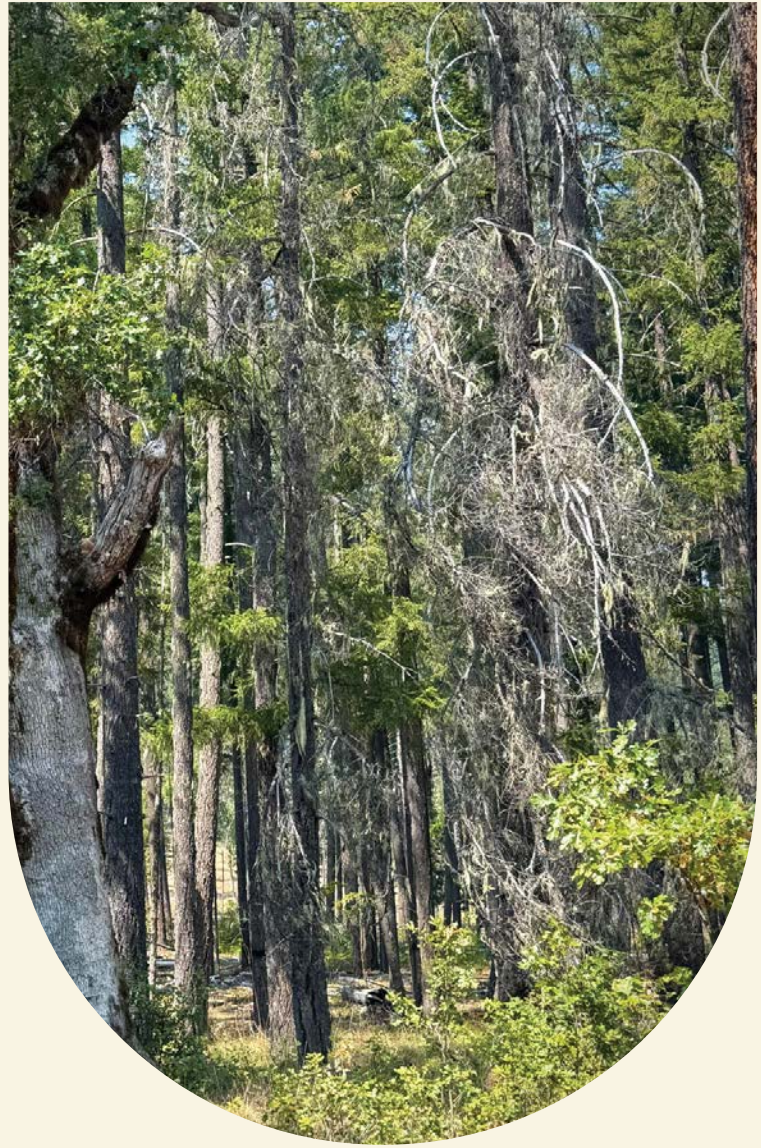
**INTEGRATE AND ADVANCE TRIBAL PRIORITIES**

## The Case for Conservation

# Investing in Oak Restoration Reduces Wildfire Risk to Forests and Communities

**FIRE SUPPRESSION AND LOSS OF CULTURAL BURNING, NOT FIRE ITSELF, IS THE ROOT OF THE PROBLEM.**
This disruption has reduced the frequency of low to moderate-severity fires. In the absence of fire, Douglas-fir trees grow faster, tighter, and taller which crowds and eventually overtops oaks.

**DOUGLAS-FIR TREES ARE DYING.**
The densely packed Douglas-fir trees in lower elevations are now faced with prolonged droughts and extreme heat waves. This additional stress is causing a dramatic die-off. Every dead tree adds to a fuel load that makes wildfires spread faster and burn hotter.



Conifer encroachment at Oak Flats.
Photo Credit: Eric Stauder

**REDUCING WILDFIRE RISK THROUGH RESTORATION.**
Oak forest restoration removes the densely growing Douglas-fir trees. This thinning allows more sunlight to reach the oaks and improves the condition of native grasses and other plants in the understory. Native bunchgrass burns lower and slower than the invasive annual grasses it replaces, helping keep fire manageable across open ground as well as under oak canopy. The resulting oak habitat is naturally fire resistant - it has an open canopy that allows fire to burn low and lightly on the ground.

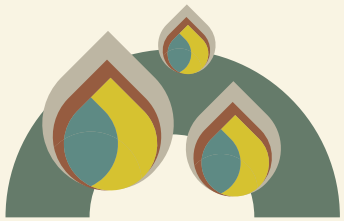
# Every Acre Restored:

Oak restoration reduces the forest fuel load that drives catastrophic wildfire risk - while giving oaks room to grow and regenerate.

## 35%

### FIRE REDUCTION

Reduces the risk of high-severity fire by up to 35%[6]





## LOW & SLOW

### FOR A HEALTHY OAK AND PRAIRIE

Burns low and slow under prescribed fire with flame lengths just 0.3–3 meters high. This type of good fire helps maintain the open structure of a healthy oak and prairie - and allows crews to manage the fire line.[8]

## $11K+

### COST SAVINGS

Avoids the alternative - an estimated $11,000–$18,000 per acre in expensive wildfire suppression and damage costs[7]



# Community and Landscape Resilience

## Bridging land management and livelihoods

Community resilience is a dynamic concept involving iterative collective learning across social, ecological, and economic systems. When applying this model to the management of oak and prairie habitats, community resilience connects land use, regional agricultural viability, food systems, and ecological processes. Collaborative partnerships thinking beyond the "preserve" model are building community resilience by connecting animal and fiber production systems and conservation grazing in a way that builds soil health and supports habitat, while also providing a livelihood for rural families. Advancing strategies through a community resilience lens keeps working lands working while reducing development threats.

## Buffering range shifts into Canada

This work spans one continuous range, not a single state or province — oak and prairie habitat stretches from northern California through Washington to southern British Columbia. At the northern edge, B.C.'s oak and prairie patches make up less than 5% of their historic footprint, but they anchor the top of many species' ranges and support neotropical migrants moving through the entire corridor.  Climate is pushing ranges north; what's edge habitat in B.C. today may be essential habitat within a generation.



Partners in prairies. Credit: Sara Evans-Peters

## Prairies build underground reservoirs of carbon

Oak and prairie grasslands are effective carbon sinks, helping to mitigate the effects of climate change by absorbing and storing significant amounts of carbon. Because grasslands dominated by perennial species such as native bunchgrasses and wildflowers often develop extensive root systems, they can store most of the carbon they capture underground. As roots decay, they turn into soil organic matter, building stores of carbon that are much better protected from wildfire than above-ground carbon storage in trees. And unlike conifers, when oaks are top-killed they regrow rapidly, beginning to recapture carbon and recreate tree canopy in the years immediately following a fire.

# Conservation Grazing Supports Rural Communities and Declining Species



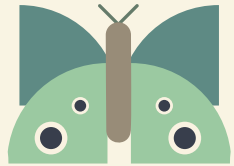
Cows and Camas, Colvin Ranch. Credit: Sarah Hamman

## Working lands easements on cattle operations boost farm-level output, tax revenue, and jobs. Conservation grazing also cuts restoration costs and provides open space, water infiltration and storage, and cultural and scenic value.

Recovery of rare and endangered prairie species depends on building habitat connectivity between protected preserves and utilizing working lands when compatible. This requires effective partnerships among ecologists, private landowners, farmers, and ranchers to enhance habitat on the private lands where much of the remaining grassland habitat occurs. Conservation grazing involves rotating livestock through a site fairly quickly, never allowing grass stubble to get below 3" high, and periodically allowing pastures to 'rest' without livestock during the native plant growing seasons. Native plants are often seeded into this rotation, and noxious weeds are removed annually to limit any risk to the grazing animals and the native plant communities. These strategies have enhanced available forage, generated important pollinator resources, diversified habitat for grassland birds, and brought additional funding and partnership opportunities to private landowners and ranchers. Conservation grazing is currently implemented across thousands of acres of private land in the ecoregion, with new landowners and ranchers engaged each year. A 2025 study on the economic impacts of cattle operations found that greater inclusion of Working Lands Easements in Habitat Conservation Plans generated significantly greater economic impacts in terms of farm-level output, tax revenue, and job creation than scenarios with minimal or no Working Lands Easement involvement. Additionally, habitat restoration costs uniformly decreased with higher Working Lands Easements engagement.[12]

# By the Numbers

Oak and prairie ecosystems are among the most diverse in the Pacific Northwest



## 300+

**ECOSYSTEM SPECIES**

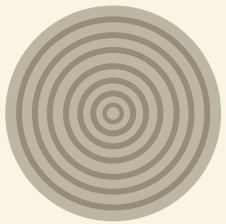
Oak and prairie ecosystems host many endemic plants and more than 300 vertebrate species.



## +200

**NESTING HABITAT FOR WILDLIFE SPECIES**

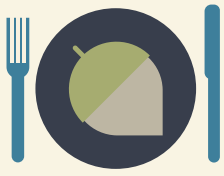
Oak trees provide nesting habitat for over 200 wildlife species, representing all classes of terrestrial vertebrates, sustaining a reservoir of native biodiversity.



## +500

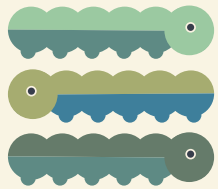
**YEAR LIFESPAN**

Oak trees can live up to 500 years.



## ON THE MENU

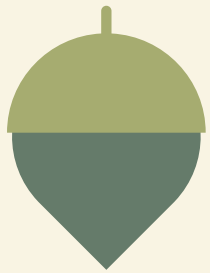
Going back 600,000 years to the mid-Pleistocene, there is evidence of our hominid ancestors dining on acorns.



## 900+

**CATERPILLAR SPECIES**

Over 900 caterpillar species depend on oak systems in North America.



## 1M

**ACORNS IN A LIFETIME**

A fully mature Oregon white oak can produce 1000's of acorns each season and about 1 million over its lifetime.



## MILLIONS

**DIVERSITY AND ABUNDANCE OF LIFE**

The diversity and abundance of the little life forms that operate in leaf litter numbers in the many millions, including detritivores and fungi.

# Focused Conservation Efforts Produce Results

**Focused conservation efforts have already led to the successful recovery of three listed species. We attribute this to public-private-tribal collaborations.**

Since 2012, three species that rely on oak and prairie habitats have been recovered and removed from the US Endangered Species Act (ESA) and Canada's Species at Risk Act (SARA). Six additional species are on their way through downlisting.

| Species | Past Status | Current Status |
|---|---|---|
| Golden Paintbrush | Endangered (US ESA) | ✔ Recovered<br>Removed from US Endangered Species Act in 2023 |
| Bradshaw's Lomatium | Endangered (US ESA) | ✔ Recovered<br>Removed from US Endangered Species Act in 2022 |
| Nelson's Checkermallow | Endangered (US ESA) | ✔ Recovered<br>Removed from US Endangered Species Act in 2023 |
| Fender's Blue Butterfly | Endangered (US ESA) | ✔ Downlisted<br>Reclassified as Threatened under US Endangered Species Act in 2023 |
| White-topped Aster | Threatened (Canada SARA) | ✔ Downlisted<br>Removed as Candidate Species from US Endangered Species Act in 2012<br>✔ Downlisted<br>Reclassified as Species of Special Concern under Canada Species at Risk Act in 2011 |
| Mardon Skipper | Candidate (US ESA) | ✔ Downlisted<br>Removed as Candidate Species from US Endangered Species Act in 2012 |
| Common Nighthawk | Threatened (Canada SARA) | ✔ Downlisted<br>Reclassified as Species of Special Concern under Canada Species at Risk Act in 2023 |

# By the Numbers

While tremendous progress has been made on species recovery, there is still work to do.

**46**
**SPECIES THREATENED OR ENDANGERED**

**46** oak and prairie-associated species are listed as Threatened or Endangered at the Federal, State, or Provincial levels including:

**19** listed under the US Endangered Species Act

**10** listed under the Government of Canada's Species at Risk Act.

**23** **EXTIRPATED SPECIES**



**23** priority species are extirpated or near extirpated from at least one ecoregion in their historic ranges

**>50** other species are vulnerable and at risk of continued decline to levels qualifying for listing as Threatened or Endangered



# North Star

## Goal: to protect and rebuild healthy oak and prairie systems across the Pacific Northwest to sustain their important biological, cultural, and economic values.

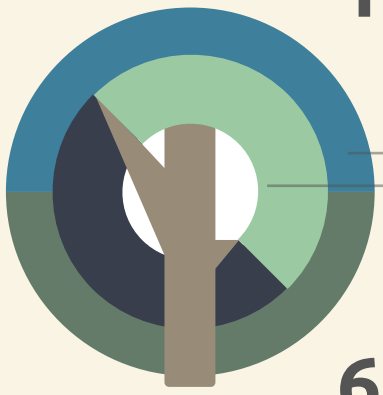
Below are the specific outcomes this Strategy is built to deliver.



**5K+**

**LANDOWNERS & COMMUNITY MEMBERS**

5,000+ landowners and community members reached, with 1,750 enrolled in conservation and incentive programs across the regional restoration economy



**PROTECT**

**10,200**

**ACRES**

**RESTORE**

**60,000**

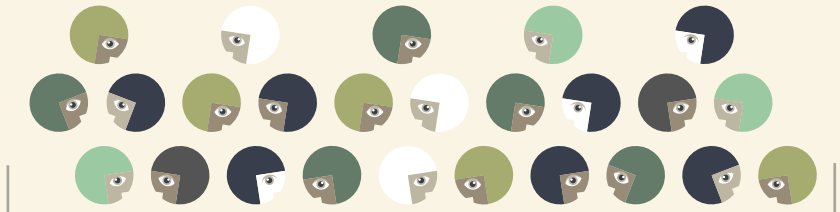
**ACRES**

**5**

**YEARS**

60,000 acres of degraded habitat restored, reducing wildfire risk

10,200 acres protected through working lands easements and acquisition



**25** + **1,000's**

**DEDICATED POSITIONS**

**OF LOCAL JOBS**

25 dedicated tribal and partnership positions, plus thousands of additional jobs sustained annually across the regional restoration economy

# From Science to Action

## Stabilizing At-Risk Species

**23** SPECIES



**10** YEARS

23 at-risk species populations stabilized within the plan's 10-year horizon



Kincaids Lupine. Photo Credit: J. DIllon USFWS

**Birds**

1. Black-throated Gray Warbler
2. Common Nighthawk
3. Lark Sparrow
4. Lewis' Woodpecker
5. Oak Titmouse
6. Oregon Vesper Sparrow
7. Rufous Hummingbird
8. Slender-billed White-breasted Nuthatch
9. Streaked Horned Lark
10. Western Bluebird
11. Western Meadowlark

**Plants**

12. Bradshaw's Desert Parsley
13. Golden Paintbrush
14. Kincaid's Lupine
15. Nelson's Checkermallow
16. Shaggy Horkelia
17. Thinleaved Peavine
18. Whitetop Aster
19. Willamette Daisy
20. Willamette Phlox

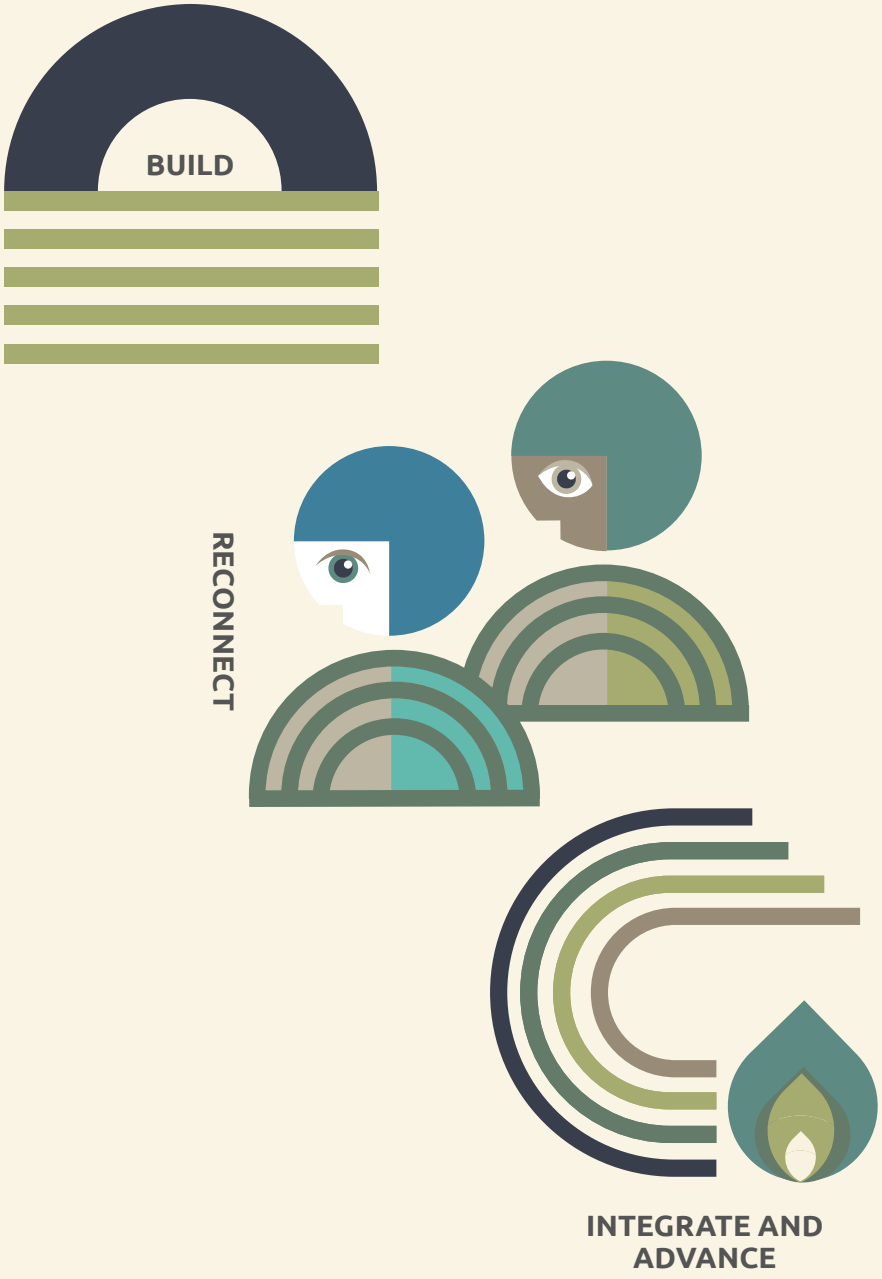
**Mammals**

21. Mazama Pocket Gopher
22. Western Grey Squirrel

**Herptiles**

23. Oregon Spotted Frog

## North Star




## Strategies

### BUILD ecosystem and community resilience

- ✔ Create a network of public, private, and tribal conservation lands that sustain functioning ecosystems across the landscape.
- ✔ Create more fire-resilient communities and fire-adapted ecosystems.
- ✔ Increase forest and soil carbon capture and sequestration through ecosystem restoration.
- ✔ Maintain biodiversity by protecting the ecological structure and composition of native oak and prairie plant communities.
- ✔ Increase local agriculture viability by connecting grazing strategies and landowner needs with habitat management objectives.

### RECONNECT people to oak and prairie

- ✔ Expand social, political, and financial support for conservation efforts.
- ✔ Help people connect to oak and prairie systems through recreation, education, stewardship, community science, and Indigenous lifeways.
- ✔ Grow the pipeline of landowners interested in enrolling in conservation and incentive programs.

### INTEGRATE AND ADVANCE tribal priorities

- ✔ Support and contribute to tribally-led conservation initiatives.
- ✔ Expand tribal natural resource capacity including tribally-led restoration workforces and capacity for cultural burning.
- ✔ Integrate ecocultural stewardship, including Indigenous knowledge, into conservation practice.
- ✔ Increase tribal access to ancestral homelands and culturally important resources through ownership and management agreements.

# Capacity Investments

**Our theory of change identifies 6 capacity investments that are critical to healthy oak and prairie landscapes.**

## Theory of change

When we thoughtfully increase our targeted outreach and messaging efforts, we gain public, landowner, and decision maker support to fund and implement the strategies in this plan. When we invest in building tribal, NGO, and agency capacity, increase our skilled workforce, and increase our restoration supply chain we have the ability to meet the demand of conservation at a lower cost. When we increase access to technical and financial assistance, landowners have the resources they need. Together, this results in a host of benefits for people and the landscape, including increased resiliency, biodiversity, strengthened local economies, resources, and health.

**1**
**TARGETED, MEANINGFUL OUTREACH**





**2**
**USE SCIENCE AND INDIGENOUS KNOWLEDGE AS A GUIDING TOOL**

**3**
**INCREASE TRIBE, NGO, AND AGENCY CAPACITY**





**4**
**BUILD THE CONSERVATION WORKFORCE**

**5**
**STRENGTHEN RESTORATION SUPPLY CHAIN**





**6**
**INCREASE LANDOWNER INCENTIVES AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE**

# A Shared Investment

This Investment Strategy focuses funding on the region's highest-priority needs for the next five years - work that's realistic to fund and deliver over that short timeframe. It sets the baseline: what oak and prairie partners need to operate, secure funding, and carry out restoration on the ground. Implementing it is shared work across partnerships, tribes, landowners, land trusts, agencies, and organizations, with capacity in the partnerships and tribal programs central to making it happen.

Restoring this landscape has a cost. So does the alternative: catastrophic wildfire, fragmented land, degraded soils, invasive species, and lost biodiversity. The estimates here reflect the actual average cost of restoration and land acquisition across the region, plus the staff capacity, including partnership and tribal capacity, needed to carry out that work. These numbers are not what it would take to fully solve the problem; they're what we're positioned to deliver now and this amount of work will begin to move the needle in a meaningful way.

No single source can carry this alone. Public dollars have to be matched with private and philanthropic capital, working-lands programs, and tribal funding streams. Every dollar invested through this strategy has historically leveraged $1 in additional funding. Our proposed allocation across the plan's four funding categories is based on current and projected capacity in each sector.



PROTECTION | RESTORATION AND STEWARDSHIP | STABILIZE AT-RISK SPECIES | PARTNERSHIPS

| Core Conservation Activity | Definitions |
|---|---|
| Protection | Conservation and working lands easements and fee-title land acquisition |
| Restoration and Stewardship | Restoration (ex. conifer removal, fuels reduction, tree and understory planting, weed control), stewardship (ex. agriculture best management practices, prescribed fire and grazing, effectiveness monitoring (ex. pre- and post- treatment monitoring, and native plant partnerships and propagation |
| Stabilize At-Risk Species | At-risk species research needs, monitoring, and recovery activities |
| Partnerships | Public-Private-Tribal Partnerships: Partnership coordination, tribal natural resource program capacity, tribal conservation priorities, landowner outreach and technical assistance, community engagement, and policy and program development |

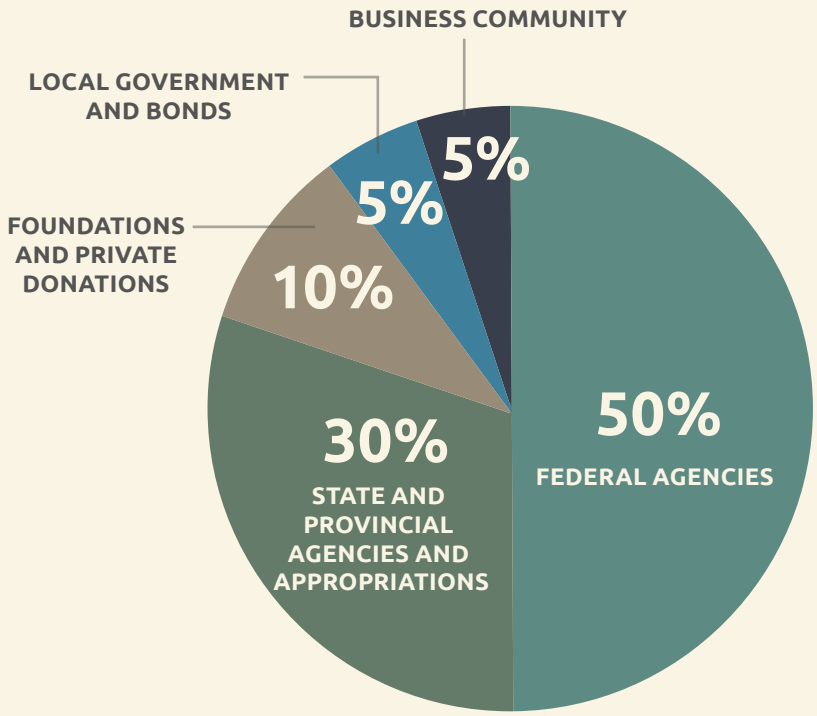
## A Diverse Funding Base

**Proposed allocation of source funds based on current and projected flows of funding and investment priorities from different sectors.**

| Sector | Examples Include | Allocation |
|---|---|---|
| Federal Agencies | Federal infrastructure, conservation, wildfire risk reduction, and wildfire recovery funding programs; Farm Bill programs and other funding through the Natural Resources Conservation Service, US Fish and Wildlife Service, US Forest Service, and Bureau of Land Management; and the Land and Water Conservation Fund; Canada's Forces of Nature | 50% |
| State and Provincial agencies and appropriations | Habitat and wildlife programs, fuels reduction and fire recovery, natural and working lands conservation programs, climate funding | 30% |
| Foundations and Private Donations | Grant awards and philanthropic giving that align with habitat conservation and climate resilience | 10% |
| Local government and bonds | Conservation district tax bases; local bond measures; partnerships with/ investments from recreation, tourism, and development sectors; issuance of green bonds | 5% |
| Business community | Corporate sustainability and social responsibility goals, green financing, carbon markets, impact investing, and resiliency bonds | 5% |



Western Meadowlark Baskett Slough NWR. Photo Credit: Jim Leonard



# What We Can Get Done, Together.

The following estimates were generated in partnership with conservation practitioners and with input from individual organizations. **This budget reflects the annual level of funding needed by partners to achieve targets under each core conservation activity.**



**BEYOND THE CORE ASK**

Some ready-to-fund opportunities are large enough on their own to distort the plan's central ask. This is one of them:

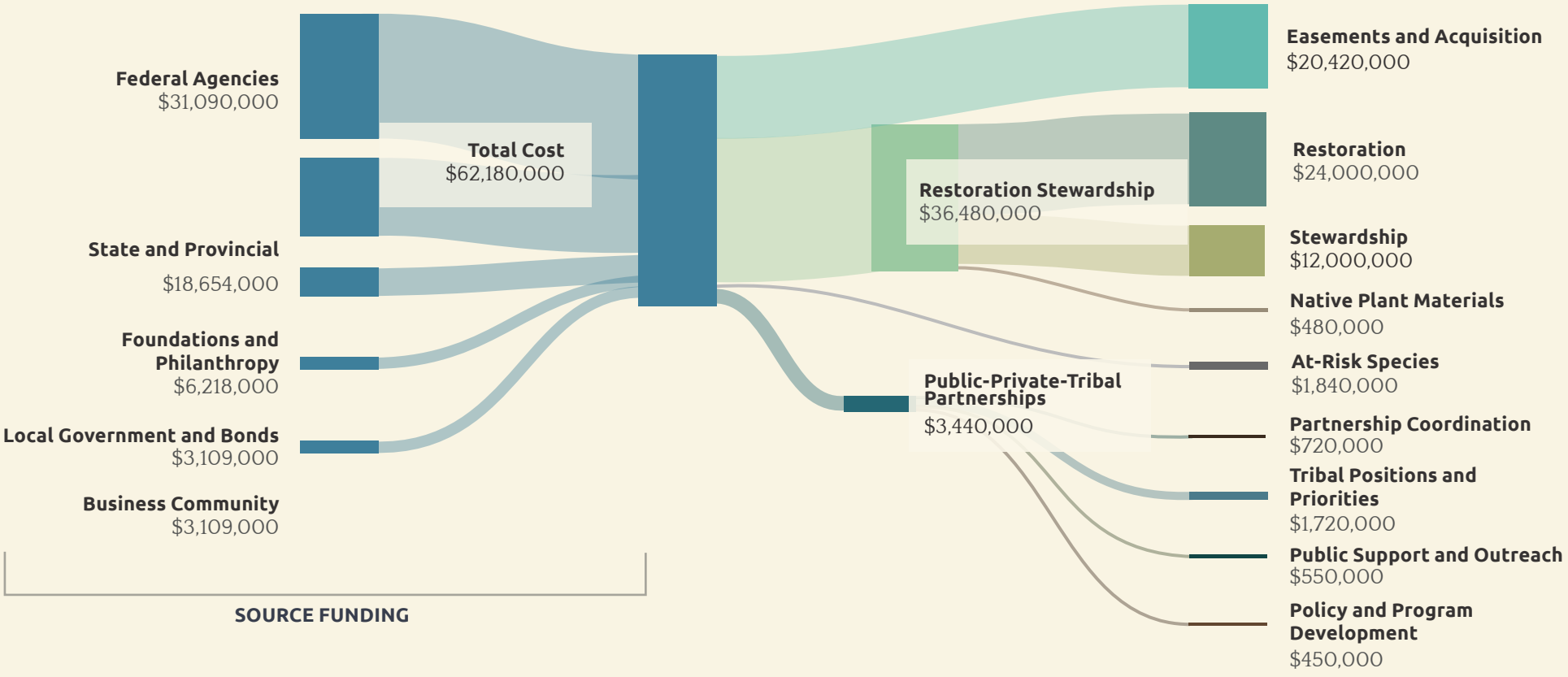
**WORKING LANDS IN NORTHERN CALIFORNIA.** Partners are positioned to protect an additional 28,000 acres of oak rangeland across 66 ranches through working lands easements — a $280 million opportunity at today's average cost of $10,000 per acre. It sits outside the core budget because of its size, not because it's less ready: this is one of the largest shovel-ready conservation opportunities in the region, delivering climate refugia, landscape-level connectivity, and migratory corridors at scale.

| Core Conservation Activity | Cost per Year | Annual Targets and Definitions |
|---|---|---|
| **Protection** | | |
| Easements and Acquisition: Tribes, First Nations, and Land Trusts | $20,420,000 | 2,042 acres |
| **Restoration and Stewardship** | | |
| Restoration | $24 million | 6,000 acres across 9 partnerships |
| Stewardship | $12 million | 6,000 acres across 9 partnerships |
| Native Plant Materials | $480,000 | $80,000 for each of the 6 native plant materials partnerships for coordination |
| **At-Risk Species** | | |
| At-Risk Species Limiting Factors | $1,840,000 | $80,000 for each of the 23 at-risk species to identify limiting factors to directly inform conservation actions |
| **Public-Private-Tribal Partnerships** | | |
| Partnership Coordination | $720,000 | $80,000 for each of the 9 oak and prairie partnerships for coordination |
| Tribe Natural Resource Positions | $720,000 | $80,000 for each of the 9 Tribes to increase Natural Resource staff capacity |
| Tribal Conservation Priorities | $1,000,000 | Flexible funding for tribes to advance priorities |
| State and Multi-State Outreach | $100,000 | Funded Decade of the Oak Campaign |
| Local Engagement | $450,000 | $50,000 for each of the 9 partnerships to implement local outreach |
| Policy and Program Development | $450,000 | $50,000 for each of the 9 partnerships to advance local policy and program development |
| **Total** | **$62,180,000** | |

What we can get done, together.

# Annual Estimated Budget

One of the intended outcomes of this plan is to describe and make the case for the measurable and meaningful outcomes and co-benefits that result from investments in oak and prairie conservation. In addition to an increase in overall ecosystem health and protection of biodiversity, these investments will improve climate and wildfire resiliency, help protect critical cultural resources, help improve determinants of community health, and contribute to local economies.



# A Worthwhile Investment

## Funding the Prairie, Oaks, and People Strategy will grow the regional economy

The $310.9 million to fund this Strategy is a triple-bottom-line investment. Every dollar spent will return dividends across the three things a healthy region needs: a resilient environment, thriving communities, and a strong economy.



# $288M–$466M

### IN TOTAL REGIONAL ECONOMIC OUTPUT IN THE PACIFIC NORTHWEST.[9, 10]

- Every dollar invested in restoration and stewardship ripples through the regional economy – paying contractors, foresters and equipment suppliers, supporting native plant nurseries, increasing tourism dollars spent locally, and circulating back through local businesses as restoration workers spend their wages in their own communities.
- Every dollar invested in restoration generates an estimated $1.60 to $2.59 in total economic activity across the region.[9, 10]



# 25+

### POSITIONS +1,000'S OF JOBS SUSTAINED ANNUALLY.[11]

- This Strategy will fund at least 25 dedicated tribal and partnership positions over 5 years, while sustaining thousands of additional jobs annually across the region's restoration economy.[9, 10]
- These jobs support families and livelihoods, and show that conservation has meaningful local economic impact.

# Every Dollar Goes Further

This investment multiplies. Partners match every dollar, and each acre restored reduces wildfire risk and the costs that come with it.

## Partner funding and avoided wildfire costs stretch every dollar invested



**$1 LEVERAGED FOR EVERY $1 INVESTED**

### A DIVERSE PORTFOLIO

- Since 2020, $52.6M in landmark investments has leveraged $52M in additional funding - a track record this Strategy is positioned to continue.
- That leverage comes from a diverse funding base that sees the value in this work: businesses, local governments, bonds, state and federal agencies, philanthropy, and individual landowners contributing money, time, and land alike.



**$3.75-$6**

**SAVED FOR EVERY $1 SPENT ON FUEL TREATMENT.**

**$506M-$810M**

**IN WILDFIRE SUPPRESSION AND DAMAGE COSTS ACROSS THE LIFE OF THE INVESTMENT.[6]**

### WILDFIRE COST AVOIDANCE

- It is less expensive to restore habitat than to fix the damages caused by wildfires. National studies of forest fuel treatments and prescribed fire find $3.75 to $6 saved from fire suppression and damage costs for every dollar invested before a fire can begin - in forest fuel management.
- The $182 million restoration and stewardship need identified in this Strategy will result in per-acre savings that accumulate to hundreds of millions of dollars in avoided wildfire costs .

# Partnerships and Collaboration are Key



Since releasing the Plan in 2017, an increasing number of groups focused on oak and prairie conservation have invested thousands of partner hours in developing planning frameworks to support landscape-scale restoration. Together we are catalyzing proactive, voluntary, and community-led conservation.

As a result, across the Pacific Northwest, we are seeing unprecedented collaboration at the local level. Nine local partnerships, formalized through agreements, are engaging hundreds of organizations and many thousands of individuals to strategically advance conservation across public-private-tribal lands and leverage resources for a more rational and effective approach to oak and prairie conservation. These partnerships work at the multi-county scale to advance local conservation.

The oak and prairie partnerships are also working together beyond their individual borders. By pooling resources, coordinating throughout the ecoregion, sharing technical information, and generating consistent messaging on issues, we are leveraging opportunities that benefit from a shared voice and strength in numbers, through the Cascadia Prairie-Oak Partnership and the Pacific Northwest Oak Alliance.



Top: Acorn Woodpecker Finley NWR. Credit: Megan Nagel, USFWS

Bottom: Surveys in oak. Credit: Jaime Stephens



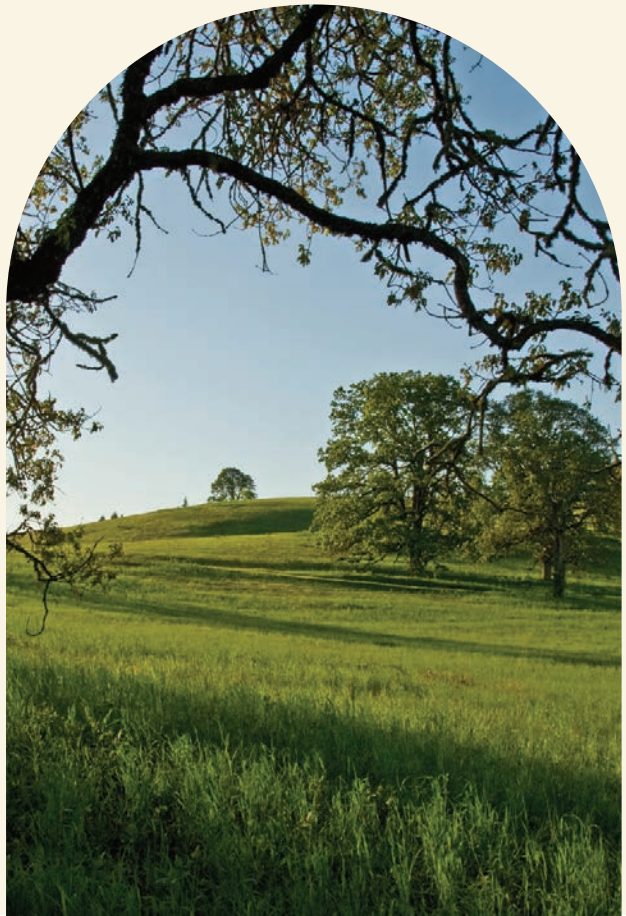
## Partnerships

## Pacific Northwest Oak Alliance

The Oak Alliance envisions a united and dynamic coalition of public, private, and tribal partnerships transcending state boundaries. We strategically champion landscape-scale oak and prairie conservation, amplifying collective energy to build capacity, secure resources, inform policy, and garner widespread public support. Our vision is a future where these ecosystems play pivotal roles in fostering resilience, community well-being, biodiversity, wildlife populations, and economic vitality across the expansive Pacific Northwest. Led by Pacific Birds Habitat Joint Venture, the Oak Alliance functions as a collaboration.

## Cascadia Prairie-Oak Partnership (CPOP)

Organized in 2010, CPOP is a community of people and organizations involved in prairie-oak conservation and species recovery efforts in western Cascadia, providing coordination for the technical prairie community in the Willamette Valley, Puget Trough, Georgia Basin ecoregion and beyond. CPOP serves as an information hub and improves outcomes by facilitating increased collaboration, idea sharing, and information transfer among the CPOP community.  CPOP, which is led by Ecostudies Institute, provides a technical library, facilitates an active listserv with over 1000 people, workshops and working groups, and organizes a biannual conference that is the preeminent gathering for prairie-oak conservation individuals in the ecoregion and is accessible to all prairie-oak partnerships in the Pacific Northwest.



Top: Baby Oak Credit Sara Evans-Peters

Bottom: William L Finley NWR. Credit: George Gentry USFWS



# Partnerships

## Native Plant Partnerships

Native Plant Partnerships work together through public-private partnerships to increase the availability of high-quality, climate-adapted native plants for understory planting, strengthening the restoration supply chain. New investment in oak and prairie restoration requires that we fill a significant gap in the restoration supply chain: the production and distribution of native plants and seeds for habitat restoration and invasive species control.

- Willamette Valley Native Plant Partnership
- Rogue Native Plant Partnership
- Umpqua Native Plant Partnership
- Columbia River Gorge Native Plant Partnership
- South Sound Prairie Partners
- British Columbia's Garry Oak Biobank Project

## Species Working Groups

Species Working Groups are forums for partners to exchange information, promote science-based decision-making, and discuss and prioritize recovery actions for imperiled species.

- Oregon Vesper Sparrow
- Mazama Pocket Gopher
- Taylor's Checkerspot Butterfly
- Oregon Silverspot Butterfly
- Island Marble Butterfly
- Streaked Horned Lark
- Oregon Spotted Frog



Top: Golden Paintbrush
Photo Credit: Mosa Neis
Pacific Rim Institute

Bottom: Taylor's Checkerspot Butterfly, as seen on a flower at Joint Base Lewis-McChord.
Credit: D. Grosboll
USFWS



# Partnerships

## California Oaks Coalition

California Oaks works to conserve and perpetuate native oak woodlands and oak-forested lands, California's primary old-growth resource in partnership with members of California Oaks Coalition - 78 local, tribal, regional, state, national, and international organizations united by the vital role of oaks in sustaining ecosystem and cultural values. California Oaks supports the coalition through research and advocacy, project collaboration, public and agency education and outreach, and by sharing stories from coalition efforts to keep oaks standing.

## Global Conservation Consortium for Oak

The Global Conservation Consortium for Oak (GCCO) brings together the world's oak experts, conservationists, and the botanic garden community to ensure that no wild species of oak becomes extinct and ensure healthy oak species and populations for the future. Led by the Morton Arboretum in collaboration with BGCI and dozens of other partners, the goal of the GCCO is to mobilize a coordinated network of institutions and experts who work collaboratively to develop and implement a comprehensive conservation strategy to prevent the extinction of the world's oak species.

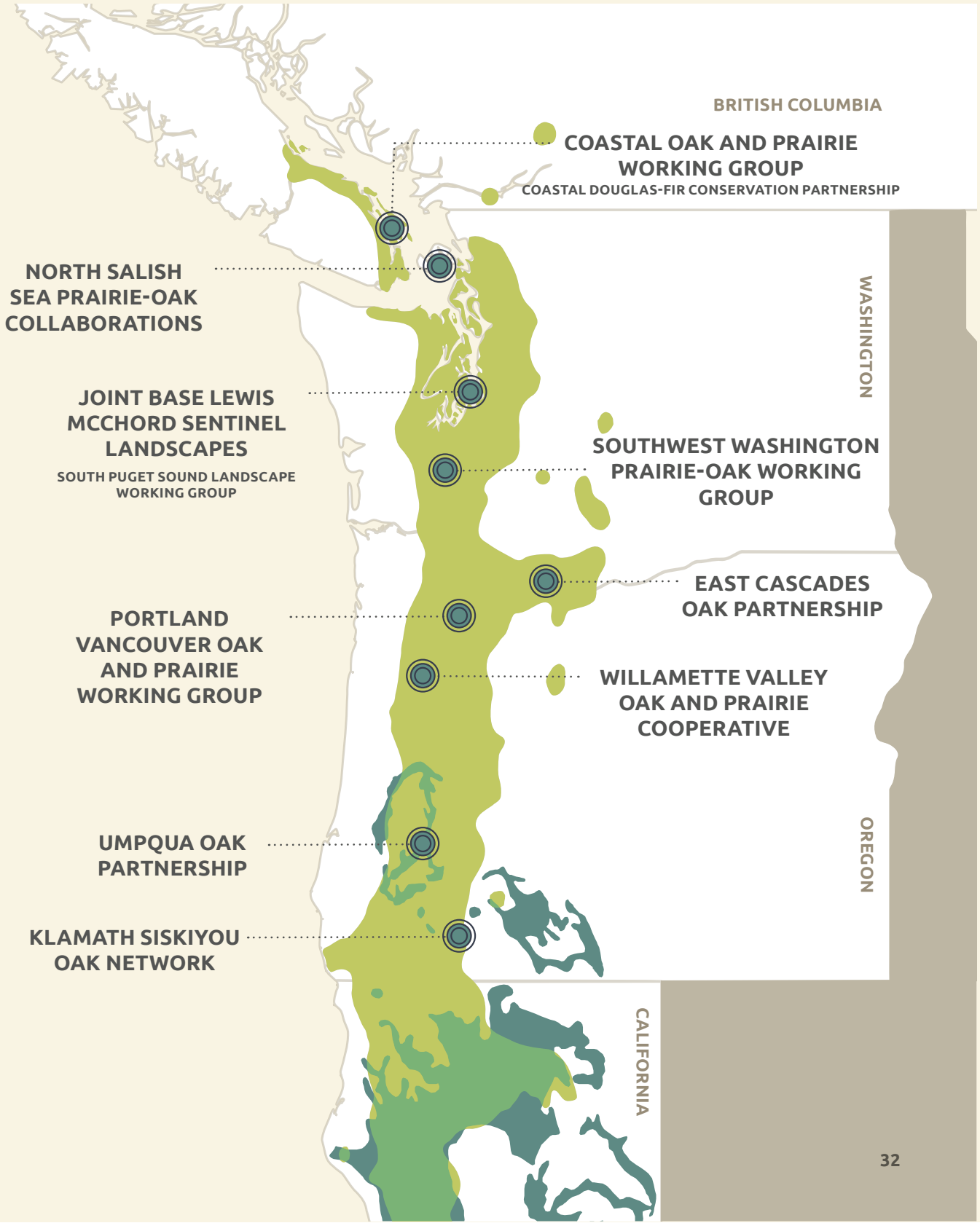


Top: Western Bluebird
Baskett Slough NWR.
Credit: Jim Leonard

Bottom: Camas in flower
at William L Finley NWR.
Credit: George Gentry
USFWS

# Partnerships are the backbone to this strategy and the mechanism to get work done.

- WHITE OAK REGION
- BLACK OAK REGION
- BOTH WHITE OAK & BLACK OAK REGIONS



# Landmark Investments

Long-term investments: Several agencies have committed to long-term, ongoing support of oak and prairie conservation.

**$46.5 MILLION**

**8,494 PERMANENTLY CONSERVED ACRES**

**$13.6 MILLION**

**227 LANDOWNERS ENROLLED**

**LAND PROTECTION PLAN**

**22,650 ACRES**

**$5.5 MILLION**

**5 URBAN ACQUISITIONS**

## 1. OREGON DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND WILDLIFE
### $46.5 MILLION = 8,494 PERMANENTLY CONSERVED ACRES

Since 2011, the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife's Willamette Wildlife Mitigation Program has administered $46.5 million of Bonneville Power Administration wildlife mitigation funds for the acquisition of 8,494 acres of oak woodland, oak savanna, and prairie habitat, critical habitat in the Willamette Valley, Oregon.

## 2. NATURAL RESOURCE CONSERVATION SERVICE
### $13.6 M = 227 LANDOWNERS ENROLLED

Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) is investing in oak restoration on private lands across Western Oregon through strategic deployment of Environmental Quality Incentive Program (EQIP) funds and the Regional Conservation Partnership Program (RCPP). Since 2020, $13,647,500 has been invested in Oregon through these programs for oak restoration resulting in 227 contracts with landowners.

## 3. USFWS REFUGES
### 22,650 ACRES

In 2023, the US Fish and Wildlife Service, in partnership with the Willamette Valley Oak and Prairie Cooperative, created the Willamette Valley Conservation Area in accordance with the Willamette Valley Land Protection Plan. This gives the USFWS authority to work with willing landowners to permanently protect up to 22,650 acres of grasslands and oak woodlands, expanding the Willamette Valley National Refuge Complex.

## 4. METRO, PARKS AND NATURE
### 5.5M = 5 URBAN ACQUISITIONS

Since 2020, Metro has invested $4,673,700 into the acquisition of 275 acres across 5 properties in the greater Portland, Oregon region. These properties increase public access to nature and provide a multitude of benefits in an urban area, providing space for people to experience nature in their own backyards. Thanks to voters, a new parks and nature bond will provide up to $155 million for Metro to purchase natural areas from willing sellers and for large-scale restoration projects, many of which will be oak and prairie focused.



# Landmark Investments

Regional Investments: Since 2020 landmark funds totaling $52,600,000 have been invested into oak and prairie conservation, along with $52,000,000 in partner funds leveraged, resulting in the protection of 26,000 acres and the restoration of over 34,000 acres.

| Project | Investment | Funds Leveraged | Acres Protected | Acres Restored | Source | Where |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Klamath Siskiyou Oak Network - Little Butte Oak Initiative | $7,000,000 | $3,000,000 | 0 | 2,480 | Oregon Watershed Enhancement Board | Rogue Basin, OR |
| East Cascades Oak Partnership | $7,200,000 | $13,800,000 | 15,000 | 17,000 | Oregon Watershed Enhancement Board | Wasco County, OR |
| Joint Base Lewis McCord Sentinel Landscapes | $7,000,000 | $10,800,000 | 4,411 | 670 | Department of Defense - REPI | South Sound, WA |
| Oregon Agricultural Trust: Restoring, Protecting, and Supporting Tribal Connection to Native Oak Habitat | $9,200,000 | $6,665,941 | 1,200 | 1,281 | Natural Resource Conservation Service - RCPP | Willamette Valley, OR |
| Klamath Siskiyou Oak Network - Upper Rogue Initiative | $2,800,000 | $2,800,000 | 0 | 800 | USFWS - America the Beautiful Challenge | Rogue Basin, OR |
| Yakama Nation - Healing Lands | $2,500,000 | $3,600,000 | 2887 | 1,540 | USFWS - America the Beautiful Challenge | Yakama Nation, WA |
| Mount Adams Resource Stewards West Klickitat County Wildfire Defense Project | $5,518,000 | $0 | 0 | 1,744 | USFS - Community Wildfire Defense Grant | Mt. Adams Foothills, WA |
| Central and North Wasco Joint Chiefs Restoration Partnership | $2,700,000 | $612,114 | 0 | 993 | USFS - Community Wildfire Defense Grant | Yakama Nation, WA |
| Central and North Wasco Joint Chiefs Restoration Partnership | $4,400,000 | $7,200,000 | 0 | 7,888 | USFW - Joint Chiefs - Central Wasco | Wasco County, OR |
| Columbia Land Trust - Klickitat Oaks Phase 1 | $4,300,000 | $4,400,000 | 2,666 | 0 | Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program | Klickitat, WA |



Slender-billed White breasted Nuthatch.
Credit: Scott Carpenter



# Call to Action

Since 2020, these partnerships have used $52.6M in landmark investments to leverage $52M in additional funding. This is $1 leveraged for every $1 invested, a track record this Strategy is positioned to continue.

That leverage comes from a diverse funding base that values oak conservation: philanthropists, corporate donors, local governments, state and federal agencies, and individual landowners contributing their money, time, and land.

**See where your investment fits. Current opportunities and how to get started: oakalliance.org/takeaction or scan the code below.**

# Regulatory Status of Oak and Prairie Dependent Species



Oak and prairie-dependent regulatory species listed by US Fish and Wildlife Service as Threatened or Endangered under the Endangered Species Act, by the Committee on the Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada as Threatened or Endangered under the Species at Risk Act, by a US State Agency authority as Threatened, Endangered, or Candidate, and/or listed by the Province of British Columbia as Blue or Red Species of Concern.

KEY: ENDANGERED | THREATENED | CANDIDATE | RED | BLUE

| Species | U.S. FEDERAL | CANADA SPECIES AT RISK | CALIFORNIA | WASHINGTON | OREGON | BRITISH COLUMBIA |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **MAMMALS** | | | | | | |
| Mazama Pocket Gopher | T | | | T | | |
| Columbian White-tailed Deer | T | | | T | | |
| Western Gray Squirrel | | | | E | | |
| **BIRDS** | | | | | | |
| Streaked Horned Lark | T | E | | E | | RED |
| Oregon Vesper Sparrow | | E | | E | | RED |
| Lewis's Woodpecker | | T | | | | BLUE |
| **HERPTILES** | | | | | | |
| Northwestern Pond Turtle | T | | | E | | RED |
| Oregon Spotted Frog | T | E | | E | | RED |
| Pacific Gopher Snake | | | | | | RED |
| Sharp-tailed Snake | | T | | C | | |
| **INVERTEBRATES** | | | | | | |
| Taylors Checkerspot | E | E | | E | | RED |
| Fender's Blue | T | | | | | |
| Island Marble | E | | | E | | RED |
| Island Blue | | E | | | | RED |
| Mardon Skipper | | | | E | | |
| Puget Blue | | | | C | | BLUE |
| Valley Silverspot | | | | C | | RED |
| Vernal Pool Fairy Shrimp | T | | | | | |

| Species | U.S. FEDERAL | CANADA SPECIES AT RISK | CALIFORNIA | WASHINGTON | OREGON | BRITISH COLUMBIA |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **PLANTS** | | | | | | |
| Willamette Daisy | E | | | | E | |
| Bradshaw's Lomatium | | | | E | E | |
| Golden Paintbrush | | E | | T | E | |
| Kincaid's Lupine | T | | | E | T | RED |
| Nelson's Checkermallow | | | | E | T | |
| Deltoid Balsamroot | | E | | | | |
| Fragrant Popcornflower | | E | | | C | RED |
| White-topped Aster | | C | | | T | BLUE |
| Small-flowered Tonella | | E | | | | BLUE |
| Yellow Montane Violet | | E | | | | RED |
| Gentner's Fritillaria | E | | | | E | |
| Large-flowered Wolly Meadow-foam | E | | | | E | |
| Cook's Lomatium | E | | | | E | |
| Rough Popcorn Flower | E | | | | E | |
| Shaggey Horkelia | | | | | C | |
| Pale Larkspur | | | | E | E | |
| Willamette Valley Larkspur | | | | | T | |
| Peacock Larkspur | | | | | E | |
| White Meconella | | E | | E | C | RED |
| Marigold Navarretia | | | | T | | |
| Thin leaved peavine (Lathyrus holochlorus) | | | | | E | |
| Hitchcock's blue-eyed grass | | | | | E | |
| Willamette phlox | | | | | E | |
| Clara Hunt's milkvetch | | | E | | | |
| Ashland thistle | E | | E | | | |
| Vine Hill clarkia | | | E | | | |
| Roderick's fritillary | T | | T | | | |
| Marin western flax | T | | E | | | |
| Santa Cruz tarplant | | | E | | | |
| Baker's meadowfoam | E | | | | | |
| Keck's checkerbloom | E | | | | | |
| Two-fork clover | | | | | | |

# Oak and Prairie Dependent Priority Species and Breeding Range Occurrence



Priority Species include oak and prairie dependent regulatory species defined in Table 1 and breeding strategy species, sensitive species, or species of Greatest Conservation Need by Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife, Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife, California Department of Fish and Wildlife, by the Province of British Columbia, and/or identified as imperiled in the Partners in Flight Population and Habitat Objectives for Landbirds in Prairie, Oak, and Riparian Habitats of Western Oregon and Washington and/or Conservation of Landbirds and Associated Habitats and Ecosystems in the East Cascade Mountains of OR and WA and/or as a priority species from the Western Forest Initiative Data Synthesis: Northern Pacific Rainforest Bird Conservation Region Priority Birds derived from the Avian Conservation Assessment Database.

KEY: EXTIRPATED | IMPERILED | OCCURS

*Blank cells indicate range generally does not include this ecoregion.

| Species | BRITISH COLUMBIA | PUGET SOUND | | COLUMBIA RIVER GORGE | WILLAMETTE VALLEY | | KLAMATH MOUNTAINS | | NORTHERN CALIFORNIA |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | GEORGIA DEPRESSION | NORTH PUGET LOWLANDS | SOUTH PUGET LOWLANDS | EAST CASCADES | NORTH WILLAMETTE VALLEY | SOUTH WILLAMETTE VALLEY | UMPQUA | ROGUE | KLAMATH AND NORTH COAST |
| **BIRDS** | | | | | | | | | |
| Acorn Woodpecker | | | | | O | O | O | O | O |
| Ash-throated Flycatcher | | | | O | O | O | O | O | O |
| Bell's Sparrow (belli) | | | | | | | | | O |
| Black-throated Gray Warbler | O | O | O | O | O | O | O | O | O |
| Cassin's Vireo | O | | | O | | O | O | O | O |
| Chipping Sparrow | O | O | O | O | O | O | O | O | O |
| Common Nighthawk | O | O | O | O | O | O | O | O | O |
| Golden Eagle | O | | | O | | | | O | O |
| Grasshopper Sparrow | | | | O | O | | | O | O |
| Lark Sparrow | | | | O | | | E | O | O |
| Lewis's Woodpecker | E | E | E | O | E | E | E | E | |
| Loggerhead shrike | | | | O | | | | | O |
| Northern Harrier | O | O | O | O | O | | | | O |
| Oak Titmouse | | | | | | | | O | O |
| Vesper Sparrow (affinis) | E | I | I | | I | I | O | I | E |
| Purple Finch | O | O | O | O | O | O | O | O | O |
| Short-eared owl | | | | O | | | | | |
| Horned Lark (strigata) | E | I | I | | I | I | E | E | |
| Western Bluebird | E | I | I | O | O | O | O | O | O |
| Western Meadowlark | E | I | I | O | O | O | O | O | O |
| Western Screech Owl | O | O | O | O | O | O | O | O | O |
| Western Wood-Pewee | O | O | O | O | O | O | O | O | O |
| White-breasted Nuthatch (aculeata) | | | I | | O | O | O | O | O |
| White-tailed kite | | | | | O | O | O | O | O |

KEY: EXTIRPATED | IMPERILED | OCCURS

*Blank cells indicate range generally does not include this ecoregion.

| Species | GEORGIA DEPRESSION | NORTH PUGET LOWLANDS | SOUTH PUGET LOWLANDS | EAST CASCADES | NORTH WILLAMETTE VALLEY | SOUTH WILLAMETTE VALLEY | UMPQUA | ROGUE | KLAMATH AND NORTH COAST |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **BUTTERFLIES** | | | | | | | | | |
| Dog Star Skipper | | | O | | O | | | | |
| Fender's Blue | | | | | O | O | | | |
| Hoary Elfin (Puget Sound segregate) | | | O | | | | | | |
| Island Marble | E | O | | | | | | | |
| Island Blue | E | | | | | | | | |
| Mardon Skipper | | | O | O | | | | O | O |
| Oregon Branded Skipper (Salish Sea segregate) | | O | O | | | | | | |
| Propertius Duskywing | O | O | O | | O | O | O | O | O |
| Puget Blue | O | E | O | | | | | | |
| Puget Sound Fritillary | | O | O | | O | O | | | |
| Taylors Checkerspot | O | O | O | | E | O | | | |
| Valley Silverspot | O | O | O | O | E | E | | | |
| **HERPTILES** | | | | | | | | | |
| Northwestern Pond Turtle | E | E | O | O | O | O | O | O | O |
| Oregon Spotted Frog | I | I | I | O | E | I | | | |
| Pacific Gopher Snake | E | E | E | O | O | O | O | O | O |
| Sharp-tailed Snake | O | E | E | O | O | O | O | O | O |
| California Mountain Kingsnake | | | | E | | | O | O | O |
| **INVERTEBRATES** | | | | | | | | | |
| Vernal Pool Fairy Shrimp | | | | | | | O | O | O |
| **MAMMALS** | | | | | | | | | |
| Mazama Pocket Gopher | | | O | | | | | | |
| Columbian White-tailed Deer | | | | | O | | O | | |
| Western Gray Squirrel | | | O | O | O | O | O | O | O |

| Species | GEORGIA DEPRESSION | NORTH PUGET LOWLANDS | SOUTH PUGET LOWLANDS | EAST CASCADES | NORTH WILLAMETTE VALLEY | SOUTH WILLAMETTE VALLEY | UMPQUA | ROGUE | KLAMATH AND NORTH COAST |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **PLANTS** | | | | | | | | | |
| Willamette Daisy | | | | | E | O | | | |
| Bradshaws Lomatium | E | E | E | | E | O | | | |
| Golden Paintbrush | O | O | O | | O | O | | | |
| Kincaid's Lupine | E | E | E | | O | O | O | | |
| Nelson's Checkermallow | | | O | | O | O | | | |
| Deltoid Balsamroot | O | O | O | O | O | O | | O | |
| Fragrant Popcornflower | O | O | O | O | O | O | | | |
| White-topped Aster | O | O | O | | E | O | | | O |
| Small-flowered Tonella | O | O | O | O | O | O | O | O | |
| Yellow Montane Violet | O | O | O | | O | O | O | O | O |
| Gentner's Fritillaria | | | | | | | | O | |
| Large-flowered Wolly Meadow-foam | | | | | | | | O | |
| Cook's Lomatium | | | | | | | | O | |
| Rough Popcorn Flower | | | | | | | O | | |
| Pale Larkspur | | | E | | O | | | | |
| Willamette Valley Larkspur | | | | | O | O | | | |
| Peacock Larkspur | | | | | | O | | | |
| Shaggey Horkelia | | | | | O | O | O | | |
| White Meconella | O | O | O | E | O | O | O | O | |
| Marigold Navarretia | | | | E | O | O | O | O | |
| Thin leaved peavine | | | | | O | O | E | | |
| Hitchcock's blue-eyed grass | | | | | | O | O | O | |
| Willamette phlox | | | | | | O | | | |
| Clara Hunt's milkvetch | | | | | | | | | O |
| Ashland thistle | | | | | | | | O | O |
| Vine Hill clarkia | | | | | | | | | O |
| Roderick's fritillary | | | | | | | | | O |
| Marin western flax | | | | | | | | | O |
| Santa Cruz tarplant | | | | | | | | | O |
| Baker's meadowfoam | | | | | | | | | O |
| Keck's checkerbloom | | | | | | | | | O |
| Two-fork clover | | | | | | | | | |

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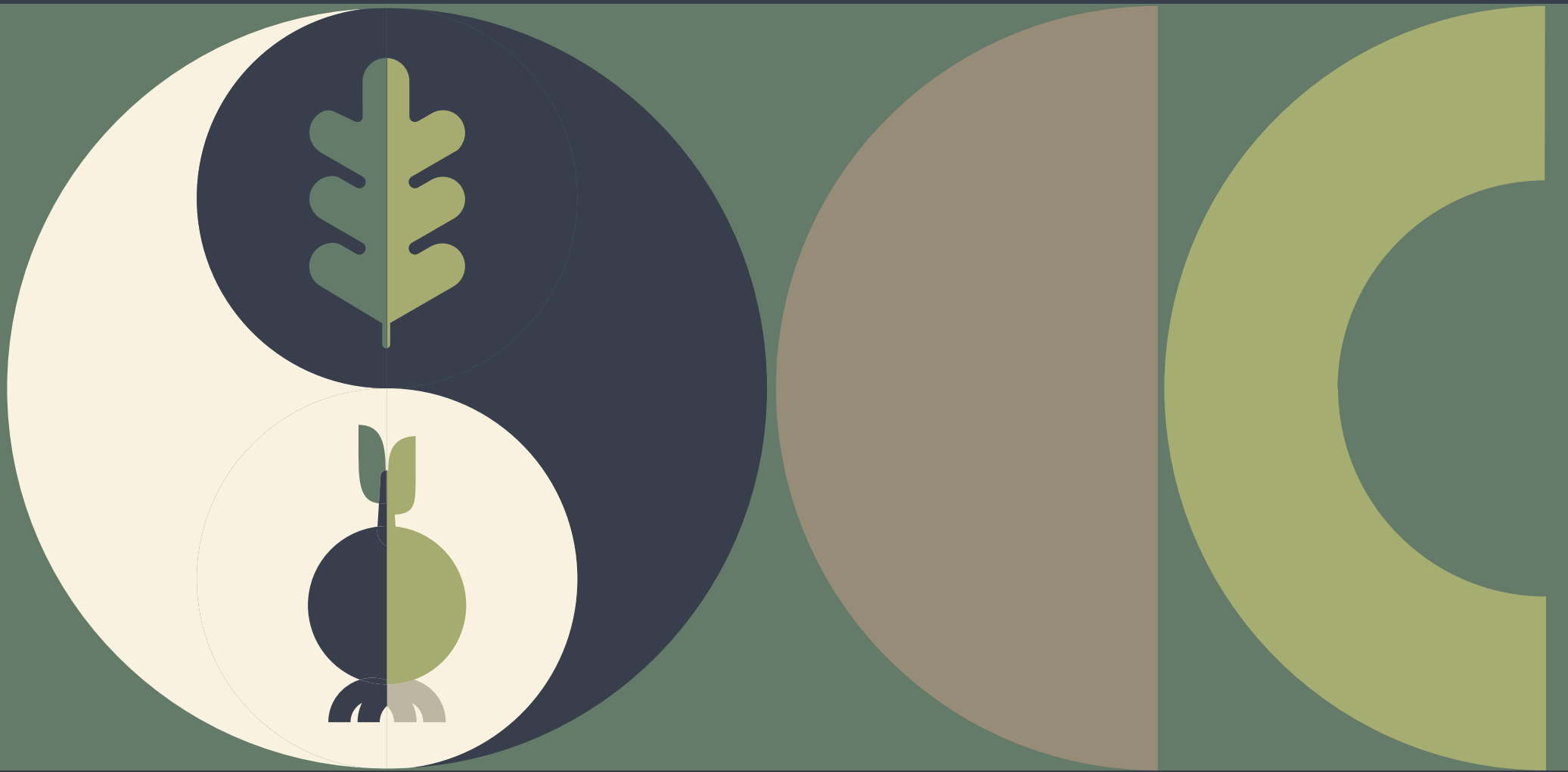
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Cover: Slender-billed White-breasted Nuthatch. Credit: Scott Carpenter
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