Wildlife Conservation Section

Wildlife Resources Division

Georgia Department of Natural Resources

Conserve nongame wildlife by implementing species recovery plans, conducting species research and surveys, identifying, protecting and managing critical habitats.





Coastal Georgia Land Conservation with the NCWCG Program





Georgia Coastal Rare Wildlife

- Loggerhead Sea Turtles
- North Atlantic Right Whales
- Florida Manatee
- Migratory Shorebirds
- Gopher Tortoise
- Eastern Indigo Snake
- Hairy Rattlweed
- Radford's Mint
- Wood Stork
- American Oystercatcher
- Bald Eagle
- Red Knot
- Maritime Forest
- Saltmarsh











Coastal Georgia Shorelines



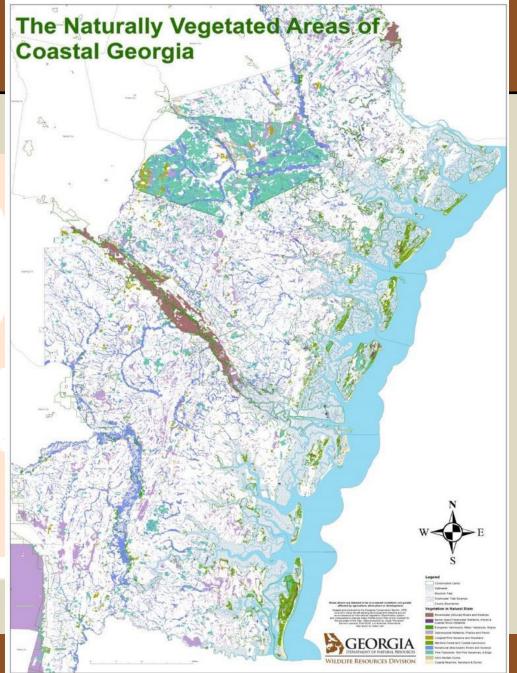


Former and current barrier islands

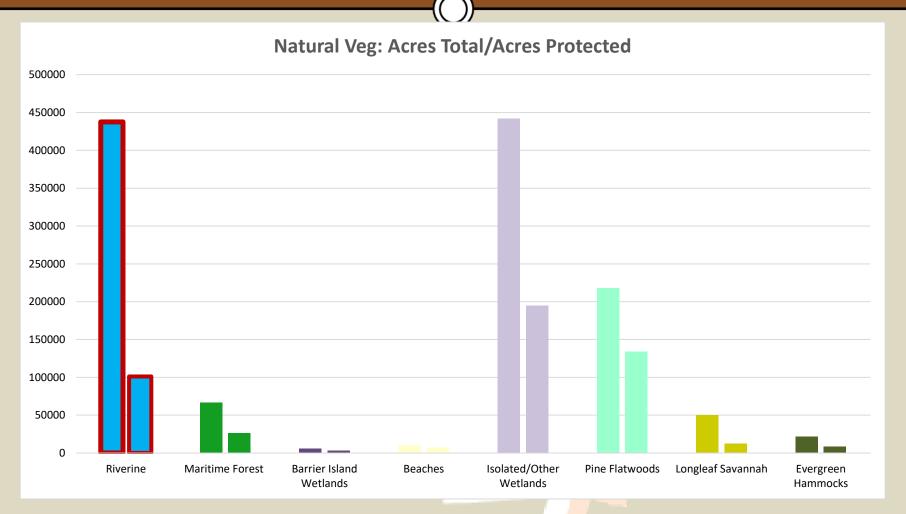




- 3.9 M total acres
- 1.57 M acres natural vegetation (including saltmarsh)
 - 370 K upland acres
 - 1.2 M wetland acres
- 736 K acres (20%) total conservation (not including saltmarsh)
- 509 K (14%) natural vegetation in conservation (not including saltmarsh)
- 185,388 acres of upland in conservation (36k longleaf)





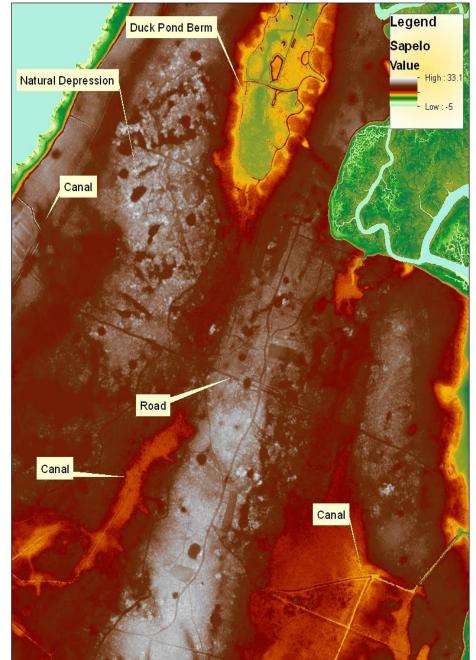




- 1.6 M acres natural vegetation (including 400K acres of saltmarsh)
 - 370 K upland acres
 - 1.2 M wetland acres
- 2.3 M acres (60%) converted to anthropogenic uses (mostly uplands, flatwoods and depressional wetlands
- Originally there were appx 530K longleaf uplands and 2 Million acres of flatwoods and depressional wetlands



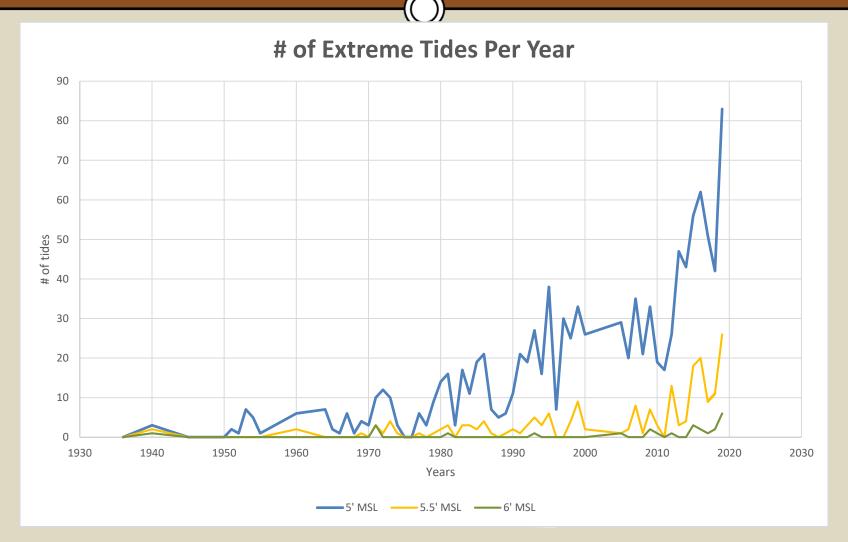
- Ditching and draining of depressional wetlands
- Riverine harder to drain,
 but depressional (and other) draining affects
 all habitat types by
 lowering water table
- Wetland restoration is important



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Wildlife Resources Division







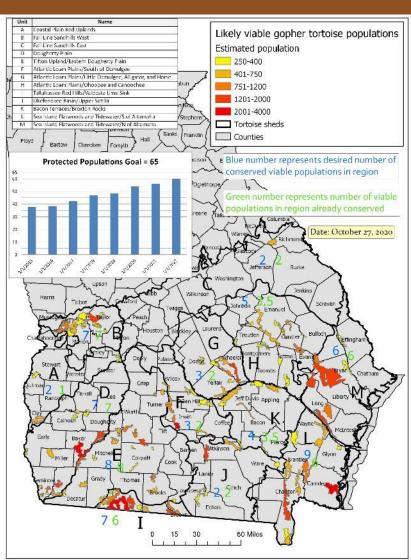
- •Currently 8.5%, or 3.1 M acres out of State's 37 M in Conservation
- •Serve as corridors for many threatened and common species: RCW, Indigo Snake, Gopher Tortoise, Black Bear
- Connect up to adjacent States





Gopher Tortoise Initiative







What are we focusing on?

- Conserve and restore rare habitats/species
- Conserve and restore uplands
- Conserve and restore wetlands
- Preserve and create connectivity



The Altamaha River

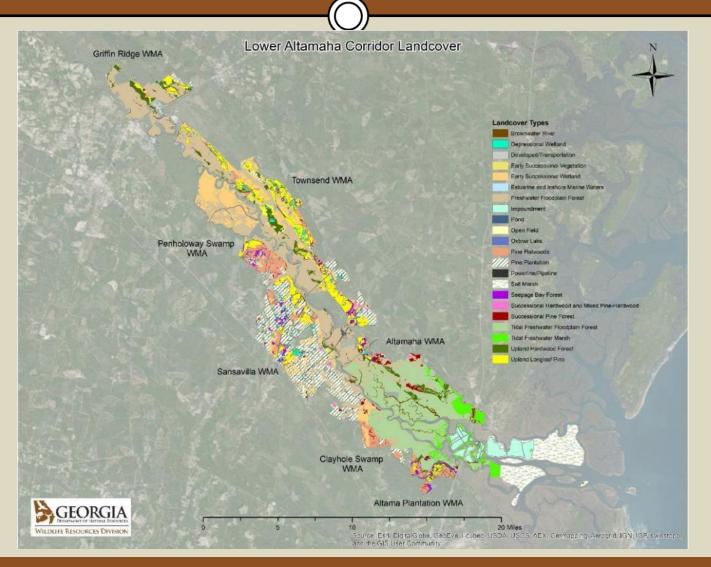
Undammed, drains quarter of State, 2nd largest river on Eastern Seaboard

More than 100 rare plants and animals, and over 50 natural communities

Named one of 75 last great places on Earth by TNC

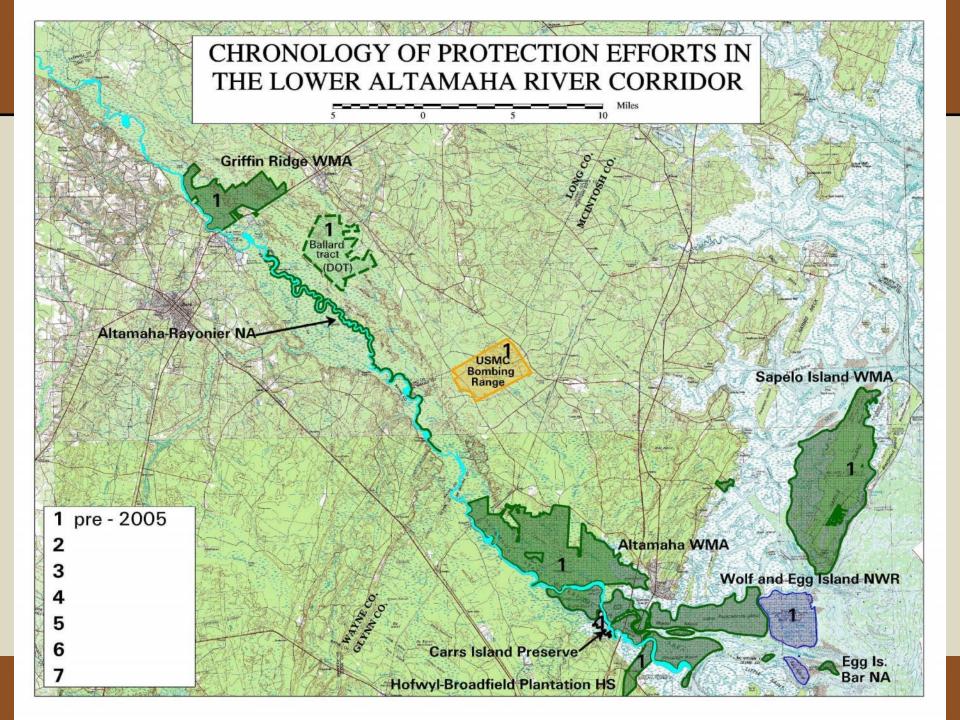


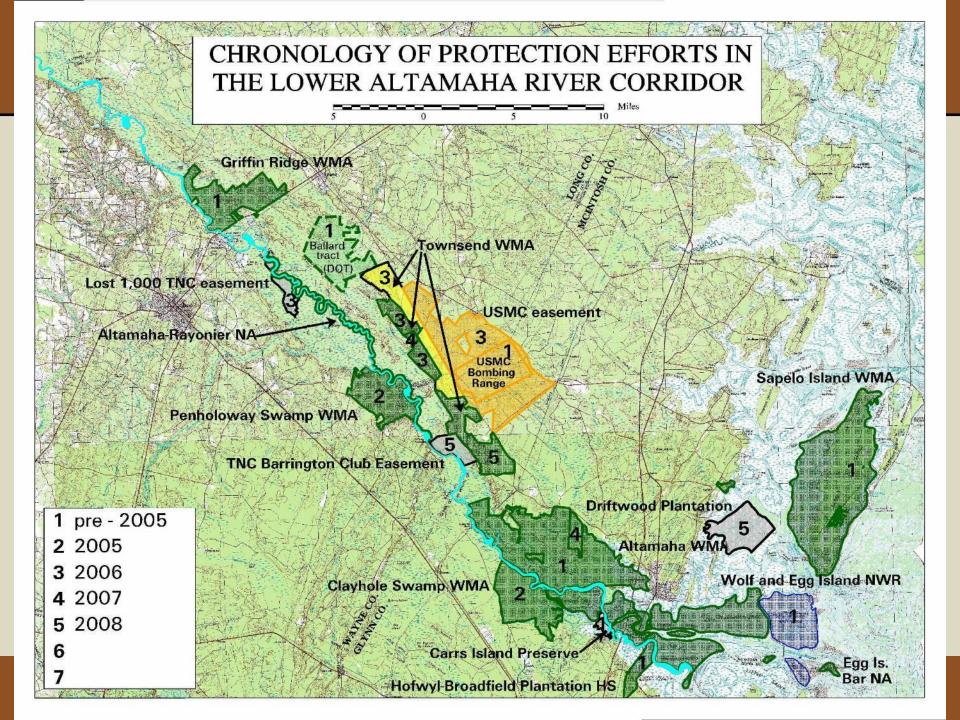
Habitat Map

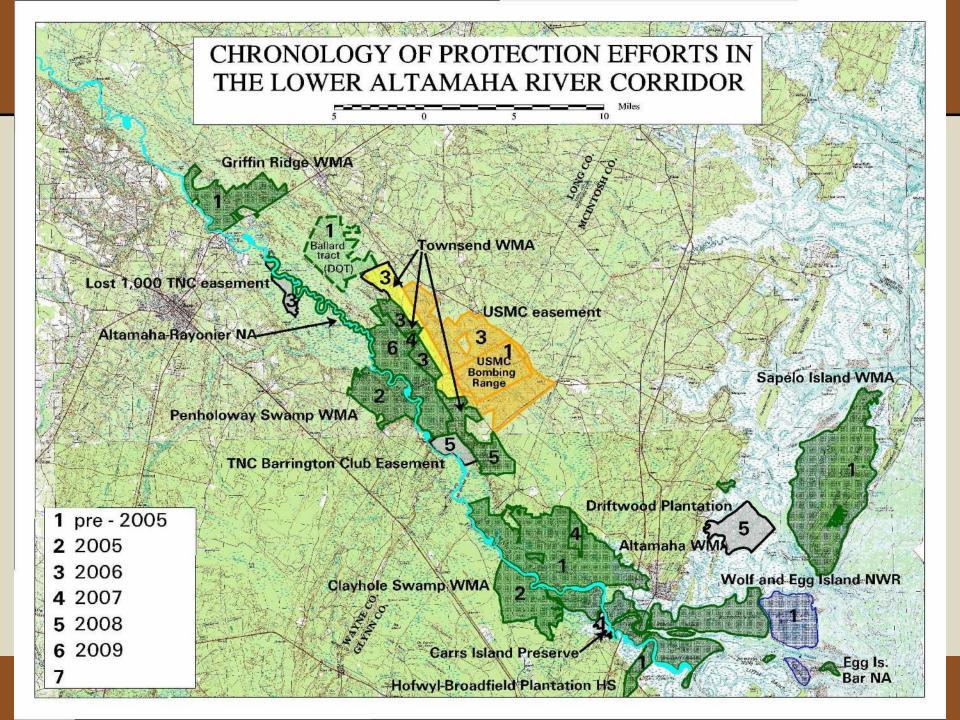


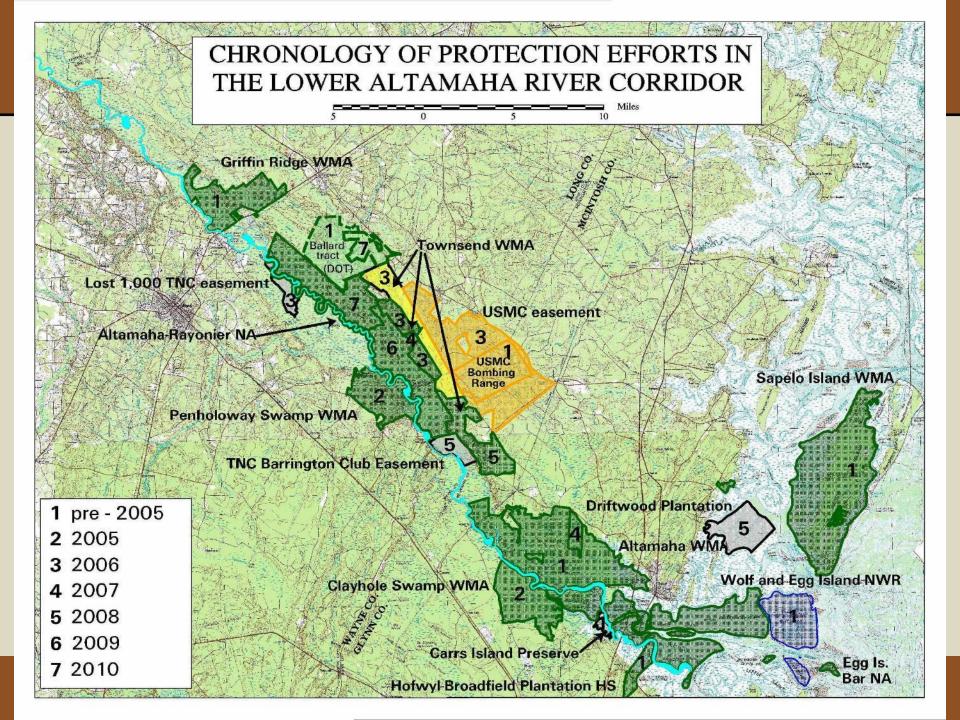


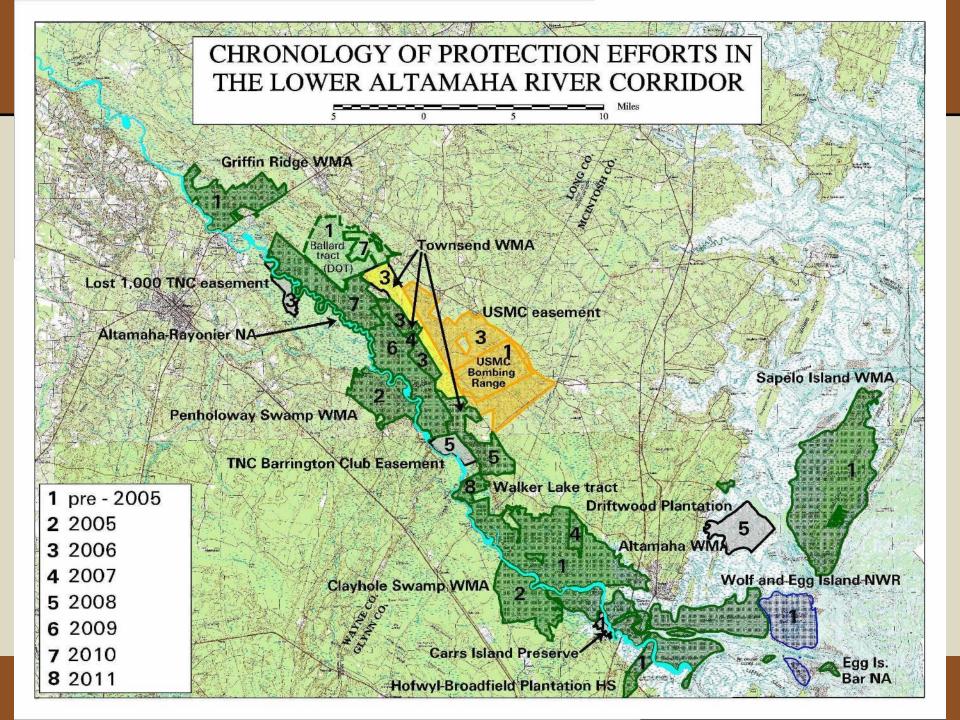
LOWER ALTAMAHA RIVER TIME LINE

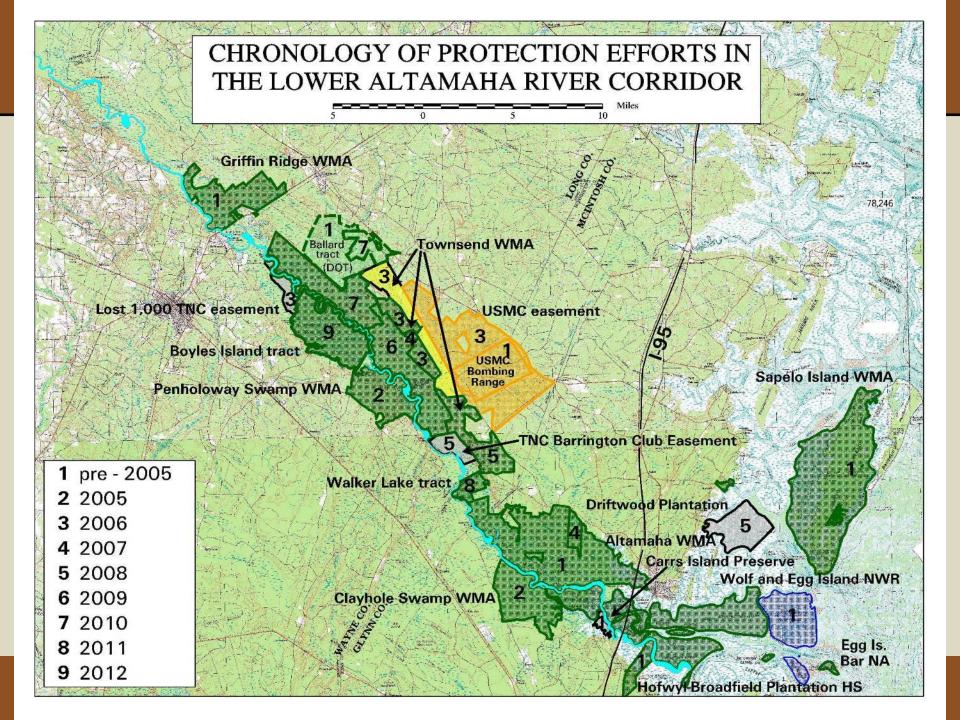


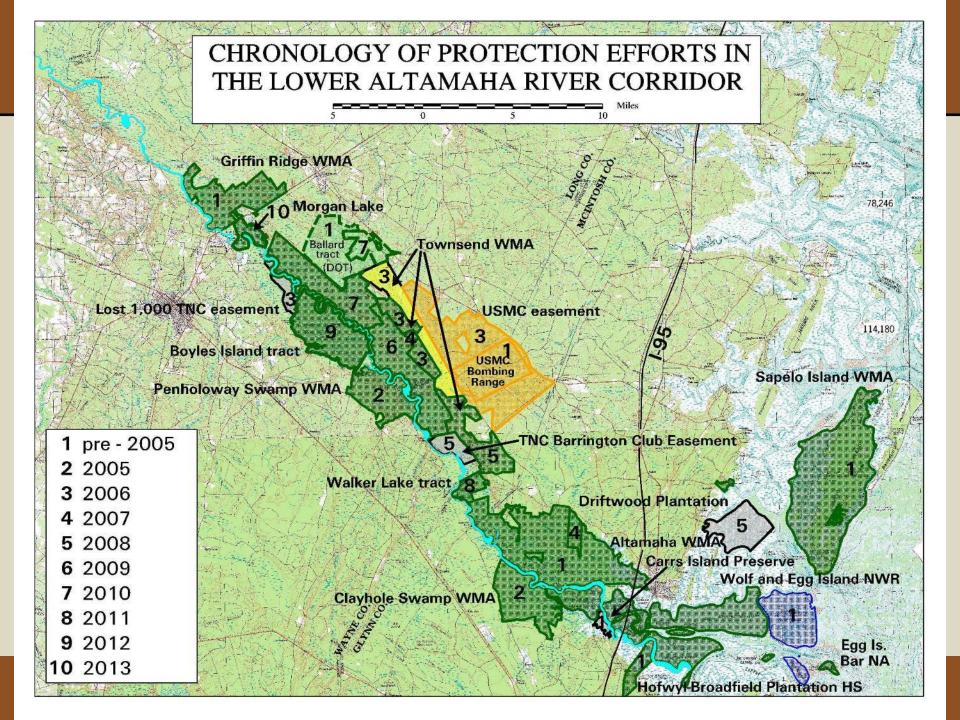


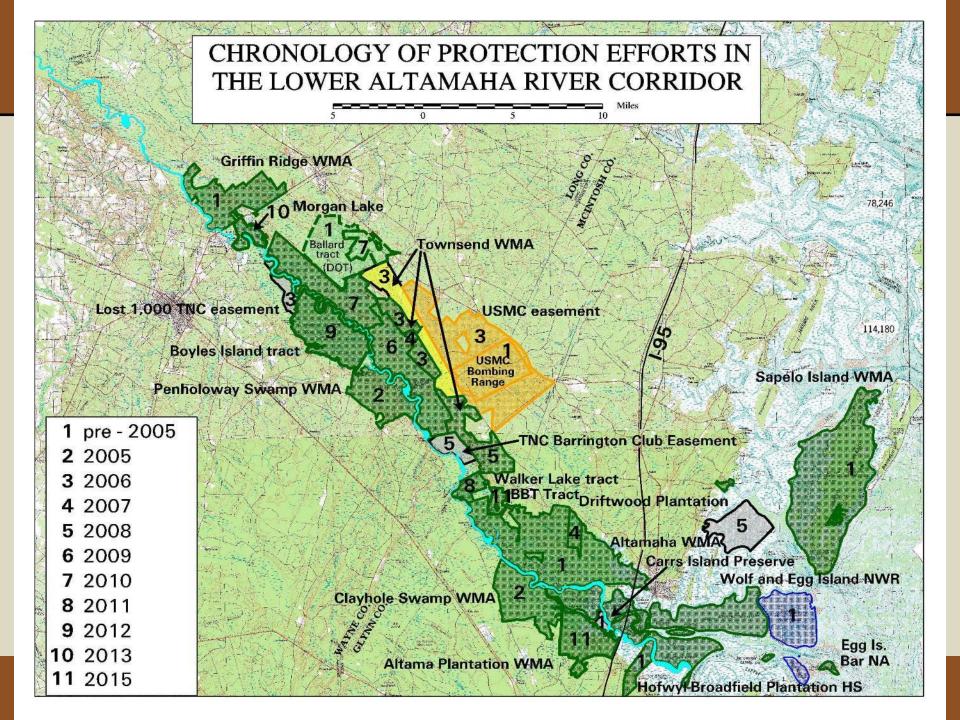


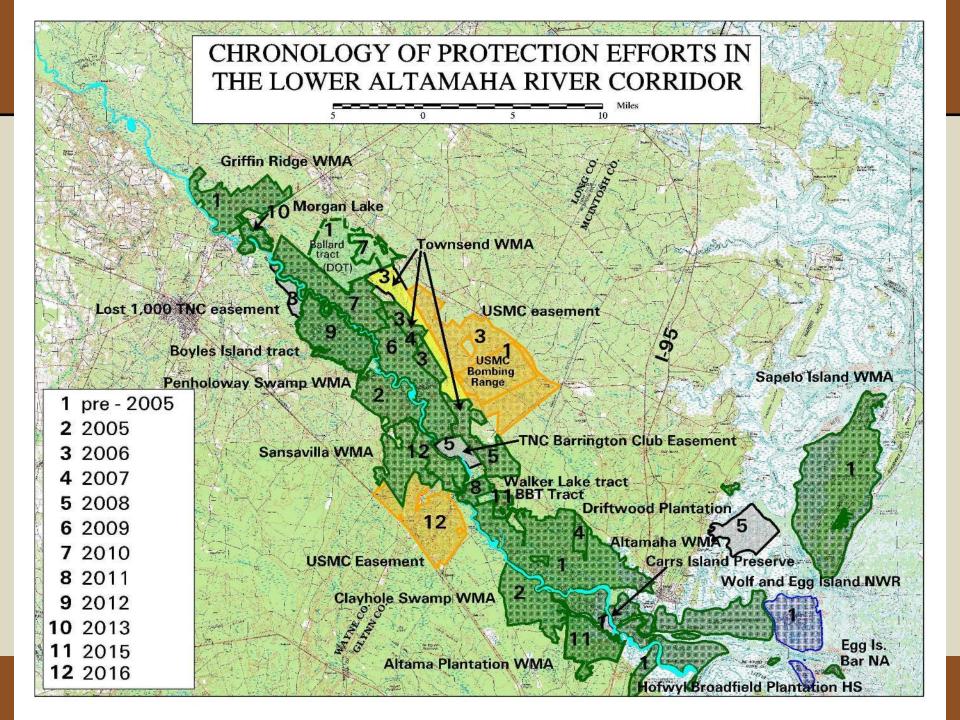


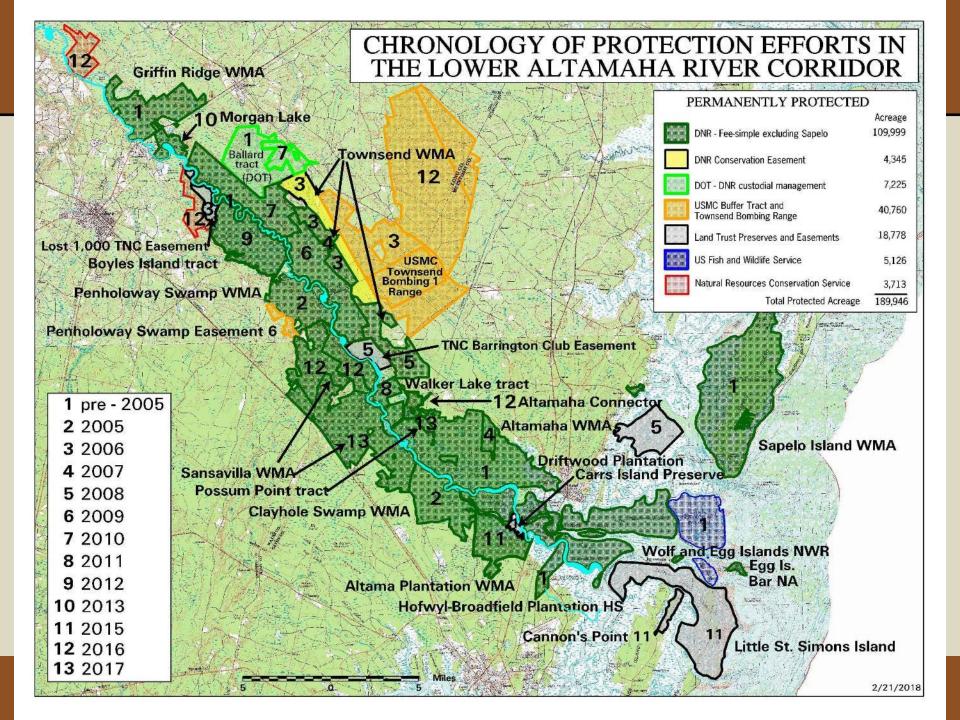


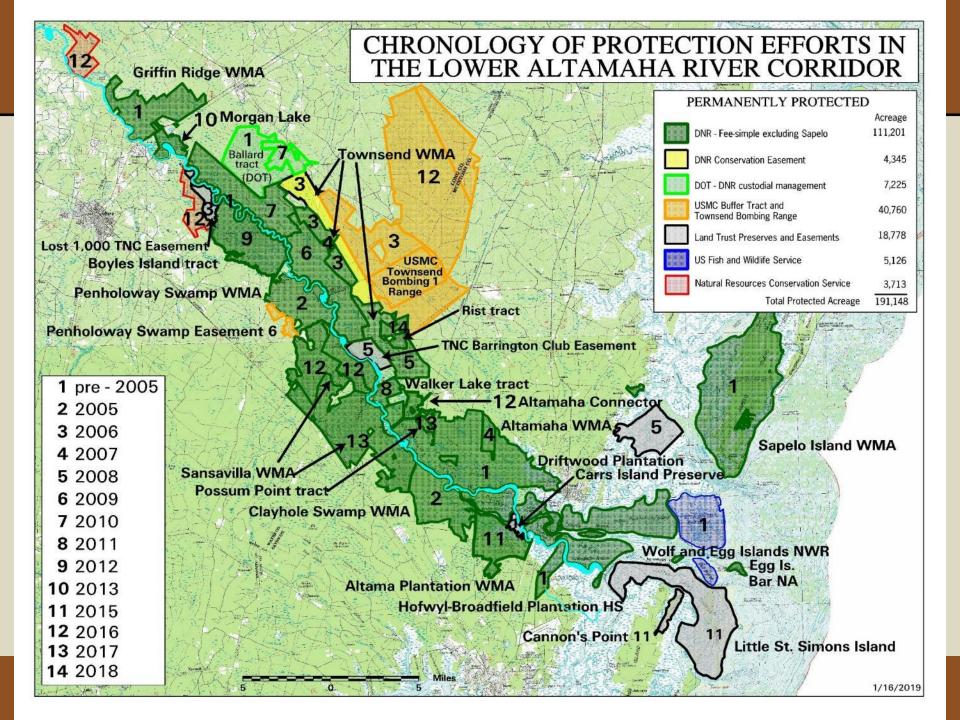


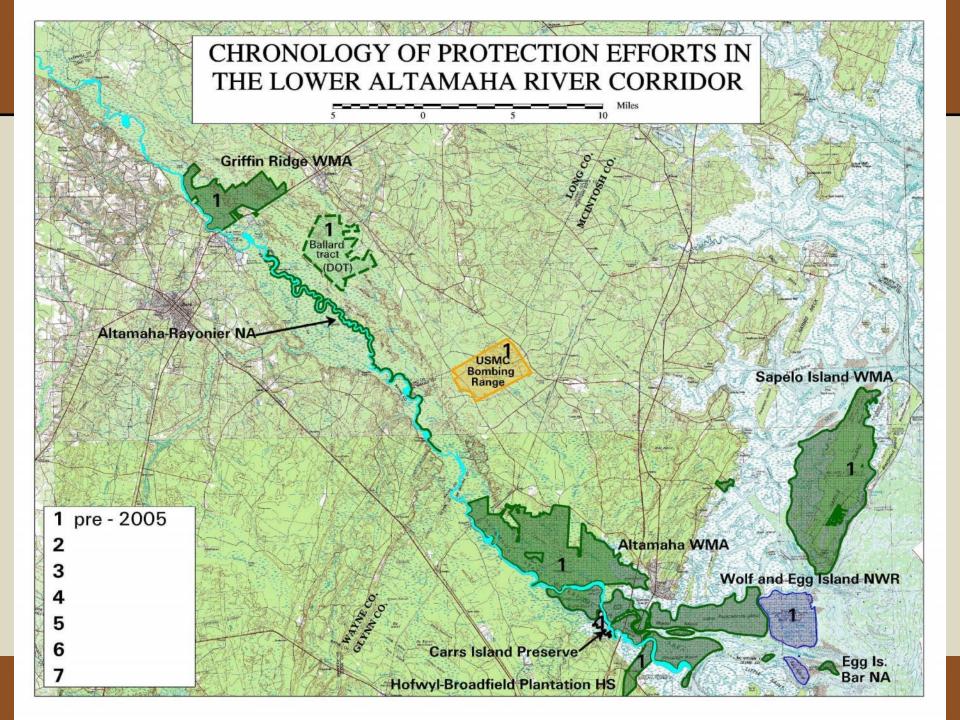


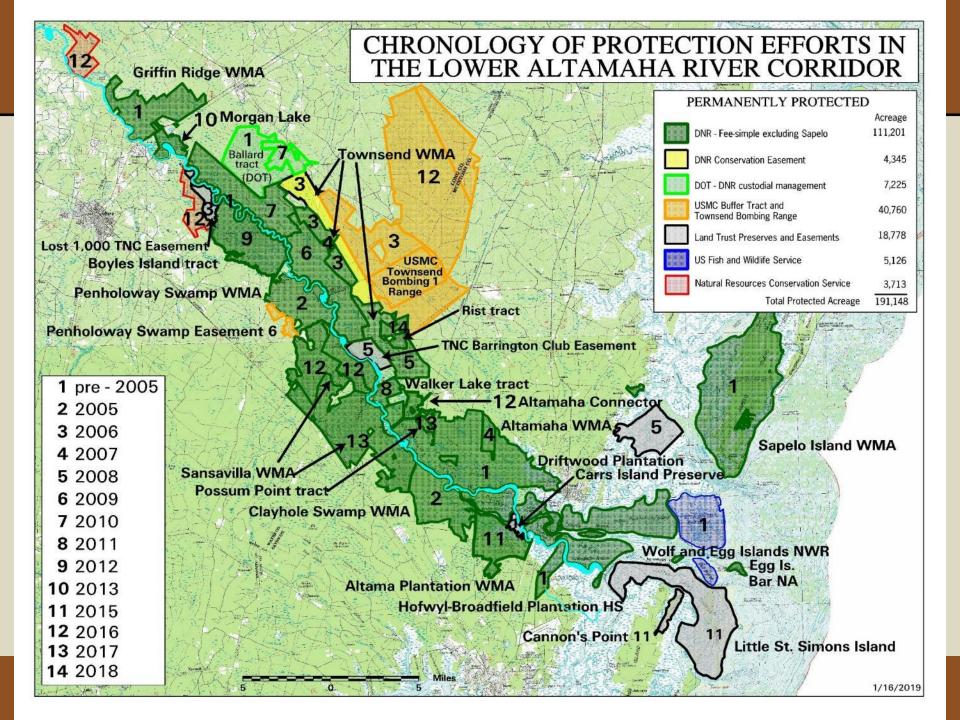




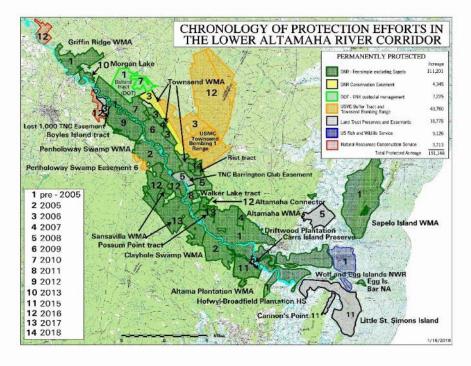


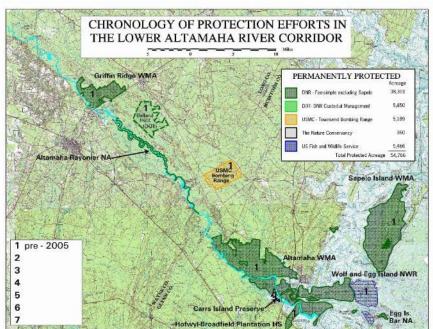


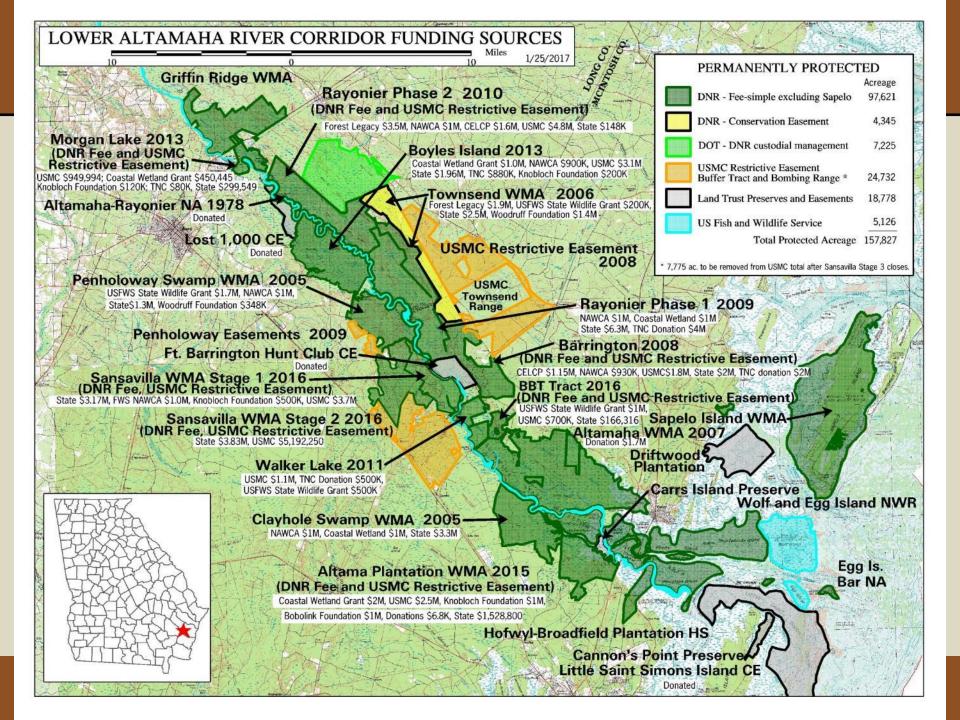














CEYLON AND CABIN BLUFF

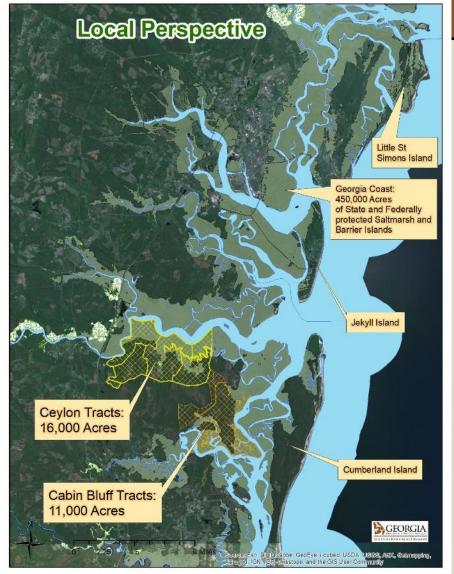


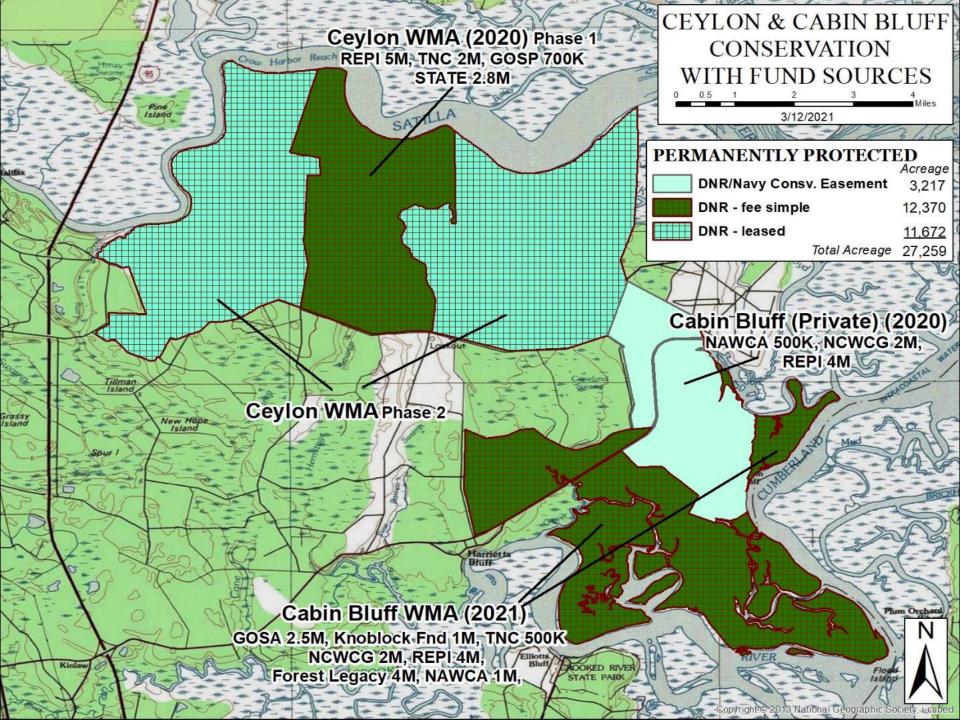














- 22 NCWCGs totaling \$22 Million in funding
- These leveraged another 150M in funding
- 92,459 total acres directly protected
- Over 150,000 acres more adjacent to these core lands protected
- Also connected to another 400k acres of protected saltmarsh and barrier island habitats