

This map depicts watersheds based upon the four classes (low to high) from the composite biological value (map 10) and the four classes for the composite vulnerability 2 (map 21).

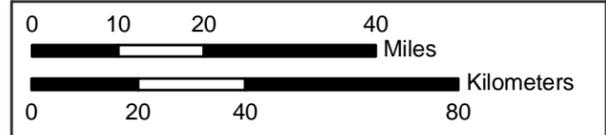
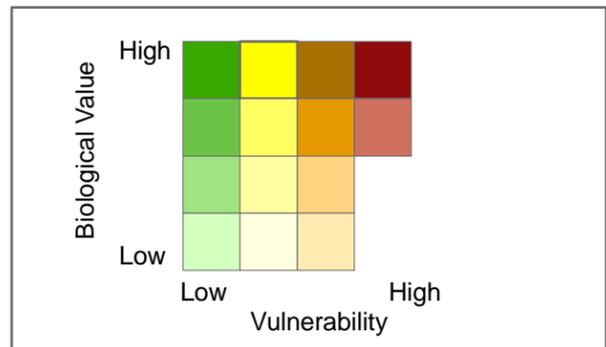
The data used for this map will be updated over time as we learn more about Mat-Su salmon and their habitat, which could result in changes to this map in the future. Interpretation of this data is most appropriate at the subwatershed or larger scale.

The decision about where to expend limited conservation resources can be based on imminent threat or biological importance. One organization may decide to take a proactive approach and ensure that places of high biological value are protected before they become vulnerable to development. Another organization may try to mitigate the damage of impending development. The map presented here can identify those places which both types of organizations are seeking.

In this project, data about biological value and vulnerability has been mapped across the Mat-Su Basin by individual factor, aggregated values, and here, the interaction of biological value and vulnerability. This map highlights watersheds with high biological value, high vulnerability, and how they co-occur in Mat-Su watersheds.

This assessment provides a first step at assessing the relative biological value and vulnerability of individual watersheds. It is intended to help the Mat-Su Salmon Partnership, its partners, and others concerned about salmon conservation to identify priorities for their own efforts. Additional information can be added to this assessment to select priority watersheds for restoration and protection of salmon habitat.

Mat-Su Basin - Combined Biological Value and Vulnerability
Scenario B1 x V2



DATA SOURCES: See Maps 12, 13, 14, 16; Alaska Department of Fish and Game, AK Department of Natural Resources, AK Department of Environmental Conservation, Matanuska-Susitna Borough, The Nature Conservancy, US Fish and Wildlife Service, and US Geological Survey.