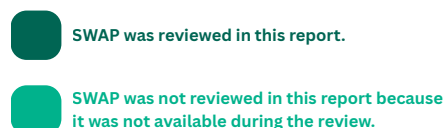
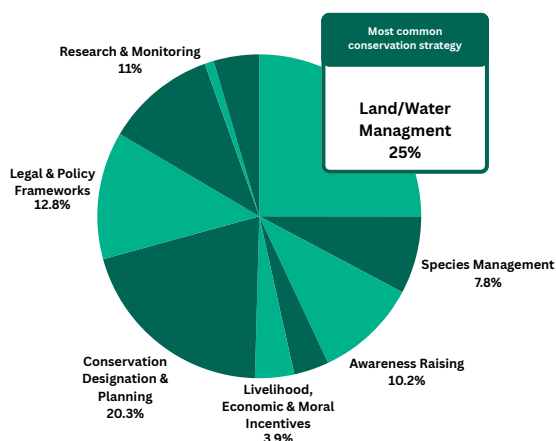
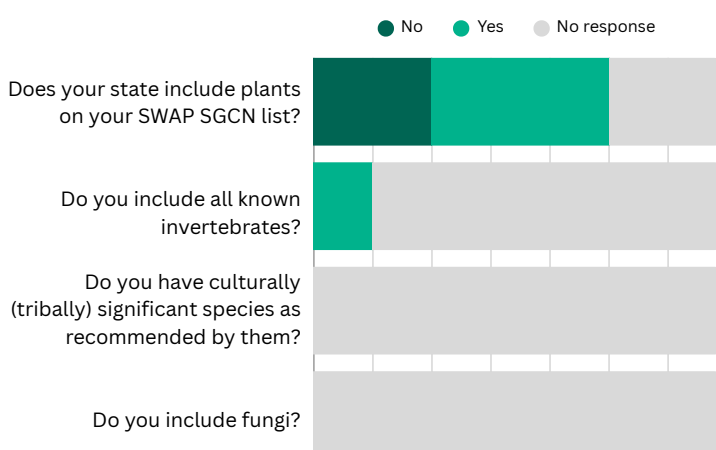
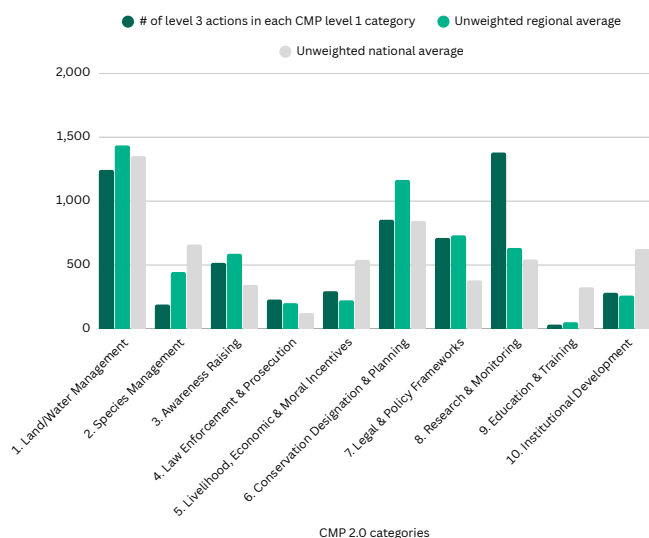


The Pacific



5,740

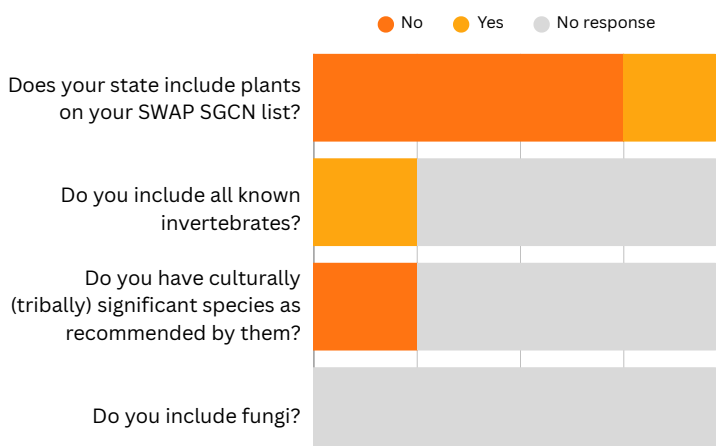
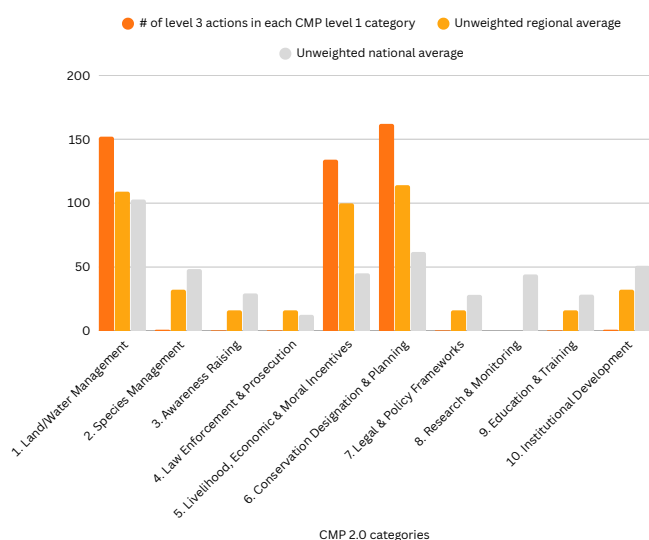
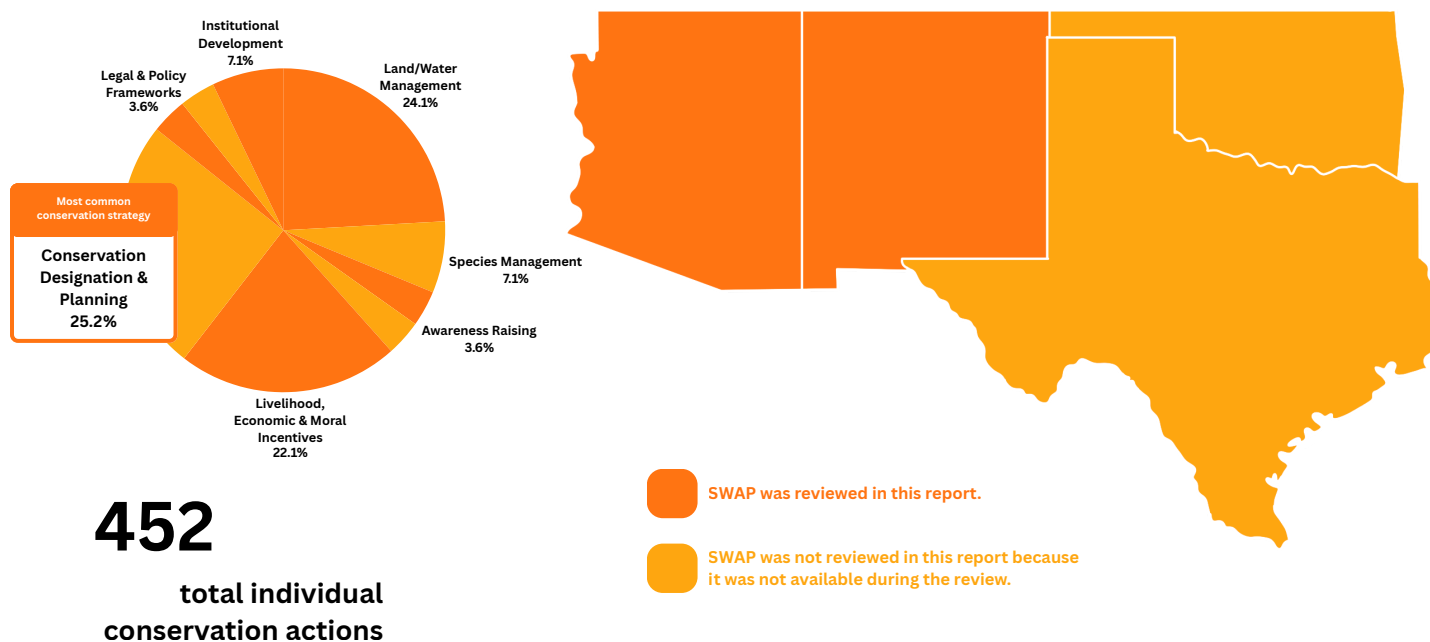
total individual
conservation actions



Analysis

Region 1 stands out as a high-volume contributor to national conservation efforts with 5,740 total actions. While it aligns with the national trend of prioritizing Land/Water Management (25%), it is a significant outlier in its emphasis on Legal & Policy Frameworks, which accounts for 12.8% of its strategy—nearly double the national average of 6.6%. This suggests a regional focus on codifying conservation through regulation and legislative support, perhaps due to the complex multi-state and territory governance. Taxonomically, the region shows moderate progress; while it reports several "Yes" responses for plant and invertebrate inclusion, it follows the nationwide failure to incorporate fungi into State Wildlife Action Plans (SWAPs), leaving a gap in its otherwise robust policy-heavy framework.

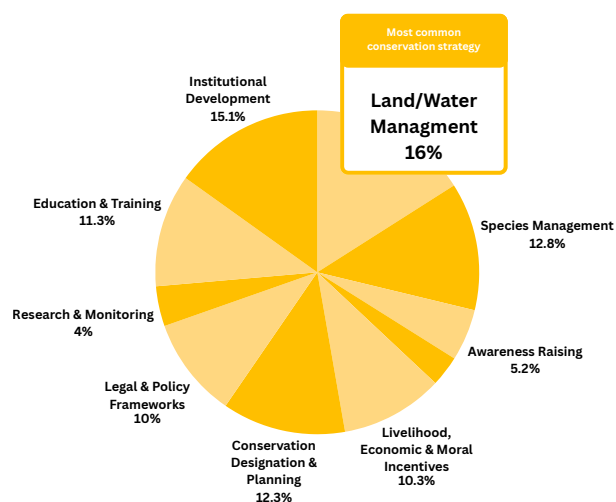
The Southwest



Analysis

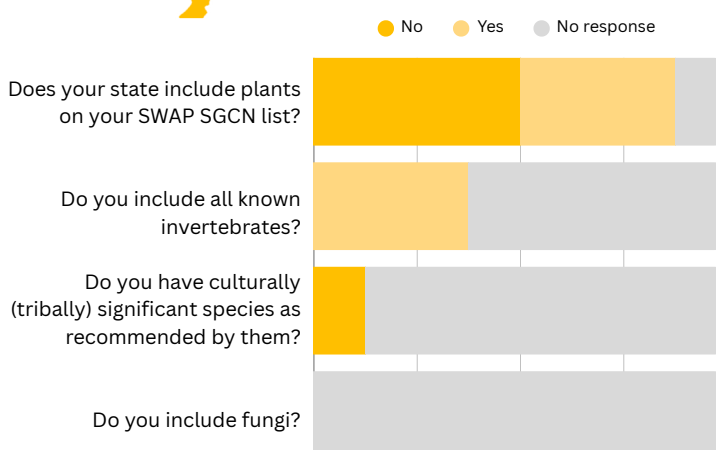
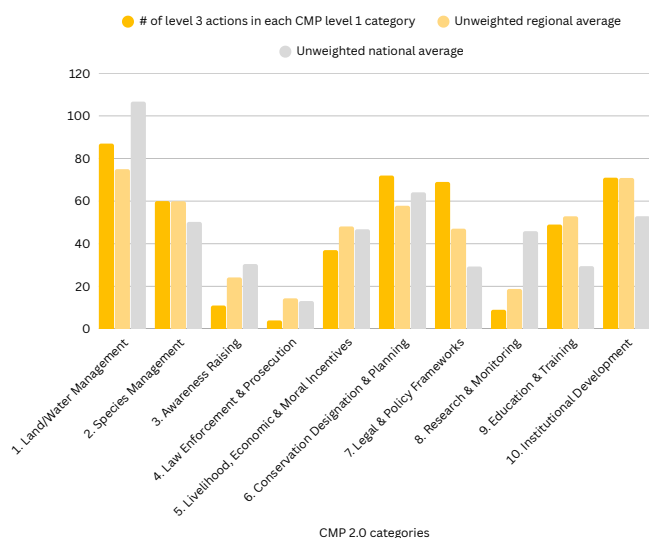
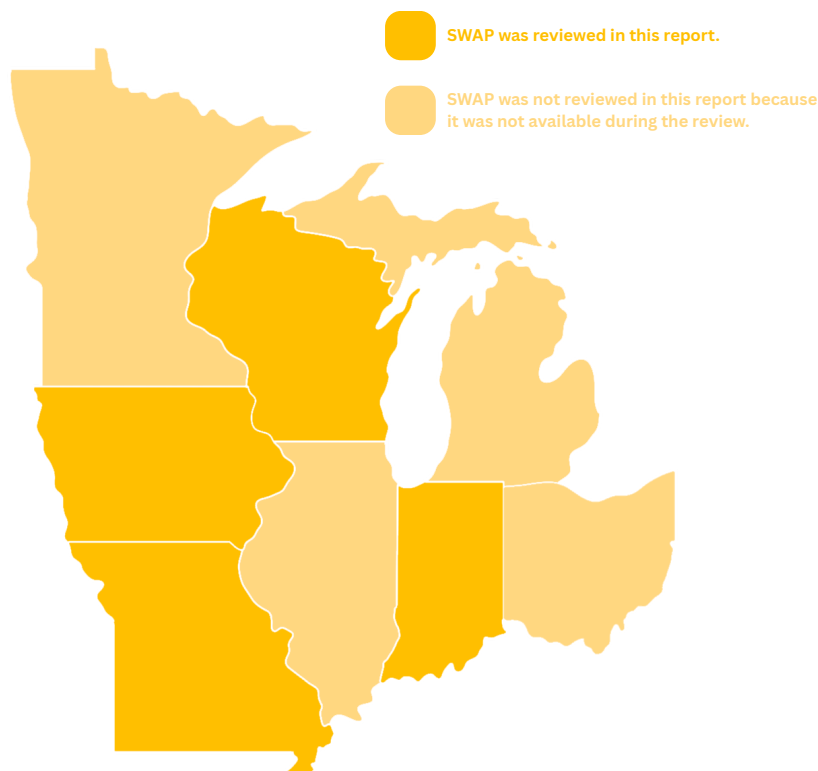
The Southwest is perhaps the most distinct outlier in terms of conservation methodology. With a relatively low action count of 452, it deviates sharply from the habitat-management-first trend. Instead, it prioritizes Conservation Designation & Planning (25.2%) and Livelihood, Economic & Moral Incentives (22.1%). Its focus on economic incentives is more than double the national average of 9.4%, indicating that conservation in the Southwest is heavily dependent on private landowner cooperation and market-based solutions. This "people-centric" strategy is further evidenced by its lower-than-average investment in direct field management. However, the region remains culturally conservative in its taxonomic lists, with nearly all states reporting a "No" for the inclusion of culturally significant species and fungi.

The Midwest



469

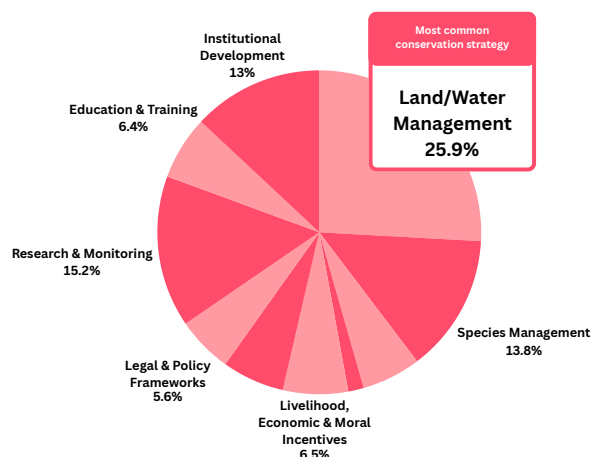
total individual
conservation actions



Analysis

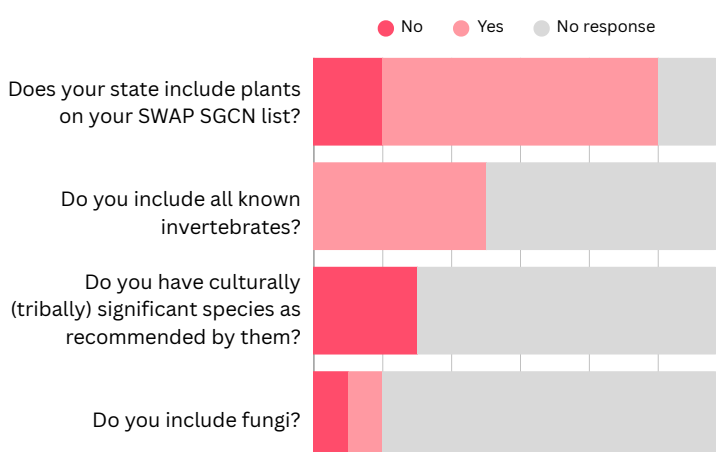
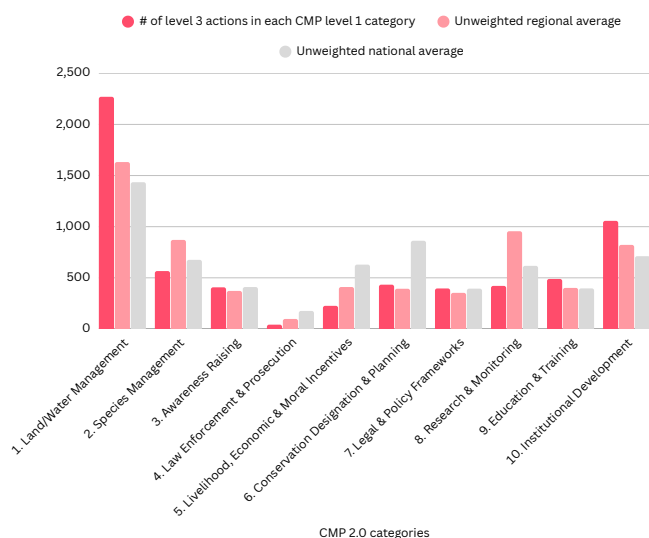
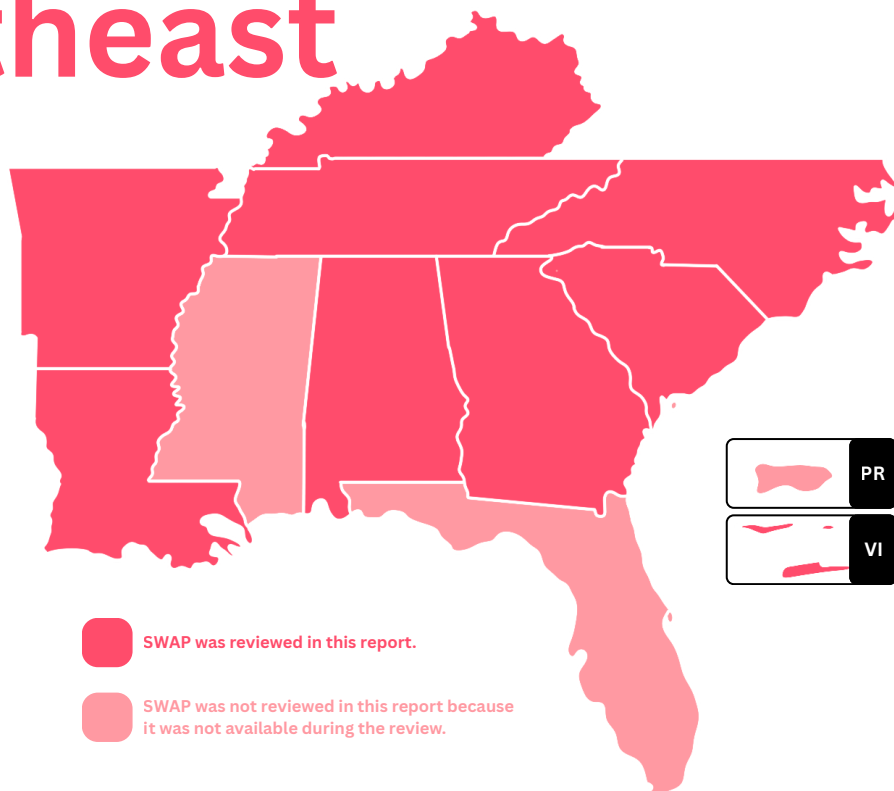
With 469 total actions, Region 3 shows a balanced but conservative approach to conservation. It actually underperforms the national trend in Land/Water Management (16% vs. 23.5%), choosing instead to invest heavily in Institutional Development (15.1%). This focus on building internal organizational capacity suggests that Midwest states may be in a "building phase," prioritizing the strengthening of agencies and partnerships over immediate landscape intervention. An outlier trend here is the high exclusion rate of plants; four states explicitly reported "No" to including plants in their SGCN (Species of Greatest Conservation Need) lists, which is higher than the national average for plant exclusion. This suggests a more traditional "hook and bullet" or vertebrate-centric focus in their current wildlife frameworks.

The Southeast



6,307

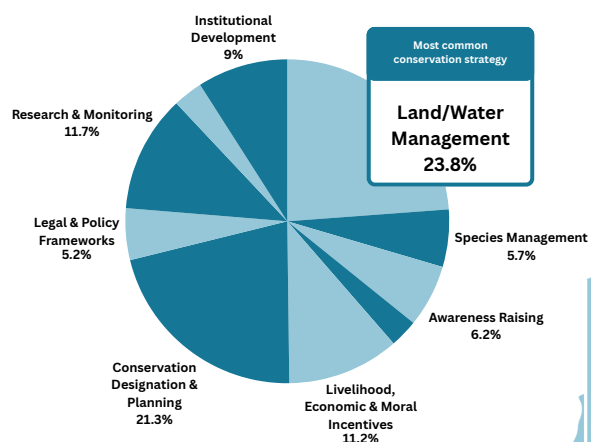
total individual
conservation actions



Analysis

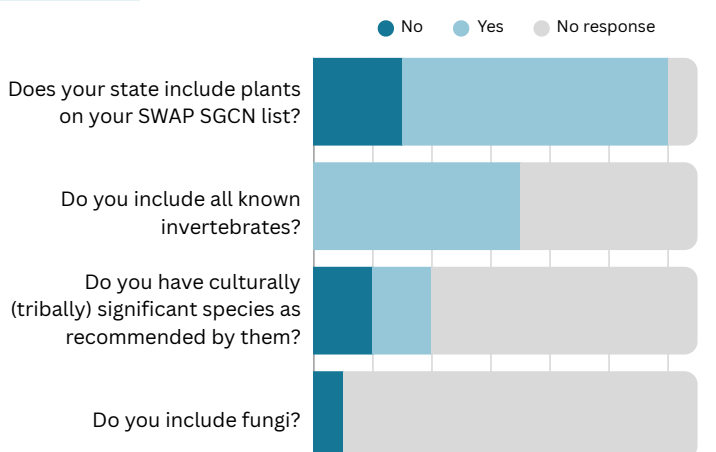
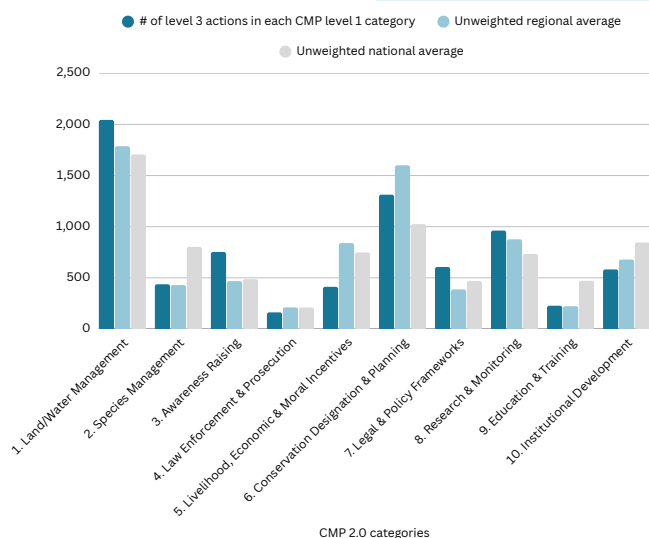
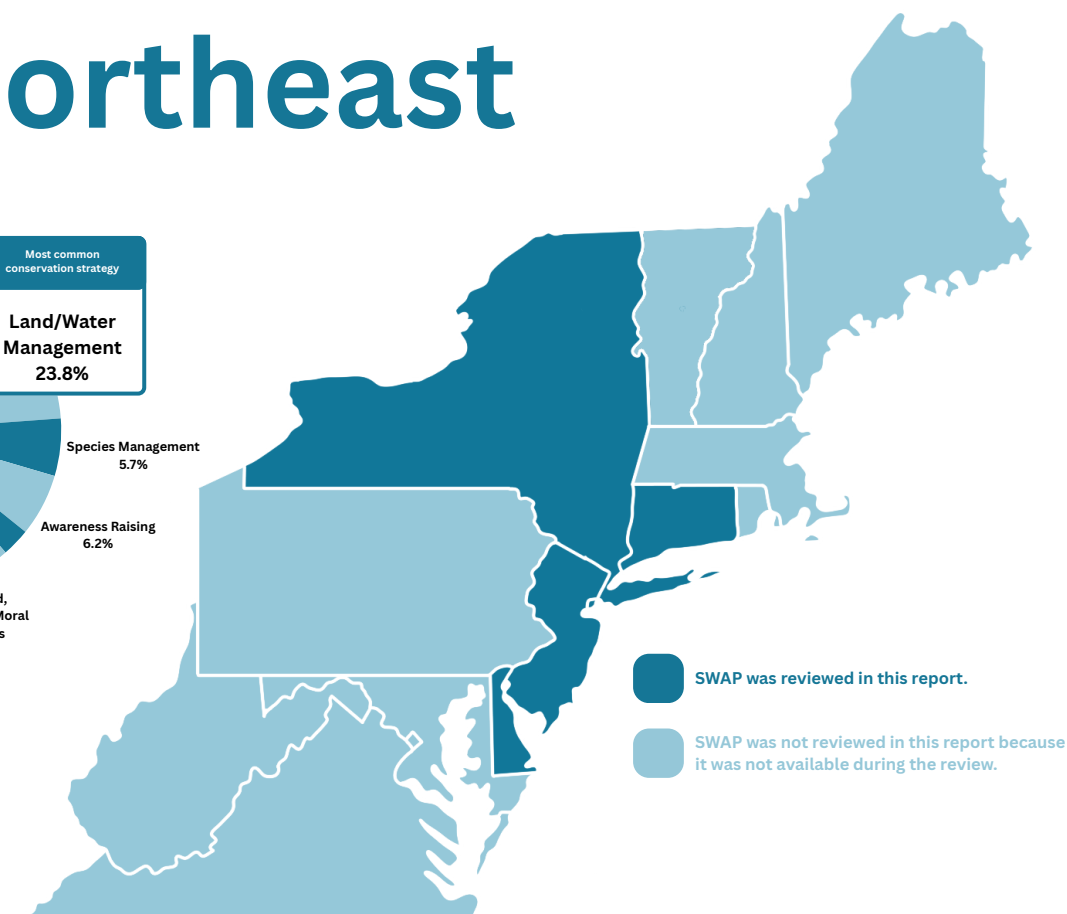
The Southeast is a major engine for conservation, contributing 6,307 individual actions. It mirrors the national trend for Land/Water Management (25.9%) but acts as a major outlier in Research & Monitoring (15.2%), significantly exceeding the national average of 9.5%. This indicates that the Southeast is a leader in evidence-based conservation, likely due to its high biodiversity and the presence of numerous specialized ecosystems like the longleaf pine savannas. Taxonomically, the region is quite progressive regarding flora, with eight states including plants in their SWAPs. However, it still exhibits the national trend of neglecting fungi and culturally significant species, showing that even in highly researched regions, these categories remain underrepresented.

The Northeast



7,498

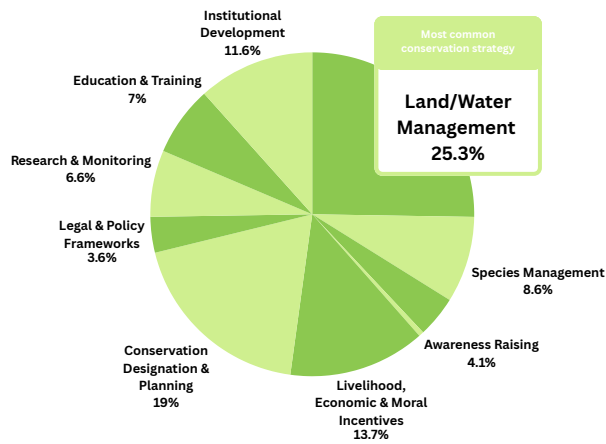
total individual
conservation actions



Analysis

As the national leader in total conservation activity (7,498 actions), the Northeast defines the upper bound of the reporting scale. It follows the national trend for habitat management but is a distinct outlier in its reliance on Legal & Policy Frameworks (11.2%) and Conservation Designation & Planning (21.3%). This reflects a highly organized, bureaucratic approach to conservation, likely driven by the region's high population density and the resulting need for complex land-use zoning and multi-state coordination. The Northeast is also a taxonomic leader; it has the highest number of states (9) including plants in their SGCN lists, and is one of the few regions showing active "Yes" responses for culturally significant species, marking it as a pioneer in inclusive conservation planning.

Mountain-Prairie

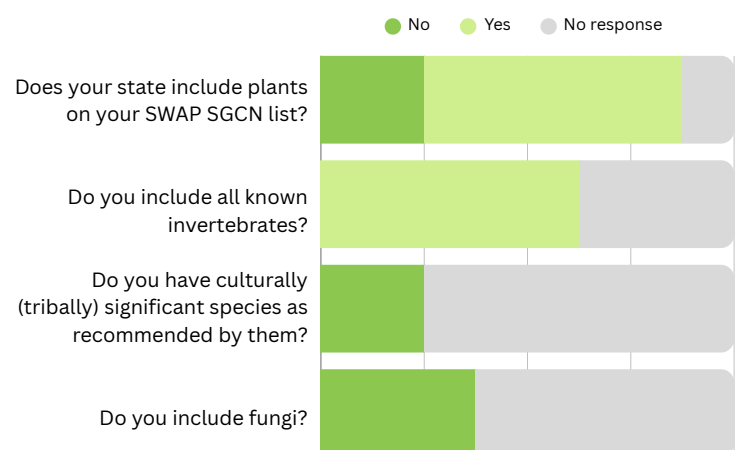
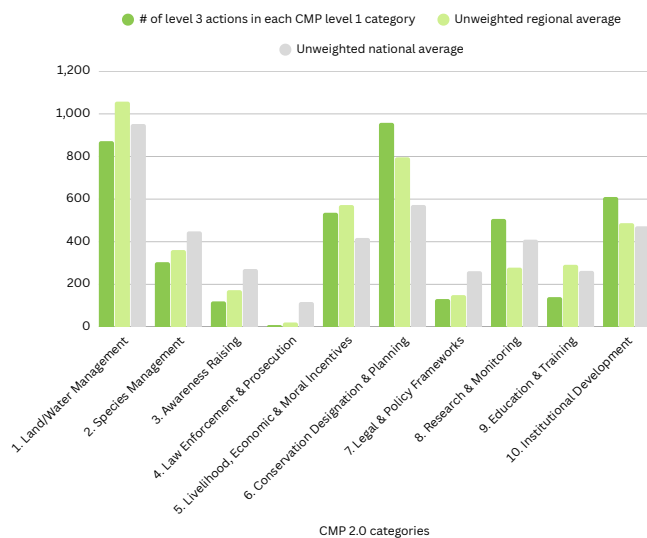


4,187

total individual
conservation actions

SWAP was reviewed in this report.

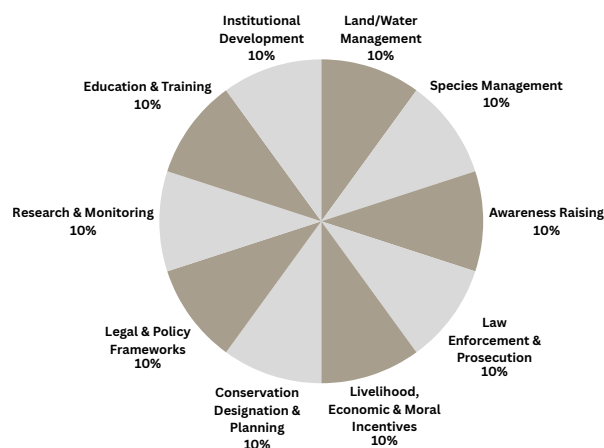
SWAP was not reviewed in this report because it was not available during the review.



Analysis

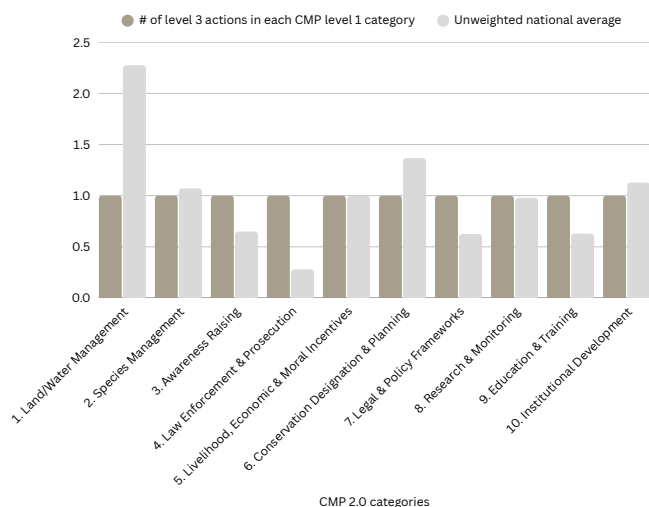
Region 6 provides a robust 4,187 total actions, strongly adhering to the national priority of Land/Water Management (25.3%). However, it presents a striking outlier in its near-total lack of Awareness Raising (0.5%), which is significantly lower than the 6.0% national average. This suggests a "quiet" management style that prioritizes technical field work over public education and outreach. While the region is strong on plant and invertebrate inclusion (5 "Yes" responses each), it is a negative outlier for culturally significant species, with a "No" or "No response" trend across all surveyed states, suggesting a potential disconnect between state agencies and tribal recommendations in this high-tribal-land-density region.

Alaska



10

**total individual
conservation actions**



CMP 2.0 categories

● No ● Yes ● No response

Does your state include plants on your SWAP SGCN list?

Do you include all known invertebrates?

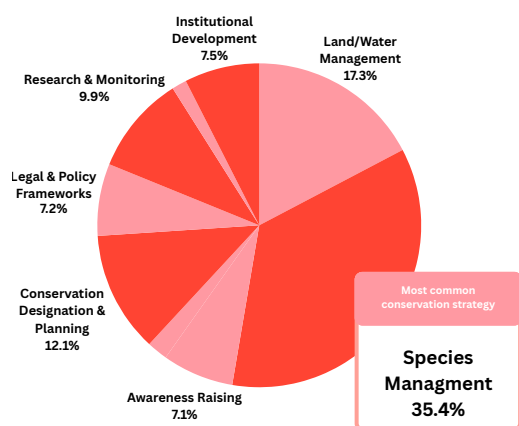
Do you have culturally (tribally) significant species as recommended by them?

Do you include fungi?

Analysis

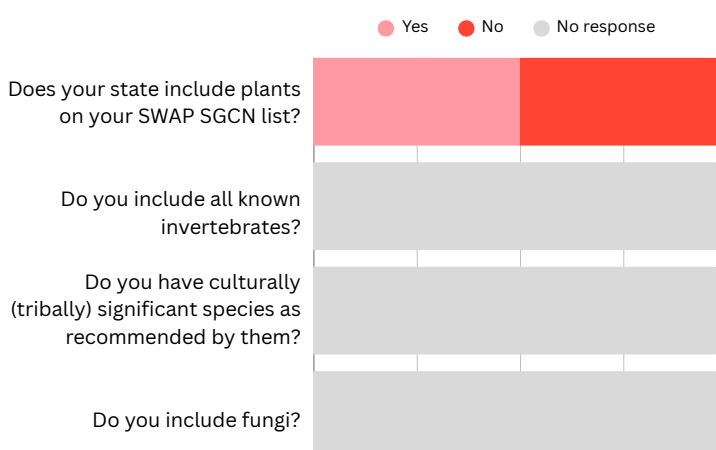
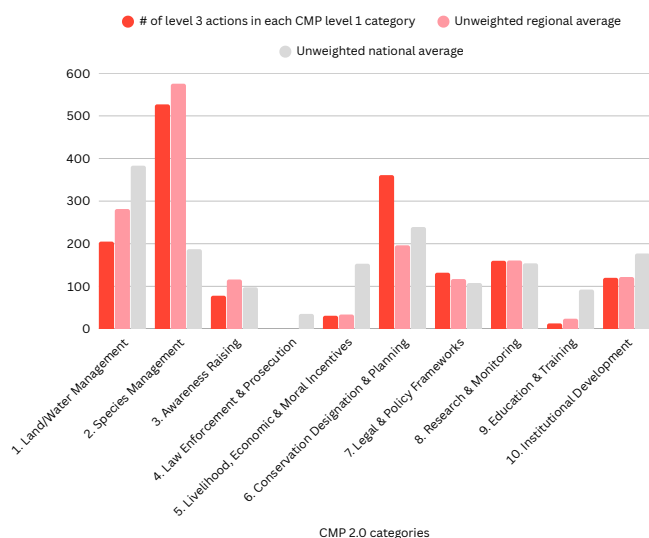
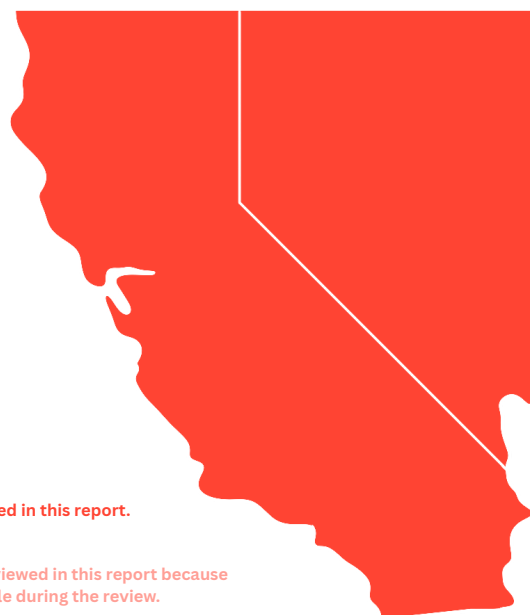
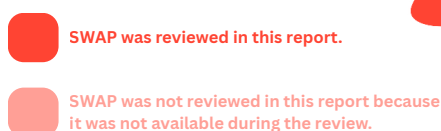
Alaska is a complete statistical outlier across every metric. Reporting only 10 total actions with a perfectly uniform 10% distribution across all CMP categories, it suggests that the region uses a high-level "placeholder" reporting system rather than the granular tracking used in the lower 48 states. It does not follow any national trends regarding strategy prioritization, nor does it provide detailed survey data for plants, invertebrates, or fungi. This lack of data represents a massive "black box" in the national conservation landscape, indicating that Alaska's vast wilderness may be managed under entirely different frameworks or that its reporting is not yet integrated into the standardized national SWAP landscape analysis.

The Pacific Southwest



1,627

total individual
conservation actions



Analysis

The Pacific Southwest (California and Nevada) is the most prominent outlier regarding biological targets, with Species Management (35.4%) being its dominant strategy—nearly triple the national average of 11.5%. This is the only region where species-specific work (like captive breeding or reintroductions) takes precedence over habitat-based work. This likely stems from the high number of narrow-endemic endangered species in California that require intensive, individual intervention to prevent extinction. Despite this extreme focus on species management, the region remains a laggard in taxonomic diversity; it reports 0 "Yes" responses for fungi and culturally significant species, focusing its intense management resources on a select group of high-profile vertebrates and plants.