Methodology:
A GAP Analysis is a process in which animal habitats are calculated to see where they overlap in relationship to unconserved lands. This is a type of co-occurrence where each animal habitat is overlaid and calculated. Habitats were given a number of one so no animal was more important than another. In this analysis, eighteen animal habitats were mapped, however, eleven were used to create the GAP Analysis due to the similarity in habitats.

Results:
While seven occurrences has the most acreage, it has one of the lowest total percentages of conserved lands. Lands with five occurrences that has the most land in conservation. The lands with seven occurrences should be addressed for a higher conservation priority.