Impacts of adaptive management on southwestern rangelands

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Overview

- Background on adaptive management and ecosystem services
- Study objectives
- Approach and expected outcomes

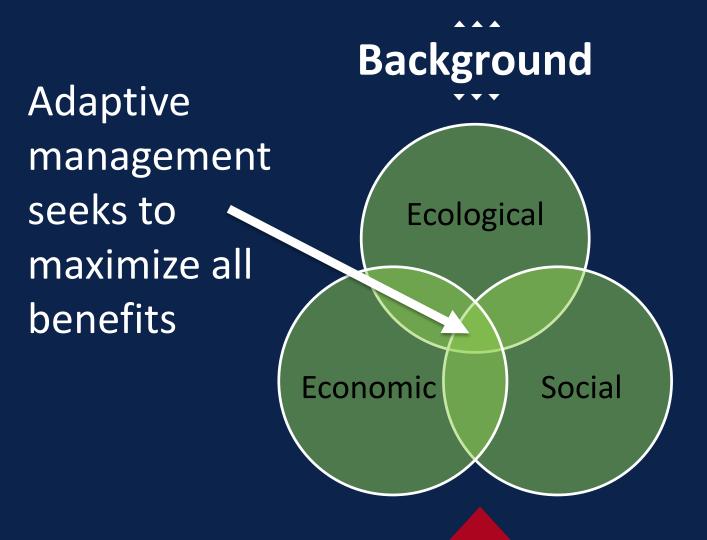


Background

- In 2007 USFS adopted an adaptive management policy
- 19 million acres in AZ and NM
- 1.7 million Animal Unit Months (AUMs)

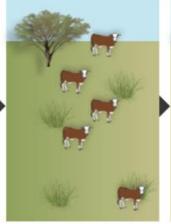




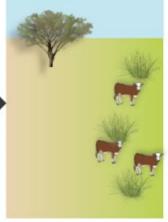


Background

- Approaches to adaptive management:
 - Passive:
 - Monitoring and implementation of best practices
 - Adaptation over time based on monitoring/outcomes
 - Active:
 - Proactive implementation of management and monitoring protocols to test management changes
 - Triggers:
 - Management changes in response to pre-determined events





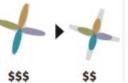


INCREASING

PRECIPITATION

HYPOTHESES ABOUT OUTCOMES

Ranch A (Adaptive Managment)



ECOSYSTEM SERVICES

Forage production

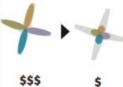
Beef production

Plant biodiversity

Soil health



(No Adaptive Management)



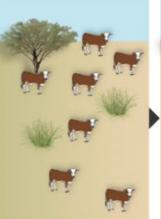
ADEQUATE PRECIPITATION

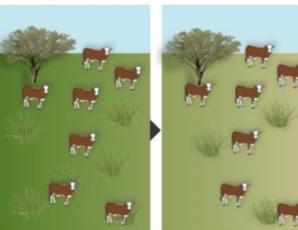
(No Adaptive Management)

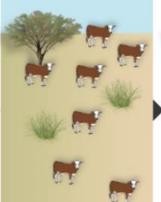
Ranch B

DECLINING **PRECIPITATION**









Background

- Using ecosystem services to understand adaptive management impacts
 - Ecosystem services are the benefits people receive from nature, e.g. forage production as a benefit to livestock operations
 - Provide a framework for understanding how adaptive management has affected people and nature

Study Objectives

- Studying adaptive management requires an interdisciplinary approach:
 - Ecology
 - Economics
 - Policy and social sciences



Objective 1

- Measure the impact of adaptive management on the production of ecosystem services on southwestern grazing allotments
 - Forage, plant biodiversity, soil health indicators, beef production

Objective 2

- Determine the impact of adaptive management on the economic viability of ranching
 - Herd size, calving percentage, % breed back, permitted and actual AUMs, average calf weight

Objective 3

- Determine if adaptive management results in reduced regulatory transaction costs for by producers and agencies
 - Attitudes about adaptive management, changes in relationship between USFS and permittees, change in time/burden of NEPA

Expected Outcomes

- What level of success do we see in the implementation of adaptive management?
 - Does ecological data match perceptions?
 - ▶ Are adaptive changes in policy carried out in the field?
 - Do management plans better reflect dynamic rangeland ecological systems?

Expected Outcomes

- Our expectations are:
 - ▶ Ecosystem services (forage, soil health, plant biodiversity, beef production) will increase
 - Economics of ranches will have improved
 - Relationships between ranchers and the USFS will have improved
 - ▶ NEPA and related processes are faster

Expected Outcomes

- Overall goal:
 - provide new information about how adaptive management has performed to date
 - Inform more effective implementation of adaptive management going forward

Approach

- Ecological:
 - Field monitoring and review of historical records
- **Economic:**
 - Collection of economic indicators and development of "composite" ranches
- Social
 - Interviews, survey, and record evaluation

Approach

- A collaborative effort
 - Working with the USFS to obtain allotment management records (AOIs, AMPs, monitoring data, NEPA records)
 - Working with ranchers to learn about your experiences with adaptive management
 - Hoping for strong response to upcoming survey



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