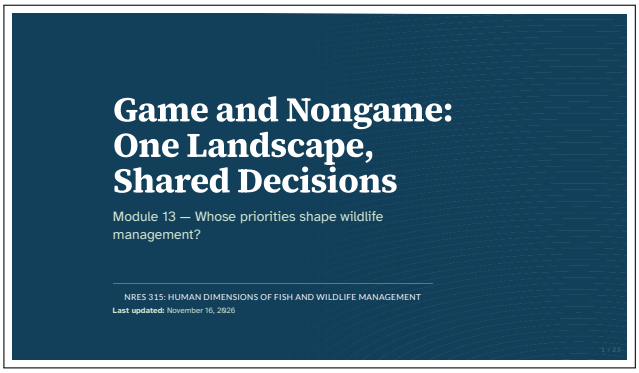
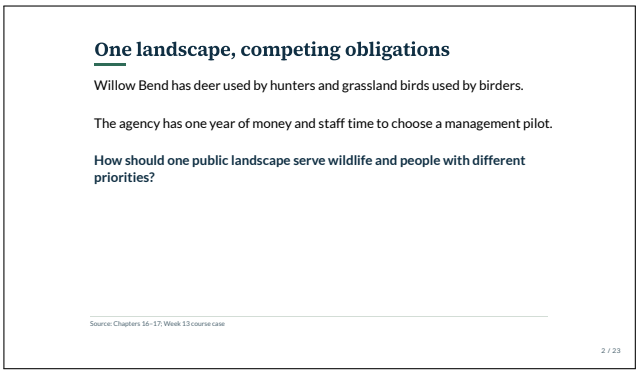
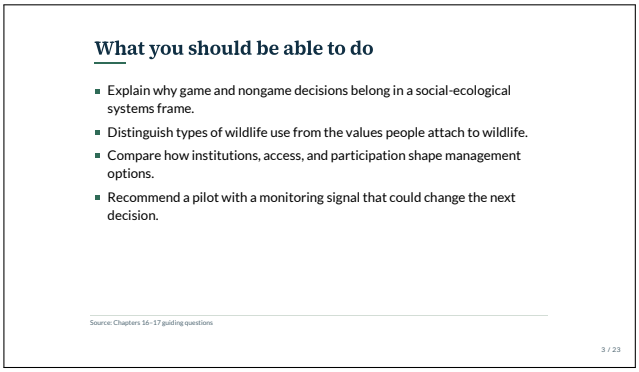
Slide 1



Slide 2



Slide 3



Slide 4

Management changes a connected system

Wildlife populations and habitats change through ecological processes.

Human actions, rules, markets, access, and institutions also change the system.

A management action can alter both—and the results feed back into later choices.

Source: Chapter 16 §16.3

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Slide 5

Ask what connects the parts

Ecological conditions	Human conditions	Connection to ask about
Habitat, species, seasonal change	Use, access, values, livelihoods	How does use affect habitat or access?
Population indicators and uncertainty	Rules, agencies, partners, resources	How do rules change behavior or opportunity?

Source: Chapter 16 §16.3

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Slide 6

"Game" and "nongame" are management categories

The labels reflect legal, cultural, political, and geographic systems.

They do not divide species into biologically important and unimportant groups.

Different designations can shape funding, rules, attention, and public expectations.

Source: Chapter 17 §17.2.1 and §17.4

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Slide 7

Wildlife use has more than one form

- **Consumptive use:** wildlife is removed, including hunting, fishing, and trapping.
- **Nonconsumptive use:** people observe, photograph, or otherwise appreciate wildlife.
- **Subsistence use:** wildlife contributes to material, cultural, or community needs.

These are useful distinctions; real practices and relationships can overlap.

Source: Chapter 16 §16.4

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Slide 8

Intent and value answer different questions

Intent: Is the activity extractive or appreciative?

Value: Is wildlife important for benefits to people, for its own sake, or through relationships?

One person can hold several values at once.

Source: Chapter 17 §§17.3.1–17.3.2

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Slide 9

Three value lenses

- **Instrumental:** wildlife matters for benefits it provides to people.
- **Intrinsic:** wildlife matters in its own right.
- **Relational:** wildlife matters through responsibilities, identities, and relationships.

These lenses can coexist within one person or community.

Source: Chapter 17 §17.3.2

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Slide 10

Worldviews shape conservation priorities

People may place more weight on human use, mutual relationships, or ecological wholes.

Those orientations affect which outcomes seem important and which costs seem acceptable.

They do not reliably sort people into fixed, opposing camps.

Source: Chapter 17 §17.3.3

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Slide 11

Culture and institutions shape the choice

Hunting, fishing, and wildlife conservation can carry traditions, livelihoods, and identities.

Rules operate within those contexts; identical policies can have different effects across communities.

Managers need to ask who has access, authority, capacity, and a meaningful voice.

Source: Chapter 16 §16.5; Chapter 17 §§17.4–17.5.1

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Slide 12

Nongame work involves many actors

Federal, state, Tribal, and international frameworks may all matter, depending on the species and place.

Landowners, nongovernmental organizations, researchers, communities, and businesses can add capacity.

Their roles and authority are not interchangeable.

Source: Chapter 17 §§17.4.1–17.4.5

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Slide 13

Conservation capacity is uneven

Nongame programs often face limited staffing, funding, and public attention.

Charisma, familiarity, and affect can influence which species attract attention.

That influence is a decision condition to examine—not proof that a public is wrong.

Source: Chapter 17 §§17.6.1–17.6.3

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Slide 14

Monitoring should connect ecology and people

Monitoring can inform regulations and reveal whether a management action is working.

Ecological indicators alone may miss access, participation, compliance, or distributional effects.

Choose measures that match the decision and revise them as the system changes.

Source: Chapter 16 §16.6; Chapter 17 §17.6.4

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Slide 15

Access and fairness shape who can participate

Regulations can establish formal opportunities while practical barriers still limit access.

Costs may include travel, equipment, time, physical access, language, or unclear rules.

Fairness asks how opportunities and burdens are distributed—not only whether a rule is uniform.

Source: Chapter 16 §16.7

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Slide 16

Compliance is partly social

Formal enforcement matters, but daily behavior is also shaped by shared expectations.

Peer norms, trust, perceived legitimacy, and clear rules can support voluntary compliance.

Communication alone cannot resolve every access or values disagreement.

Source: Chapter 16 §16.8

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Slide 17

Evidence helps, but may not settle disagreement

Science can correct a factual misunderstanding and clarify ecological tradeoffs.

People may still disagree because values, interests, trust, and history differ.

Good decisions make both evidence and value choices visible.

Source: Chapter 16 §16.9.1

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Slide 18

Loud participation is not a representative sample

Petitions, public meetings, and social media can reveal concerns and arguments.

They do not automatically show how common a view is across a defined population.

Managers should listen carefully and be honest about what each record can establish.

Source: Chapter 16 §16.10.2; connect to Chapters 12–15

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Slide 19

Compare the decision lenses

Decision lens	Question to ask
Wildlife use	Who uses or depends on the area, and how?
Human values	Which instrumental, intrinsic, or relational values matter?
Authority and capacity	Who decides, participates, and can implement the action?
Learning	What evidence could change the next decision?

Source: Chapters 16–17 synthesis

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Slide 20

Willow Bend gives one bounded choice

The case sets a one-year ceiling of **$40,000 and 720 staff hours**.

Game-use, nongame-habitat, and paired pilot options are all feasible.

The case does not establish a population trend for the birds or a causal effect between the species.

Source: Week 13 case draft in course design

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Slide 21

A recommendation makes priorities visible

Choose an action, then name whose values and uses it prioritizes.

Identify a public that could challenge the choice or is missing from the record.

State what observation would change the agency's next-year decision.

Source: Chapters 16–17; Week 13 application design

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Slide 22

Preview the Friday decision

Groups will recommend a one-year pilot for Willow Bend.

They must use one concept from each chapter and acknowledge one unresolved tradeoff.

The goal is a defensible decision—not a universal ranking of game and nongame species.

Source: Week 13 application design

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Slide 23

A connected management practice

Management categories shape attention and institutional action.

Wildlife uses and values overlap within landscapes and communities.

Evidence, participation, fairness, and monitoring help managers learn across those connections.

Source: Chapters 16–17 summaries

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