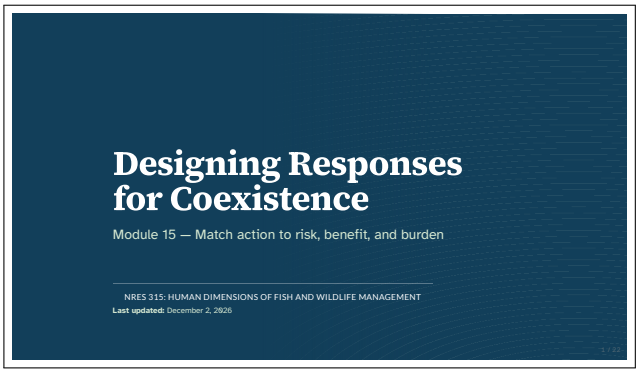
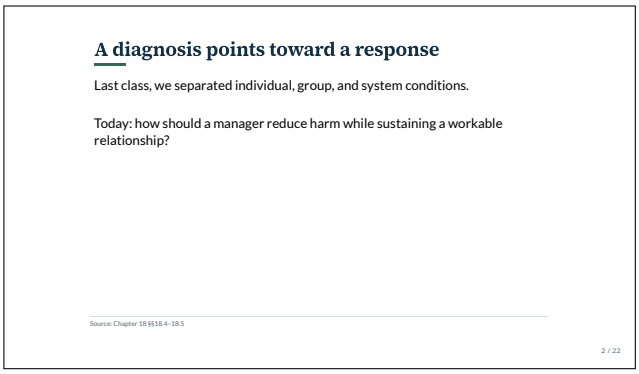
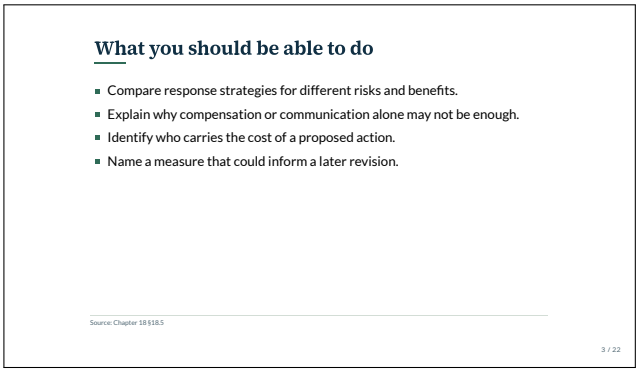
Slide 1



Slide 2



Slide 3



Slide 4

Risks and benefits are both part of the relationship

People may experience direct, tangible costs or benefits.

They may also value wildlife through cultural, relational, aesthetic, or existence meanings.

Different benefits and costs can occur in different places and for different publics.

Source: Chapter 18 §18.5; connect to Chapters 10 and 17

4 / 22

Slide 5

Distribution can matter as much as the total

Benefits may be widespread while risks are concentrated.

Some people encounter wildlife directly; others value its existence without direct contact.

Ask who receives benefits, who experiences risks, and who can influence the response.

Source: Chapter 18 §18.5

5 / 22

Slide 6

Perception and affect also shape tolerance

Measured risk and perceived risk are related but not identical.

Emotion, meaning, trust, and perceived benefits can shape acceptance.

An intervention should not assume that changing one measurable cost changes every attitude.

Source: Chapter 18 §18.5

6 / 22

Slide 7

System-level responses balance several goals

Managers may need to consider conservation, sustainable use, public safety, and conflict mitigation together.

Actions can affect wildlife conditions and human opportunities at the same time.

The response also sends a social signal about whose concerns count.

Source: Chapter 18 §18.4.3

7 / 22

Slide 8

Prevention can act before damage occurs

Prevention may reduce the chance or severity of a negative interaction.

Examples in the chapter include fencing, guardian animals, flagging, and range riders in livestock settings.

Match the strategy to a plausible mechanism and local conditions.

Source: Chapter 18 §18.5

8 / 22

Slide 9

Compensation responds after a loss

Compensation can acknowledge a real economic impact.

Its effect on tolerance varies; payment alone may not address trust or repeated burden.

The process must be timely, understandable, and perceived as genuine support.

Source: Chapter 18 §18.5

9 / 22

Slide 10

One action can leave another concern untouched

Reducing a direct impact does not necessarily resolve underlying or deep-rooted conflict.

Process, access, history, and trust may need separate attention.

Source: Chapter 18 §§18.3.1, 18.5

10 / 22

Slide 11

Lethal control carries social meaning

Support varies with species, perceived impact, and the publics involved.

Some see lethal management as necessary; others see it as morally unacceptable.

The action may communicate whose values guide management.

Source: Chapter 18 §18.5; connect to Chapter 11 ethics

11 / 22

Slide 12

Nonlethal does not mean effortless

Nonlethal options can require money, labor, time, and coordination.

They may be more acceptable to some publics but not address every risk or value concern.

Feasibility and burden belong in the comparison.

Source: Chapter 18 §18.5

12 / 22

Slide 13

Design the program with affected publics

Ask how people will experience the action and its process.

Identify who must do extra work, accept a new limit, or bear a residual risk.

Build a way to revisit the decision if the burden remains uneven.

Source: Chapter 18 §§18.4.2–18.5; connect to Chapters 5 and 13

13 / 22

Slide 14

Communicate the purpose and limits

Explain what the response is designed to change.

State what it cannot guarantee and how the agency will assess its effects.

Avoid promising that one action will end conflict or produce unanimous support.

Source: Chapter 18 §18.5; connect to Week 11's honest participation promises

14 / 22

Slide 15

Monitoring should follow the decision

Track outcomes that match the stated goal: impacts, safety, experience, access, or trust.

Separate a measured change from an explanation of why it changed.

Set a review point and a condition for revising the action.

Source: Chapter 18 §18.5; connect to Chapter 6 and Week 13 monitoring

15 / 22

Slide 16

Compare response choices

Response	Can address	Question to check
Prevention	Likelihood or severity of an impact	Is it feasible for those expected to use it?
Compensation/support	Some direct losses and burden recognition	Is it timely and seen as meaningful?
Rule or lethal action	A defined management objective or risk	Who bears the social and ethical costs?
Process and monitoring	Trust, inclusion, uncertainty, and revision	What can change after review?

Source: Chapter 18 §18.5 synthesis

16 / 22

Slide 17

Willow Bend: options and constraints

The case offers a road-corridor pilot, voluntary prevention, or a limited removal proposal.

Only one $18,000 option can be funded this year.

The case does not identify a single cause of collisions or measure deer abundance.

Source: Week 15 case draft in course design

17 / 22

Slide 18

Match an action to a diagnosed condition

The road-corridor pilot targets recorded collision locations.

Voluntary prevention shares effort with residents who choose to participate.

Removal needs added public process and legal review before it could proceed.

Source: Week 15 case draft in course design

18 / 22

Slide 19

Design a response in small groups

Choose one funded option and one low-cost process step.

Name who benefits, who bears work or risk, and what the action cannot address.

Propose one indicator and a review date.

Source: Chapter 18 §18.5; Week 15 application design

19 / 22

Slide 20

A good response can have a tradeoff

No option removes every risk and satisfies every value.

A defensible recommendation explains who bears the remaining cost and why it is acceptable for now.

It also names what evidence or experience would change the decision.

Source: Chapter 18 §18.5; Week 15 case

20 / 22

Slide 21

Risk, benefit, and burden must stay visible

The location of wildlife shapes who experiences direct risk.

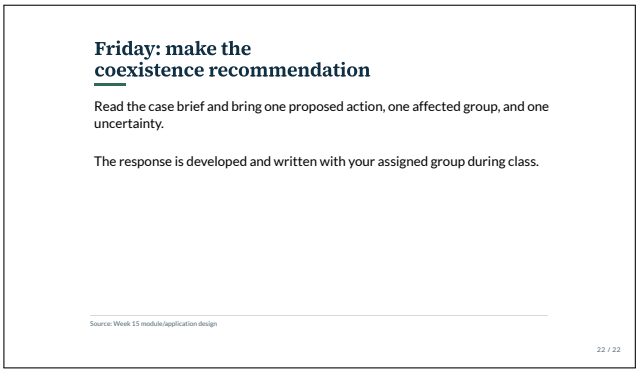
Values and trust shape which benefits people recognize.

Fair response design makes both distribution and learning explicit.

Source: Chapter 18 §§18.4–18.5

21 / 22

Slide 22


Friday: make the coexistence recommendation
Read the case brief and bring one proposed action, one affected group, and one uncertainty.
The response is developed and written with your assigned group during class.
Source: Week 15 module/application design
22 / 22