To Plant, or Not to Plant? Regulation of Invasive Plants in the Mid-Atlantic States

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To Plant or Not to Plant?

Regulation of Invasive Plants in the Mid-Atlantic States

Part 2: Mapping SocialEcological Systems



Solving complex problems

- Complex systems can be difficult to understand
- Elements
- Relationships
- Boundaries
- Visualization
- Conceptual models



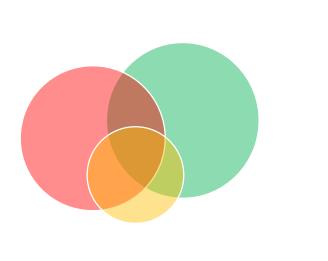
Solving complex problems

- What are the impacts?
- Are there benefits?
- Who cares? Why do they care?
- What can be done?
- What should be done?
- Who should do it?
- Where will the money come from?
- Do solutions have drawbacks?

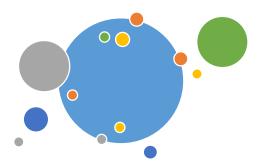


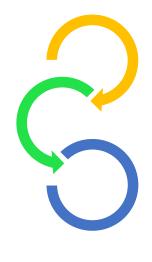
Representing complex relationships

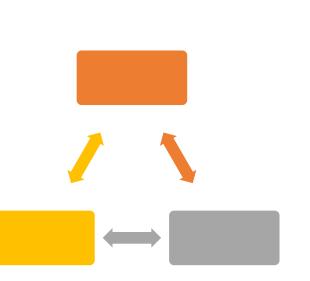
Sketch a diagram that illustrates your relationship(s) to the environment.







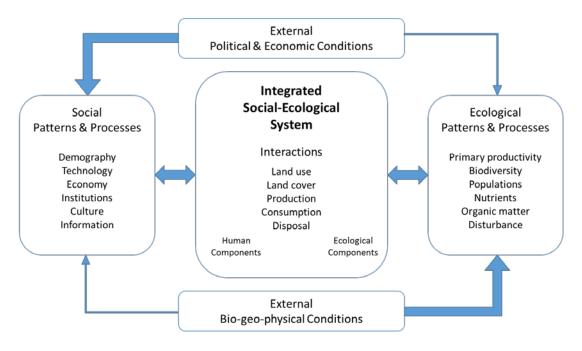


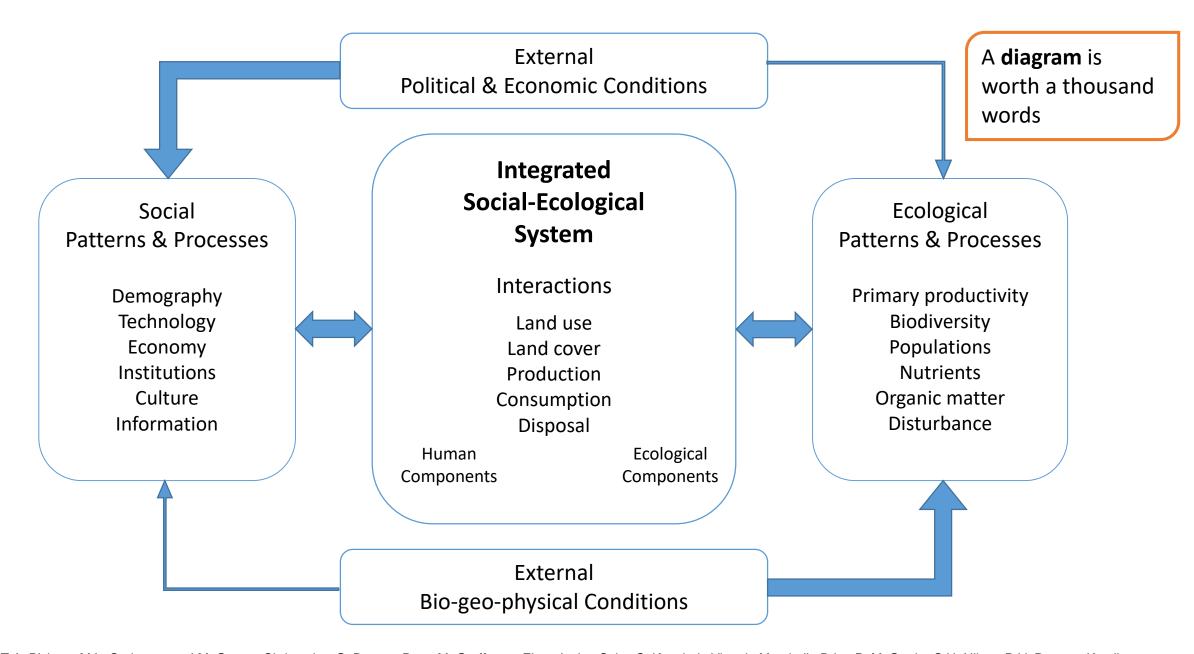


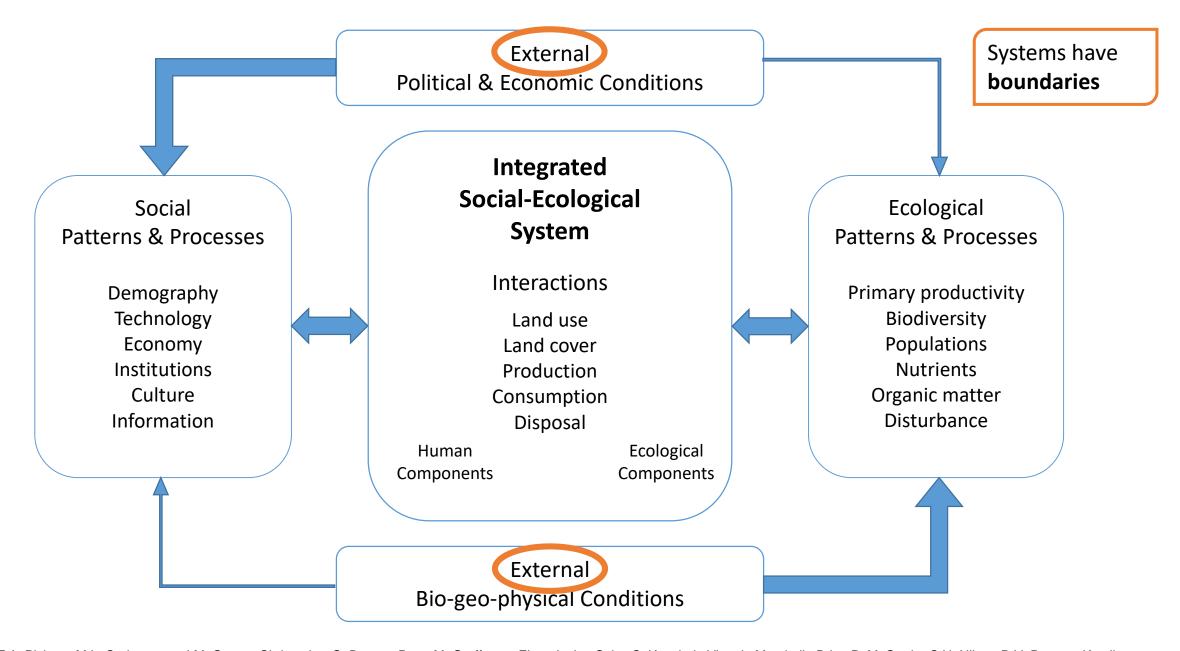
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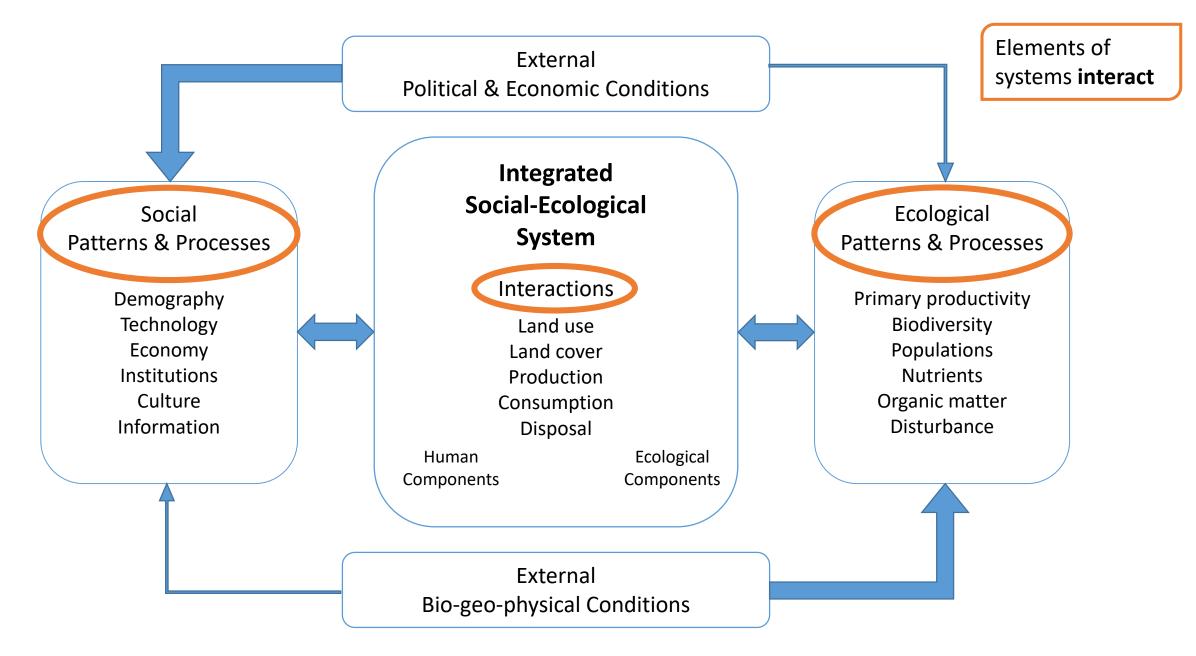
Example:

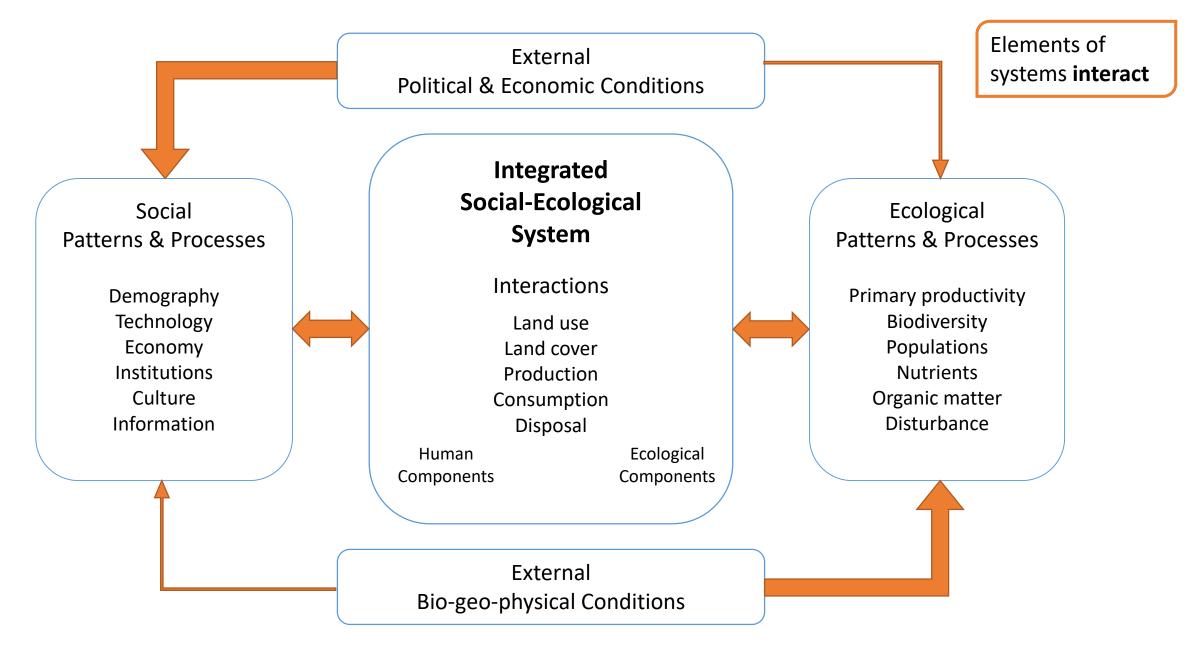
Integrated Social-Ecological System Model Template

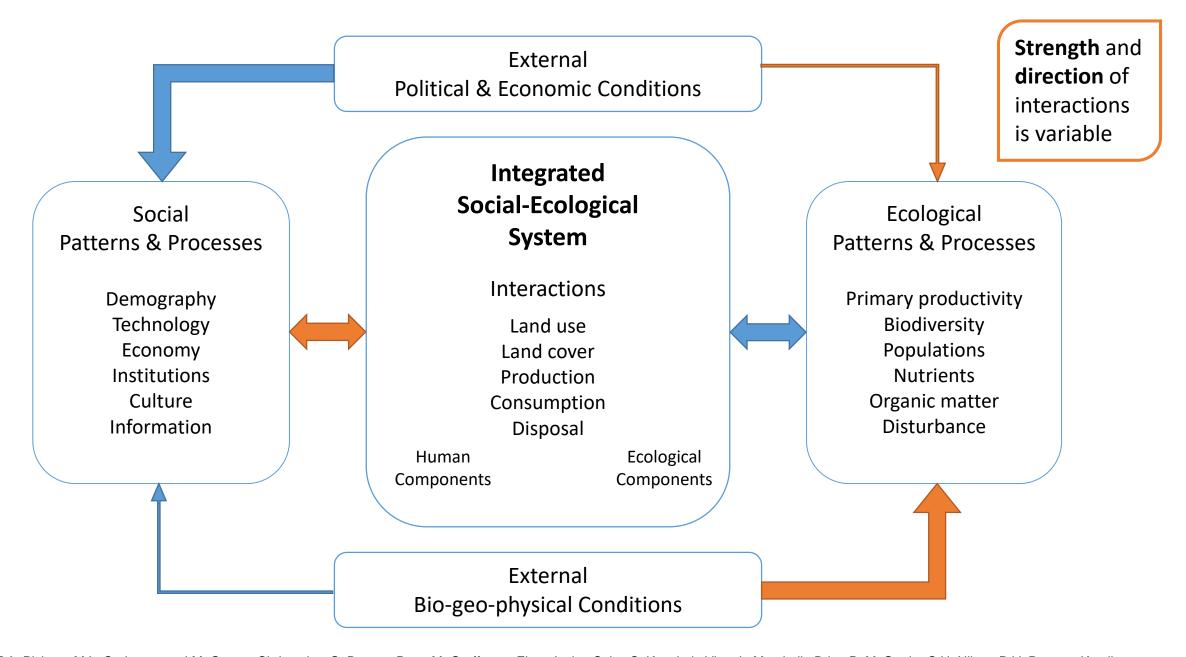


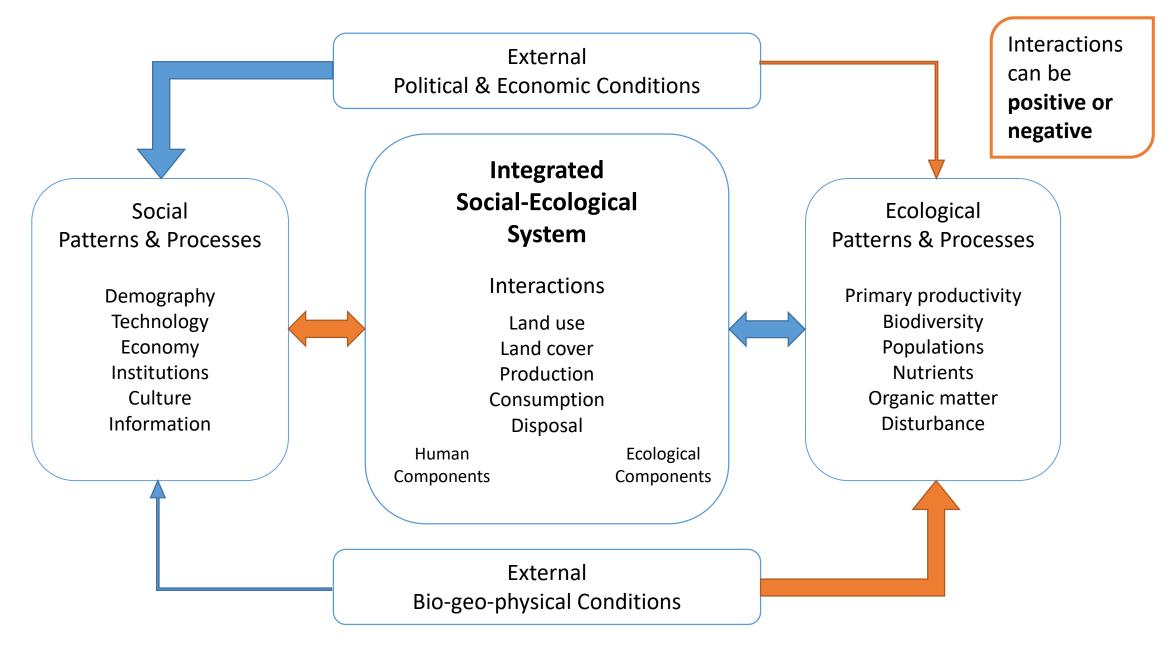












We can use system mapping to understand complex social-ecological problems, where people may have multiple, conflicting, logic-based viewpoints.

- Natural resource management
- Environmental justice
- Genetically modified organisms
- Invasive species



Mapping a Social-Ecological System

We can use system maps to describe many kinds of systems that have social and ecological elements... like a student having pizza for lunch near campus.



Boundaries

Where is the system? Who is involved?

What is inside the system? What is outside?

University students

Pizzerias near campus

Food-producing region

Exporting regions



Transport networks

Stakeholders

Who is affected? Who gains or is harmed?

People with an interest or concern ("stake") in an issue

- Interests
- Concerns
- Values
- Different perspectives
- Common ground

Hungry students

Farmers

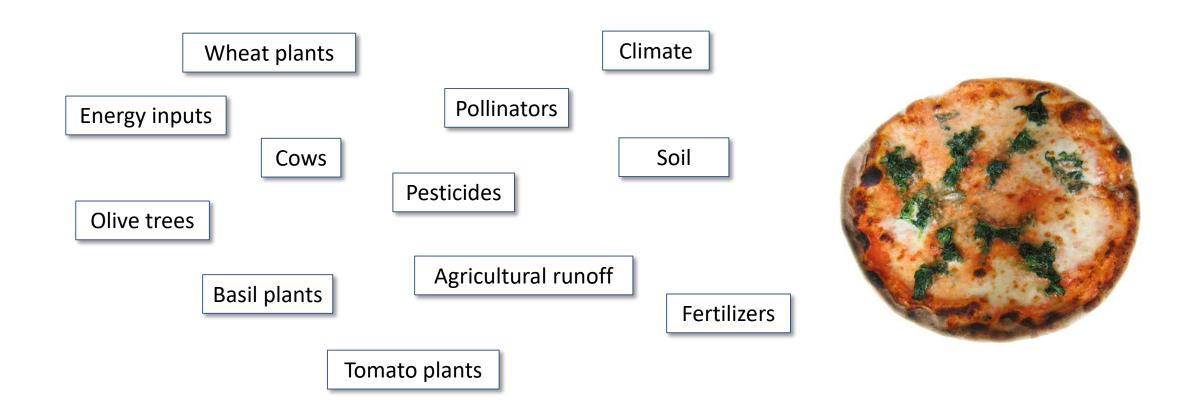
Pizzerias



Trucking company

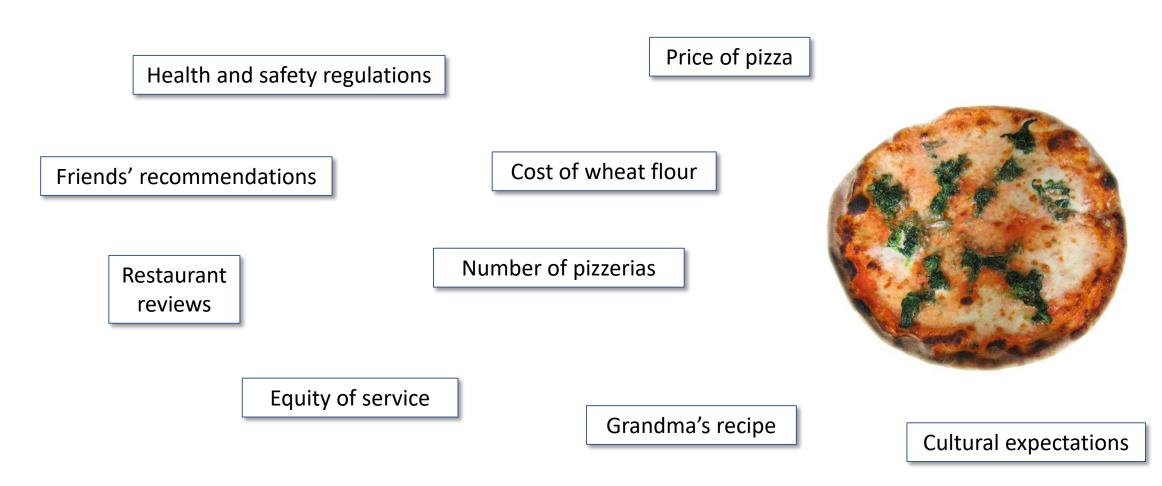
Ecological Elements

How are biological and physical elements of the environment involved?



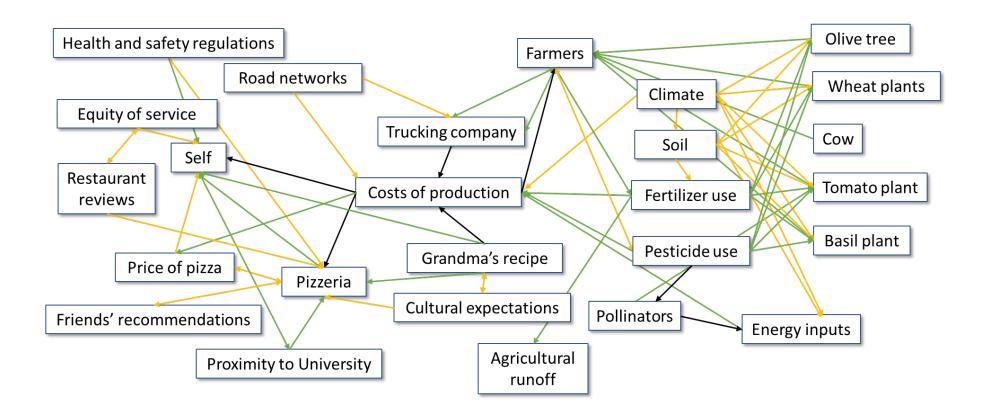
Social Elements

How do institutions, power, and other social patterns and processes affect the system?



Pizza System Map: Interactions

Arrows can be used to show **direction** and **effects** of interactions (increase, benefit/decrease, negative/ neutral, both)





Mapping a Social-Ecological Problem System: Regulation of Invasive Plant Species



Oriental bittersweet (*Celastrus orbiculatus*)

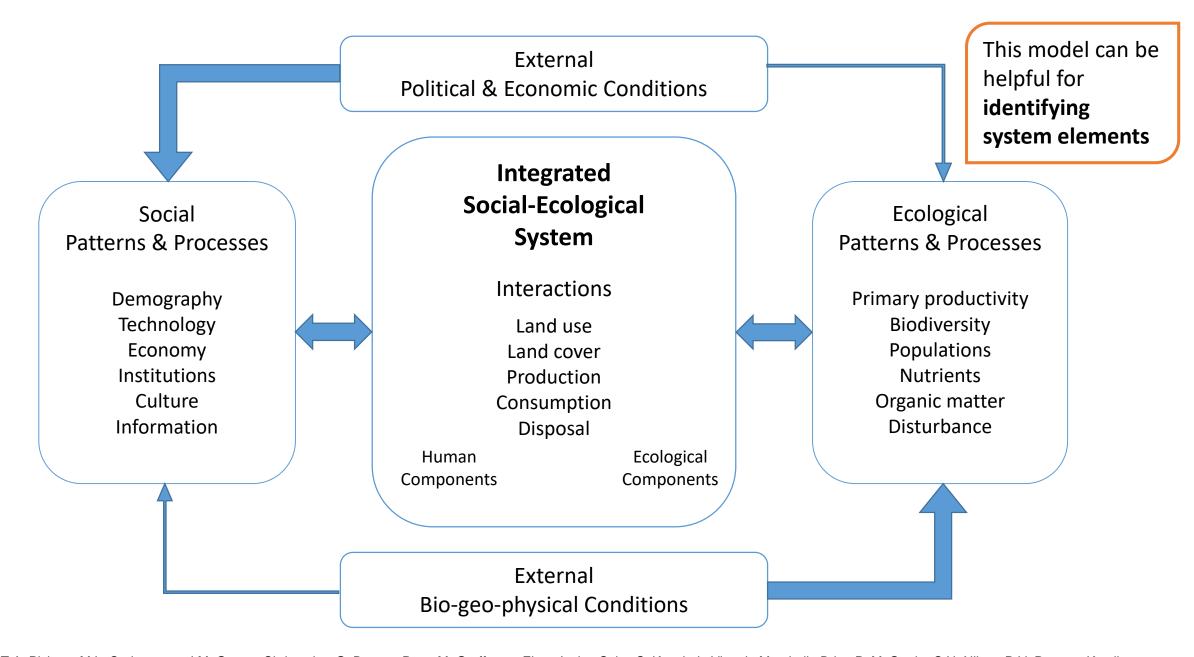
Native to Asia

Invasive in eastern North America

Activity: Using information from the article about kudzu, create a system map of the problem of kudzu's expanding range in the United States.

1. List system elements on small pieces of paper

- 2. Arrange elements
 - Cluster similar elements
 - Leave room for lots of interactions
- 3. Show interactions between elements with arrows
 - Arrow direction = direction of influence
 - + or = positive (increase, benefit) or negative (decrease, harm)



Problem System Elements

- Boundaries
 - Where is the problem? Who is affected?
- Stakeholders
 - Who is affected? Who gains or is harmed?
- Ecological elements of the problem
 - Effects of the problem on the biological and physical environment (+/-)
 - Effects of biological and physical environment on the problem (+/-)
- Social elements of the problem
 - How do institutions, power, and other social patterns and processes affect the problem?
- Interactions
 - Show interactions using arrows between elements in your system map.
 - Indicate whether interactions are positive (increase, benefit) or negative (decrease, harm) using (+/-).

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