



# Lecture 5: Civic Ecology Praxis

## Episode 3: Case Study

Prof. Vicente Lopes  
Professor of Environmental Studies  
Texas State University, USA

 Universität Bremen

**ZMML**  
Zentrum für Multimedia  
in der Lehre

**DBU** 

Deutsche Bundesstiftung Umwelt





# Overview of the Lecture

Episode 1: Collaborative Inquiry

Episode 2: Adaptive Management

**Episode 3: Case Study**



# Cypress Creek Project

## A Case Study from a Small Urbanizing Watershed in South-Central Texas

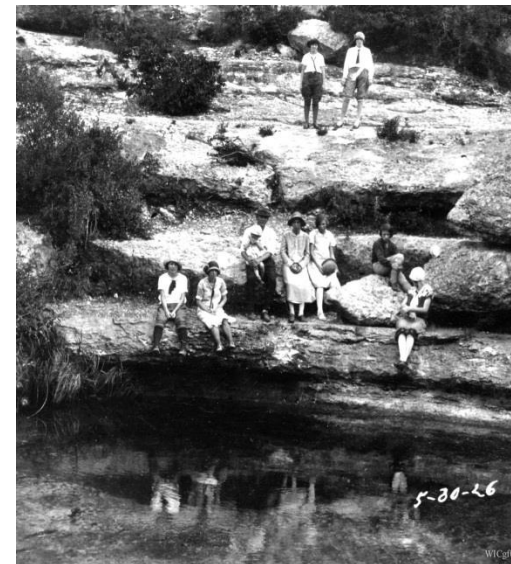


Source: Wimberley Valley Watershed Association



## Cypress Creek Project

- Civic ecology praxis initiated by local stakeholders to protect water quality and restore ecosystem integrity in a small urbanizing watershed in south-central Texas.
- Project facilitated by RSI through the ICWS and financed by grants from TCEQ through US EPA.



Source: Wimberley Institute of Cultures



## Cypress Creek Project

- Location: Hays County in the Edwards Plateau
- Watershed area: 98.4 km<sup>2</sup>
- Population: 2,743 (2011)
- Precipitation: 846 – 944 mm
- Spring-fed stream (ground-water provides 92% of streamflow)



Source: Wimberley Valley Watershed Association



## Cypress Creek Project

Small watersheds such as Cypress Creek are experiencing problems with regional aquifer impacts affecting local streams.

- Rapid development of urban areas dependent on groundwater supplies.
- Continued drilling of personal supply wells that are exempt from pumping regulation.
- Lack of adequate legal jurisdiction for managing development in rural and semi-rural areas.



Source: Wimberley Valley Watershed Association



## Project Goals

To ensure that the long-term integrity and sustainability of the watershed is preserved and that water quality standards are maintained for present and future generations.

- A core belief that good water quality is essential to all and watershed protection is an individual as well as governmental responsibility.
- Recognition that the balance between growth and protection is needed to ensure watershed health.



## Project Phases

- **Phase One** (2008-2010) sets a process in motion that creates opportunities to develop a watershed protection plan.
- **Phase Two** (2011-2013) involves the development and implementation of watershed protection plan.
- Watershed protection plan (WPP) is a document collaboratively developed to manage water quality and protect/enhance watershed health.





# Project Phases

## **Phase One:**

- Assessment - where are we now?
- Reflection/Visioning - where do we want to be?

## **Phase Two:**

- Action - how do we get there?
- Learning - how do we know if we are getting there?



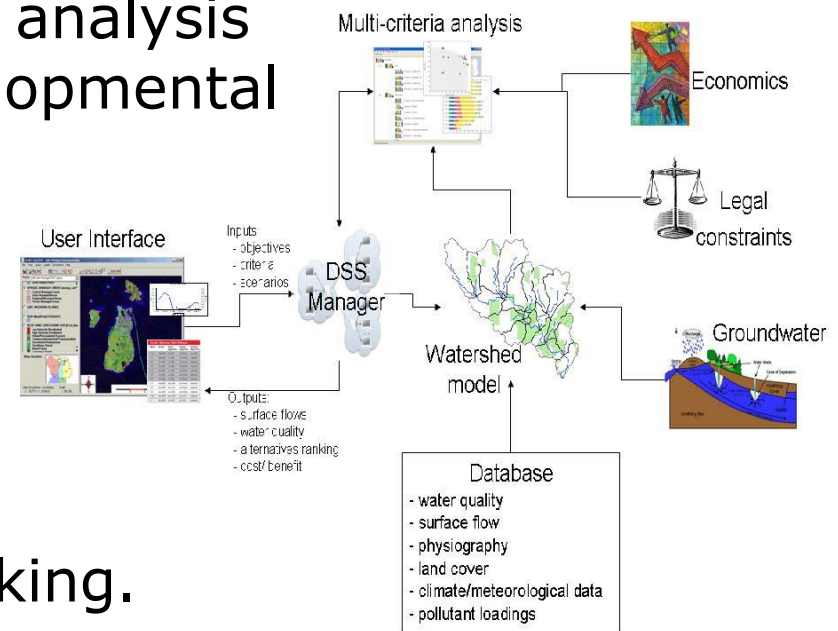
## Assessment

- Compile, analyze and characterize surface and ground-water resources to assess water quality trends, and identify potential areas of nonpoint source pollution.
- Identify categories of stakeholders: landowners, county and regional representatives, state and federal agencies, business and industry representatives, citizen groups, community organizations, etc.
- Identify and engage stakeholders through various forums, interact with the community through public meetings and special events.



## Reflection/Visioning

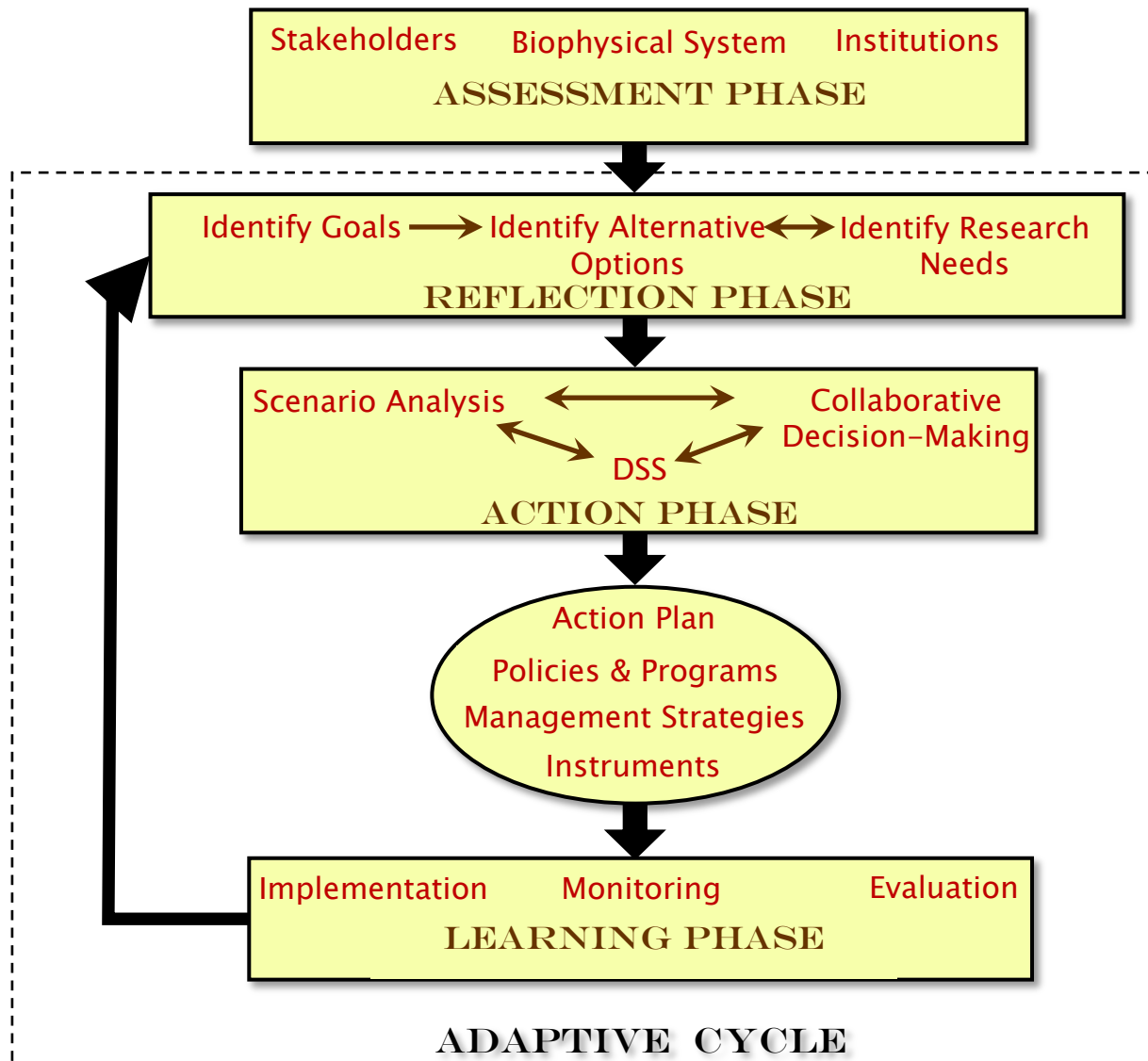
- Develop a computer-based decision support system (DSS) for scenario analysis and decision making.
- Perform detailed scenario analysis including a range of developmental patterns and climate conditions.
- Determine preferred future state for the watershed through collaborative decision-making.



Source: Vogl, Adrian L. (2011). A systems Approach to Modeling and Impact Assessment in an Urbanizing Watershed. PhD Dissertation, Texas State University, San Marcos, Texas.



# Adaptive Management



Source: Modified from Lal et al. (2001).



## Lessons Learned (Phase One)

- Strong leadership is critical to bring people together and to maintain the momentum of civic ecology projects.
- Mediated (participatory) modeling increases citizens' perceptions of model's legitimacy and utility for planning and decision-making.
- Scenario analysis improves citizens' understanding of system dynamics and facilitates decision making.

Source: Vogl, Adrian L. (2011). A systems Approach to Modeling and Impact Assessment in an Urbanizing Watershed. PhD Dissertation, Texas State University, San Marcos, Texas.



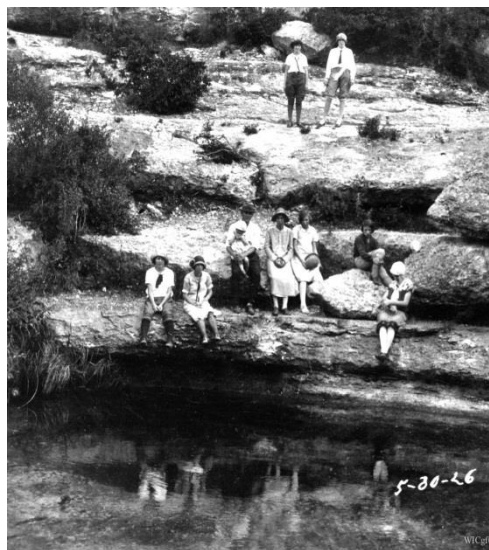
## References

- Armitage, D. R. et al. (2009). Adaptive Co-Management for Social-Ecological Complexity. *Frontiers in Ecology and the Environment*, 7(2): 95-102.
- Armitage, D., Berkes, F. and Doubleday, N. (eds). (2008). *Adaptive Co-Management: Collaboration, Learning, and Multi-Level Governance*. UBC Press, 344 pp.
- Heron, J. (1996). *Cooperative Inquiry: Research into the Human Condition*. Sage.
- Holling, C. S. (2001). Understanding the Complexity of Economic, Ecological, and Social Systems. *Ecosystems*, 4: 390-405.
- Lal, P., Lim-Applegate, H. and Scoccimarro, M. C. (2001). The Adaptive Decision-Making Process as a Tool for Integrated Natural Resource Management: Focus, Attitudes, and Approach. *Conservation Ecology* 5(2):11 [online]:  
<http://www.consecol.org/vol5/iss2/art11/>
- Reason, P. & Bradbury, H. (2006). *The Handbook of Action Research*. Concise edition. Sage.



“Never doubt that a small group of thoughtful, committed citizens can change the world. Indeed, it is the only thing that ever has.”

Margaret Mead (attributed)



Source: Wimberley Institute of Cultures