Sustainable Lake Management in Maine's Changing Landscape

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Knowledge to Action: mobilizing science and technology for sustainability (Cash et al. 2003)

- Applied to Sustainable Lake Management
 - managing boundaries between knowledge and action
 - fostering meaningful interactions among scientists, policymakers, communities, NGOs, businesses, and citizens
 - changing scientific approach to be inclusive, reflective, and adaptive
 - enhancing salience, credibility, and legitimacy of information produced
 - generating information on residential development patterns and the interactions among these patterns and lake service flows
 - evaluating alternative mechanisms to communicate this information
 - assessing impacts of this information on lake management activities and lake conditions

Management Lake **Conditions through Sustainable** mproved

Context:

- More than 2,000 lakes within a 1 day drive from east coast population centers
- Extensive private land ownership
- Strong local government
- Landownership and land cover changes
- Population and housing growth
- Many unknowns about rural lakeamenity areas

Research Tasks:

- Track and anticipate land use change in lake-amenity areas in Maine
- Delineate impacts of residential development on lake ecosystems and service flows

Research Questions:

- What factors influence the magnitude and spatial distribution of residential development?
- What lake characteristics influence the magnitude and spatial distribution of residential development?
- How can predictions of future residential development advance sustainable lake management?

Interdisciplinary Approach:

- Ecology
- Economics
- Limnology
- RecreationSilviculture
- Remote Sensing and GIS

Outputs:

- Spatially explicit
 statewide data
 resources
- Spatially explicit
 statewide
 modeling tools
- Spatial risk assessment tool indicating vulnerability of lakes to various risks (changes in water quality, invasives, recreation, remoteness)

Engagement:

- •Use of data, models, and decision tools
- Communitybased pilot studies
- Meaningful, interactive discussions with project partners
- Assessment of scientific approach
- Workshops

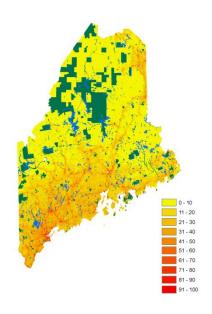
Knowledge:

- Increased
 awareness of
 Maine's changing
 landscape
- Increased knowledge of sustainable lake management and land-use planning strategies
- Advanced scientific understanding of sustainable lake management

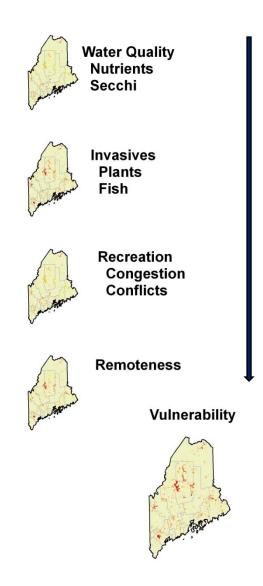
Action:

- Planners proactively implement sustainable lake management strategies
- Regional and collaborative planning and management efforts undertaken
- Planning tool implemented
- Scientific approach refined

State scale



Development pressure



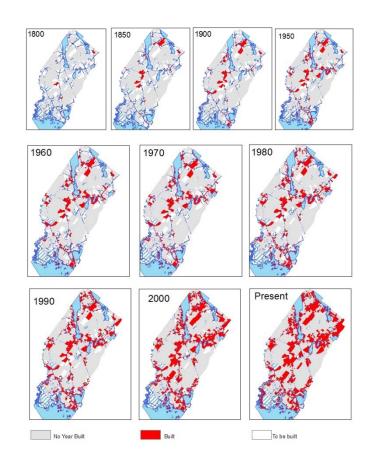
Community-based pilot studies











Project Partners - collaborators



Current

- State agencies Maine Department of Environmental Protection;
 Maine Department of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife; Maine Department of Conservation; Maine State Planning Office; Land Use Regulation Commission; Maine Office of GIS
- NGOs Volunteer Lake Monitoring Program, Congress of Lake Associations
- Research and communication organizations Senator George J.
 Mitchell Center for Environmental and Watershed Research; Maine Cooperative Extension

Future

- Mix of partners in 8 pilot communities (local governments, lake associations, citizens, private businesses)
- NGOs- TNC, MLTN, SWOAM, CENTRO
- US EPA Region 1
- Research network (University of Wisconsin Madison, Ohio State University, University of Maine ESI)

Lessons learned thus far



- Data on residential development is sparse
 - successful interaction with other Maine CNS Grantee
 - potential collaboration with VLMP for citizen science collection of data
- Lake database has an eager audience
 - integrating data from various agencies and groups
 - adding more social science data to PEARL
- Interest of partners is strong
 - widespread support by state agency staff
 - complementing cooperative extension lake education
 - ongoing state-wide debate (Moosehead Lake Proposal)

Workshop Feedback



Improving knowledge to action

- appropriate balance between complex modeling and effective decision support tools
- effective collaboration with project partners
- effective communication with local groups
- successes and failures of similar projects in other regions
- sustainability of a dynamic resource

Fundamental challenge

"smart" growth in rural, amenity regions