

Linking Values and Goals to Model Outputs and Decision Points in Collaborative Geodesign

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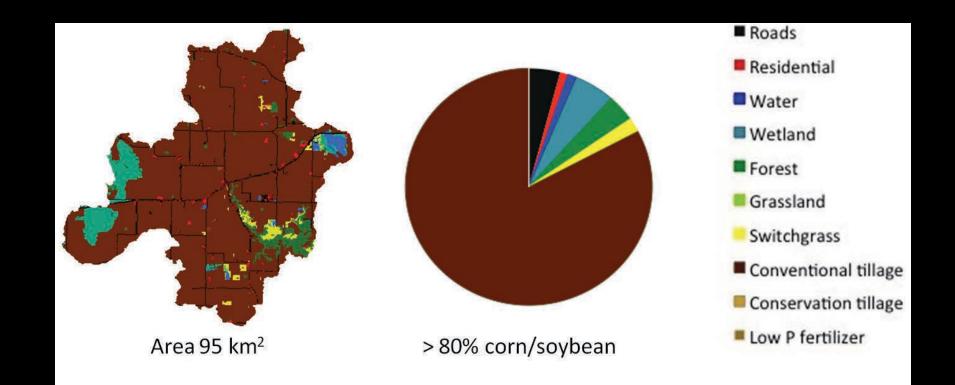
Policy Agroecology GISci GISci L. Arch Soil Science L. Arch L. Arch Extension

Overview

- Context
- Collaborative Geodesign
 - Part I
 - Part II
- Preliminary Results



Current Land Use





Current Land Use





Current Land Use Problems



Socially Acceptable Solutions?

Socially Acceptable Solutions?

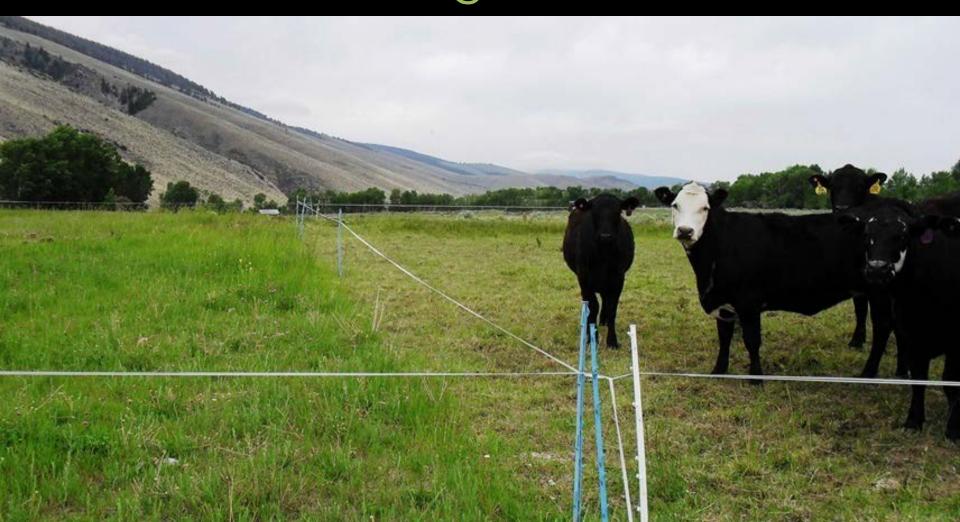
Information Exchange Between Stakeholders:

- Saliency
 - relevance to decision making
- Legitimacy
 - fair and unbiased information production that also respects stakeholders' values
- Credibility
 - scientific adequacy

Socially Acceptable Solutions? Biomass Production?

Jordan et al. 2007, 2011, 2013; Jordan & Warner 2010





Single field solutions won't work

landscape scale solutions?

Socially Acceptable Solutions? Biomass Production? MultiEmerging Approachculture? Collaborative

Geodesign

Collaborative Geodesign Case

Collaborative Geodesign [Part I] Exploratory Workshops: Are win-win solutions possible?



Models + GIS + Design Interface

Re-design Landscape

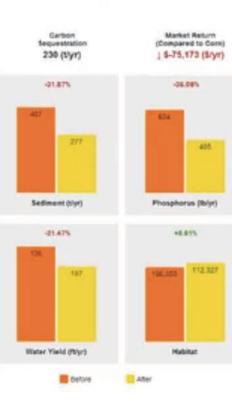
Draw.

Results Company



Models + GIS + Design Interface

Quantitative Feedback





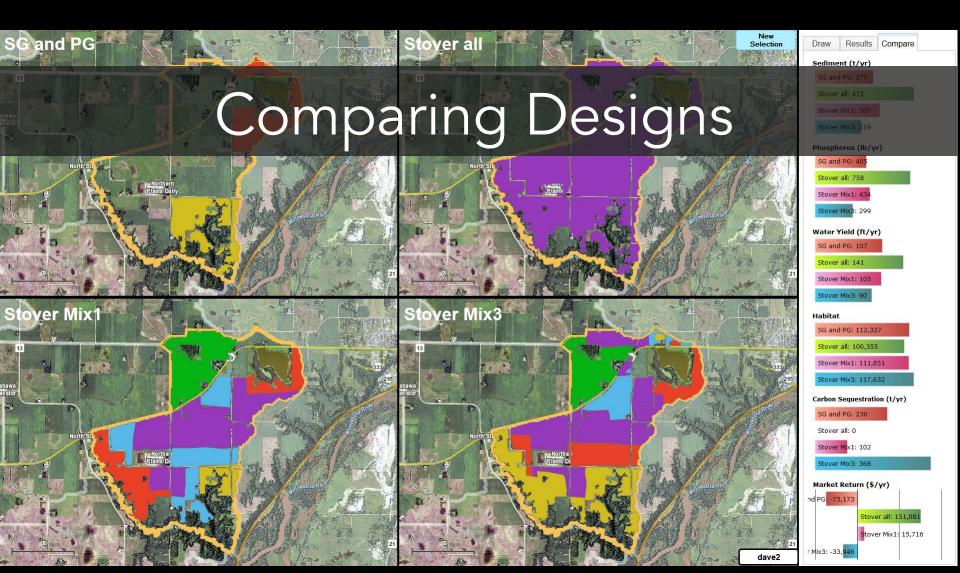


Results Complete

Switch Grass

Diam

Models + GIS + Design Interface



Collaborative Geodesign [Part I] Exploratory Workshops: Are win-win solutions possible?

- 8 meetings
 - 4 background
 - 4 with tool



The People

Civic groups Policy Energy

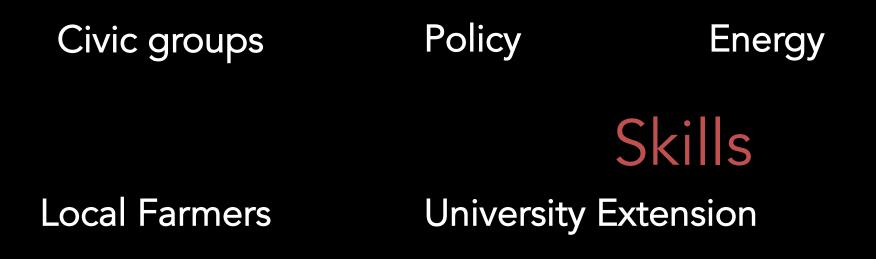
Local Farmers

University Extension

Conservation

Agricultural Industry

The People



Conservation

Agricultural Industry

The People

Policy Civic groups Energy Skills Local Farmers **University Extension** Goals Agricultural Conservation Industry

Socially Acceptable Solution?

Skills

Goals

Socially Acceptable Solution

Boundary Concepts

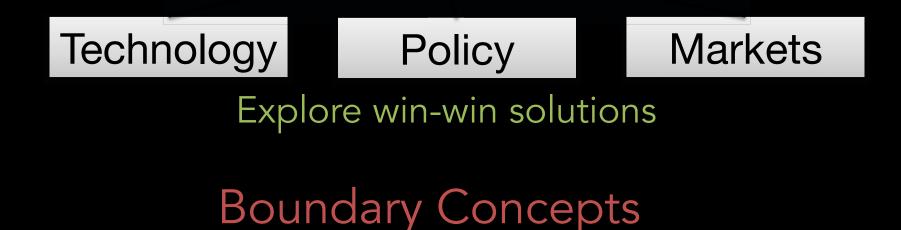
Socially Acceptable Solution

Boundary Concepts Ideas that bridge diverse people

Socially Acceptable Solution New Agricultural Bioeconomy

Boundary Concepts

Socially Acceptable Solution New Agricultural Bioeconomy



Socially Acceptable Solution New Agricultural Bioeconomy

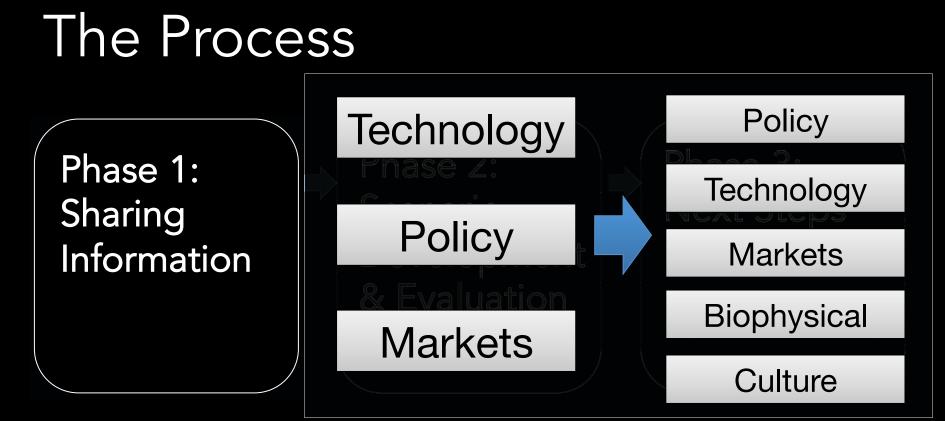
TechnologyPolicyMarketsCivic groupsUniversity
ExtensionPolicyBoundary ConceptsEnergyConservationLocal FarmersAgricultural
Industry

Collaborative Geodesign [Part II]

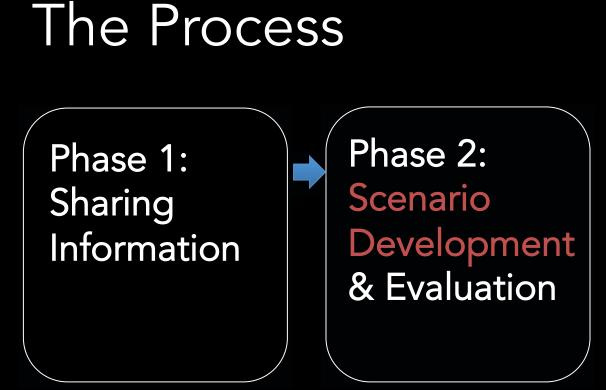


Phase 1: Sharing Information

Opportunity exploration
 Interviews >> Review Boundary Concepts



Opportunity exploration
 Interviews >> Review Boundary Concepts



2. Interviews >>

The Process Phase 2: Phase 1: Scenario Sharing Development Information & Evaluation

1. On-farm processing

- 2. Interviews >> 2. Medium-scale processing
 - 3. Bolt-on facility (POET)
 - 4. Increased animal agriculture
 - 5. Cash crop winter annuals

The Process

Phase 1: Sharing Information Phase 2: Scenario Development & Evaluation

Geodesign ^^

The Process

Phase 1: Sharing Information Phase 2: Scenario Development & Evaluation

Phase 3: Next Steps: Implement?

Geodesign ^^ Not

Not here yet

Geodesign ^^

-

SWAT Soil & Water Assessment Tool

InVEST

integrated valuation of ecosystem services and tradeoffs

- Carbon - Habitat

Market Return

Arnold & Fohrer 2005

- Wtr Yld

- Sed - P

With all this technology how do we Link Values and Goals to Model Outputs and Decision Points?

integrated valuation of ecosystem services User Centered

Arnold & Fohrer 2005

With all this technology how do we Link Values and Goals to Model Outputs and Decision Points?

User-Centered Design

Skills & Goals >> Process >> Geodesign System

INVEST - Carbon - Habitat

User-Centered Design

Models + GIS + Design Interface Changes Made

- Modeling: additional practices
 - alfalfa
 - stover removal + cover crops

User-Centered Design

Models + GIS + Design Interface Changes Made

- Modeling: additional practices
 alfalfa
 - stover removal + cover crops
- User Interface
 - Split out field sources and instream sources
 - Provided real-time biomass production estimates

Collaborative Geodesign Preliminary Results

Research Questions

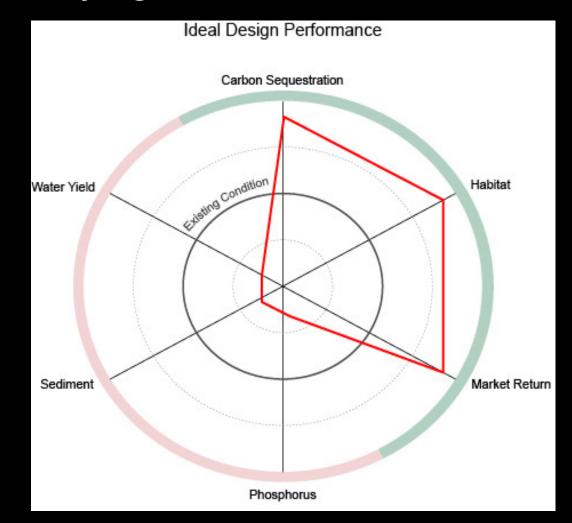
- 1. Do participants produce designs that are nearer to what is optimal? [Part I]
- 2. Does CG increase the legitimacy, credibility, and saliency of multiple forms of knowledge? [Part I]
- 3. Does CG enable stakeholders to identify action pathways? [Part II]

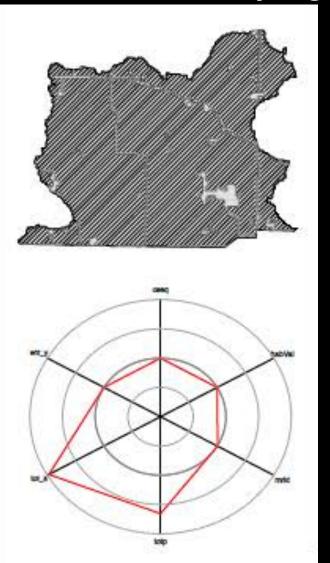
Research Data [Part I]

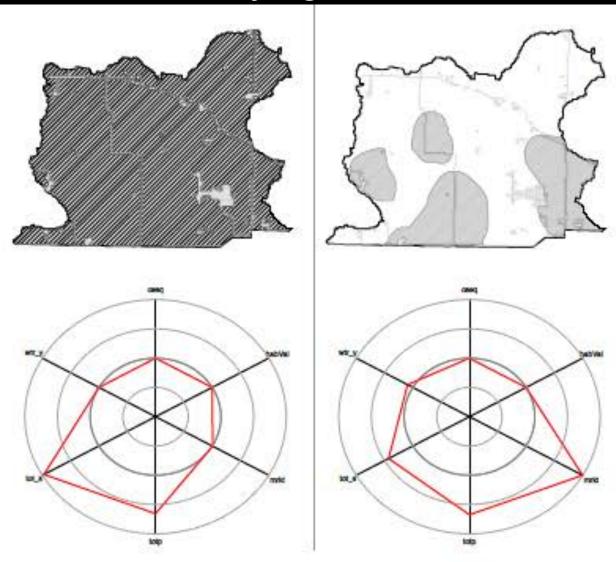
- 8 Surveys
- 2 sets of interviews
- 1 focus group
- Designs
- Participant observation

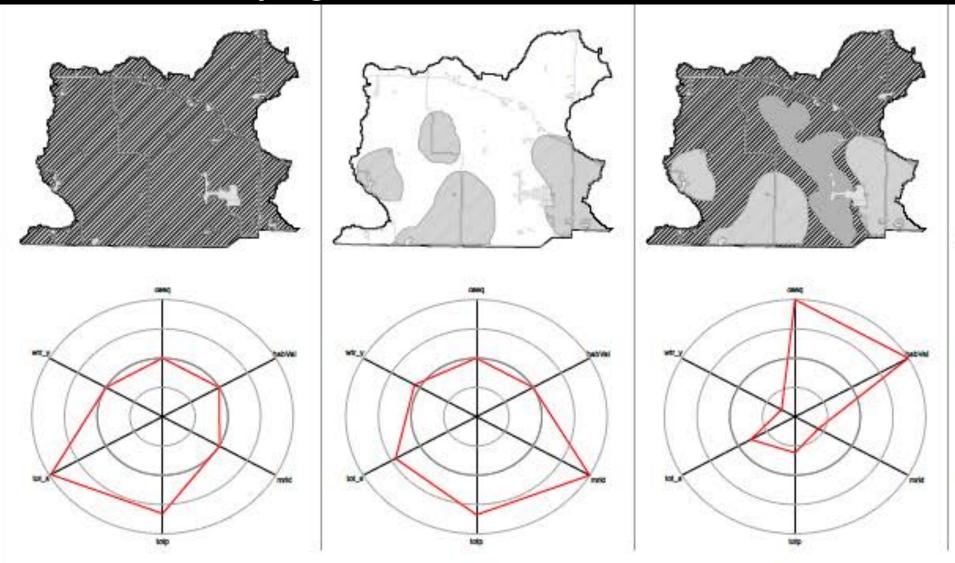
Research Questions

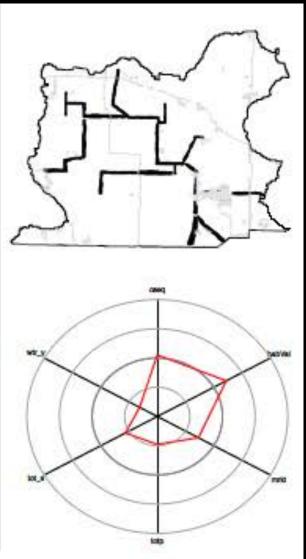
1. Do participants produce designs that are nearer to what is optimal?

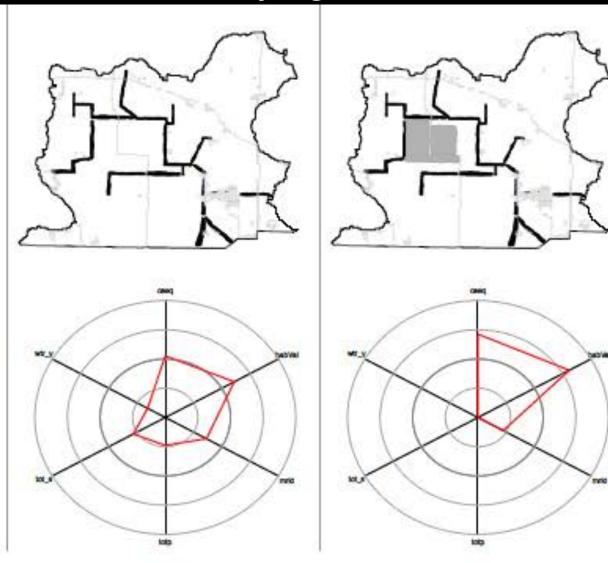




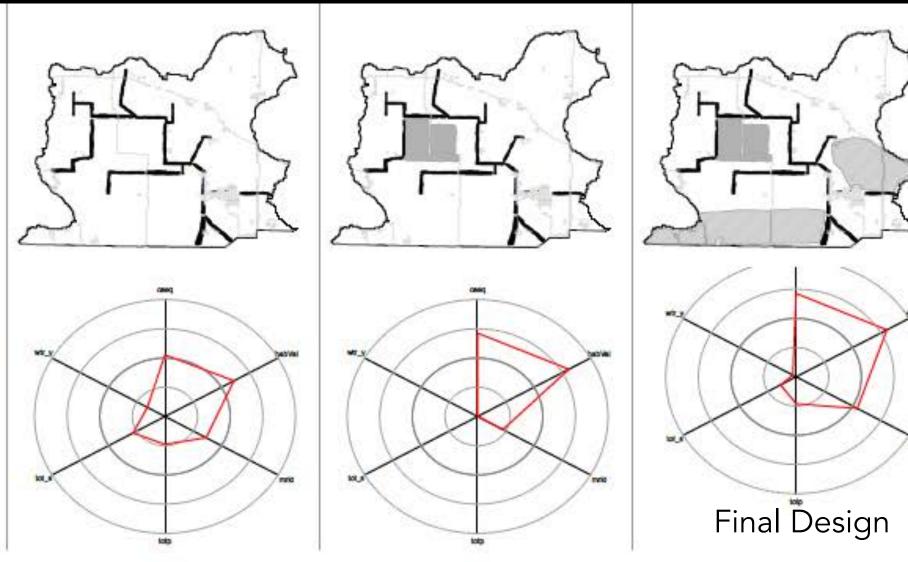






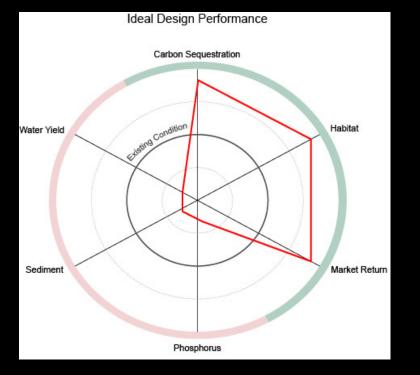


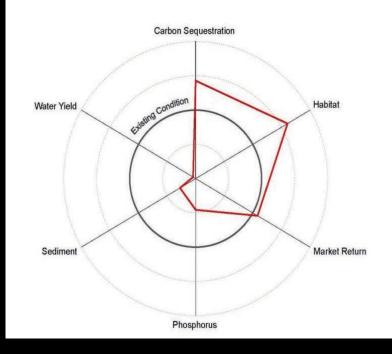
Goal: identifying win-win scenarios



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Models + GIS + Design Interface Research





"Win-Win"

Final Design

Research Questions

1. Do participants produce designs that are nearer to what is optimal?

Research Questions

1. Do participants produce designs that are nearer to what is optimal? Maybe

Research Questions

- 1. Do participants produce designs that are nearer to what is optimal? Maybe
- 2. Does CG increase the legitimacy, credibility, and saliency of multiple forms of knowledge?

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it allowed people to perhaps unintentionally lower those proposed barriers that they might normally have.

Research Questions

- 1. Do participants produce designs that are nearer to what is optimal? Maybe
- 2. Does CG increase the legitimacy, credibility, and saliency of multiple forms of knowledge?
 - Deliberative learning + Geodesign

Research Questions

- 1. Do participants produce designs that are nearer to what is optimal? Maybe
- 2. Does CG increase the legitimacy, credibility, and saliency of multiple forms of knowledge?
- 3. Does CG enable stakeholders to identify action pathways?

Next Steps

- Implementation
 - Alfalfa
 - Mid-size processing facility
 - Winter oilseed cover crops

Next Steps

- Implementation
 - Alfalfa
 - Mid-size processing facility
 - Winter oilseed cover crops
- Compare
 - Pareto efficiency optimization design
 - MCDA
 - Stakeholder designs

Funding

- MnDRIVE, University of Minnesota
- USDA-NRCS Conservation Innovation Grant Program
- U-Spatial, University of Minnesota
- Office of the VP for Research, University of Minnesota
- Institute for Renewable Energy and Environment, UMN

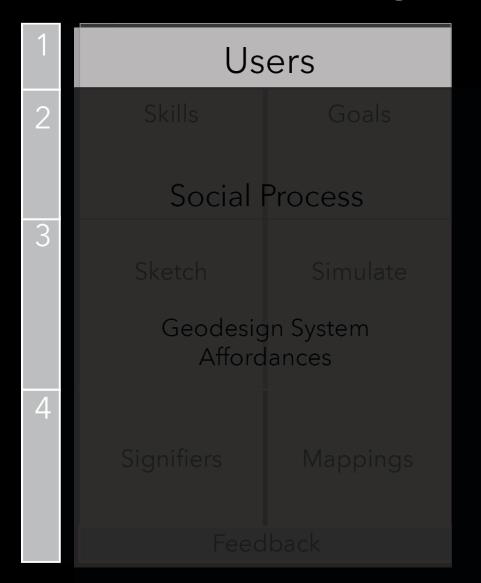


@runckb runck014@umn.edu

The Process

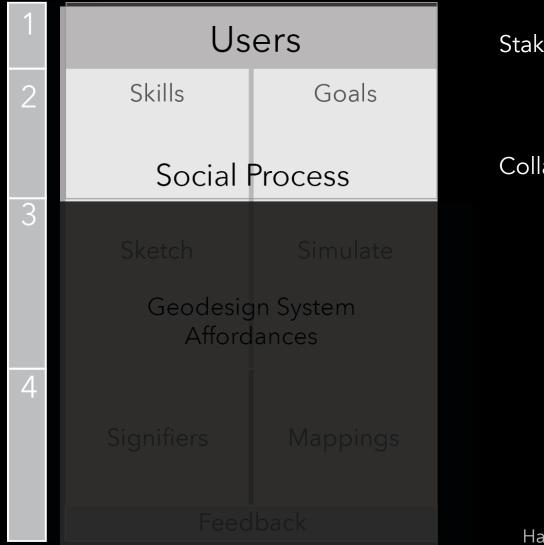
- Geodesign is a design and planning method which tightly couples the creation of design proposals with impact simulations informed by geographic contexts.
 - Flaxman

Geodesign ^^



Stakeholders

Haklay & Tobón 2003



Stakeholders

Collaborative

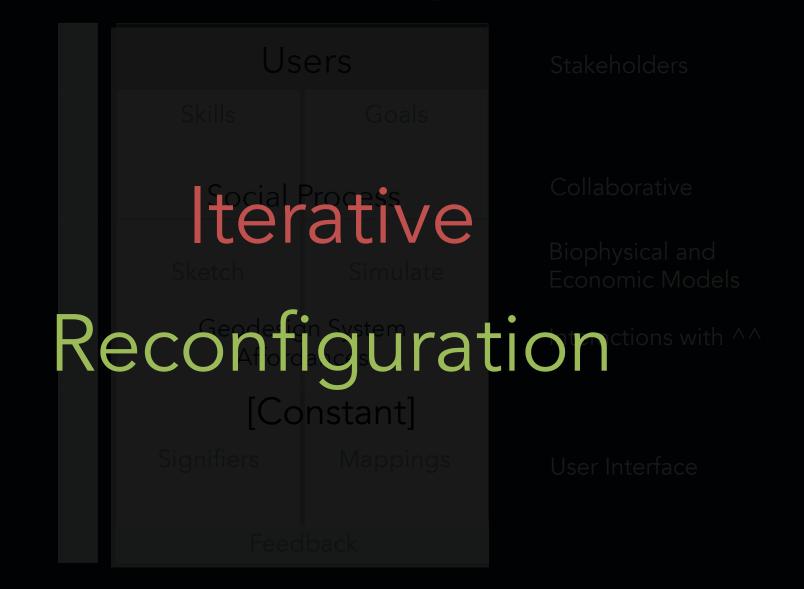
Haklay & Tobón 2003

1	Users		Stakeholders
2	Skills	Goals	
	Social Process		Collaborative
3	Sketch	Simulate	Biophysical and Economic Models
	Geodesign System Affordances		
4			
			Haklay & Tobón 2003

1	Users		Stakeholders
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4			
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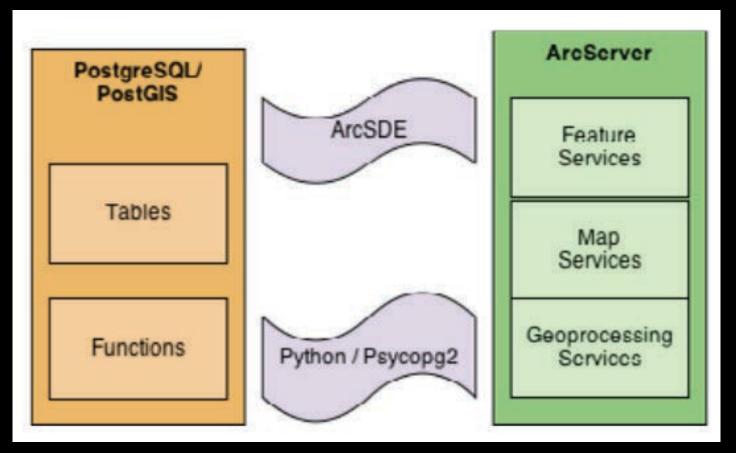
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2	Skills	Goals	
	Social Process		Collaborative
3	Sketch	Simulate	Biophysical and Economic Models
	Geodesign System Affordances		Interactions with ^^
4	Signifiers	Mappings	User Interface
	Feedback		Haklay & Tobón 2003



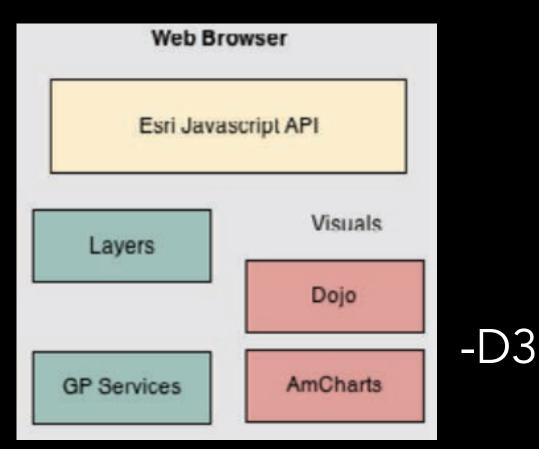




Server



Client

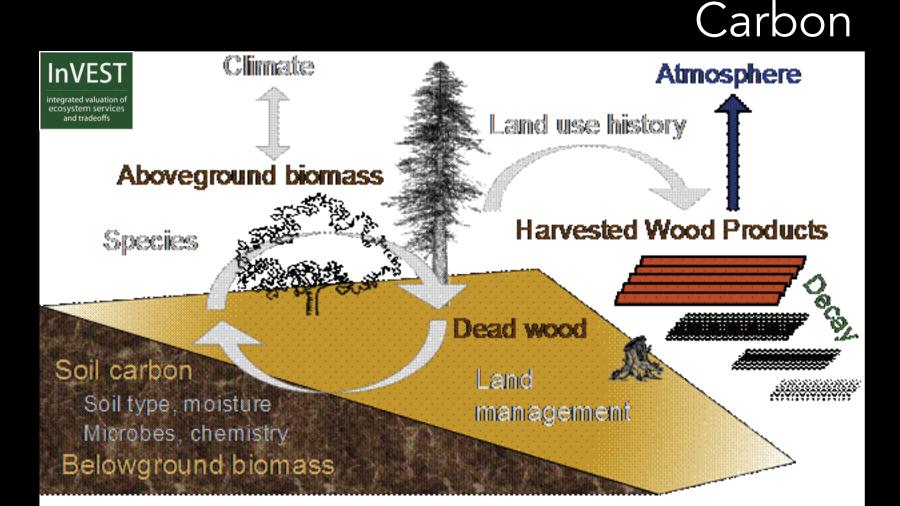


SWAT inputs Weather Inputs Precipitation Land Cover (NLCD) Temperature Soils - SSURGO Wind Speed **Digital Elevation Model** Management Practices

- Sediment - H2O Flow

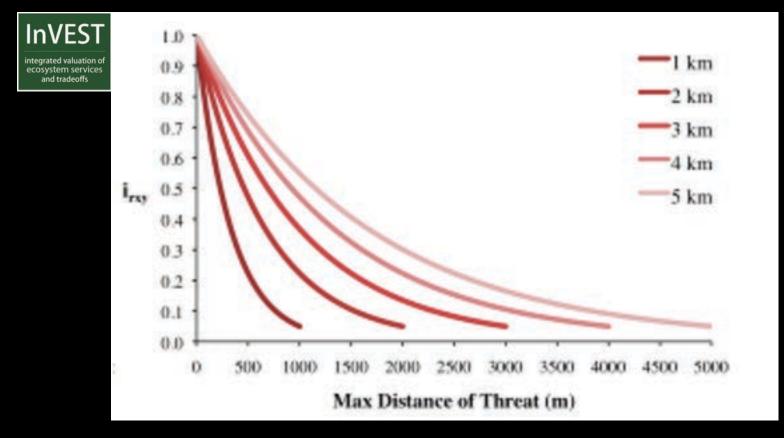
- Relative Humidity
- Solar Radiation

Dalzell et al. 2012

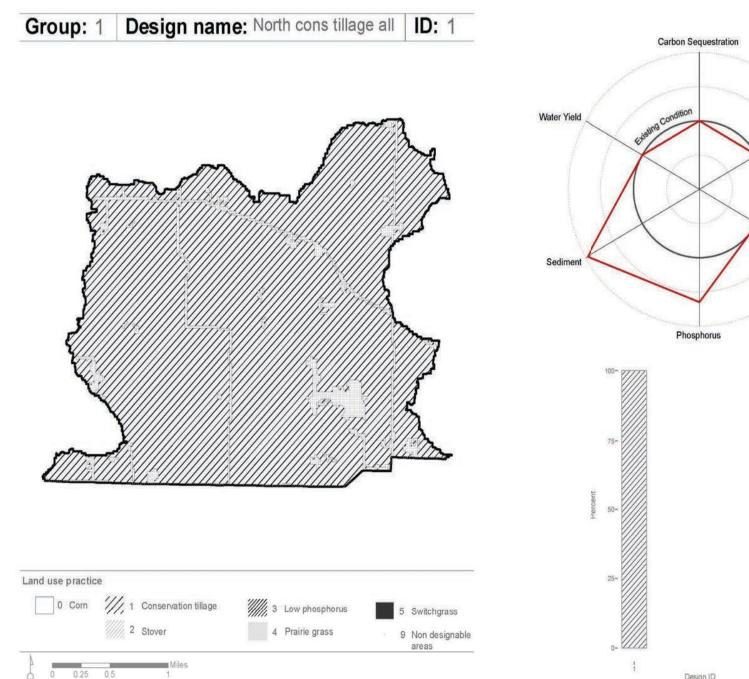


Dalzell et al. 2012

Models + GIS + Design Interface Habitat



Dalzell et al. 2012



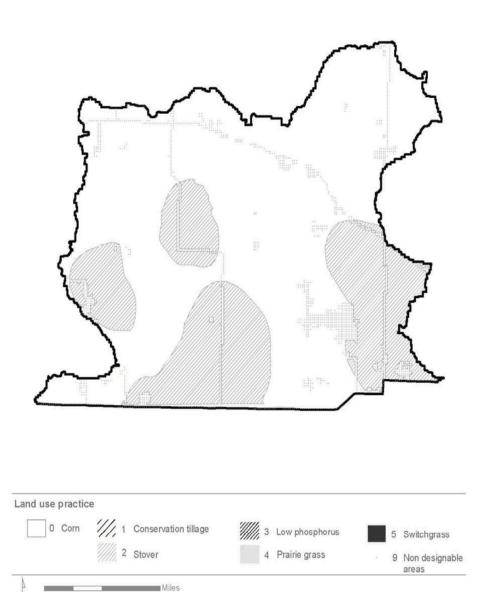


Habitat

Market Return

Design ID



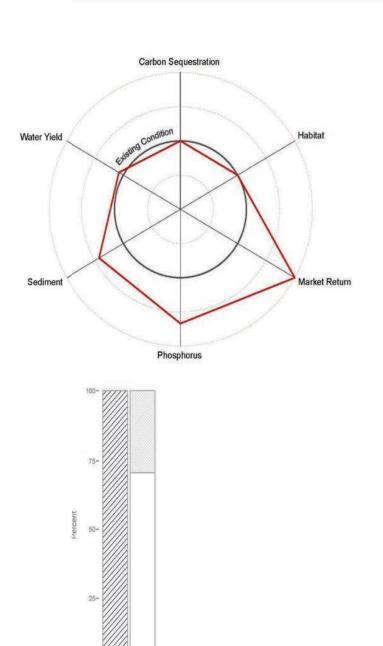


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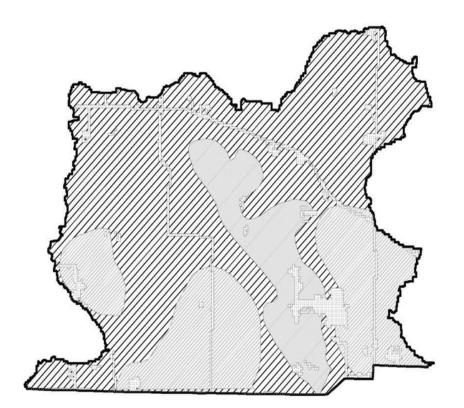


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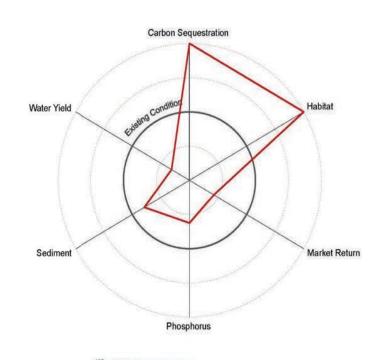
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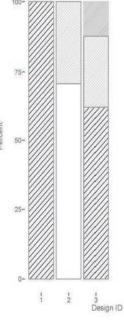
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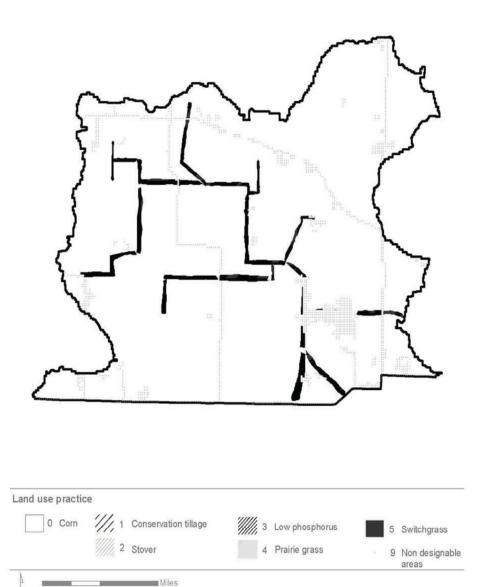








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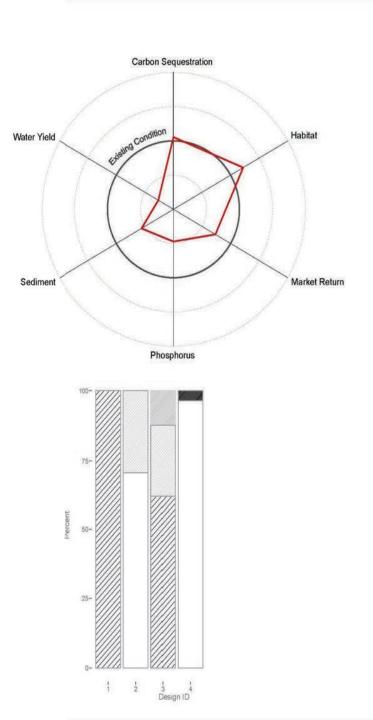
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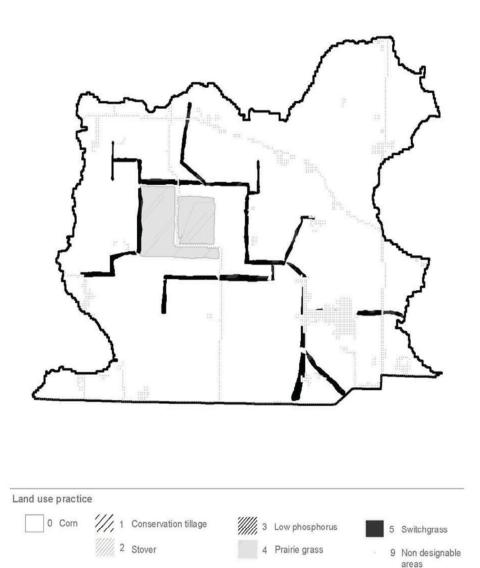
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Miles

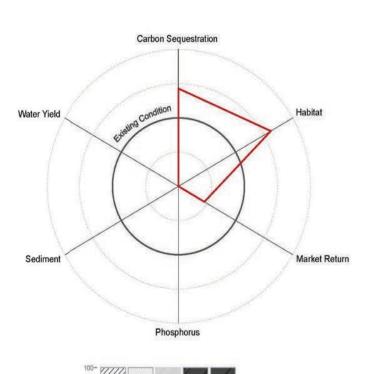
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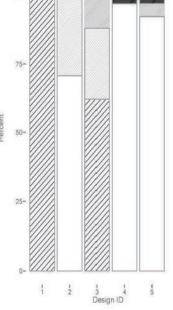
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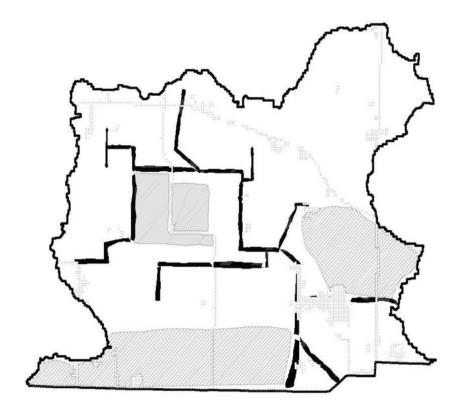
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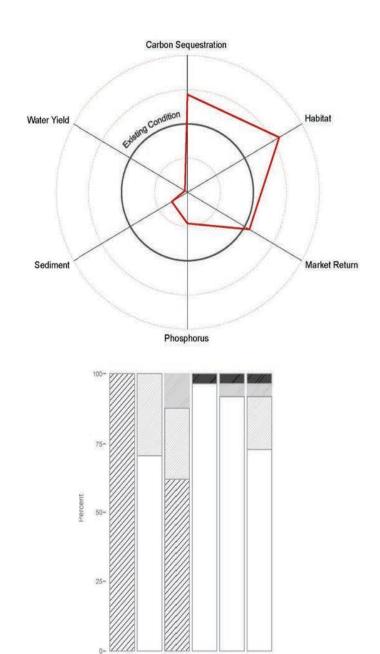












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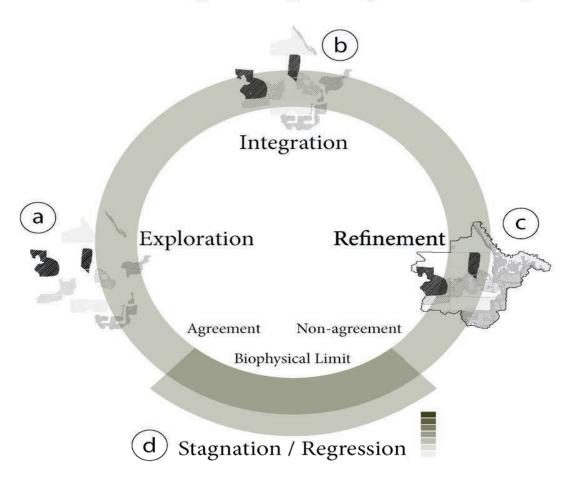
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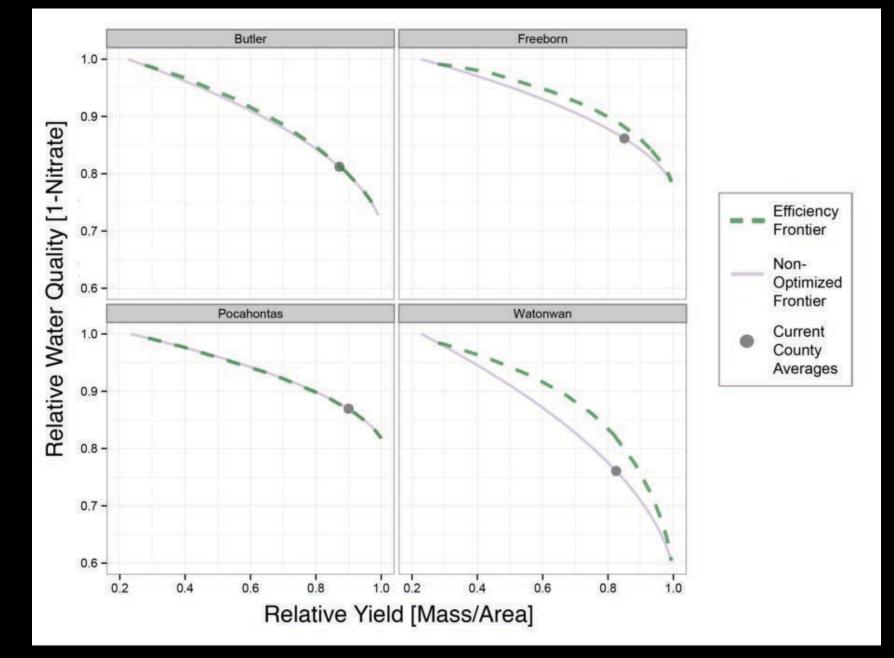
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Group Design Process

Transformative Learning Through Adaptive GeodesignProcess





Ewing & Runck 2015