Balancing Natural Resource Recreation Management, Human Well-Being, and Community Resilience Logic

							Outcomes								
Situations	Inputs		Activities		Out	tputs		Knowledge		ightharpoons	Actions		\geq	Conditions	
1) Increased public health concerns from inactive lifestyles, including obesity 2) Increasing demand for new recreation activities 3) Increased impacts on the physical environment 4) Changing demographics of recreation participants, non-participants, public land managers, and private landowners 5) Decreasing unstructured connection and contact with nature 6) Declining environmental literacy, especially youth 7) Changing quality of life & livability in recreation-resource proximate communities 8) Inadequate resource and tourism planning in communities 9) Increased need to diversify rural community economies 10) Lack of science-based strategies to address these situations	- Faculty - Staff - Students - Infrastructure - Study sites - Federal, state and private funds - Partners - Time - Knowledge - The collection of stakeholder opinions (i.e., federal and state R&D, land-granuniversities, public)	eccinit precinit mm eccinit mm ec	Activities): Design and conductsearch Publish scientificaticles Develop research tethods, procedures and theory Teach students Conduct non-formatication Develop products, arriculum & esources Engage communitinated other stakeholde And we reach Participation): Other scientists Extension Faculty Teaching Faculty Students Federal, state & rivate land & ecreation managers Scientific journal, adustry & popular tagazine ditors/journalists Parks & recreation gencies Policy and decision takers recreation equipment dustry Community leaders and planners Public health professional youth leaders	or kn - S pu - N tec s, tec al kn po ma ies & inc coi pro - Pr rea - W pro s in rec - p par an n- ent s	Iew funda applied owledge cientific blications Iew methodology tractical owledge flicy and dakers Information technolog lividuals, mmunities ograms Intricipants ached forkshops ograms It udents groutdoor creation Irivate/pubritnership	for decision- on, skills gy for es and es and eraduated	recreation relationship 2a) Rec. p trends in p 2b) Under manageme competing 3a) Recreivelationship as a Recreivelation at the resources of Public at the resources of Public at the resources of Public and awareness to proxima recreation of Public awareness recreation awareness recreation relevant-a of Public awareness recreation relevant-a service awareness recreation relevant-a communitation of Reservice resources re	& recreation provided of effective tourism planning tools and wailable information community leaders was awareness of seed tourism business ent opportunities stand the dynamic as between rec. & y development archers & recreation aware of contempositions & methods are program leaders preciate capabilition recreation research.	are of pact ct of e of & cess der ated ler m or n s and s and s s	outdoor 2a) Plar respond demand 2b) Add tools 3a) Proparameter and respond 3b) Pub reduce in 4) Providocume manage needs o 5) Incre with nat 6a) Pub educatio 6b) Incre with nat respond and pub educatio community residence respond adopt a approace plannin 9) Creat enterprif other se 10a) Re adopt no 10b) Na expand expertise	viders establishters, monitor in pond to areas no limits of acceptic modifies be resource impaction and on-site ement to accomf diverse populated public engased public engased public engased adoptive ement practices tain or increase tain or increase tain or increase en communities engages probased recreation in the public engages in nity, resource, a planning process in the public needs coordinated & the in rec. & tou	reases cructure ariation in nagement n impact npacts, ear or otability chavior to ets lanning modate lations gagement commental es e length of ety; sustain nage of e managers oximate n and esses ers ds and systems rism recreation ures, & ducators programs targeting	control lifest 2) Surecree imple susta mana 3) Property main mana 4) In recree a div 5) In with envir place 6) Puknow envir 7 & 3 access recree that 1 common quality 9) On enter improstability common 10) Subject address problems.	istainably manag ation areas that hemented/adopted inable recreation agement technique sysical impacts tained within agement parameted clusive and tailor ation opportunitierse public creased attachme the natural	es ers ed es for nt nse of dship d to / to and



Assumption

These are the premises based on theory, research, evaluation, knowledge, etc. that support the relationships of the elements shown above, and upon which the success of the project rests:

- 1) Collaborative efforts are likely to find better solutions than single investigator, single state approaches
- 2) Without a multi-state research approach, research in this area will be hindered.
- 3) Multi-state project provides an effective forum for building collaboration among multidisciplinary researchers and educators.

External Factors

These are variables that have an effect on the project, but which cannot be changed by managers of the project:

- 1) Funding is needed to conduct the research
- **2)** Cooperation from federal, state, and private funders is required
- 3) Society from economic conditions to social values is not steady state