

BANK 3 — PRE-MAP FINAL (50)

1 Law enforcement

Definition: Ensuring compliance with wildlife and environmental laws.

Example: Officers issuing citations for illegal hunting.

 *Badge + wildlife.*

Cue: Enforce laws.

2 Compliance

Definition: Following laws and regulations.

Example: Hunters obeying seasons and limits.

 *Checkmark on rule list.*

Cue: Follow rules.

3 Regulation

Definition: Rules that implement laws.

Example: Specific hunting season dates.

 *Rulebook.*

Cue: How laws are applied.

4 Legislation

Definition: Formal laws passed by government.

Example: Wildlife protection act.

 *Law document.*

Cue: Laws themselves.

5 Policy

Definition: Laws and regulations guiding management decisions.

Example: Wildlife management policy framework.

 *Guiding arrows.*

Cue: Decision framework.

6 Environmental ethics

Definition: Moral principles guiding environmental behavior.

Example: Choosing conservation over exploitation.

 *Scales + nature.*

Cue: Right vs wrong.

7 Stewardship

Definition: Responsible management of natural resources.

Example: Protecting habitat for future generations.

 *Hands protecting land.*

Cue: Caretaking.

8 Public participation

Definition: Involvement of the public in decision-making.

Example: Public meetings on land use.

 *People around table.*

Cue: Public involved.

9 Outreach

Definition: Communicating conservation information to the public.

Example: Wildlife education campaigns.

 *Megaphone + leaf.*

Cue: Spread info.

10 Environmental education

Definition: Educating the public about conservation issues.

Example: School programs on ecosystems.

 *Book + tree.*

Cue: Teach conservation.

1 1 Incentives

Definition: Benefits encouraging conservation behavior.

Example: Tax breaks for habitat protection.

 *Reward icon.*

Cue: Encourage action.

1 2 Funding

Definition: Financial resources for conservation.

Example: Grants for restoration projects.

 *Money + leaf.*

Cue: Pay for work.

1 3 Economics

Definition: Allocation of scarce resources.

Example: Budgeting conservation funds.

 *Coins divided.*

Cue: Limited resources.

1 4 Cost-benefit analysis

Definition: Comparing costs and benefits of actions.

Example: Evaluating restoration costs vs gains.

 *Scale balancing cost and benefit.*

Cue: Compare value.

1 5 Sustainable development

Definition: Meeting present needs without harming future generations.

Example: Using resources responsibly.

 *Present + future icons.*

Cue: Now and later.

1 6 Human dimensions

Definition: Social factors influencing conservation.

Example: Public attitudes toward wildlife.

 *People + wildlife.*

Cue: People matter.

1 7 Stakeholder analysis

Definition: Identifying groups affected by decisions.

Example: Listing landowners and agencies.

 *Groups mapped.*

Cue: Who is affected.

1 8 Conflict resolution

Definition: Addressing disagreements among stakeholders.

Example: Mediating land-use disputes.

 *Handshake.*

Cue: Resolve conflict.

1 9 Risk assessment

Definition: Evaluating potential negative outcomes.

Example: Assessing flood risk.

 *Warning sign.*

Cue: What could go wrong.

2 0 Decision support tools

Definition: Tools that aid management decisions.

Example: Models or maps.

 Computer + chart.

Cue: Help decide.

2 1 Adaptive governance

Definition: Flexible institutions that learn and adjust.

Example: Policies updated with new data.

 Loop arrows + building.

Cue: Flexible rules.

2 2 Transparency

Definition: Open access to information.

Example: Publicly shared data.

 Open window.

Cue: Open info.

2 3 Accountability

Definition: Responsibility for decisions and actions.

Example: Agencies reporting results.

 Checklist + person.

Cue: Responsible.

2 4 Equity

Definition: Fair distribution of benefits and burdens.

Example: Equal access to resources.

 Balanced scales.

Cue: Fairness.

2 5 Justice

Definition: Fair treatment in environmental decision-making.

Example: Protecting vulnerable communities.

 *Scales of justice.*

Cue: Fair treatment.

2 6 Traditional ecological knowledge

Definition: Indigenous and local knowledge systems.

Example: Native land-use practices.

 *Elder + landscape.*

Cue: Indigenous knowledge.

2 7 Co-production of knowledge

Definition: Integrating scientific and local knowledge.

Example: Scientists + community working together.

 *Two brains connecting.*

Cue: Knowledge together.

2 8 Scenario planning

Definition: Exploring possible future outcomes.

Example: Planning for climate scenarios.

 *Multiple paths.*

Cue: Possible futures.

2 9 Strategic planning

Definition: Long-term goal setting and actions.

Example: 10-year conservation plan.

 *Long timeline.*

Cue: Long term.

3 0 Performance metrics

Definition: Measures of management success.

Example: Species recovery rates.

 *Gauge meter.*

Cue: Measure success.

3 1 Evaluation

Definition: Assessing effectiveness of actions.

Example: Reviewing program results.

 *Magnifying glass.*

Cue: Did it work?

3 2 Learning

Definition: Using outcomes to improve management.

Example: Adjusting after evaluation.

 *Arrow looping back.*

Cue: Learn and improve.

3 3 Innovation

Definition: Developing new solutions.

Example: New conservation technology.

 *Lightbulb.*

Cue: New ideas.

3 4 Capacity building

Definition: Strengthening skills and institutions.

Example: Training conservation staff.

 *Growing bar chart.*

Cue: Build ability.

3 5 Leadership

Definition: Guiding people toward conservation goals.

Example: Leading restoration efforts.

 *Leader pointing forward.*

Cue: Guide others.

3 6 Collaboration

Definition: Working together across sectors.

Example: Agencies partnering.

 *Joined hands.*

Cue: Work together.

3 7 Partnerships

Definition: Cooperative relationships.

Example: NGO + government projects.

 *Linked icons.*

Cue: Cooperation.

3 8 Networks

Definition: Connected organizations and actors.

Example: Conservation coalitions.

 *Nodes connected.*

Cue: Connections.

3 9 Governance

Definition: Systems of rules and decision-making.

Example: Wildlife management structure.

 *Organizational chart.*

Cue: How decisions are made.

4 0 Institutions

Definition: Organizations and rules guiding behavior.

Example: Wildlife agencies.

 *Building icon.*

Cue: Organizations + rules.

4 1 Organizational culture

Definition: Shared values and norms within organizations.

Example: Agency conservation mindset.

 *People sharing symbols.*

Cue: Shared culture.

4 2 Change management

Definition: Managing transitions and adaptation.

Example: Shifting policies smoothly.

 *Arrow changing direction.*

Cue: Manage change.

4 3 Resilience

Definition: Ability to absorb disturbance and recover.

Example: Ecosystem rebounding after fire.

 *Bent but not broken.*

Cue: Recover.

4 4 Social-ecological systems

Definition: Linked human and natural systems.

Example: Communities depending on ecosystems.

 *People + nature connected.*

Cue: Humans + nature.

4 5 Transformational change

Definition: Fundamental shifts in systems.

Example: New governance model.

 *Old → new system.*

Cue: Big change.

4 6 Sustainability science

Definition: Interdisciplinary study of sustainability.

Example: Science integrating ecology and society.

 *Multiple fields connected.*

Cue: Interdisciplinary.

4 7 Systems thinking

Definition: Understanding interactions within systems.

Example: Feedback loops in ecosystems.

 *Connected arrows.*

Cue: Interactions.

4 8 Complexity

Definition: Multiple interacting components.

Example: Ecosystem interactions.

 *Many connected parts.*

Cue: Many parts.

4 9 Uncertainty

Definition: Lack of complete knowledge.

Example: Unknown future impacts.

 *Question mark.*

Cue: Unknowns.

5 0 Adaptive capacity

Definition: Ability to adjust to change.

Example: Community adapting to climate impacts.

 *Flexible shape.*

Cue: Adjust ability.