## **Center for Community-Based Resource Management (CBRM)**

## Natural Resources Institute, University of Manitoba

## **CBRM Database**

Date:	2013-03-01	Entry Number:	1258	
Case Study Name:		System dynamics modeling for community-based water planning: Application to the Middle Rio Grande		
Author:		Tidwell, V.C. , Passell, H.D., Conrad, S.H., and Thomas, R.P.		
Document Type:		Published report		
Year:		2004		
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Region:		North America		
Country:		United States		
Ecosystem Type:		Semi arid		
Social Characteristics:		Urban communities, along with several smaller communities		
Scale of Study:		Regional		
Resource Type:		Watershed		
Type of Initiative:		Research-driven project		
Community-Based Work:		Resource management, development planning		
Keywords:		Decision suppor	Decision support modeling; stakeholder involvement; interactive modeling	
Summary:		The watersheds in which we live are comprised of a complex set of physical and social systems that interact over a range of spatial and temporal scales. These systems are continually evolving in response to changing climatic		

patterns, land use practices and the in- creasing intervention of humans. Management of these watersheds benefits
from the development and application of models that offer a comprehensive and integrated view of these complex
systems and the demands placed upon them. The utility of these models is greatly enhanced if they are developed
in a participatory process that incorporates the views and knowledge of relevant stakeholders. System dynamics
provides a unique mathematical framework for integrating the physical and social processes important to
watershed management, and for providing an interactive interface for engaging the public. We have employed
system dynamics modeling to assist in community-based water planning for a three-county region in north-central
New Mexico. The planning region is centered on a ~165-km reach of the Rio Grande that includes the greater
Albuquerque metropolitan area. The challenge, which is common to other arid/semi-arid environments, is to
balance a highly variable water supply among the demands posed by urban development, irrigated agriculture,
river/reservoir evaporation and riparian/in-stream uses. A description of the model and the planning process are
given along with results and perspectives drawn from both.