



## Collaborative Learning is a way to “do”

### Integrated Water and Nutrient Management for Water Protection

1. For communities of Idaho with excessive nitrate and vulnerable water supplies
2. Involves everyone who care about the citizens and future of Idaho
3. To implement nitrogen management strategy - maintain sustainable production, Improve soil health, and reduce public health risks
4. Strive for a holistic process - based on vision of desired future outcomes

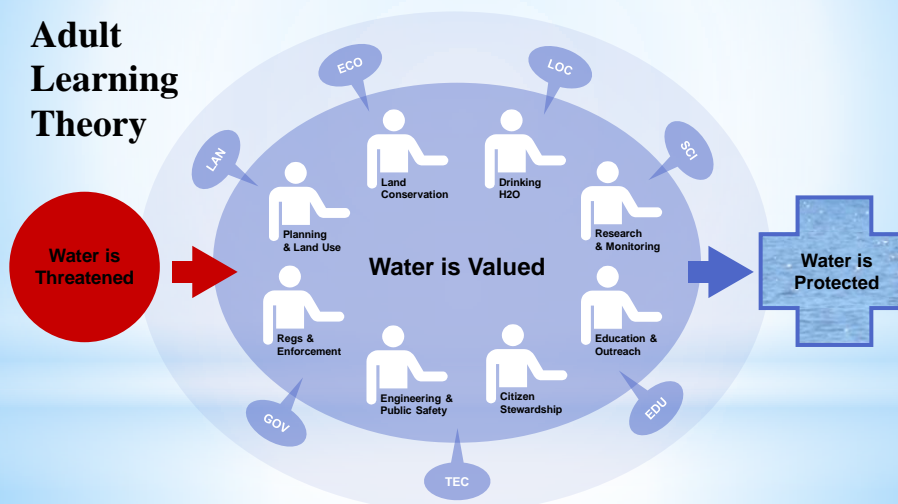


# Collaborative Learning Engages The Kaleidoscope of Expertise – to improve water quality



## Collaborative Learning designs events to engage the Kaleidoscope of Expertise as a Resource not a Receptacle

### Adult Learning Theory



## Implementing a Collaborative Learning Event

1. The “Way I See It...”
2. Listening for *most promising ideas*
3. *Most promising ideas* brainstorm
4. Ideas for Actions & Measures of Success

- \*Partner -up and share your most promising idea uninterrupted for 5 minutes (each)
- \*Listener keeps time
- \*Total time for both to share 15 minutes
- \*Primes the pump for brainstorming to follow
- \*Make notes after returning from **conversation**

Listening for “most promising idea”

## Promising Ideas ...

Make the conservation work by producers easier

Are achievable in a reasonable timeframe

Are connected by a clear path to desired outcomes

May be the first step of a long-term strategy

Respect the realities of the culture within and constraints associated with stakeholders work

## Promising Ideas ...

Provide missing information vital to the messages

Identify key stakeholders not present in the room

Connect to important policy initiatives to accomplish outcomes

Identify concrete management practices that link to outcomes

## Ideas for Action

Most promising idea	How will this idea improve the situation? <b>OUTCOME</b>	What actions would make this idea a reality?	Who needs to be involved to implement the idea?	What do we need to be aware of?
Identify areas that are both priority nutrient reduction areas and susceptible water supply areas for implementation of nutrient reduction practices to reduce nitrate concentration	Guidance and management actions can be targeted at priority areas/ vulnerable areas to reduce nutrient inputs that can improve water quality	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Overlay maps of nutrient reduction priority areas with time-of-travel areas of vulnerable water supplies</li> <li>2. Evaluate and rank drinking water quality data to identify hotspots</li> <li>3. Communicate with producers for nutrient reduction implementation</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Producers</li> <li>2. Crop advisor</li> <li>3. NRCS</li> <li>4. FSA</li> <li>5. IDEQ</li> <li>6. USGS</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Take action to find evidence for and quantify effects of nutrient reduction on the lowering of nitrate concentration in groundwater.</li> <li>2. Important to examine our assumptions and identify the source of inputs.</li> </ol>

## Measures of Success

Action Items	Measures of Success	Accountability	Comments
1. Examine water quality data after implementation of nutrient reduction strategy	Water quality data are collected with sufficient geographic coverage and sampling timeframe	Water system operators and municipal staff	Identify gaps in coverage of existing sampling regime. Share results within the sampling network.
2. Obtain baseline water quality data for comparison purposes	Water quality improvement observed after implementation of nutrient reduction practices	Producers and ag. agencies	Change in water quality will take time. Would be important to specify timeline.

