

CEPA

Table of Contents

CEPA	2
CEPA 2015	2
CEPA 2014 and earlier	4

CEPA

CEPA 2015

Williams, C. C., and L. Chawlab. 2015. Environmental identity formation in non-formal environmental education programs. *Environmental Education Research* :1-24.

(Abstract)

This paper explores experiences that remained salient in the memories of former participants in three nature-based programs in Colorado, five to forty years after childhood involvement. Interviews with program founders and staff, archival research, and observations of current activities provided an understanding of each program's history, mission and educational approach. In this context, 18 former participants were interviewed about program experiences that they remembered and program impacts on their environmental identities and academic or career choices. Results were analyzed through the lens of social practice theory, which has significant implications for the design and evaluation of environmental education programs. Results showed that social practice theory is a useful framework for interpreting the development of a social environmental identity, but an ecological identity that forms through direct contact with the natural world is an important complementary concept.

Jorgensen, J. G., and M. Bomberger Brown. 2015. Evaluating Recreationists' Awareness and Attitudes Toward Piping Plovers (*Charadrius melodus*) at Lake McConaughy, Nebraska, USA. *Human Dimensions of Wildlife* **20**:367-380.

(Abstract)

Piping plovers (*Charadrius melodus*) are shorebirds federally protected by the U.S. Endangered Species Act that often nest on beaches in proximity to human recreation. We evaluated whether awareness of piping plovers and their legally protected status and attitudes toward species management varied between groups of recreationists at Lake McConaughy, Keith County, Nebraska, USA. Awareness of piping plovers varied primarily by the respondents' number of annual visits to Lake McConaughy; the respondents' age, sex, or location of primary residence had less influence. Recreationists with increased awareness of piping plovers and their protected status did not have more favorable attitudes toward plovers and recreation restrictions. The more frequently recreationists visited Lake McConaughy, the less receptive they were to alternative management strategies. Piping plover recovery plans should incorporate general and site-specific human dimensions guidance for conservation practitioners. Additional studies are needed to identify approaches to resolve bird-human conflicts.

Maguire, G. S., J. M. Rimmer, and M. A. Weston. 2015. Stakeholder knowledge of threatened coastal species; the case of beach-goers and the Hooded Plover *Thinornis rubricollis*. *Journal of Coastal Conservation* **19**:73–77.

(Abstract)

One way of measuring pre-existing knowledge of a threatened species and its circumstances is to measure the degree of surprise expressed by stakeholders in relation to factual statements regarding the species. Beach-goers (n=684) were surveyed in regard to their knowledge of the beach-dwelling, threatened, Hooded Plover *Thinornis rubricollis*, a coastal obligate in south eastern Australia. Principle components analysis revealed that respondents' degree of knowledge could be categorized as involving 'chick (flightless young) ecology' and 'human impacts' (threatening processes). Respondents were more surprised by aspects of chick ecology than by threatening processes ($F_{1,514}=460.446$, $p<0.001$). Prior knowledge of the species was associated with less surprise at factual statements. Therefore, priorities for further education should focus on linking threats with chick ecology, particularly because an understanding that chicks are not stationary within fenced areas is critical to the interpretation and effectiveness of current signage used to mitigate human impacts.

Hummel, E., M. Ozel, W. Medina-Jerez, J. Fančovičová, M. Usak, P. Prokop, and C. Randler. 2015. Interest in Birds and its Relationship with Attitudes and Myths: A Cross-cultural Study in Countries with Different Levels of Economic Development. *Educational Sciences: Theory & Practice* **15**:1-12.

(Abstract)

Birds are one of the most important species that can help protect biodiversity. Although birds are important beings for biodiversity and human existence, there is a relatively less quantity of research that has investigated the interest in and attitudes toward birds. This study aims to investigate the knowledge level of and attitudes toward birds among students in countries at different levels of economic development. To collect the data, a Bird Knowledge Questionnaire and a Bird Attitude Questionnaire were developed and used by the researchers in this study. These questionnaires were administered to a total of 852 students from different countries, including Colombia, Germany, Slovakia, and Turkey. The results obtained in this study showed that Colombian students had the highest interest in birds as compared to students in Slovakia, Turkey, and Germany. Girls had consistently higher interest in birds than boys in all countries, but there were no gender differences in the cognitive domain. Our research suggests that factual knowledge about birds is not a necessary prerequisite for interest in birds, but animal-related activities show strong associations with an interest in birds.

Do, Y., J. Y. Kim, M. Lineman, D.-K. Kim, and G.-J. Joo. 2015. Using internet search behavior to assess public awareness of protected wetlands. *Conservation Biology* **29**:271–279.

(Abstract)

Improving public awareness of protected wetlands facilitates sustainable wetland management, which depends on public participation. One way of gauging public interest is by tracking Internet search behavior (ISB). We assessed public awareness of issues related to protected wetland areas (PWAs) in South Korea by examining the frequencies of specific queries (PWAs, Ramsar, Upo wetland, Suncheon Bay, etc.) using relative search volumes (RSVs) obtained from an Internet search engine. RSV shows how many times a search term is used relative to a second search term during a specific period. Public awareness of PWAs changed from 2007 to 2013. Initially the majority of Internet searches were related to the most well-known tidal and inland wetlands Suncheon Bay and Upo wetlands, which are the largest existing wetlands in Korea with the greatest historical exposure. Public awareness, as reflected in RSVs, of wetlands increased significantly following PWA designation for the wetlands in 2008, which followed the Ramsar 10th Conference of Contracting Parties to the Convention on Wetlands (COP10) meeting. Public interest was strongly correlated to the number of news articles in the popular media, as evidenced by the increase in Internet searches for specific wetlands and words associated with specific wetlands. Correspondingly, the number of visitors to specific wetlands increased. To increase public interest in wetlands, wetland aspects that enhance wetland conservation should be promoted by the government and enhanced via public education. Our approach can be used to gauge public awareness and participation in a wide range of conservation efforts.

[CEPA 2014 and earlier](#)

2014

Yamashita, H. 2014. Planning Invisible Landscapes: Making Invisible Tidal Flat Landscapes Visible for Future Sustainability. Pages 113-131. in H. Shimizu and A. Murayama, editors. *Basic and Clinical Environmental 113 Approaches in Landscape Planning, Urban and Landscape Perspectives* 17. Springer, Japan.

(Abstract)

There is little detailed study on how wetlands and tidal flats are perceived by people who have not had direct contact with them. However, it is well observed by wetland conservationists in many countries that wetlands and tidal flats have often been referred to as “wastelands” by the general public. Although the ecological importance of wetlands and tidal flats is widely communicated in recent years, they are still under great pressure from urban and coastal development projects in Japan and abroad. In terms of landscape planning, it is also important

to consider how to accommodate conservation of wetlands in the designing process. The aim of this chapter is therefore to consider: (1) the general perceptions of wetlands, especially tidal flats, as noted in the literature as well as those of university students in Nagoya; (2) existing tidal flat management arrangements and issues for the conservation and sustainable use of the areas; and (3) the implications of these for future landscape planning and environmental decision making.

Su, M. M., G. Wall, and Z. Ma. 2014. Assessing Ecotourism from a Multi-stakeholder Perspective: Xingkai Lake National Nature Reserve, China. *Environmental Management* **54**:1190–1207.

(Abstract)

Ecotourism development is closely associated with the sustainability of protected natural areas. When facilitated by appropriate management, ecotourism can contribute to conservation and development, as well as the well-being of local communities. As such, ecotourism has been proposed and practiced in different forms in many places, including China. This study assesses ecotourism development at Xingkai Lake National Nature Reserve in Heilongjiang Province, China. Key informant interviews were conducted with representatives from the provincial Forestry Department, the Nature Reserve, and the local community. Observation was undertaken on three site visits and secondary data were collected. The potential for providing quality natural experiences is high and tourism development is occurring rapidly. However, current relationships between people, resources, and tourism have yet to provide mutual benefits necessary for successful ecotourism. The multi-stakeholder management style and the ambiguity of landownership within the nature reserve constitute structural difficulties for ecotourism management and operation. Although participation in ecotourism could provide a livelihood opportunity and interests in involvement in tourism have been identified among the local fishing community, current involvement is limited mainly due to the lack of mechanisms for participation. Therefore, it is recommended that management programs and government policies should be established to provide a platform for community participation in ecotourism. Then, a positive synergistic relationship between tourism, environment, and community could be developed. Planning and policy requirements are discussed for ecotourism development in protected areas in China.

2013

Fedorenko I. 2013. Education for Sustainable Development by Chinese and Russian Environmental NGOs. *Human Welfare* **2**, 76-85.

(Abstract)

China and Russia share an ever-growing number of environmental problems and rising tendencies in civil society formation. However, grass roots organizations do not collaborate with each other. Education for Sustainable Development (ESD) is a growing sphere in both countries. Due to the absence of ESD in official curriculum, such activities are conducted not by the state institution but by grassroots Environmental NGOs (ENGOS) sponsored by Western donors. This creates a channel for promoting Western environmentalist discourse in both countries and raises issues of its effectiveness and adaptation to local contexts. In this paper I argue that Chinese and Russian ENGOS have common backgrounds in relation to ESD and tend to use similar approaches, methods and materials. A comparative case study of the International Crane Foundation (ICF) educational project in Russia and China demonstrates that ENGOS in both countries, without working with each other, localize and adapt ESD projects in similar ways. I conclude that Chinese and Russian grassroots ENGOS, being sponsored by Western organizations, should not only adapt global environmental discourse, but also might learn and exchange valuable experiences with each other.

2010

Kim, S.-K., S.-R. Park, H.-C. Sung, and Y.-S. Choi. 2010. Development and Application Effects of Education Program on Biodiversity with Endangered Oriental White Stork Reintroduction Program on Elementary and Middle School Girl Students. *The Environmental Education* **23**:82-96.

(Abstract)

Currently, biodiversity conservation is regarded as one of the most important environmental issues in the 21st century. However, the educational approaches on biodiversity conservation is not actively developed. This study was conducted to develop the educational program on biodiversity conservation related with endangered species conservation for improving elementary and middle school girl students' knowledge on biodiversity, inspiring the value and importance of biodiversity, and improving the attitude toward the conservation of biodiversity. Because the biodiversity loss of wetlands such as rice-fields, rivers, marshes has made the breeding population of Oriental White Stork (*Ciconia boyciana*) endangered in Korea, this subject was very effective for students to learn the cause and effect of biodiversity loss realistically. The education program was conducted to 68 local elementary and middle girl students from 2007 to 2009 and consists of three main activities such as feeding on storks in captivity, sampling living organisms in rice-fields, and designing the future stork living village. The results didn't show a positive effect on improving the knowledge on the biodiversity, but a positive effect on improving the attitude toward the conservation of biodiversity. And the number of taxa that students noticed in rice-fields has increased significantly. In conclusion, this educational program promoted students to concern about and take up a positive attitude on the biodiversity conservation issue.