### Organizational Sustainability for Lake Leaders

Steve Thomas

UW-Extension Lakes, October, 2017

### Sustainability

# **Big Questions First!**

Does Sustainability even matter? Can't we we live in a state of constant change?

### Sustainability

# The Big Questions

If Sustainability does matter, we must answer:

- \* What does Sustainability look like?
- \* How do Sustainable things behave?
- \* What aspects make something Sustainable?

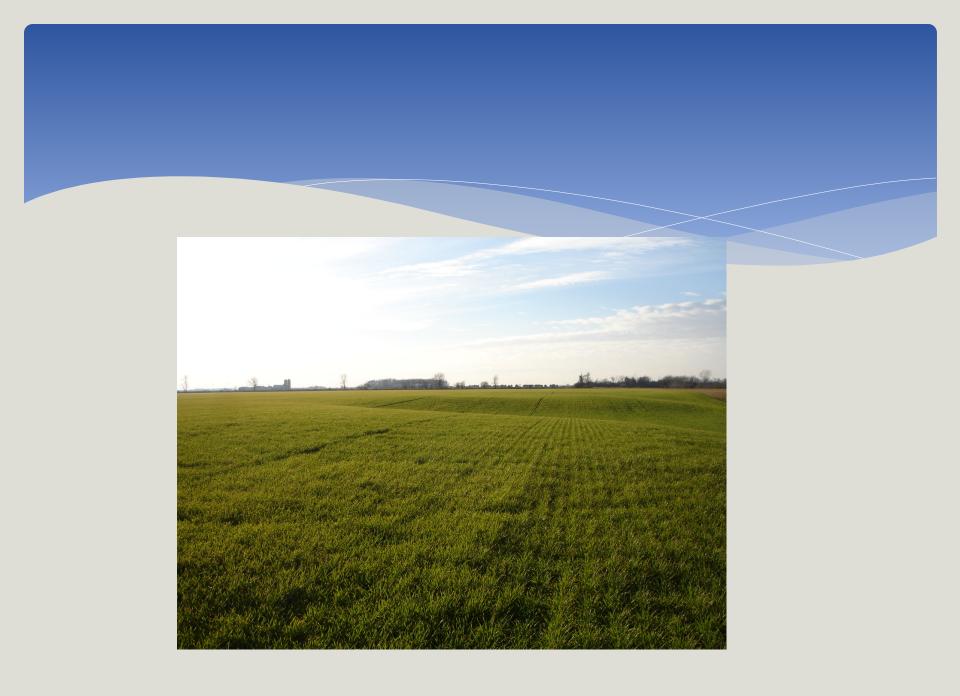
### Sustainability

# The Big Questions

If Sustainability does matter, we must answer:

- \* What does Sustainability look like?
- \* How do Sustainable things behave?
- \* What aspects make something Sustainable?

Unfortunately, in complicated settings the answers are not instinctive, and cannot be "figured out."





# What about Nature?

Nature is full of sustainable groupings and systems.

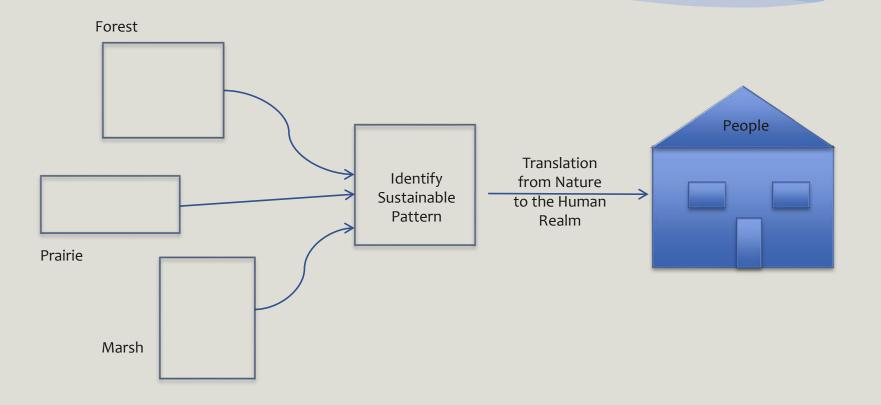
# Sustainable Nature



Ecosystems, Natural Communities, Species Groups, etc.

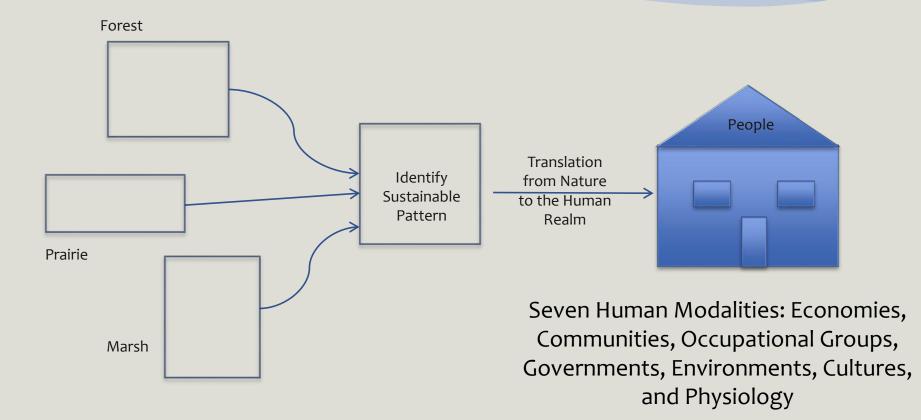
# Interpreting Nature's Sustainability for Human Purposes

Sustainable Natural Systems



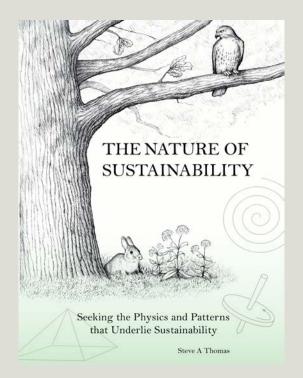
# Interpreting Nature's Sustainability for Human Purposes

#### Sustainable Natural Systems



# This Model Is Detailed in The Nature of Sustainability

Theory, discussion, and examples pertaining to forty-four Sustainability Patterns



### **Organizational Sustainability**

I. Forming an organization

II. Operating an organization

III. Larger forces at work

IV. Management and innovation

#### 1. Value in Nature







1. Value: implications for human organizations

 Think critically. Every group and organization needs to not only be valuable, it needs to be more valuable than alternative groupings, including no grouping at all! (Pattern 21 in book)

#### 2. Successional Stages in Nature



2. Successional Stages in Nature

- 1. Stage 1: chaotic, opportunistic, competition, cooperation
- 2. Stage 2: increasing conflict, competition, cooperation
- 3. Stage 3: decisive, narrowing, competition, cooperation
- 4. Stage 4: harmony, balanced, <u>competition</u>, <del>cooperation</del>

2. Successional Stages: implications for human organizations

• Willingly enter Stage 1, a chaotic, dreamy, brainstorming stage. Be open to all possibilities. (Pattern 13)

2. Successional Stages: implications for human organizations

- Willingly enter Stage 1, a chaotic, dreamy, brainstorming stage. Be open to all possibilities. (Pattern 13)
- Enter Stage 2 by winding down the brainstorming and become critical. The more honest, the better. (Pattern 14)

2. Successional Stages: implications for human organizations

- Willingly enter Stage 1, a chaotic, dreamy, brainstorming stage. Be open to all possibilities. (Pattern 13)
- Enter Stage 2 by winding down the brainstorming and become critical. The more honest, the better. (Pattern 14)
- Stage 3—recognize that all possibilities cannot carry forward simultaneously. Narrow down to the most optimal configuration. (Pattern 15)

2. Successional Stages: implications for human organizations

- Willingly enter Stage 1, a chaotic, dreamy, brainstorming stage. Be open to all possibilities. (Pattern 13)
- Enter Stage 2 by winding down the brainstorming and become critical. The more honest, the better. (Pattern 14)
- Stage 3—recognize that all possibilities cannot carry forward simultaneously. Narrow down to the most optimal configuration. (Pattern 15)
- Stage 4 proceeds only after the first three, and unfolds naturally under your good stewardship. (Pattern 16)

#### 3. Stage Time in Nature

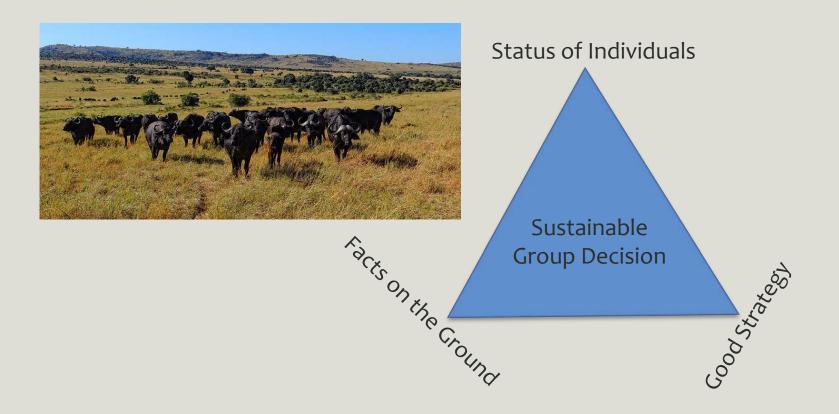


3. Stage Time: implications for human organizations

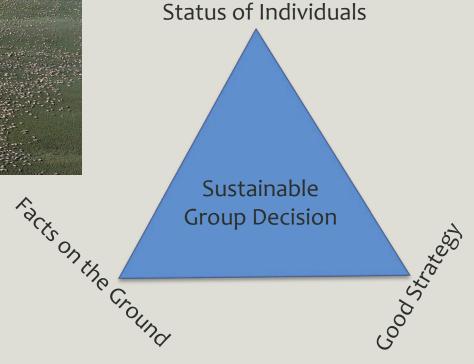
 The relative contentment and harmony of Stage 4 lasts the longest, but that is only achieved after engaging in the chaos, critique, and losses of the first three stages. (Pattern 17)











1. Decision Making: implications for human organizations

 An optimal decision correctly connects the facts on the ground and the status of the the people in an organization to a desired future. Decisions which are otherwise will result in organizational demise!

1. Decision Making: implications for human organizations

- An optimal decision correctly connects the facts on the ground and the status of the the people in an organization to a desired future. Decisions which are otherwise will result in organizational demise!
- For small organization (less than 150 individuals), this can be achieved through collective decision, or through oneto-few deciders. (Pattern 22)

1. Decision Making: implications for human organizations

- An optimal decision correctly connects the facts on the ground and the status of the the people in an organization to a desired future. Decisions which are otherwise will result in organizational demise!
- For small organization (less than 150 individuals), this can be achieved through collective decision, or through oneto-few deciders. (Pattern 22)
- For large organizations (over 150 individuals), this requires collective decision-making. (Pattern 23)

2. Rates of Accomplishment in Nature



2. Rates of Accomplishment in Nature



2. Rates of Accomplishment: implications for human organizations

 Major changes and accomplishments within systems are usually gradual and incremental. Plans for a gradual change are more likely to succeed than plans for a rapid change. (Pattern 20)

#### 1. Expression in Nature





1. Expression: implications for lake organizations

• People need things like open space, pleasing scenery, and good fishing. As people lose these qualities in their environment, many of them will fight harder to retain and restore them. (Pattern 25)

#### 2. Influence in Nature



2. Influence: implications for human organizations

- Changes at a larger scale strongly affect many individuals. (Pattern 3)
- But individual don't have great impact at the larger scale, unless many behave in unison, or over long time periods. (Pattern 4)

1. Resilience in Nature



1. Resilience: implications for human organizations

• Diversity in organizational behavior, especially potential behavior, tends to imbue resilience. (Pattern 36)

#### 2. Pattern Mimicry in Nature





2. Pattern Mimicry: implications for human organizations

• Be open to strategies that are apparently functional in a completely different setting. (Pattern 42)

#### 3. Management Style with Nature





3. Management Style: implications for human organizations

• Be a macro-manager whenever possible, and avoid micromanaging. (Pattern 43)

4. Adaptive Management with Nature



4. Adaptive Management: implications for human organizations

• Engage in the unending cycle of undertaking action, observing the results, learning, adjusting expectations, undertaking more action, observing, etc. (Pattern 44)

# Thank You!

# Comments, Thoughts?

Steve Thomas www.natureofsustainability.com NatureSustain@gmail.com

