

Study goal



Identify methods to better communicate the plight of Atlantic Salmon to a broad public audience in the species' final U.S. foothold.

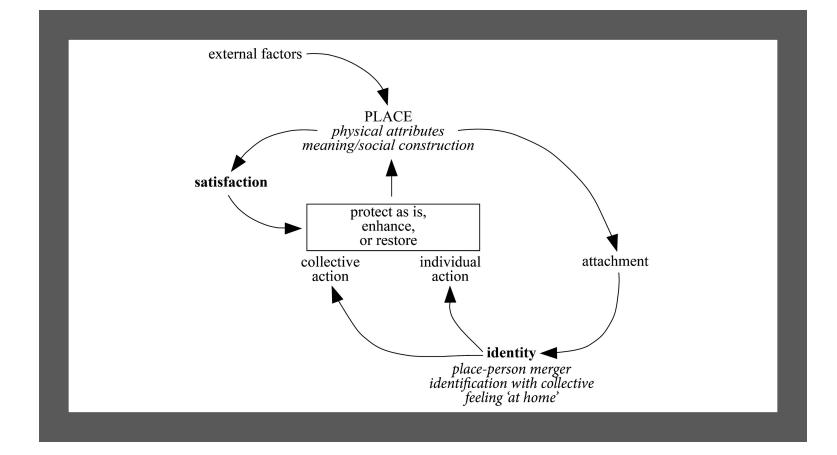
Exploratory interviews uncovered some false assumptions (as of ~2005):

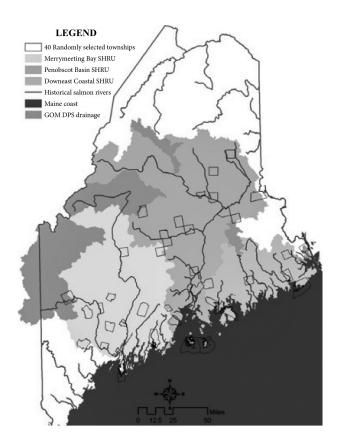
- 1. Wild Atlantic Salmon are tangible to the public and can be effectively be used to motivate broad support for their recovery.
- 2. Watersheds are a relevant boundary within which to engage the public in activities benefiting salmon.

*Informed by exploratory interviews ahead of survey

What *does* motivate action on behalf of something? (like a fish or a place where that fish lives?)

- Relevance is key! Does it exist already or do you need to create/recreate it?
- **Attachment:** if you're attached to something/have a connection, you're more likely to act on its behalf.
 - To what degree are people attached to the contemporary fish community? To native diadromous fishes? How about waterbodies? Impounded systems?
- Likewise if what you're attached to is threatened/you're dissatisfied, you're also more likely to act...





Survey distribution/ study area:

•Bounded by Gulf of Maine/Atlantic salmon's historical freshwater range.

•40 randomly-selected organized townships therein.

 (Also surveyed active members of salmon clubs, watershed councils, land trusts to compare)

Attachment to <u>self-defined</u> "home turf" waterbodies

 •75% felt strongly that waters served as an
 "escape" from day-to-day stressors.

 ∘For 80% of respondents, waterbodies most important as point of contact with natural world.

Examples of respondent interactions with waterbodies

"Gazing, usually; I am affected by it in many indirect ways; I play by it occasionally" —21-year-old Bar Harbor female

"Cross it and drive along it every day. I can also hear it from home. I watch the tides come and go" —36-year-old East Machias male

"I work on it...trying to make a living from it...enjoy just being around it and in it" —51-year-old Whitneyville male

"Go to the town pier every day without fail: my husband's ashes are out there" —58-year-old Bar Harbor woman

"Watch it, walk near it"-49-year-old Farmingdale woman

"Everyday I walk it, I see it every day, I look out my window and see it, my kid and I look at boats, trains, the bridge and sometimes look for crabs"

-24-year-old Bucksport female

"Viewing while passing through [car], swimming"

-61-year-old Casco male

"Hunting, fishing, canoeing - some combination thereof"

—22-year-old Bangor man

"Walk around it, look at it, listen to it, watch the birds that are attracted to it..."

-61-year-old Cherryfield woman

"We have a summer cottage on the shore. Have been here since 1963 summers"

How satisfied are you with		
its	% satisfied	% unsatisfied
outdoor recreational opportunities?	79.6	8.3
public accessibility?	71.9	9.3
ability to support animals and plants you value?	72.0	10.6
water quality?	63.8	14.1
overall health?	60.1	15.1
surrounding development?	40.2	30.4

Satisfaction with home turf waterbodies

(focus where there is dissatisfaction)

 Table. Percentage of respondents that were satisfied (i.e., chose 4–5 on the 5-point scale) or unsatisfied (i.e., chose 1–2 on the 5-point scale) with various attributes of the water body or water bodies they valued most in their home turf (results are combined for both public and targeted respondents)

What most threatens to degrade what you value?

Encroachment Social intrusion by humans and structures Noise

Cluttered view/too many lobster traps Ugly houses that don't adopt the traditional aesthetic and stick out Cutting of trees...tree canopy feels protective; absence makes me feel exposed Too many camps and people polluting it. When I was a kid you could stand on a rock in the lake with no slime on it. Now you slide right off Development/sprawl Too many jet skis and ATVs Too many houses around it People leaving trash in public water access areas Humans

Second home development

Threats to waterbodies as "escapes"

Fish and threats they face are inconspicuous to the layperson

- Largely invisible unless catching/eating
- Nearly 90% of public respondents identified mammals and birds as most contributing to their home turf's character, only 3% identified fish as such.
 - mostly visible, charismatic megafauna: whitetail deer, moose, turkeys, eagles, ospreys



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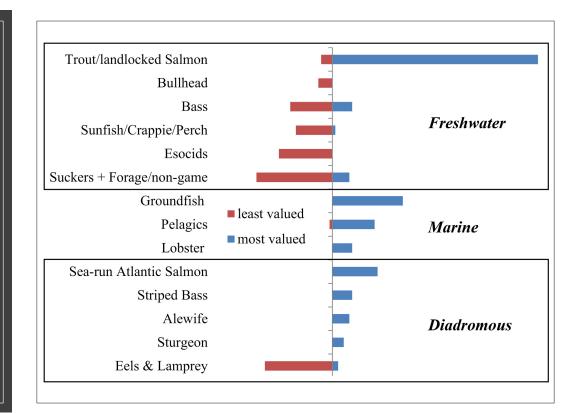
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- Generally, fish did not play an important role in residents' attachment to or satisfaction with home turf water bodies or in a water body's ability to provide an escape.
- Even for anglers, one of most important aspects was immersion in place (particularly forested/mountain streams where Brook Trout were found).

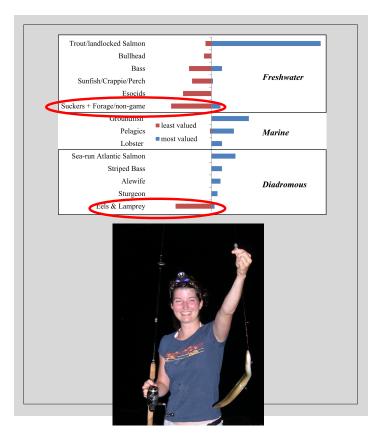


Relative value of fish

 Figure. Relative value of resident, marine, and diadromous fishes (general public). Blue bars represent positive respondent opinions on species, and red bars represent unfavorable opinions about the species.







Fighting shifting baselines

- Inter-generational amnesia causes each passing generation to forget prior conditions and normalize current conditions.
- This phenomenon is present in fisheries and can center on the reduced expectations of fisheries productivity with each passing generation

Shifting baselines: fish community



*informal personal survey of fishing opportunities with friends

Shifting baselines: habitat

- Wholesale change to aquatic habitats (free-flowing to impounded) over several centuries
- Average respondent (slightly over 50 years) grew up when industry on rivers and associated pollution were extensive and obvious by sight and smell. For older generations, this shaped the baseline against which they measure contemporary conditions and base their satisfaction.
- Functional impacts of historic log driving and past forest and agricultural practices on fish habitat are still very much at play but are not visible to lay people.

Food for thought: be relevant!

- Build on waterbodies as escapes and how habitat restoration/species recovery ties in
 - Growing body of literature shows even short exposure to natural settings has mental health benefits
 - Escape from built environment = market experience around nature-like fish ramps?
- Make native fish more visible /viewing opportunities
- Remember high attachment/low satisfaction = increased likelihood to act. Play to Mainers' attachment to place, and how they can turn their dissatisfaction with development/pollution into action that ties to recovery efforts.

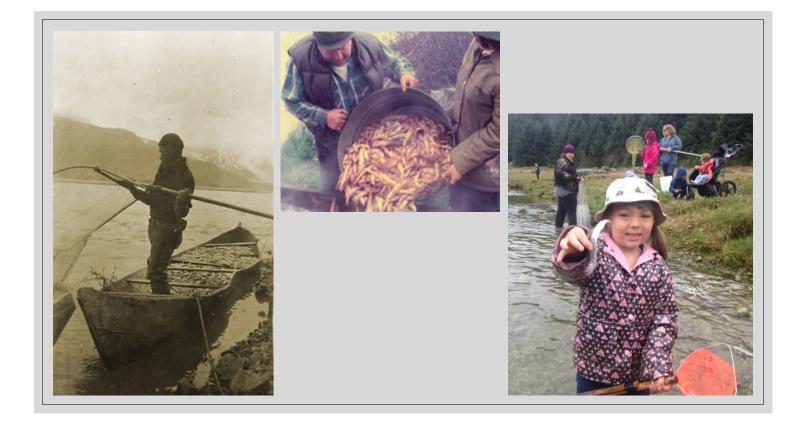




Eulachon

First Nations people called eulachon **"salvation" fish** because the return of spawning runs to coastal rivers meant the difference between life and starvation after a hard winter.





Respect

• "And you're supposed to go "p-o-o-o-o-o-o-". And that's a sign of respect for the hooligans. They're said to be a happy fish. Show your respect, and that you're happy they're there."

"It's really good to give them a day or so when they first start going up. They [the fish] see the scouts or go up first." It's easy to get excited – there are fish everywhere, they're easy to catch. It's good to take step back when they're first showing up, let them get established.

*Quotes from Fish of the Week! Eulachon podcast episode (Ted Hart)



Sheefish

Biggest of Alaska's whitefish Northwest Alaska Iñupiat communities Year-round availability



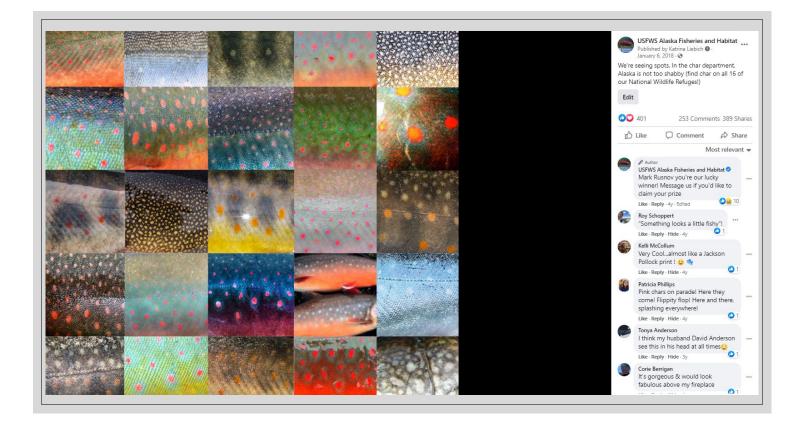








Strategies • Show the fish!



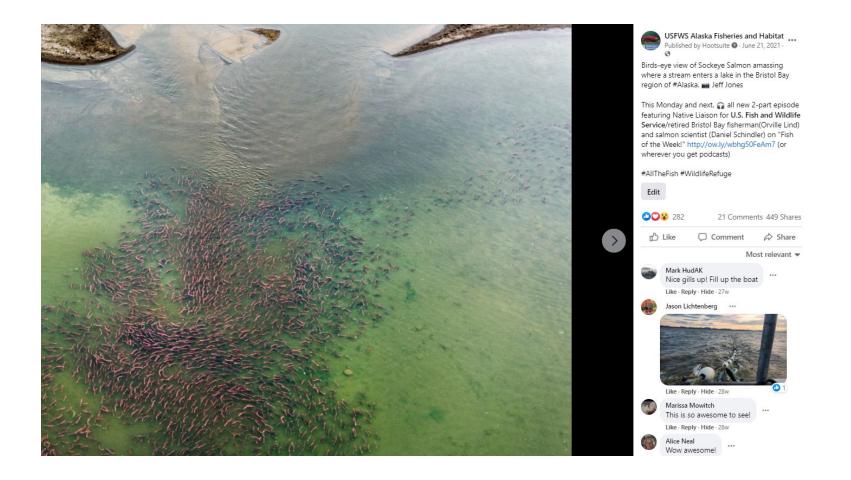
Strategies

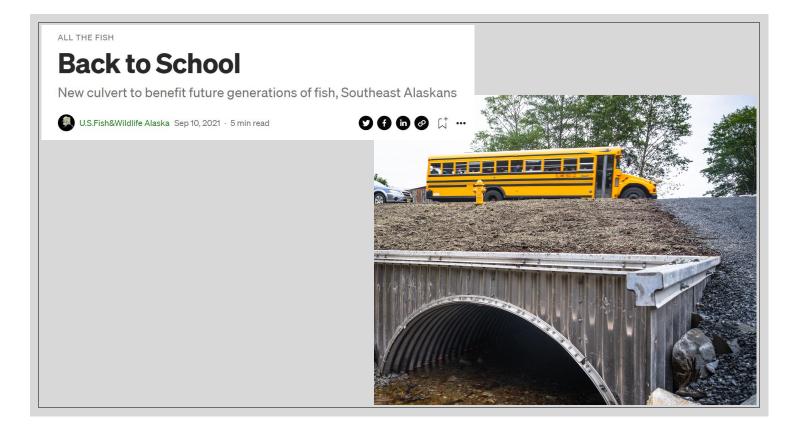
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- Marry social media to in-depth evergreen content
- Experiment, and learn about what people think



