Summary Of The Pre-workshop Survey and Literature Review

Dr. John Livernois, University of Guelph Philippa Kohn, The Nature Conservancy

Valuation of Great Lakes Fisheries and Ecosystem Services Virtual Workshop

Day 2: April 13, 2021

Pre-workshop Survey

- Survey ran for 11 days (March 25th until April 4th)
- Conducted using MS Forms
- 8 survey questions
- 18 anonymous responses



Food



Human health and well-being



Water

\$ Economy



Recreation





Navigation



Sociocultural

fisheries and aquatic ecosystem services valuable to you and/or society at large?

Q1: In what ways

are Great Lakes

Q2: Who are the most important audiences for communicating the value of Great Lakes fisheries and aquatic ecosystem services?

Government

Lobbyists Media Advocacy groups Decision makers consumers

Resource managers

General public

Industry Senior government managers

Political leaders Legislators

Indigenous Communities/ Tribes
Private sector User groups

Research institutions Congress

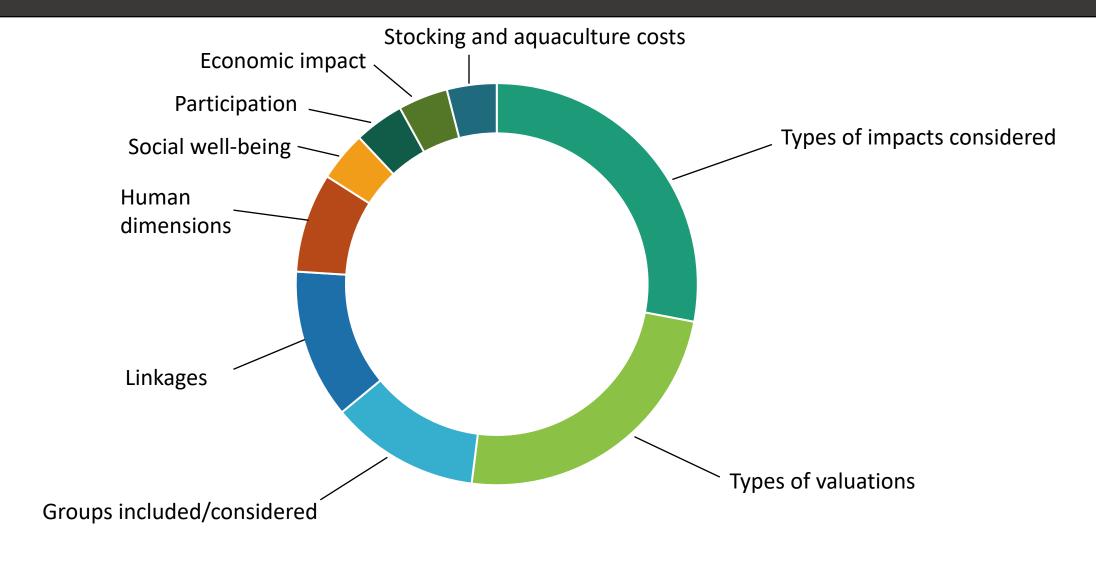
Reliant communities

Policy makers

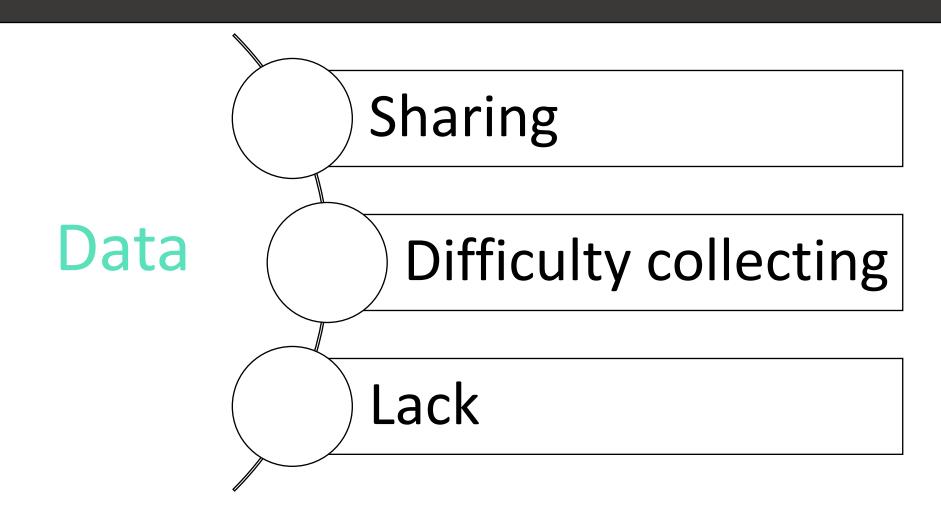
Q3: What are some metrics to effectively communicate the values of Great Lakes fisheries and aquatic ecosystem services to the key audiences (e.g. jobs, water treatment costs, hospital visits)?

The state of the s	Economy	GDP Expenditures Costs	Impact Valuation/Values Jobs
•	Human Health and Well- being	Nutrition/foo Psychologica	
	Great Lakes Health	Air and wate AIS Nutrients Toxins	r quality
****	Cultural	Heritage Connections	
	Sustainability		
†	Individual	Participation Stories	

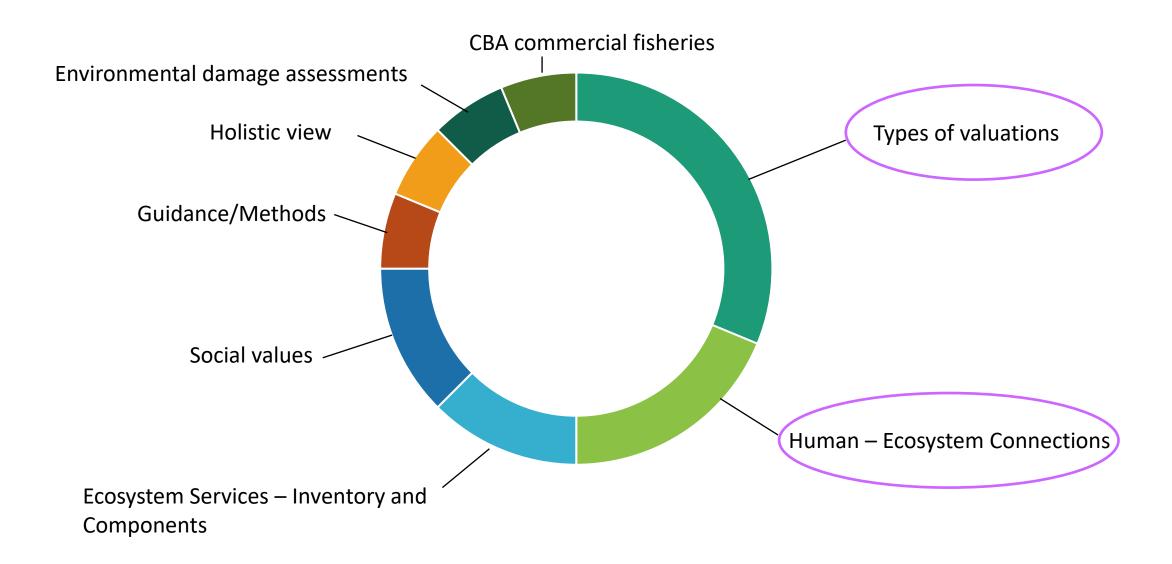
Q4: Most critical gaps and/or priority areas of research - Fisheries



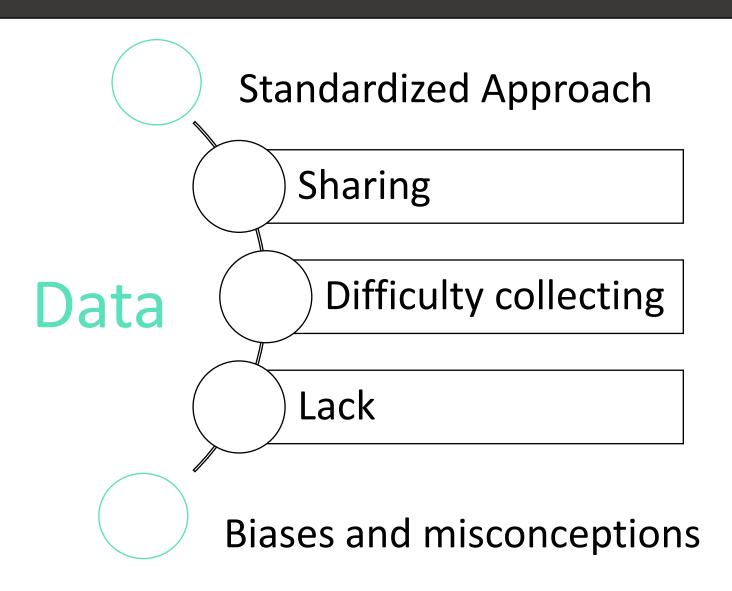
Q4: Challenges



Q5: Most critical gaps and/or priority areas of research – Ecosystem Services



Q5: Challenges



Q6: Communication Tools and Approaches



Quantitative Approaches



Qualitative Approaches



Comparisons



Bibliography



Style



Framework



Outreach

Q7: Additional Sources

- Added 12 new sources:
 - 7 ecosystem services
 - 5 fisheries

Q8: Closing Remarks

Looking forward to the discussion and hopefully producing actionable items going forward that can be realized both in the shortand long-term.

methodologies are important. It would be helpful to better understand the methods behind economics and to get some agreement among economists that a research agenda that might arise from the reivew of the gaps is the right agenda.

I look forward to this workshop, this should prove to be very informative and compelling. We need to much more social science work to understand how people value and view the Great Lakes.

My hope is that this workshop will build a consensus to forge better collaboration in research and work in tandem with the general governing policies from which both nations win and no one else loose.

The several noted studies that discuss Human Dimensions integration as well as more comprehensive consideration of ecosystem services in the GLs are a good start; perhaps do a literature review beyond the Great Lakes for studies on social and human well-being indicators; incorporation of human dimensions; ecosystem-based fisheries management (in an SES context).

The limitations in terms of the valuation of the Great Lakes fisheries and aquatic ecosystem services are being mitigated to some extent through the adoption of assumptions and application of proxies, with appropriate adjustments within the existing time constraints. However, the appropriate remedy for these limitations would be further research. For example, in order to have a proper assessment of baseline value(s) and impact, a possible next step might be to undertake a comprehensive survey in the study area to obtain values (including willingness to pay and subsistence harvests) being generated by activity and by lake.

I think it will be helpful to distinguish between research and implementation gaps. For example, do we know enough about the system but just haven't been effective (to-date) at communicating or acting on that knowledge?

One of the most valuable parts of any multi-day meeting is the opportunity to meet new people and speak with them. You don' have any of these opportunities (8.45-9.00 AM is hardly sufficient). You might have to build it in to the end of the day and hope people attend, but I think that it is worth trying to do so. There are ways to do this with zoom, if that is all the budget can support, but there are better options for networking. I particularly like Spatial Chat, but it can be expensive.

I am a fan of spatial analyses of the distribution of ES, as attempted in my own work (ID Allan, included in biblio), and recent paper by Mitchell et al. 2021 looks interesting. I think spatial analyses can help us see when ES actually are high in locations that are relatively degraded (follows pretty directly form people usage stats), and also remind us that ES at a location may depend strongly on conditions far removed. Second, while I have a high regard for direct and indirect valuation methods, I worry a bit about too great an emphasis on being methodologically correct. As a dedicated conservationist, I worry about planing our bets on economic analysis to the extent that reverence for nature receives less attention. My favorite Richard Powers quote is "The best arguments in the world never changed anyone's mind. The only thing that will do that is a good story". I think that good story is based on reverence for nature.

These data and their interpretation are among the largest challenges in managing fisheries resources. The idea of optimizing amalgamated yields of benefits and parsing them by resources use/benefits is essential, but difficult. I currently have a great deal of concern regarding methodology of current surveys and am keenly interested in how we do a better job quantifying and modeling human values, behaviors, social and economic benefits of specific resources.

I'm looking forward to the discussions!!!

Economic methodologies that are currently being used by federal agencies related to fisheries in preparing Environmental Impact Statements and those which have been upheld by federal courts in the past.

I completely disagree in the remarks made under commercial fisheries annotated bibliography that it is "straight forward" this is not true as the seafood supply chain and value added of seafood processing is not considered in current or previous studies. The value and equitable access to local seafood should be evaluated as food supply chains, subsidence fishing, and food sovereignty other than tourism fisheries of charter and recreational fishing in which not everyone has the skills, time, or access to. Equitable access to local seafood also noted to be considered and evaluated. This is why current values of commercial and recreational fisheries are not comparable, yet these are used in testimonies for legislative decisions. I believe the lack of research or awareness of such research is due to the perceived biasness to conserve and restore the GL fisheries to a sport-fishery only. Which is a highly overlooked equitable and public trust concern.

Needs

- Further research
- Value of seafood supply chain and value added of seafood processing.
- Consider and evaluate equitable access to local seafood

Literature Review

- 116 literature sources
- Received suggestions for other resources e.g. websites
- Workshop Materials
 - Annotated bibliography
 - List of Abstracts
 - Categorization Table

Literature Review Process

Formation of search terms

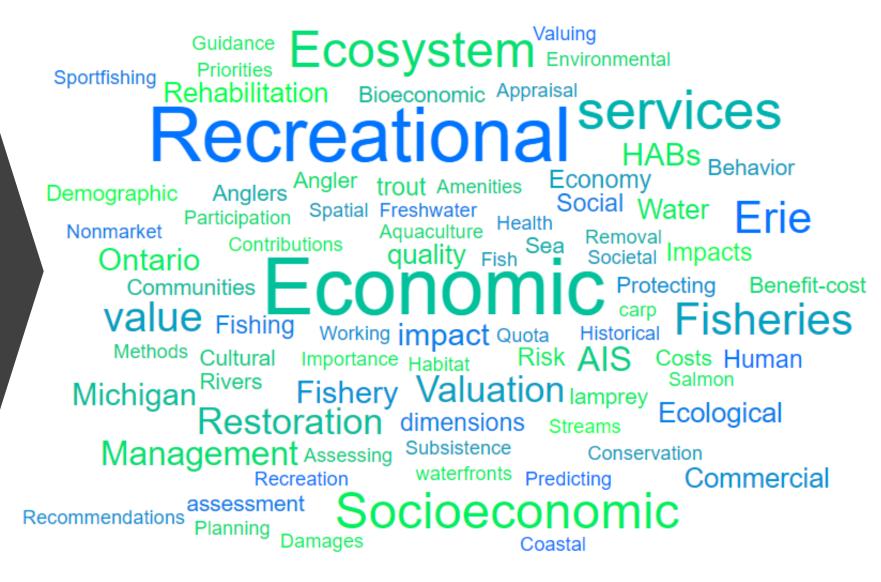
Literature search Compilation and summarization of materials

Categorization

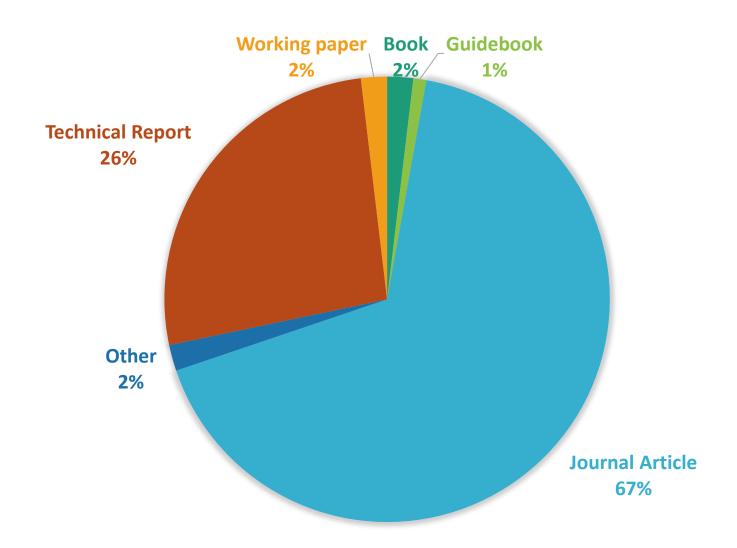
Categories

	-1 : :	
Category	Subcategories	Information
Scale	Micro	Specific location(s) within the Great Lakes region
	Meso	Specific Lake or State/Province
	Macro	Great Lakes wide
	Mega	Broad topic, not location specific
	Outside	Outside of the Great Lakes
	AIS	
	Coastal Communities	
General Focal	Ecosystem Services	HAB reduction/control, Human use (Boating,
Topic	*********	swimming) etc.
	Fisheries Other	
	Restoration	Unkited and and in
	Great Lakes Recreational Fisheries: Non-	Habitat restoration
	market Valuation Studies	
	Great Lakes Recreational Fisheries:	
	Economic Impact Studies	
	Great Lakes Recreational Fisheries: Other	
	Socioeconomic Studies	
Method		
Specific Focal	Great Lakes Ecosystem Services: Non- market Valuation Studies	
Topic (as used	Great Lakes Ecosystem Services:	
in annotated bibliography)	Economic Impact Studies	
	Great Lakes Ecosystem Services: Other	
	Socioeconomic Studies	
	Studies Outside the Great Lakes	
	Great Lakes Commercial Fisheries	
	Great Lakes Commercial risheries	Methodology, Data or Other Great Lakes Studies
	Other	and Documents
Timespan	Past	Restrospective
	Current	Relative to the publication date
	Future	Forward projecting
	2000 and earlier	To the a projecting
	2000 - 2005	
Publication	2000 2000	
Date	2011-2015	
	2016+	
	Book	Book or is a chapter within a book
	Guidebook	Information on methods, approaches etc.
Publication	Journal Article	, ,
Туре	Other	Memorandum, conference proceedings
	Technical Report	, ,
	Working Paper	Unpublished
	Qualitative	Focus groups, interviews etc.
Approach	Quantitative	Travel cost, input-output models etc.
	Aquaculture	
	Economic	
	Guidance	
	Historical review	
	Risk assessment	
Research Type	Social sciences	
	Socioeconomic	
	Sociocultural	
	Spatial anlyses	
	Stewardship	
Fisheries Type	Commercial	
	Both	Commerical and recreational
	Recreational	
	Subsistence	
Таха	Concerd	Species at large, does not center or focus on
	General	particulars
	Specific	Focus on a specifc species
	N/A	Not relevant

Abstract Keywords

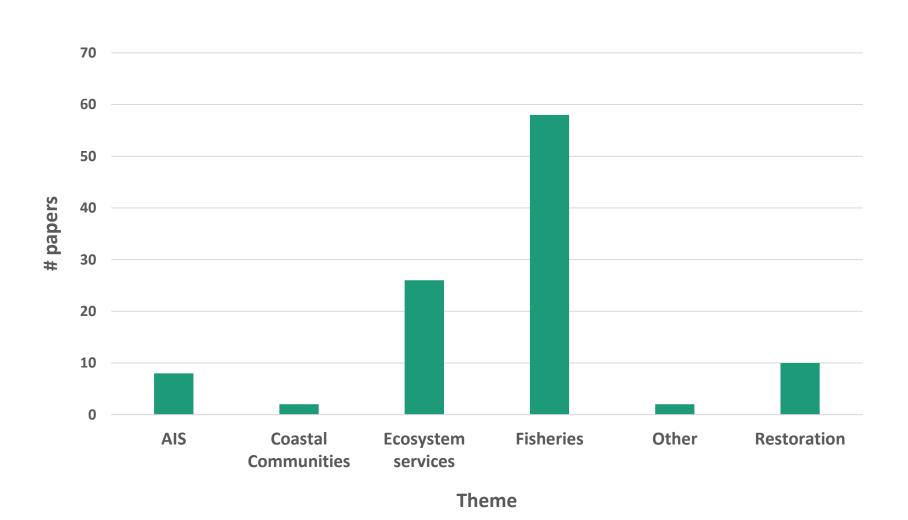


Literature Type

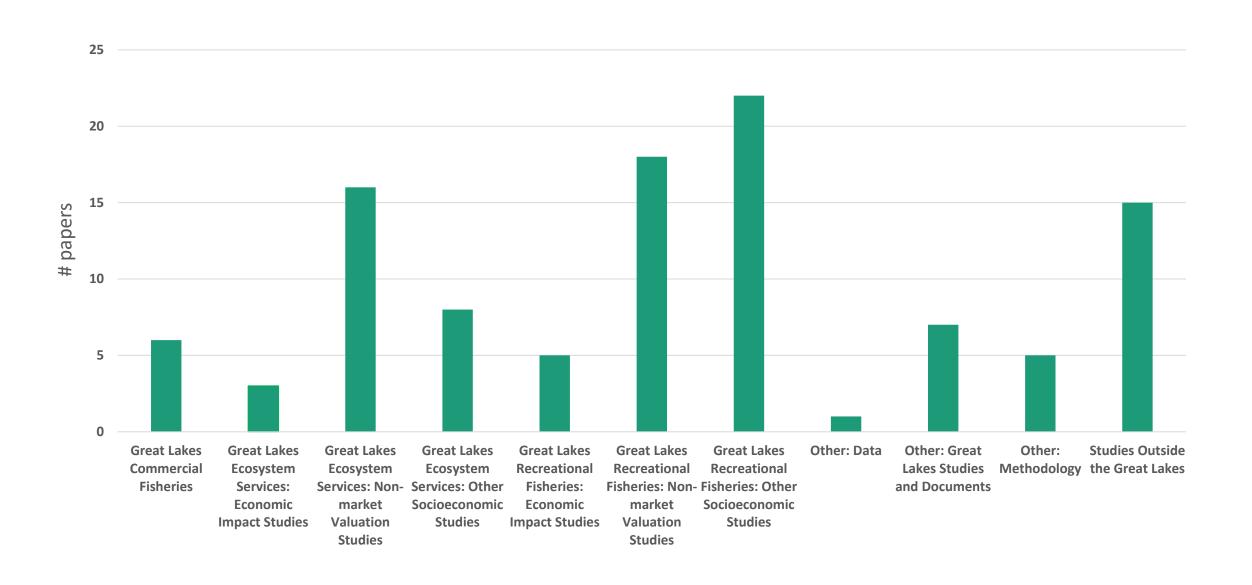


*From the surveys:
Journal articles
mentioned as a tool for
communication

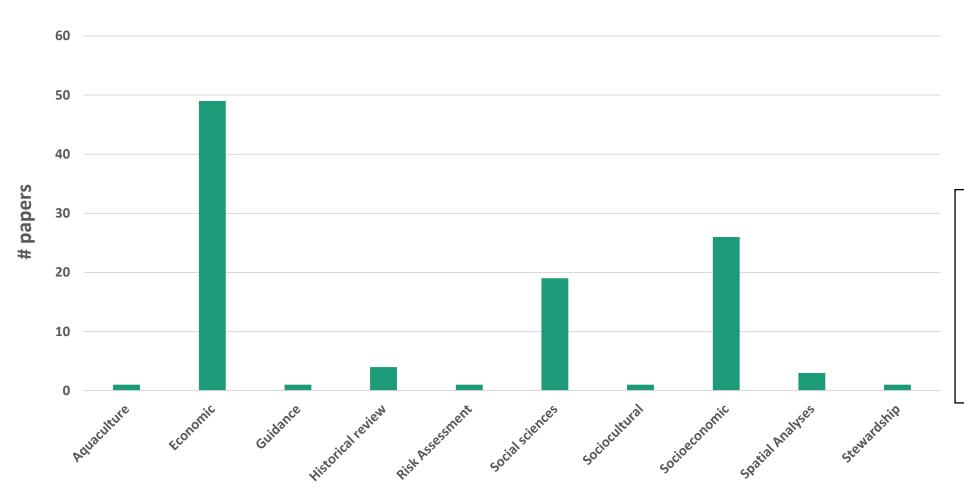
General Theme



Annotated Bibliography Categories



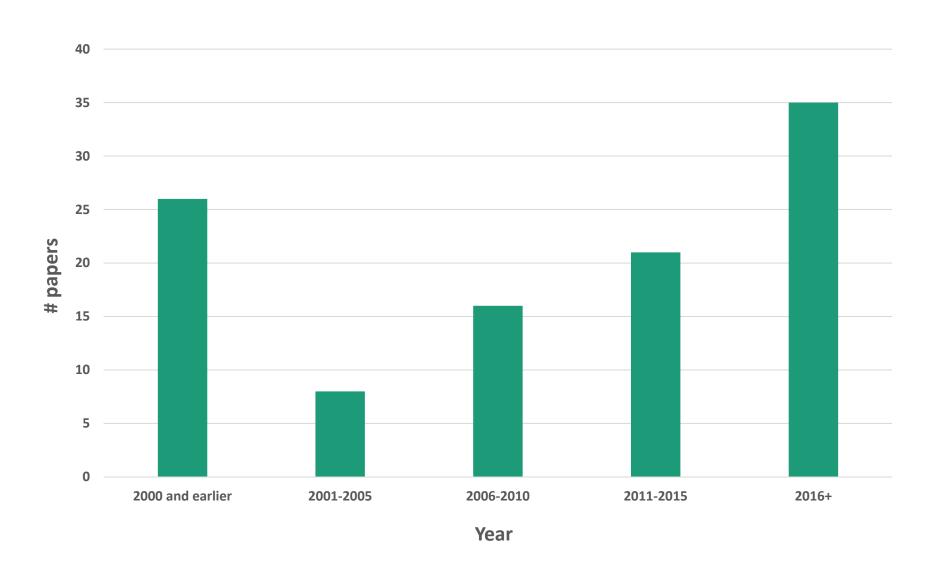
Research Type



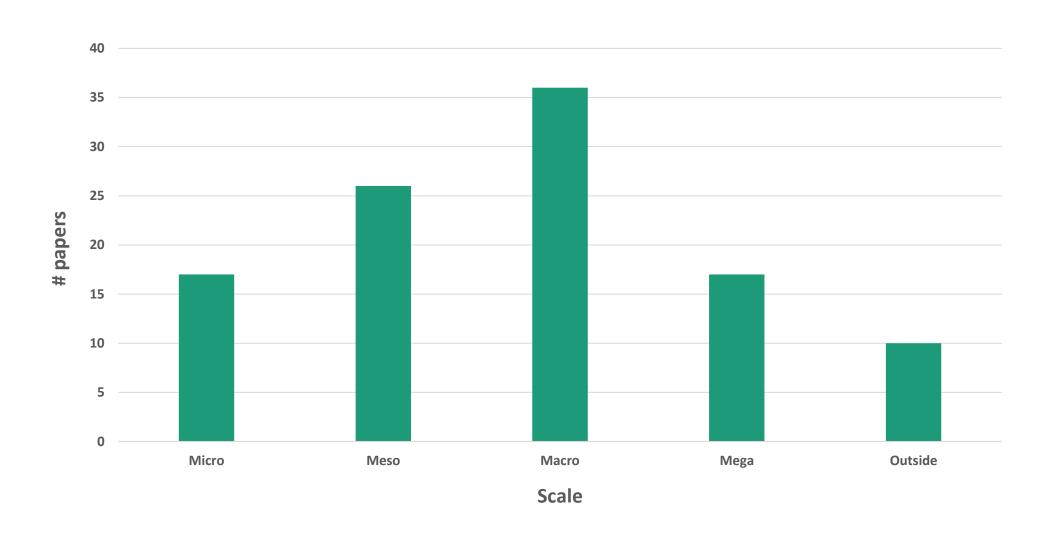
*From the survey, noted gap around: 1) the link between ecological and socioeconomic impacts and 2) Human- ecosystem connections

Research Area

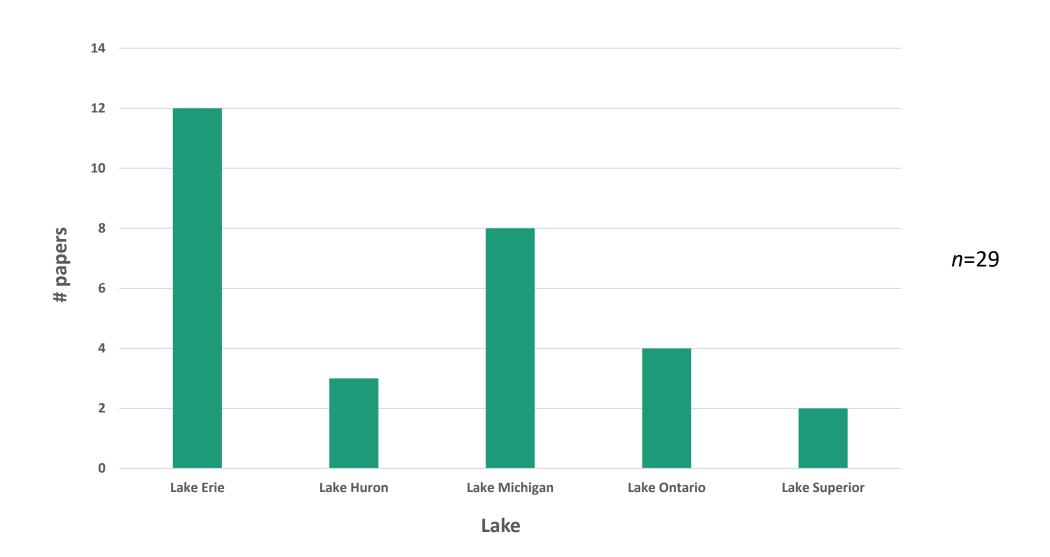
Publication Dates



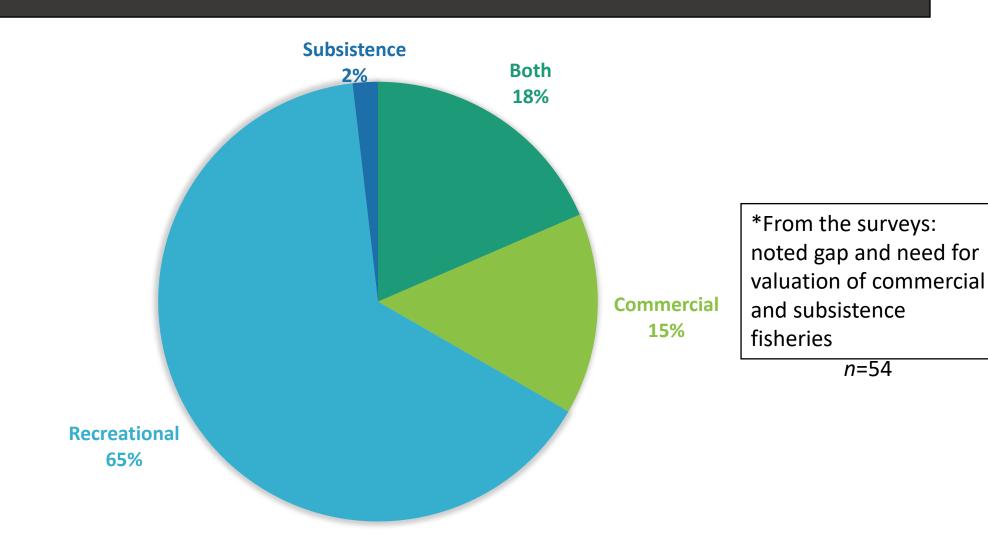
Scale



Lake Specific

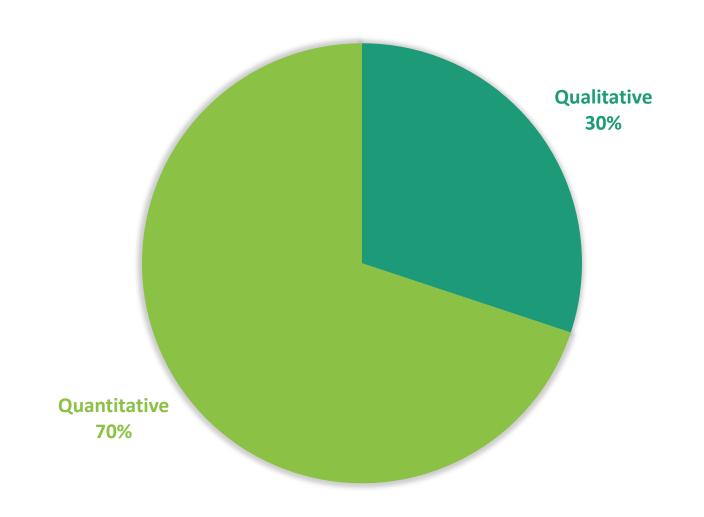


Fisheries Specific – Type Breakdown



n=54

Approach



*From the surveys: both types of approaches mentioned for communication tools and approaches