



World Cafe

September 20, 2022

Format: After a brief introduction, participants choose a table of interest to join for discussion according to the Table Topic. After 15 minutes, participants will rotate from that table to another table of their choice. This process will continue for 7 rounds.

TOPICAL TABLES

Table #	Table Topic
1	<p>Challenges and Successes to Achieving Coastal Resilience <i>Karen McNeal (Auburn University), Katie Warnell (Duke University), Ally Brown (Auburn University)</i></p> <p>Coastal resilience is threatened by climate-related changes including sea level rise, more intense hurricanes, and changes to rainfall patterns. Management of coastal habitats and communities to enhance their resilience requires high-quality, relevant scientific information and data. The SE CASC coastal resilience working group has identified a need to gather information about research gaps from key stakeholders to ensure that SE CASC research funding for coastal resilience is directed toward questions of critical relevance for managers. At this table we will discuss participant ideas about science needs and gaps, potential collaborations related to coastal resilience research, and opportunities or improvements in processes for connecting science to managers.</p>
2	<p>Climate Change, Collaboration & SWAPs: Unpacking Drivers of Change and Opportunities for Transboundary Collaboration in State Wildlife Action Planning <i>Todd Schenk (VT), Tori Hymel (VT)</i></p> <p>Climate change is rapidly altering our ecosystems with many implications, including shifting the ranges of species of greatest conservation need across state boundaries. This will necessitate new forms of collaboration both between states and with external stakeholder partners. The objectives for this table are to unpack: a) how various states are (or are not) integrating climate factors into their SWAPs and the implications of differences in how they are making sense of this data; b) how states currently collaborate both with their neighbors and with other stakeholders; and, most importantly, c) how collaboration—particularly transboundary across state lines—might be better facilitated and supported.</p>
3	<p>Collaborations Between Tribal Nations and the Climate Adaptation Community <i>Casey Thornbrugh (USET)</i></p> <p>How do Tribal nations and the Climate Adaptation Community network have more reciprocal collaborations? What does co-creating science between Indigenous knowledges/sciences and western sciences look like?</p> <p>For Tribal staff, what type of expertise are you looking for that the Climate Adaptation Community could perhaps fulfill? For Climate Adaptation Community, what barriers and opportunities are you encountering in collaborating with Tribal nations?</p>



<p>4</p>	<p>Communication Strategies Across the Science to Action Continuum <i>Michelle Jewell, other NCASC comms</i></p> <p>Do you have science communication stumbling blocks? Are you communicating uncertainty in a way that's understandable and trust-building? Who are your top audiences and why should you only aim for them?</p> <p>This table is led by the N-CASC science communications team and is here to answer your scicomm questions. Bring your toughest comms challenges so we can workshop a solution.</p>
<p>5</p>	<p>Eye Tracking for Climate Data Visualization <i>Haven Cashwell (Auburn University)</i></p> <p>Calling all United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) stakeholders...we need your help! We need participants for an eye-tracking study that will take place at the symposium. For this tool session, eye-tracking of the navigational website known as CAnVAS will be conducted with showcasing of the eye-tracking tool and software, as well as allowing for research to take place. The navigational CAnVAS website (https://products.climate.ncsu.edu/canvas/) has been developed by the State Climate Office of North Carolina to benefit stakeholders in the USFWS by supporting the incorporation of climate information in species status assessments (SSAs). This work aims to test CAnVAS with stakeholders in order to ensure it is useful for this population and appropriate for stakeholder use. Research will be conducted through eye-tracking with participants being stakeholders in the USFWS. While being eye-tracked, the stakeholders will follow prompts to guide them through the live navigational website and answer questions about the website. Then, there will be an immediate interview after the stakeholders finish eye-tracking to ask the stakeholders about how they liked the website, if they would use this website for SSAs, etc.. Results from this current study will be able to help to verify the usability of the website and to ensure that this website will be able to be used at its full potential for SSAs by stakeholders in the USFWS. Also, results from this study could provide any changes that the stakeholders would like to see on the website. IRB approval has been obtained from Auburn University to conduct this research.</p>
<p>6</p>	<p>Incorporating Climate Change into SWAP Revisions <i>Paul Armsworth (UT), Mona Papes (UTK)</i></p> <p>Discussions at this table will focus on data, concepts and approaches that can help states and other actors integrate climate change better into wildlife action plans. They will be led by members of one of SE CASC's ongoing Working Groups that is focused on the upcoming revision of State Wildlife Action Plans in the Southeast. We will cover vulnerability assessments, niche model outputs, and ways to embed wildlife actions plans into a wider regional context.</p>
<p>7</p>	<p>SE CASC Future Science Needs/Priorities (a) <i>Jen Cartwright (USGS)</i></p> <p>What science questions related to climate adaptation do you feel are in greatest need of prioritization for research? What are major knowledge gaps in your field of research or that affect your ability to manage natural resources? What are the emerging questions that are of increasing importance, that were not as much on your radar 5-10 years ago? These 3 tables will provide the opportunity for Symposium participants to share their thoughts and inform future</p>



	SE CASC science directions.
8	<p>SE CASC Future Science Needs/Priorities (b) <i>Katherine Smith (USGS)</i></p> <p>What science questions related to climate adaptation do you feel are in greatest need of prioritization for research? What are major knowledge gaps in your field of research or that affect your ability to manage natural resources? What are the emerging questions that are of increasing importance, that were not as much on your radar 5-10 years ago? These 3 tables will provide the opportunity for Symposium participants to share their thoughts and inform future SE CASC science directions.</p>
9	<p>SE CASC Future Science Needs/Priorities (c) <i>Ryan Boyles (USGS)</i></p> <p>What science questions related to climate adaptation do you feel are in greatest need of prioritization for research? What are major knowledge gaps in your field of research or that affect your ability to manage natural resources? What are the emerging questions that are of increasing importance, that were not as much on your radar 5-10 years ago? These 3 tables will provide the opportunity for Symposium participants to share their thoughts and inform future SE CASC science directions.</p>
10	<p>Southeast Regional Invasive Species and Climate Change <i>Deah Lieurance (UF IFAS), Wes Daniel (USGS)</i></p> <p>The RISCC management networks reduce the joint effects of climate change and invasive species by synthesizing relevant science, sharing the needs and knowledge of managers, building stronger scientist-manager communities, and conducting priority research. The Southeast is particularly important because many potential invasions are currently suppressed by cooler climates. As the climate changes, the Southeast may serve as a possible source of invasion towards other RISCC regions.</p> <p>The goal of the SE RISCC is to improve invasive species management in the face of climate change by: a) identifying information needs for invasive species management, and b) developing a strategy to address these needs via information sharing and research In this roundtable discussion, we seek to identify priority research and monitoring needs and will discuss initiatives that support natural resource managers across the region.</p>

ORGANIZATIONAL TABLES

Table #	Table Topic
11	<p>Conserving an Intact and Enduring Appalachian Landscape: Designing a Corridor in Response to Climate Change appalachiantrail.org <i>Cassidy Lord (Appalachian Trail Conservancy)</i></p> <p>In 2021, the Appalachian Trail Conservancy (ATC) convened a group of experts to form a Climate Advisory Group (CAG) to build awareness of the impacts of climate change across this</p>



	<p>unique region and identify opportunities to safeguard public safety, economic stability, and ecological health. Their recommendations are included in the report “Conserving an Intact and Enduring Appalachian Landscape: Designing a Corridor in Response to Climate Change.” The report is a tool, made available to the public by ATC and the CAG, to identify climate-smart actions and opportunities that can be incorporated into conservation strategies and strategic planning efforts.</p> <p>During the World Café, participants will explore local, regional, and state level activities that address threats and implement actions outlined in the report.</p> <p>w ATLP World Cafe Description.docx</p>
12	<p>Gulf Research Program nationalacademies.org/gulf/gulf-research-program <i>Sherrie Forrest, Charlene Milliken, Pete Nelson (National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine)</i></p> <p>The Gulf Research Program (GRP) of the National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine is a 30-year, \$500 million program created in 2013 in the wake of the Deepwater Horizon disaster. The GRP supports studies, projects, research, and other activities that develop and apply science, engineering, and medical knowledge to enhance offshore energy safety, environmental protection and stewardship, and human health and community resilience. The GRP complements its grant making and research activities with fellowships and other education programs designed to foster the next generation of Gulf talent. The GRP’s activities are designed to increase the ability of the citizens of the Gulf to translate scientific, engineering, and medical knowledge into meaningful action.</p>
13	<p>Mississippi-Alabama Sea Grant Consortium (MASGC) masgc.org <i>Sara Martin (Mississippi State University & Mississippi-Alabama Sea Grant)</i></p> <p>The mission of Mississippi-Alabama Sea Grant Consortium (MASGC) is to provide integrated university- and college-based research, communications, education, extension and legal programs to coastal communities that lead to the responsible use of ocean and coastal resources in Alabama and Mississippi and the Gulf of Mexico through informed personal, policy and management decisions.</p> <p>To fulfill this mission, MASGC commits to interdisciplinary environmental scholarship and community-based natural-resource management. The tools available in support of the MASGC mission are applied interdisciplinary research, outreach, education and legal services using both targeted and cross-cutting approaches. These tools are utilized in local, state, regional, national and international arenas.</p>
14	<p>National Environmental Modeling and Analysis Center (NEMAC) nemac.unca.edu <i>Ashlyn Shore (National Environmental Modeling and Analysis Center)</i></p> <p>The National Environmental Modeling and Analysis Center (NEMAC) is an applied research center at the University of North Carolina Asheville. Our aim is to help society understand the changing world and learn from the space between where science is made and where science is used. We empower our partners by creating data-driven products to ensure a more resilient</p>



	<p>future for all.</p> <p>NEMAC was instrumental in co-developing the U.S. Climate Resilience Toolkit with NOAA's Climate Program Office. The Toolkit, designed to help local governments build climate resilience, is the federal flagship website for climate adaptation and resilience work across the nation. The Toolkit is frequently updated with climate resilience case studies, tools, reports, and data products, and we commonly receive requests for expert advice.</p> <p>Developing geospatial mapping products aids our partners in effectively illustrating and communicating change with important decision makers and users. In collaboration with the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation, we have developed a total of nine Coastal Resilience Assessments with a corresponding interactive mapping tool to view, analyze, and download Assessment data. This information is useful for local stakeholders to help inform their decision-making about the potential of resilience-related projects that have dual benefits for both people and wildlife.</p> <p>W NEMAC World Cafe Description.docx</p>
<p>15</p>	<p>Southeastern Plant Conservation Alliance (SE PCA), Atlanta Botanical Garden (ABG), and the Southeastern Center for Conservation Research at ABG <i>Carrie Radcliffe, Sarah Norris, Ashlynn Smith (Atlanta Botanical Garden/ Southeastern Plant Conservation Alliance)</i></p> <p>The Atlanta Botanical Garden has more than 30 years of experience in the conservation and recovery of rare and threatened plant species through research, propagation, collaborative restoration and habitat management. Through conservation of imperiled species and natural communities across the southeastern United States, Caribbean, and Ecuador, the Garden helps protect the natural heritage of one of North America's most biodiverse regions.</p> <p>Through its Southeastern Center for Conservation & Research, the Atlanta Botanical Garden advances the science of conservation through research, collaborations, and native species recovery programs that include conservation collections at the garden and applied conservation activities that support preservation of species in their native habitats. Conservation programs, training, and capacity building derived from the activities of the Southeastern Center for Conservation support the Garden's commitment to serving the needs of the community and making the connection between people and plants.</p> <p>The Southeastern Plant Conservation Alliance (SE PCA), housed primarily at the Garden, is a cross-cutting partnership of public and private conservation professionals working in the Southeastern United States. The SE PCA seeks to bridge gaps between local and national efforts by fostering regional cooperation and promoting a diversity of partners. The Alliance is tailored to multiple interests to provide training opportunities, fill information gaps, identify conservation needs, prioritize efforts, and work collaboratively to conserve imperiled plants. It provides a forum where they share information on the conservation status and needs of imperiled plants throughout the region, without being limited by state or agency boundaries.</p>
<p>16</p>	<p>The Jones Center jonesctr.org <i>Kier Klepzig (The Jones Center at Ichauway)</i></p>



The Jones Center is located on Ichauway, a 29,000 acre property of pristine longleaf pine, over a hundred wetlands, two rivers in rural southwestern Georgia. Ichauway was established in the 1920s by Robert W. Woodruff, who became the long-term chairman of The Coca-Cola Company.

Research programs at the Jones Center focus on understanding the ecology, restoration and management of the longleaf pine ecosystem; and the water resources, wetlands and aquatic ecosystems of the southeastern Coastal Plain. Ichauway is located in the heart of the historic range of longleaf pine. Longleaf pine ecosystems are among the rarest and most biologically diverse in North America and are increasingly a focus of conservation efforts. Southwest Georgia is also a hydrologically unique karst region that serves as the major recharge area for one of the nation's most prolific and heavily used aquifers, the Upper Floridan aquifer. We balance basic research of these systems with applied work of relevance to the natural resource management and conservation communities and see the Center as a crossroads for research and practice. The Center's research is integrated under three programmatic areas: Woods, Water, and Wildlife.