



Centre for Marine Socioecology Show-Case

December 7th 2016

Time	Activity	
10:30 – 10:40	Welcome	Richard Coleman & David Smith
10:40 – 10:45	Introduction to Day	Jan McDonald
10:40 – 10:50	CMS update	Stewart Frusher
10:50 – 11:15	How can we grow healthy public perceptions of sustainable aquaculture?	Karen Alexander ¹
11:15 – 11:40	Building social capital through scientific research	Chris Cvitanovic ²
11:40 – 12:05	Living within marine global ecological limits	Kirsty Nash ³
12:05 – 12:30	Feedback and panel discussion	Jan McDonald
12:30 – 1:30	Lunch	
1:30 – 1:40	Introduction to the afternoon	Beth Fulton
1:40 – 1:50	3 PhD speed talks – fisheries (production & management)	
1:50 – 2:10	Discussion	
2:10 – 2:20	Pitch point # 1	
2:20 – 2:30	3 PhD speed talks – governance	
2:20 – 2:30	Discussion	
2:30 – 2:40	Pitch point # 2	
2:40 – 2:50	3 PhD speed talks – social license & pressing questions	
2:50 – 3:30	Discussion and afternoon tea	
3:30 – 3:40	Pitch point # 3	
3:40 – 3:55	4 PhD speed talks – making connections	
3:55 – 4:15	Discussion	
4:15 – 4:30	Wrap up and awards	Stewart Frusher

Brief Presentation outlines

¹**Karen Alexander:** To meet future global demands for fish and shellfish as a food product, aquaculture production needs to increase by 50 million tonnes by the year 2050. It has been suggested that largescale growth of aquaculture in many countries has been constrained by a shortage of suitable sites, the ecological carrying capacity of existing sites and perhaps, as importantly, public criticism and perceptions based on suspected environmental impact and amenity concerns. For aquaculture to move forward, the practice must be acceptable in the minds of the general public; they must be willing to purchase the end product. This presentation will pull together the results of projects at the supra-national (EU) and national level (Scotland) to address the question of public perception. The role of engagement between industry and communities will be explored and a draft (local level) social license framework will be presented, based on the above research.

²**Chris Cvitanovic:** The growing urgency and complexity of conservation problems presents a significant challenge to managers and decision-makers. Embedded within complex socio-ecological systems, these issues are characterised by high levels of uncertainty, contested values and political and administrative uncertainty. As such traditional top down approaches to management have proven largely ineffective, and it has become increasingly apparent that effective environmental governance is dependent on the participation of local resource users within governance processes. Social capital embraces the idea that community cohesion is founded on norms, trust, communication and cohesion, which are associated with improved social performance, leading to improved environmental outcomes. Here, we demonstrate that large scale and long-term investment in scientific research can contribute to social capital; by providing greater levels of trust and communication among the local community and decision-makers and leading to social cohesion and collective action. This work (undertaken in the Ningaloo Marine Park, WA) demonstrates that social capital can be generated as a direct impact of scientific research when the community are engaged effectively.

³**Kirsty Nash:** Planetary boundaries define ecological limits for key processes within the natural world; passing these may see the earth shift into a state that does not support humanity. Understanding those boundaries is therefore essential to guide earth system governance. The core ideas of this framework are being incorporated into multilateral discussions on sustainability, with significant implications for international environmental policy development. Despite the global scale of the planetary boundaries, the underlying research to date has primarily focused on terrestrial systems. Marine biomes cover over 70% of the earth's surface, and deliver ecosystem services that underpin societal wellbeing. Thus, the limited integration of marine systems into boundaries research seriously hinders the efficacy of the approach. This presentation will discuss the planetary boundaries from a marine perspective, signposting research that is critical to improving the scientific underpinnings of the boundaries.