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Ph.D. Updates: Human Dimensions of Marine Conservation

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Social Network Analysis of the Flatback Turtle Program

This study, Chapter 2 in my thesis, has been accepted in Ecosystems and People.

Ph.D. Chapters

1. How Outcome Mapping can be useful for conservation
2. Identify key stakeholders in complex marine conservation programs (published)
3. How will conservation partners contribute to desired marine conservation program goals?
4. A strategy and monitoring framework to track partners' progress towards marine conservation goals.

Current Ph.D. focus

I am currently identifying the strengths, capacities, and opportunities for partners to participate in complex marine conservation programs (Chapter 3). This involves coordinating and bringing together conservation partners' responsibilities, skills, actions, and activities to help progress marine conservation goals.

How is this study useful?

- Conservation partners could identify strengths and focus their conservation efforts where they might have the most success.
- Conservation managers could better understand how to engage partners to support conservation program goals while also supporting partners goals

Progress to date

- I identified why conservation partners are essential for complex marine conservation programs.
- Identified the value and use of conservation management strategies and plans for decision-making and coordinating actions.
- Identified different kinds of partner goals relevant to the overall NWSFTCP goals
  - Taking action to reduce threats to biodiversity
  - Produce knowledge to underpin biodiversity conservation
  - Have no significant adverse impacts on biodiversity

Literature of Interest:

Clarke et al. (2021) investigate potential strategies for mitigating climate change effects on marine turtles in Cape Verde, West Africa. Results show that clutch splitting and clutch shading interventions can alter turtle nests' sex ratio and temperature (Figure a).

Like the Flatback Futures interventions, this study considers what mitigation might look like and analyzes costs, benefits, and potential impacts of such action for management.
https://doi.org/10.1111/1365-2664.13874

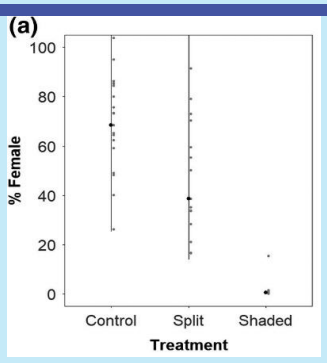

Figure a) Treatment differences in proportion of female hatchlings. Percent female is significantly lower in shaded clutches compared to both control and split clutches.

If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact me on my e-mail.