

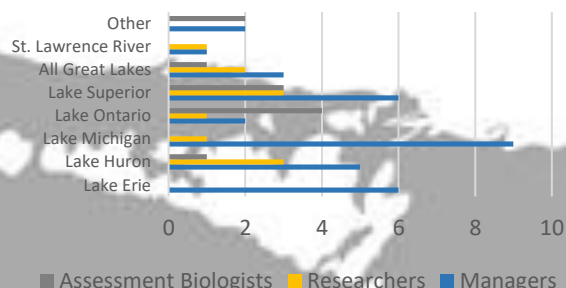
Transfer of scientific knowledge among Great Lakes fishery professionals: how the Science Transfer Program is facilitating science transfer

Purpose: To help the Science Transfer Program (STP) understand and improve the transfer of scientific knowledge between fishery professionals in the Great Lakes Basin

WHO WAS INCLUDED/WHERE WERE THEY FROM?

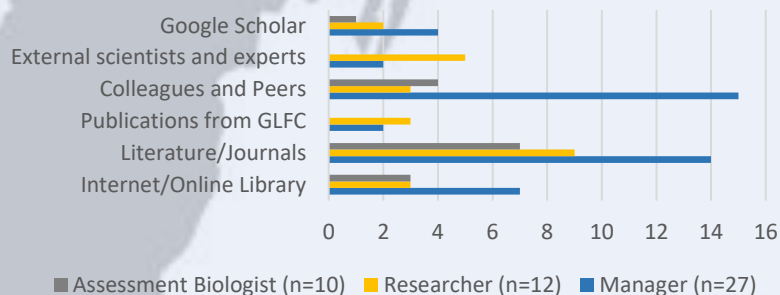
- Managers (n=27)
- Researchers (n=12)
- Assessment biologists (n=11)
- Some professionals worked in multiple Great Lakes or regions of the Great Lakes Basin (this is included in the tally for the figure)

GREAT LAKE AND/OR REGION PARTICIPANTS WORKED IN



HOW PROFESSIONALS INTERACT WITH SCIENCE

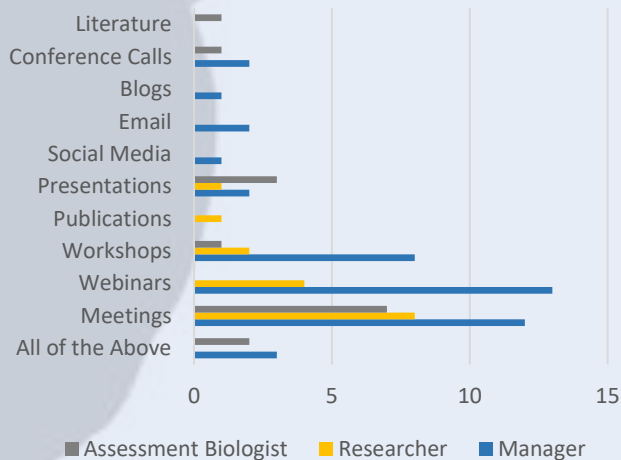
WHERE PROFESSIONALS GET INFORMATION FIRST



- Fishery professionals are more likely to turn to a specific source of information if it is easily accessible and reliable (i.e., colleague/peers and literature/journals)
- Most fishery professionals find scientific knowledge to be accessible
- Professionals think scientific knowledge should be more accessible to the public

COMMUNICATION BETWEEN PROFESSIONALS

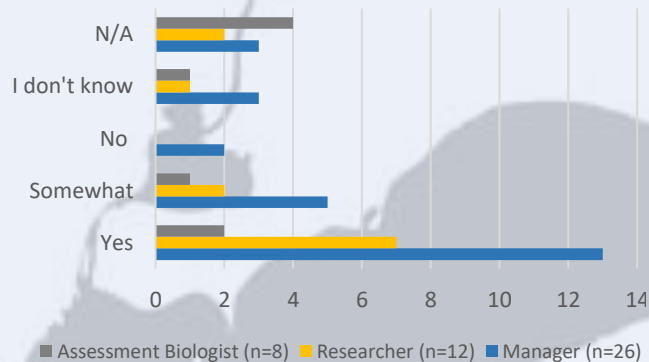
FAVOURED COMMUNICATION TYPES



- Professionals prefer in-person meetings and workshop with face-to-face interactions
- Technical Committee meetings are where researchers/assessment biologists get most of their information
- Lake Committee meetings are important to managers and inform them in their decision-making

IS THE SCIENCE TRANSFER PROGRAM EFFECTIVE?

EFFECTIVENESS OF STP'S RESEARCH FINDING DELIVERY



- Examples of effective delivery includes topic-specific programs (i.e., invasive species management), workshops (i.e., Great Lakes trawl coordination), and including experts in meetings and discussions
- Participants who did not answer yes, were not aware of STP initiatives to transfer science

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE SCIENCE TRANSFER PROGRAM

1. Continue or increase meetings and increase the utilization of digital tools to improve accessibility and reach of professionals
2. Have the Science Transfer Program provide regular newsletters or briefings to fishery professionals on what kind of research is ongoing in the Great Lakes
3. Increase workshops and meetings to boost trust in new scientific knowledge

