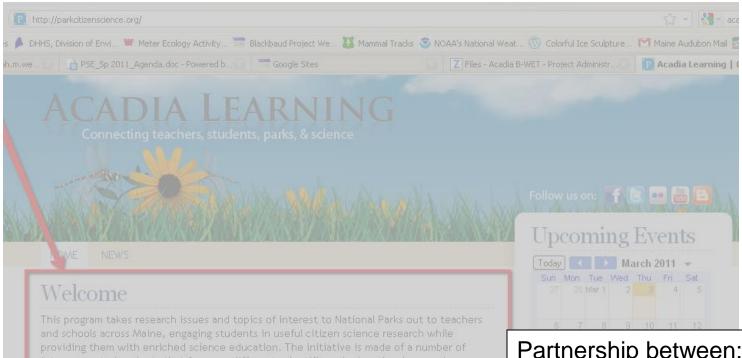
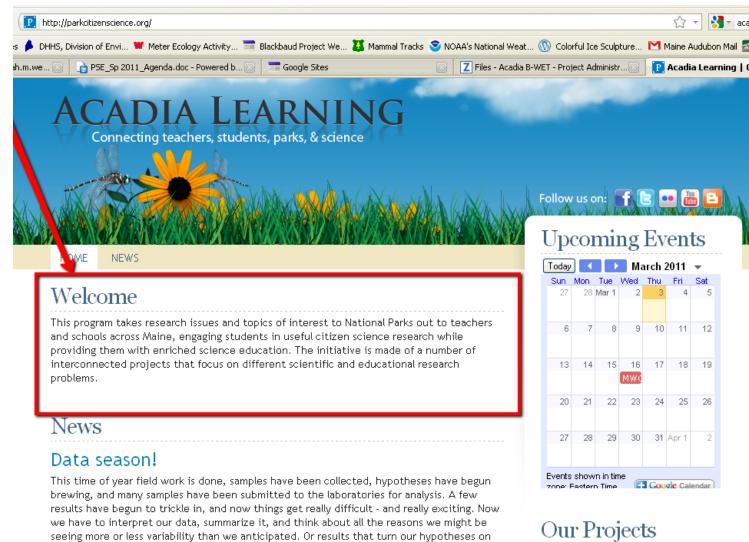
What is the Acadia Learning project?



Partnership between:

- Schoodic Education and Research Center (SERC) Institute
- •George Mitchell Center
- Maine Sea Grant
- Acadia National Park

• What is the Acadia Learning project?



As a scientist with lots of years experience working with data, those sets of numbers that

come back from the lab are highly anticipated. They are packets of evidence that support a

hypothesis, or if they don't, they make us knit our eyebrows and re-think our conception of

how the world works. Either way, it's data that let us move forward (even when moving

forward feels like a step backward, as in the latter case).

their heads.

Select the links below for more information on Acadia Learning's projects:

Mapping and Data
Dragonfly Identification Key

• What is participatory science?

<u>Teachers and students</u> working closely with scientists collect and analyse data that are used

By students to answer their own questions:

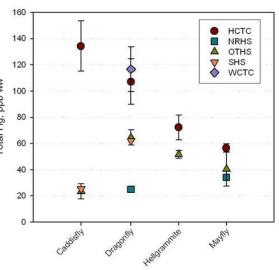
From a group of student researchers at Bangor High School:

Topic:

Mercury, the stonefly and the water scorpion....

'Our claim is that organisms higher in the food chain will contain more mercury." By scientists to answer other questions:

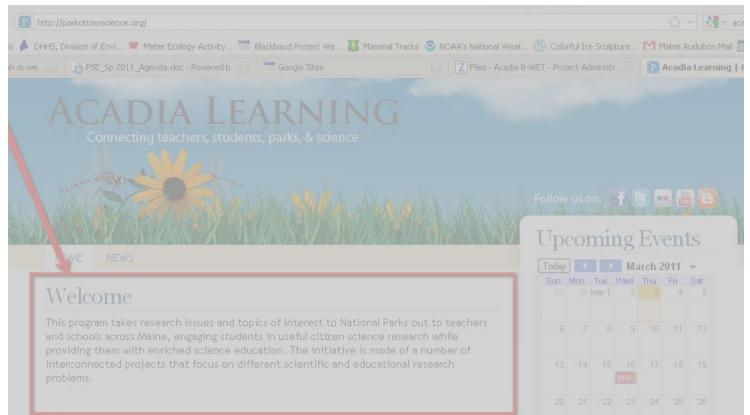
- New research is evaluating odonate (dragonfly) larvae as mercury indicators
 Use a state of the second transformed by the s
- Hypotheses: differences among sites, families, size classes?



Shown: mean ± SE; Acadia Learning, unpubl. data, 2009

Slide courtesy of Sarah Nelson (George Mitchell Center, UMO)

• What is the Acadia Learning project?



News

Data season!

This time of year field work is done, samples have been collected, hypotheses have begun brewing, and many samples have been submitted to the laboratories for analysis. A few results have begun to trickle in, and now things get really difficult - and really exciting. Now we have to interpret our data, summarize it, and think about all the reasons we might be seeing more or less variability than we anticipated. Or results that turn our hypotheses on their heads.

As a scientist with lots of years experience working with data, those sets of numbers that come back from the lab are highly anticipated. They are packets of evidence that support a hypothesis, or if they don't, they make us knit our eyebrows and re-think our conception of how the world works. Either way, it's data that let us move forward (even when moving forward feels like a step backward, as in the latter case). Current project extends the work we are already doing to look at eel populations in Penobscot and smaller coastal watersheds from Northport to Winter Harbor

projects

• Mapping and Data

• Dragonfly Identification Ke

• What is participatory science?

<u>Teachers and students</u> working closely with scientists collect and analyse data that are used

By scientists to answer other questions:

What is the health of our eel population?

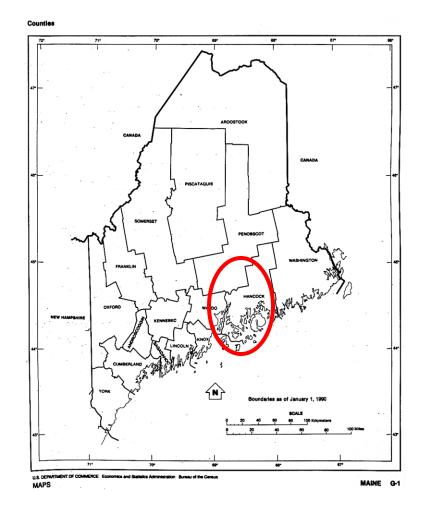
By students to answer their own questions:

???

Where are we in the eel project?

- At the very beginning!
 - This spring (2011): find eel sampling locations, observe existing eel ladders in action, talk to Marine Patrol and elver fishermen and dealers
 - Next fall (2011): begin working with local teachers and students
 - Next spring (2012): sampling with these local teachers and students

- Sampling locations:
 - Near schools
 - Near us
 - Recommendations/useful eel information



- Sampling locations:
 - Small systems
 - ex: Patten Stream, Surry



Image courtesy of Blue Hill Heritage Trust

Sampling locations:

 Dams, perched culverts, other impediments

- Sampling locations:
 - No salmon
- Recommendations/useful eel information



Fyke net, Union River, Ellsworth.