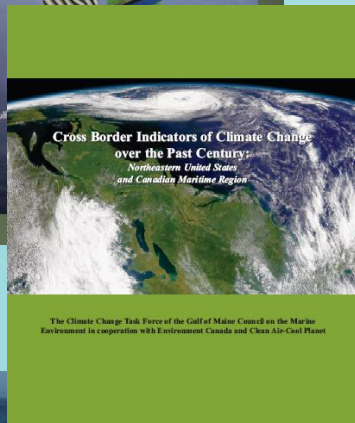
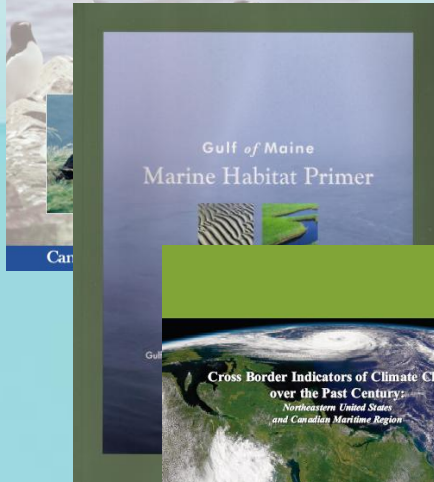
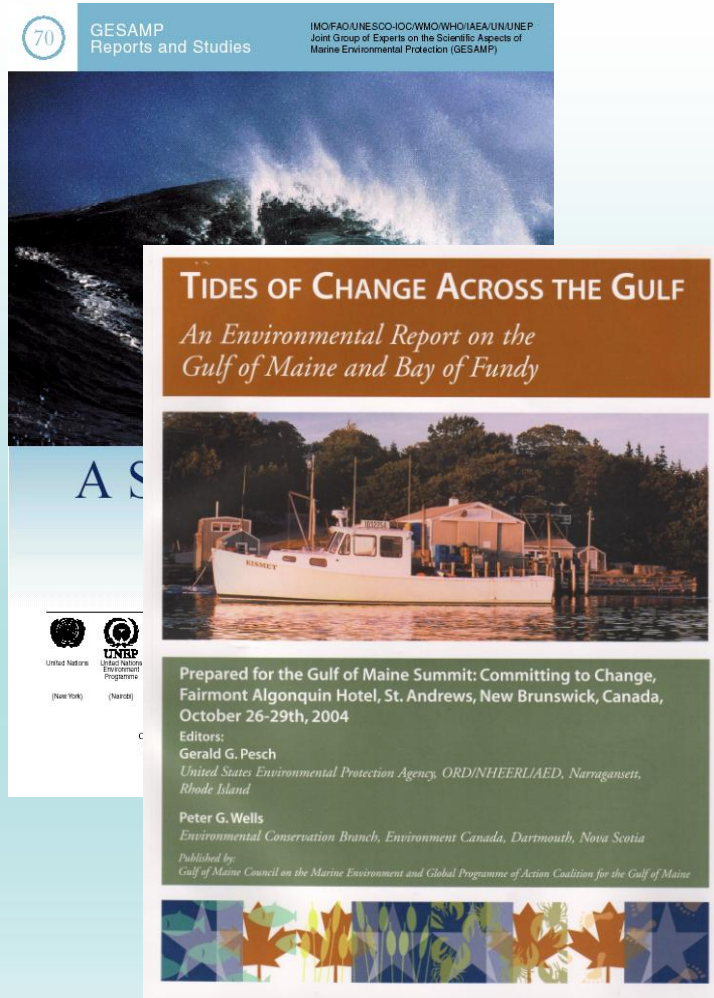


ENVIRONMENTAL INFORMATION: USE AND INFLUENCE



**Bertrum H. MacDonald, Peter G. Wells,
Suzette S. Soomai, Danielle M. Cossarini,
Gregory R.G. Hutton, Ruth E. Cordes, Julie
M. Woods, & Colleen E. Delany**

History of the Initiative



Initial Case Studies

- ★ **GESAMP** – Joint Group of Experts on the Scientific Aspects of Marine Environmental Protection
- ★ **GOMC** – Gulf of Maine Council on the Marine Environment

GREYNET AWARD 2004

In recognition for outstanding achievement in the field of Grey Literature

Dr. Bertrum H. MacDonald

Associate Dean of Research in the Faculty of Management, Dalhousie University, Halifax, Canada

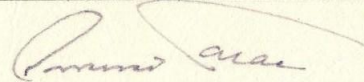
Ruth E. Cordes

School of Library and Information Studies, Dalhousie University, Halifax, Canada

Dr. Peter G. Wells

Environmental Conservation Branch, Ecosystem Science Division, Dartmouth, Nova Scotia, Canada

December 6, 2004



Dr. Dominic J. Farace, Grey Literature Network Service

This award is in recognition for the authors' contribution to the field of grey literature over the past year. Nominations for the GreyNet Award are based on the results from the GL5 Participant Evaluation Forms, publication of the authors' paper in the GL5 Conference Proceedings, the selection and publication of the authors' paper in the spring issue of PRQ'2004 on grey literature, and prior history of the authors in the field of grey literature.

TextRelease

greynet
• s • e • r • v • i • c • e •

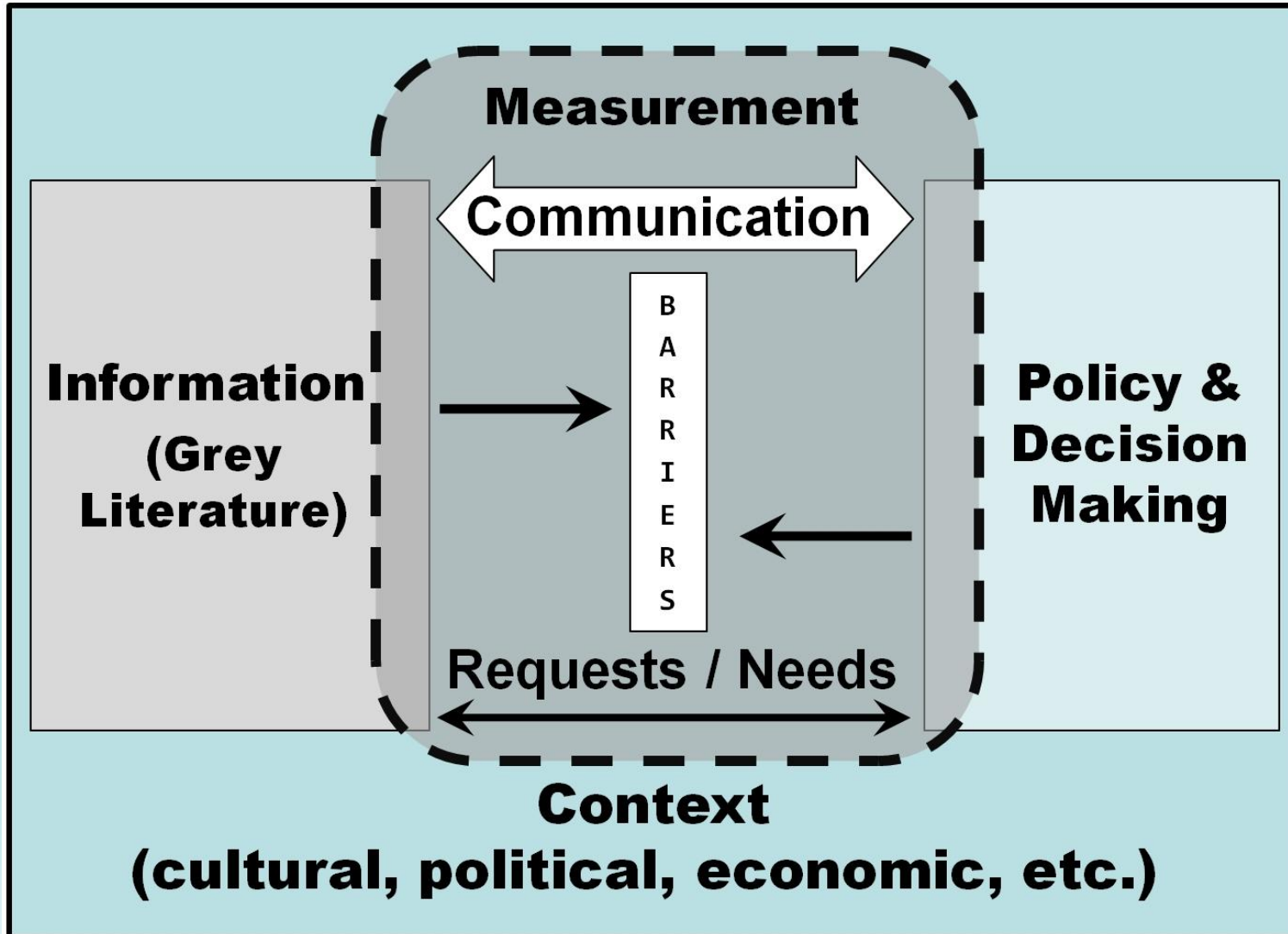
Research Questions (SSHRC Grant)

- ★ Do publication characteristics of grey literature influence its discovery, use, and impact?
- ★ In public policy decision-making contexts are research reports published as grey literature perceived differently than research published as papers in scientific and technical journals?

Research Questions (2)

- ★ Since diffusion and use of information can be tracked in a number of ways, how should the impact of grey literature be measured and assessed?
- ★ Given the significant current developments in digital publications and search technologies, how should publications be designed for effective discovery and ultimately for impact?

Research Framework



Developing an Inclusive Measure of Influence for Marine Environmental Grey Literature

Gregory R.G. Hutton

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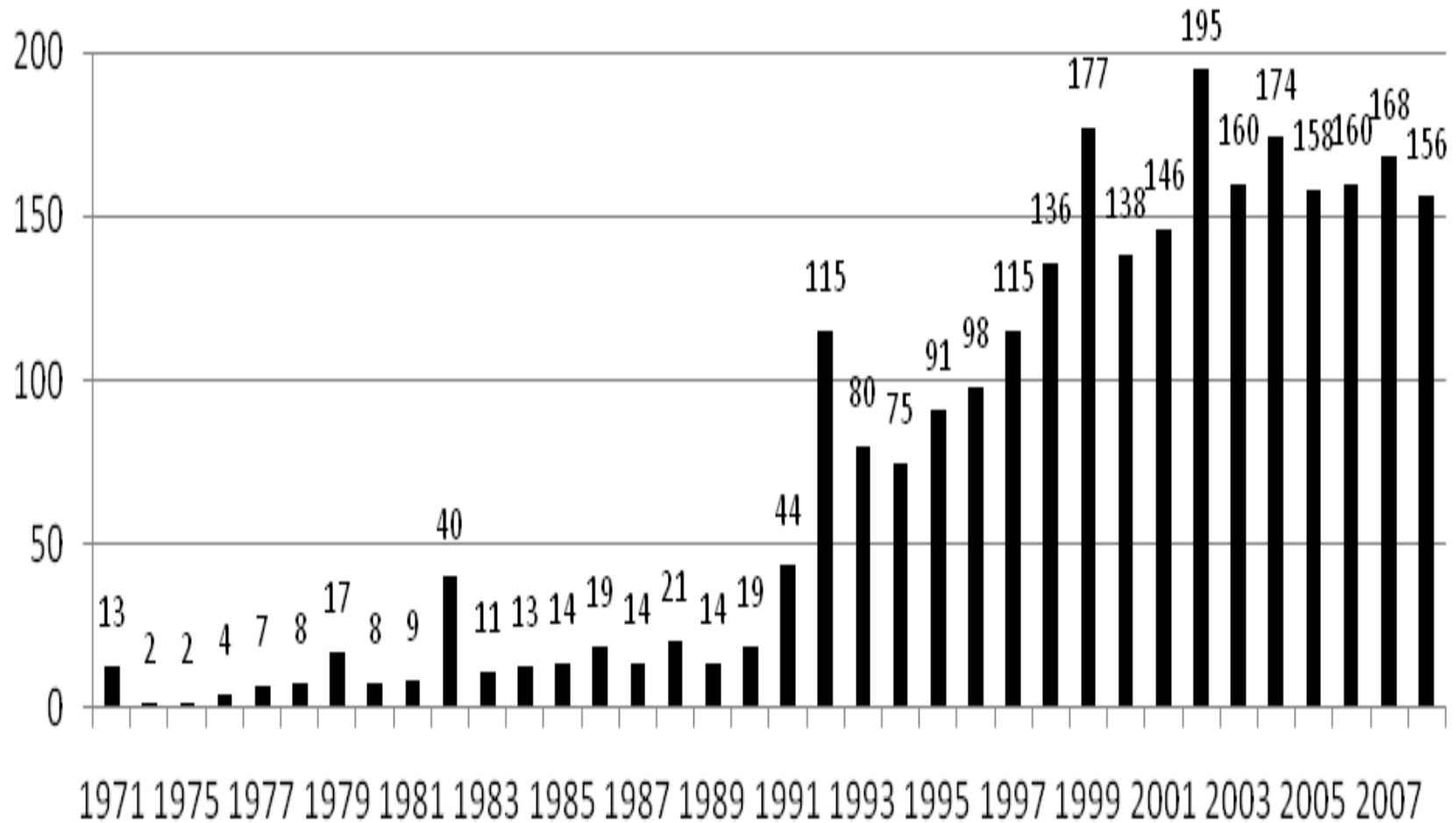
The Chairmans newsletter
GESAMP Newsletter on marine developments. [Read more](#)

Meetings
What's happening in the world of GESAMP? Check out the calendar

Are you an expert?
We need your expertise in all things marine! [Click here to join](#)

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Citations – All GESAMP Reports (Web of Science)



Google Scholar – Citations

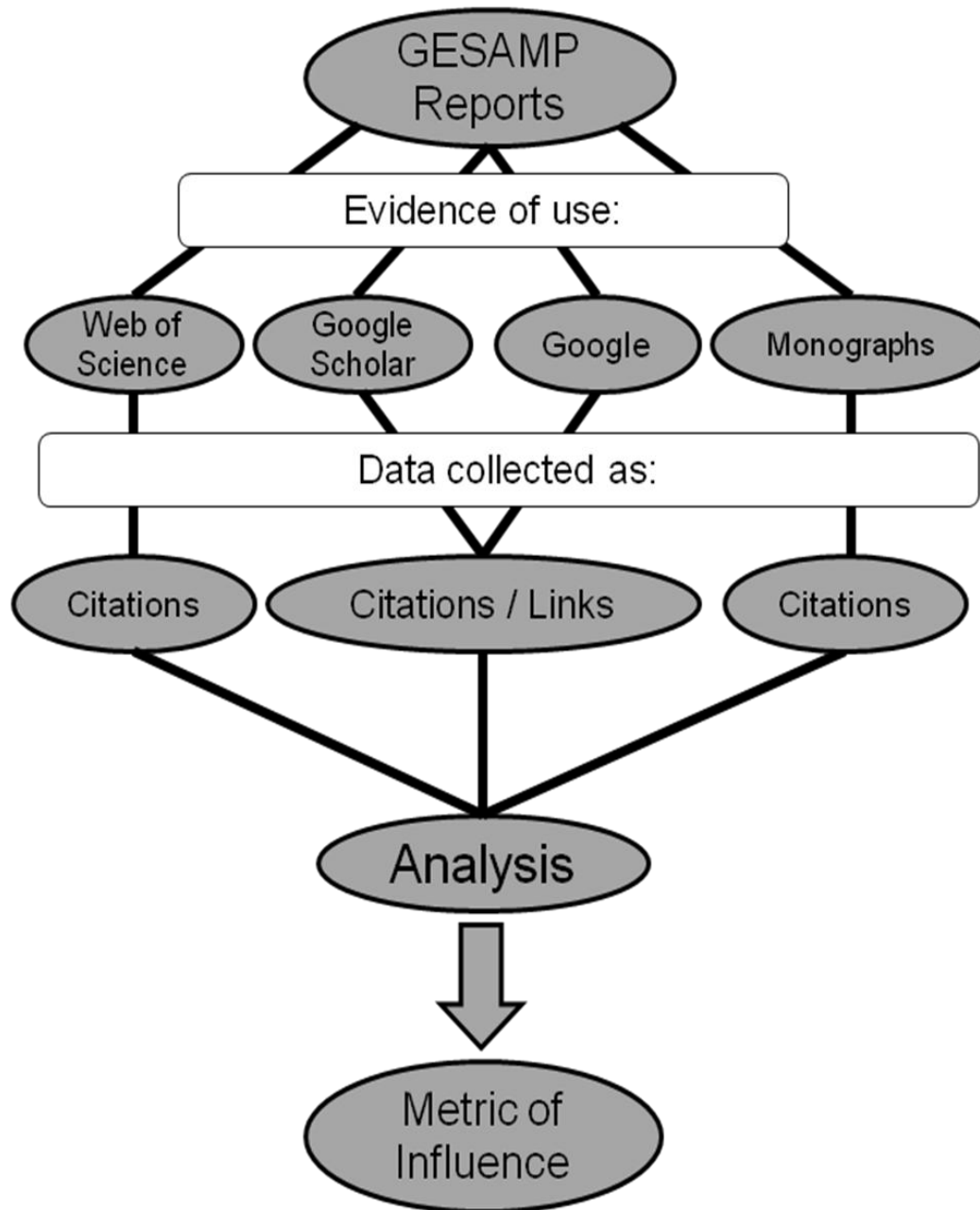
Selected GESAMP Reports

Report Number	Results Collected	Unique Results	Perfunctory Results
38	47	9	0
32	47	9	0
39	139	55	0
50	57	27	0
61	62	39	0
6	28	16	1
57	50	18	1
28	19	9	0
71	85	52	1
58	53	26	0
Total	587	260	3

Google – Citations

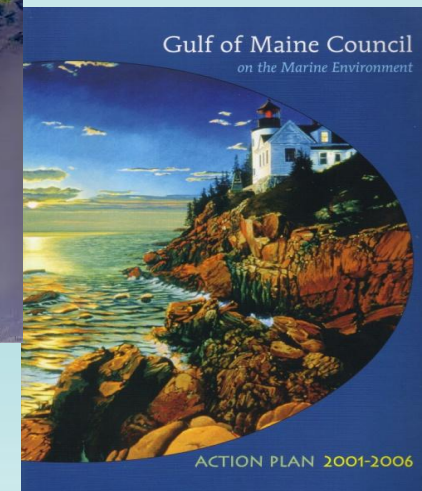
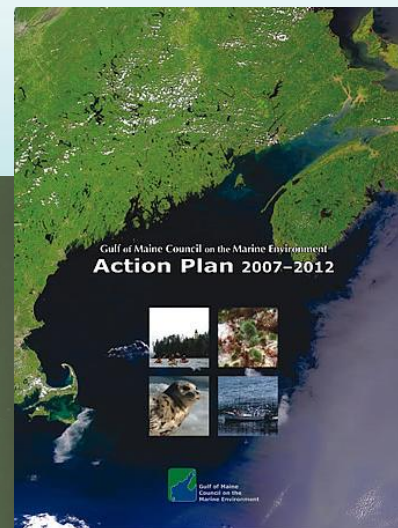
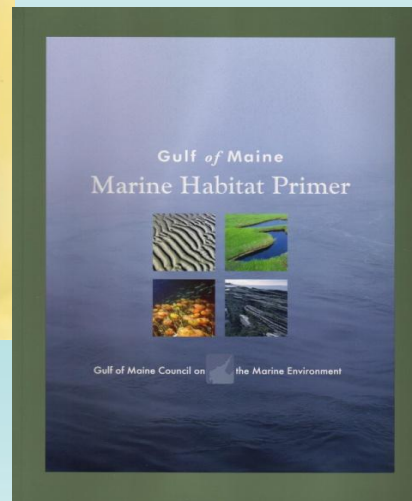
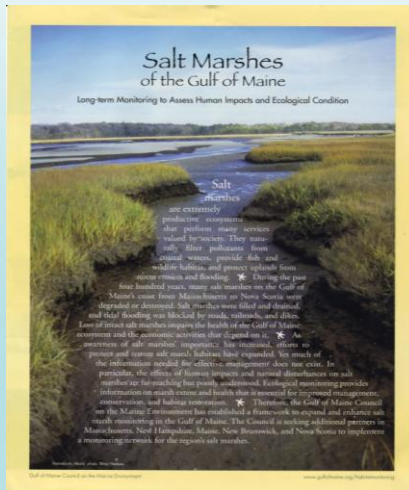
Selected GESAMP Reports

Report Number	Results Collected	Unique Results	Influential Citations	Perfunctory Citations
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32	38	24	10	14
39	89	83	72	11
50	43	35	16	19
61	52	45	31	14
6	31	27	15	12
57	42	33	25	8
28	18	16	7	9
71	95	87	72	15
58	29	26	19	7
Totals	466	400	283	117

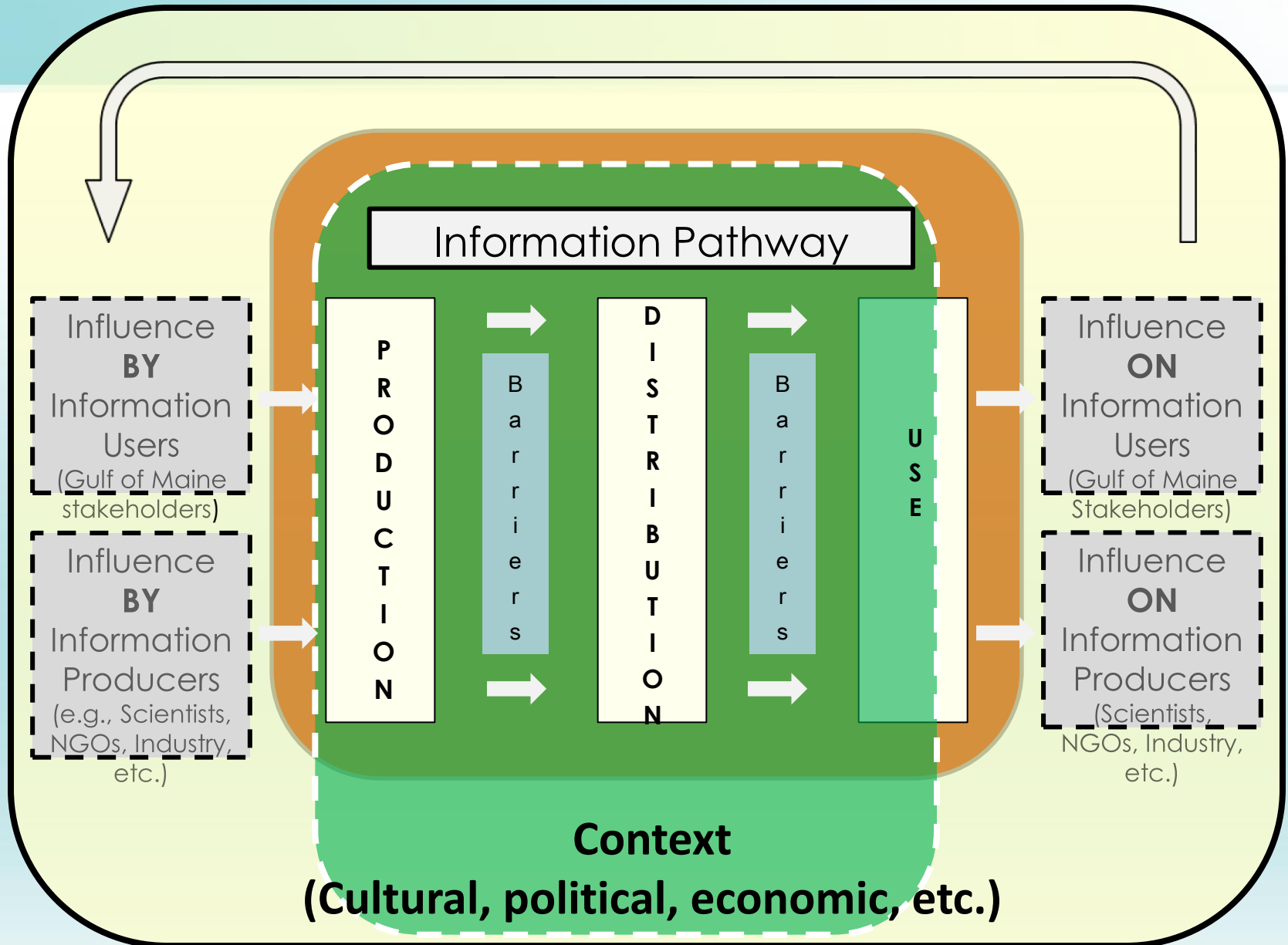


Understanding the Production, Distribution, and Use of Scientific Grey Literature: A Case Study of the Gulf of Maine Council on the Marine Environment

Danielle M. Cossarini



Guiding Framework

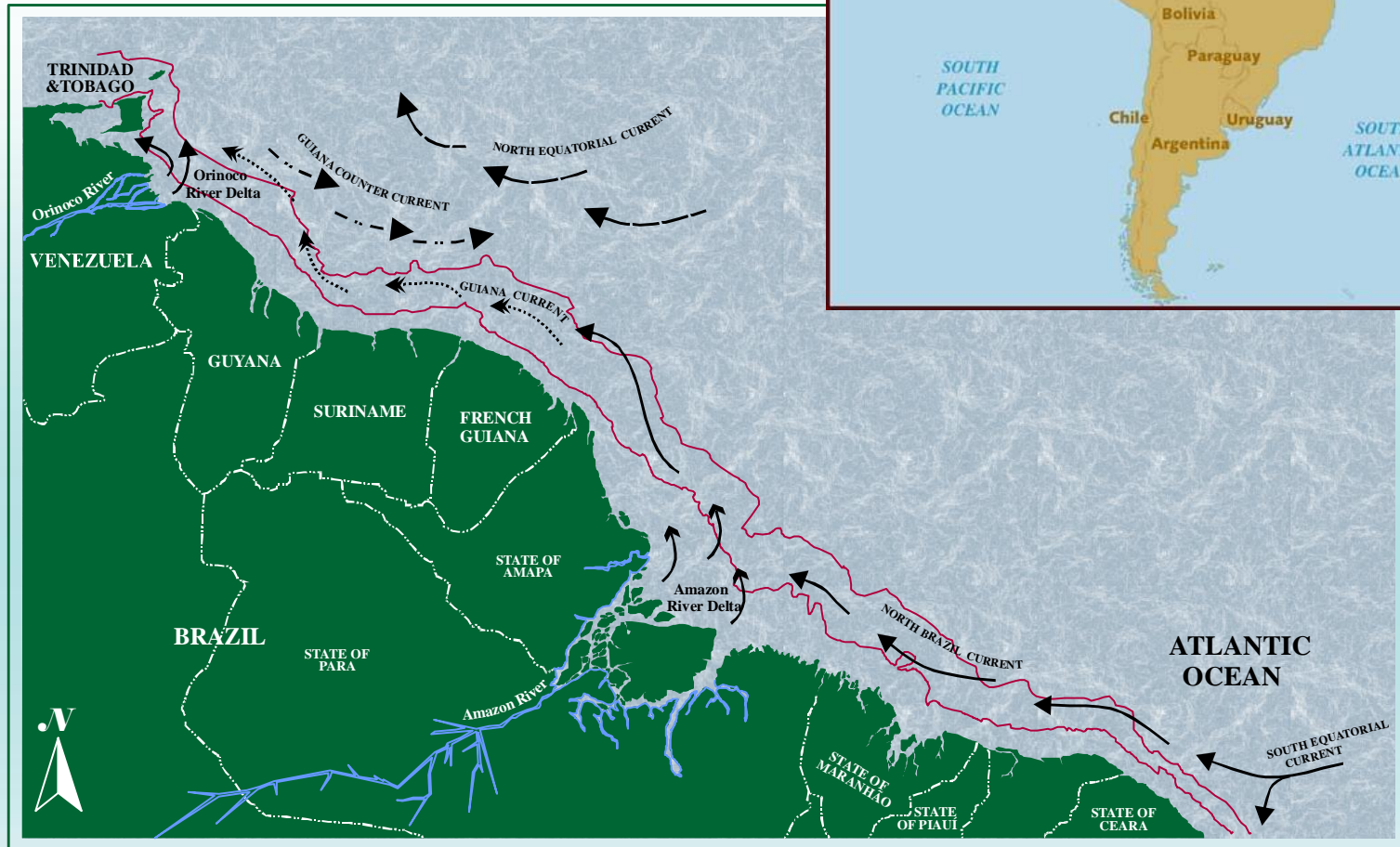


Information and Influence in Fisheries Management: A Preliminary Study of the Shrimp and Groundfish Resources in the Brazil-Guianas Continental Shelf

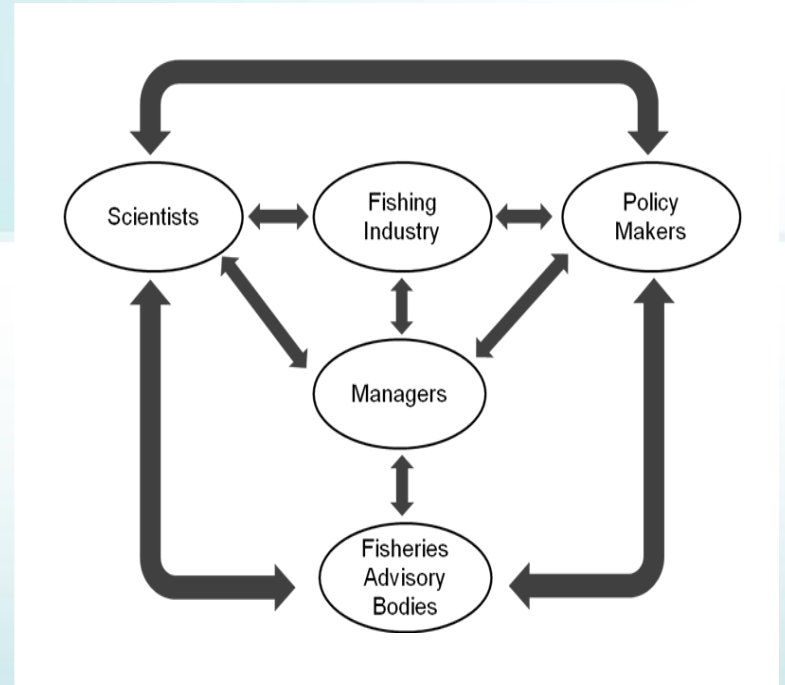
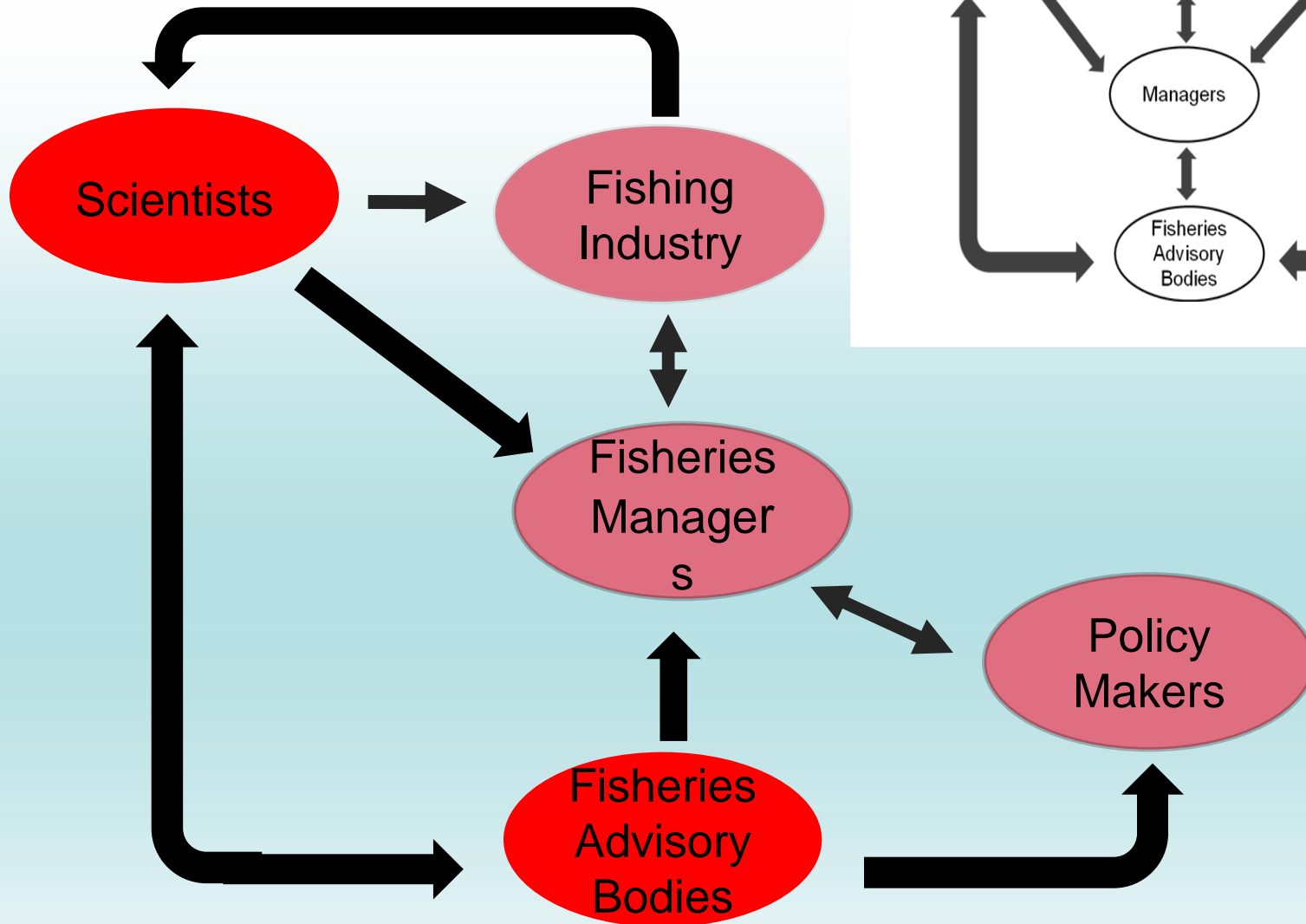
Suzette S. Soomai



SHRIMP & GROUND FISH FISHERY



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EnviroZine
Environment Canada's Online Newsmagazine

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Issue 89

Slideshow: Celebrate E-week!
As Canadian Environment Week kicks off, EnviroZine takes you through our ten favourite practices that citizens and communities can do to make a difference in the environment.

Breathe easy with NAPS and AQHI
Clean Air Day takes place on Wednesday June 3, giving us an opportunity to appreciate the quality of the air that surrounds us.

TURNING THE CORNER

March 2008

**Canada's Offset System
for Greenhouse Gases**

Government of Canada / Gouvernement du Canada

New Case Study – State of the Coast

SEA LEVEL RISE & STORM EVENTS THE 2009 STATE OF NOVA SCOTIA'S COAST REPORT

HOW DO WE PROTECT NOVA SCOTIANS FROM HAZARDS CAUSED BY SEA LEVEL RISE AND STORM EVENTS?

Like the rest of the world, sea level in Nova Scotia is rising at an accelerated rate since the peak of the last ice age 20,000 years ago. It's also rising in the province because of the sinking of land relative to sea level.

But climate warming is accelerating the rate of sea level rise. The increased rate is caused by the thermal expansion of ocean water (the water volume gets larger as it warms) and the melting of land-based ice or glaciers.

Researchers expect climate warming to result in more frequent and intense storms in Nova Scotia. These storms are often accompanied by storm surges, which occur when waves driven by high winds and low pressure pile onshore.

Combining the relative rise in sea level with more intense storms means that storm surges will be larger. This means more risks of damage to people, property, infrastructure, wildlife, and ecosystems along the province's 13,300 kilometres of coastline.

FACTS AND FIGURES

Based on averages from 1981 to 2000, the number of tropical storms that hit Nova Scotia has increased by 11 years. This culminated in the record-breaking storm, Hurricane Juan in 2003 could become more common.

Our Coast

Live. Work. Play. Protect.

THE 2009 STATE OF NOVA SCOTIA'S COAST TECHNICAL REPORT

WATER QUALITY STATE OF NOVA SCOTIA'S COAST REPORT

COASTAL WATER QUALITY WHILE STILL USING THE COAST?

Coastal water quality is an important part of keeping our coasts healthy for the future. Natural marine systems, including plants and animals, need these marine systems to stay healthy in order for us to benefit from them. We must protect coastal water.

The physical, chemical, and biological characteristics of salt and brackish water, brackish water, and the way they interact with the land and the atmosphere are important to the province's coastal waters must be good because much of the coastline remains undeveloped. When we compare the province to many places in the world, we can say that the province's coastal waters are in good shape.

To get an overall picture of coastal water quality in the province, because there currently isn't any specific geographic areas or sectors, such as harbours, aquaculture, shellfish zones, and other specific monitoring are useful, and can serve as important lessons for the future.

Coastal water quality is influenced by natural geological and oceanographic processes, and by human activities. The human impacts to coastal water quality come from land, shoreline, and marine activities.

Some human activities that can affect water quality:

1. LAND-BASED ACTIVITIES
 - Municipal discharge from wastewater treatment plants
 - Failing domestic septic systems
 - Industrial discharge
 - Petroleum-refining wastes
 - Seepage of pollutants, nutrients, or sedimentation from residential, agricultural, and forestry activities
 - Storm water drainage
2. MARINE-BASED ACTIVITIES
 - Dredging and ocean dumping
 - Wharves and coastal structures
 - Fishing, fish processing, and aquaculture activities
 - Ballast water discharged from ships
 - Activities by shippers
 - Activities by the offshore energy industry

Figure 1: Diagram of a watershed showing activities that can influence coastal water quality.

Key Features of the Research

- » high quality, environmental grey literature, which can inform policy makers, is growing in volume
- » influence and use has largely been ignored
- » new, unconventional methods of measuring influence are needed
- » our interdisciplinary study addresses questions regarding:
 - accountability
 - perceived value of this type of environmental information
 - how to promote awareness and use of the literature

Funding Sources (to date)

- \$ International Maritime Organization – (GESAMP)
- \$ Gulf of Maine Council on the Environment
- \$ Environment Canada (Conservation and Protection – Canadian Wildlife Service)
- \$ Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada
- \$ N. S. Department of Fisheries and Aquaculture

Additional assistance from:

International Ocean Institute of Canada

Nippon Foundation and the PROGOVNET project

Personnel associated with the case study organizations