

Managing Coastal and Marine Resources



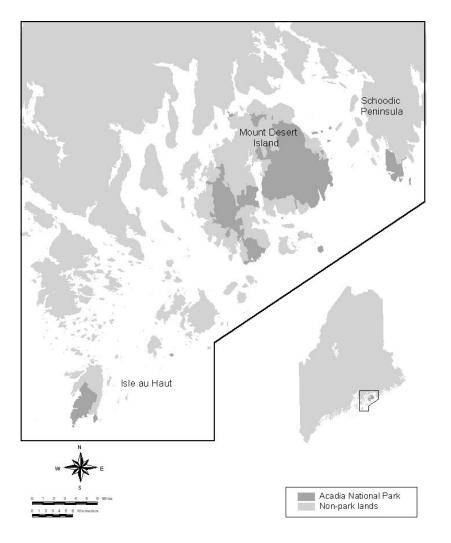
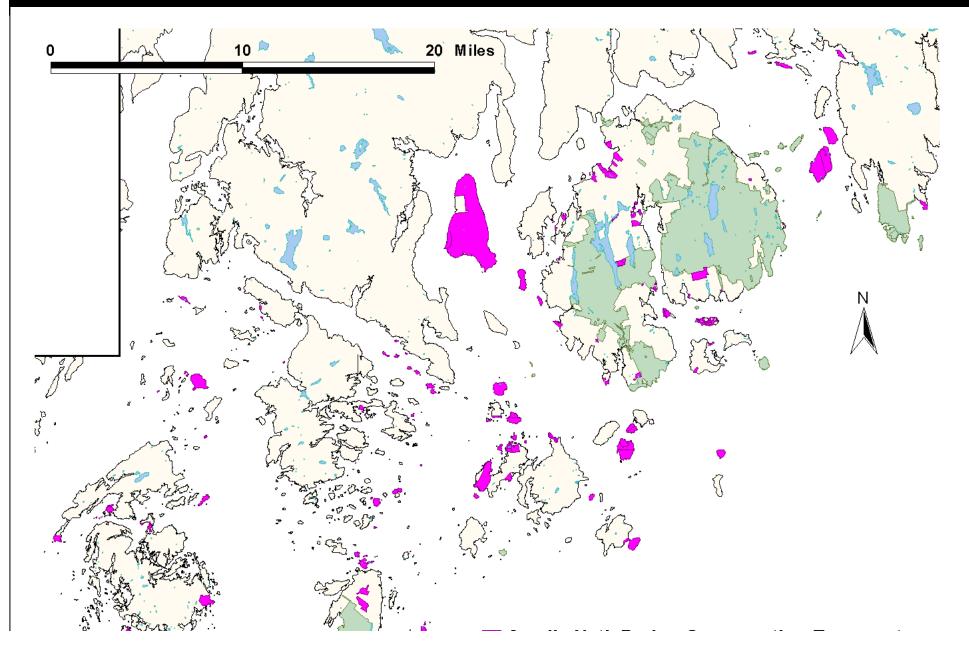


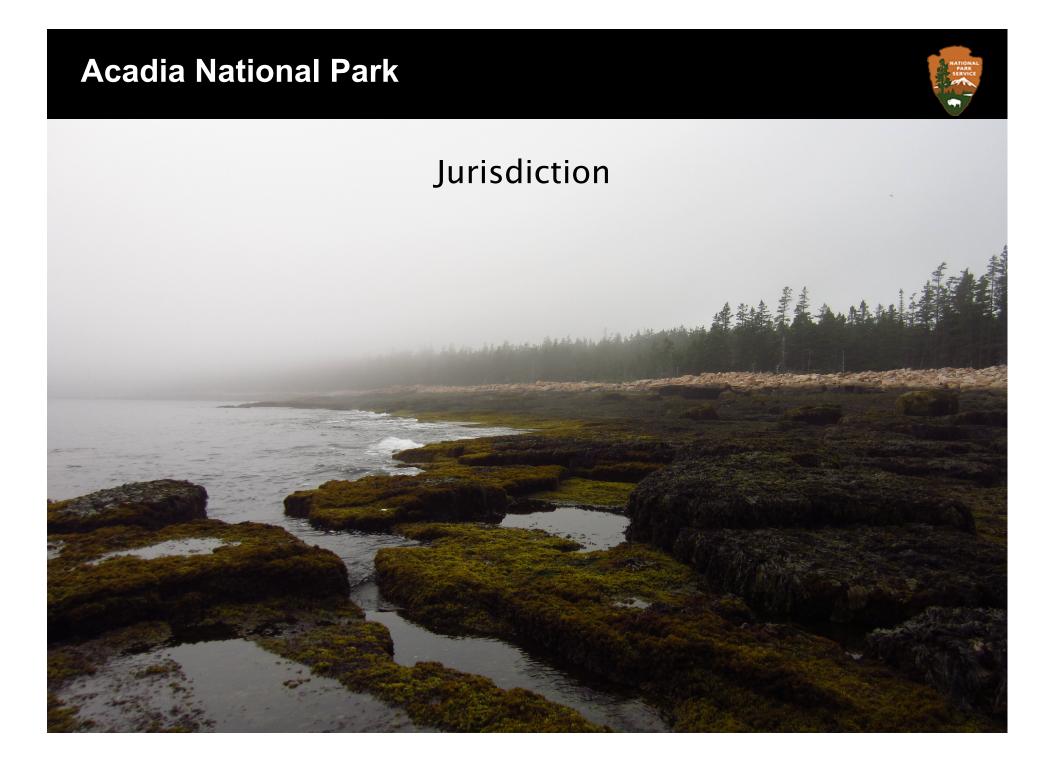
Figure 1: Acadia National Park

Park Setting

- ~37,500 acres in size
- Majority of park fee lands located on 19 islands
- 19 towns located within park boundary
- 10,000 year-round and 40,000 summer residents
- 2.7 million visitors to the park in 2015
- 65 miles of marine shoreline
- 206 easements 12,500 acres, including 122 islands







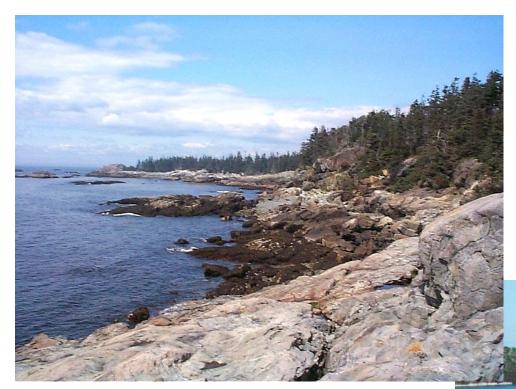


Conservation Easements

Protect scenic, ecological, and cultural resources
Preserve open, natural, or traditional appearance of shorefront
Limit year-round and seasonal residential and commercial development consistent with island's natural qualities and traditional land uses







Issues for management:

Increased use of the intertidal zone
Commercial harvesting - rockweed, clams, worms
Commercial aquaculture leases adjacent to easements
Climate change





Intertidal Zone



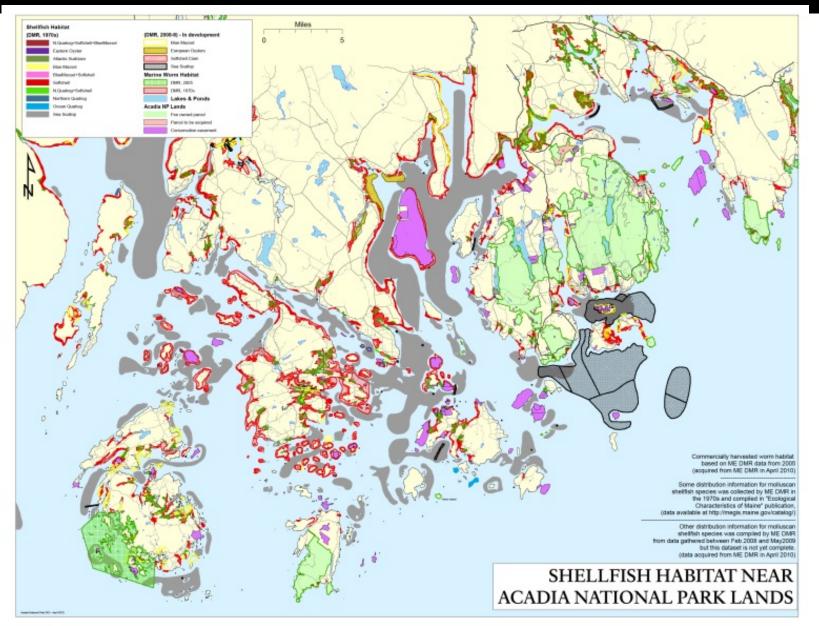
















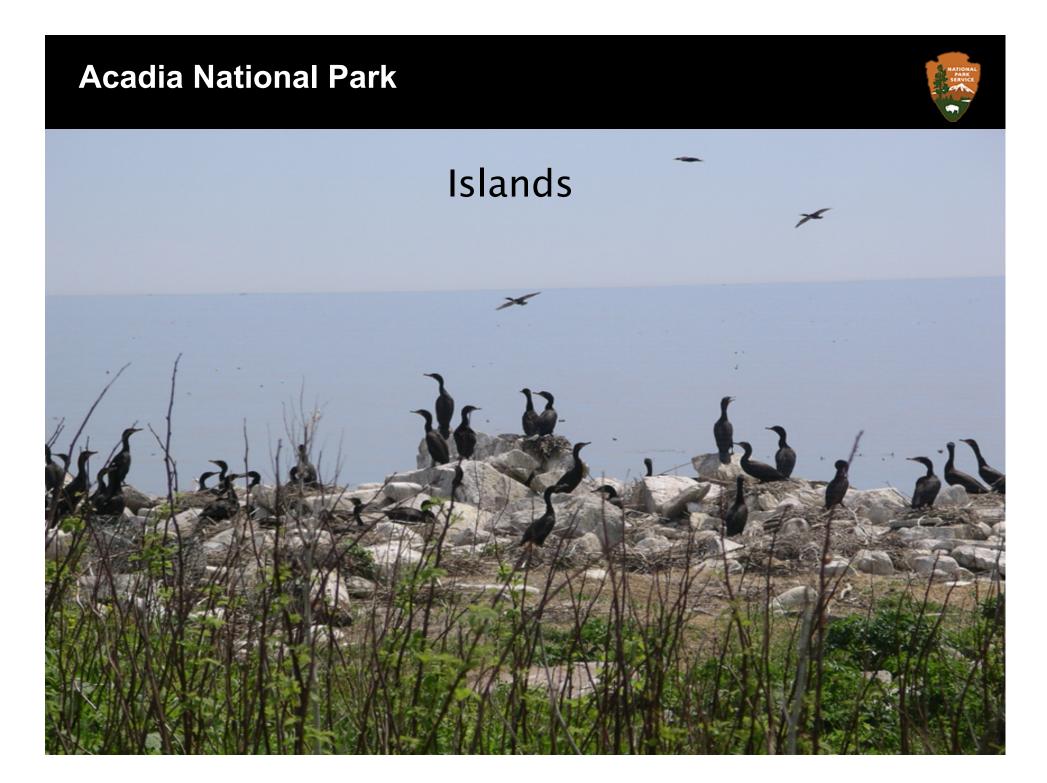




Climate Change

- Warming temperatures
- Sea level rise
- More intense storms and more frequent heavy rainfall events
- Changes in species ranges
- Ocean acidification
- Invasive species







History and Ethnography

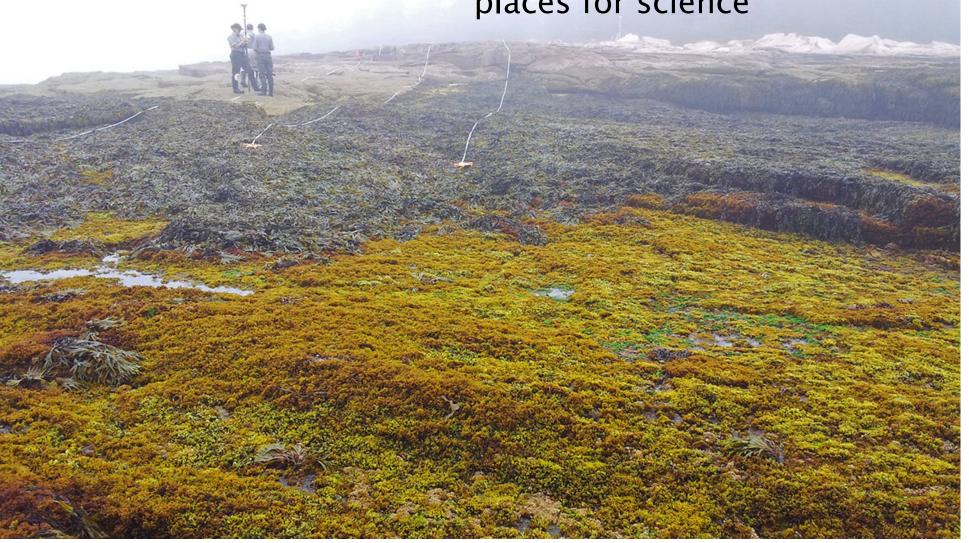








National parks as premier places for science





Facilitate and promote use of science to make management decisions



Improve science literacy include science into park visitor and staff experiences





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