EXTENSION & KNOWLEDGE EXCHANGE

Working party 9.01.03

Knowledge Exchange for the Modern Era: Empowering People / Providing Solutions

Final Report

Virtual Conference
April 26, May 3, and May 10, 2022
North Carolina State University
Raleigh, North Carolina, USA

The IUFRO Extension & Knowledge Exchange (EKE) Working Party 9.01.03 conducted the IUFRO – Extension & Knowledge Exchange 2022 conference; hosted by North Carolina State Extension Forestry. The conference theme was ***Knowledge Exchange for the Modern Era: Empowering People / Providing Solutions***. The impact of the COVID pandemic prevented the conference from being conducted in person, but with the use of Zoom the conference was conducted virtually.

Under the conference theme, participants had an opportunity to hear from 18 presenters as they shared their knowledge, experiences, and expertise across four topic areas.

- Adaptive Learning Models
- Training Techniques and Technologies
- Engaging Traditional and Underserved Audiences
- Citizen Science, Crowdsourcing, and Public Engagement

The conference was a mix of 20-minute oral presentations and 5-minute lightning round presentations, in which there were 12 oral presentations and 6 lightning round presentations (Appendix A). The presentations and a business meeting were spread over three sessions conducted April 26, May 3, and May 10, 2022. A total of 56 people participated in the conference from 10 different countries (Table 1). Session 1 had 33 participants from 8 countries, Session 2 had 32 participants 6 countries and Session 3 had 28 participants from 6 countries.

Table 1. Number of participants in each conference session by country.

COUNTRY	CONFERENCE SESSION		
	26-Apr-22	3-May-22	10-May-22
CANADA	4	1	4
COLUMBIA			1
FINLAND	1	1	2
GERMANY	1		
IRELAND	1		1
ITALY	1	2	
NIGERIA	2		1
SCOTLAND		1	
SLOVENIA	1	1	
UNITED STATES	22	26	19
SESSION TOTAL	33	32	28

A post evaluation was conducted following the conference (Appendix B). In summary, 26 people completed the evaluation for a response rate of 46%. Over all, the respondents were somewhat to extremely satisfied with all aspects of the conference. The attendees were unanimous in their appreciation and support of the conference host (Dr. Robert Bardon), and the conference planning committee. A short business meeting was held and the IUFRO EKE members from Italy and Slovenia have jointly agreed to host IUFRO EKE in Trieste, Italy in the fall of 2023. The presentations were recorded and are available on the EKE website at https://www.iufro.org/science/divisions/division-9/90000/90100/90103/.

Appendix A

Agenda & Abstracts

Agenda

26 April 2022 - Session 1

Adaptive Learning Models			

13:00 Welcome and Introductions

13:10 Oral Presentations

Boris	Rantaša	Slovenia Forest Service	Hybrid stakeholder participation in the COVID era – a case study of the renewal of Slovenian 10-year regional forest and game management plans
Angela	Gupta	University of Minnesota Extension	Jumping worm citizen science: solving problems and helping people
Jeff	Jackson	University of Minnesota	Supporting hybrid poplar utilization through an adaptive extension learning model

14:10 Break

Training Techniques and Technologies			

14:20 Oral Presentations

Susie	Kocher	University of California Cooperative Extension	Responding to wildfires by building a culture of prescribed burn
Rado	Gazo	Purdue University	Technical education for primary and secondary hardwood industries
John	Punches	Oregon State University	Developing an integrate wildland fire education, training, and experiential learning program

15:20 Wrap up

15:30 End

03 May 2022 - Session 2

Training Techniques and Technologies			

13:00 Welcome and Introductions

13:10 Lightning Round

Mark	Megalos	National Woodland Owners Association	Non-profit Advocacy: Minority Consultant Mentorship Pilot: A case study
Jason	Gordon	University of Georgia	Creciendo árboles: Extension programming for an international audience

Engaging Traditional and Underserved Audiences			

13:20 Oral Presentations

Paul	Catanzaro	University of Massachusetts	Informing the intergenerational decisions of family forest owners
Jace	McCauley	Auburn University	Open conversations: finding ways to improve communication between family forest landowners and consulting foresters

14:00 Lightning Round

Juulia	Kuhlman	University of Helsinki	Giving voice to female forest owners
Jennifer	Fawcett	North Carolina State University	Engaging Women in Woodland Stewardship: A Case Study from North Carolina

| | Stephanie | Chizmar | North Carolina State University | Knowledge and interest of North Carolina nonindustrial private forest (NIPF) landowners in climate change |

14:15 Break

<table>
<tr><td colspan="5">Citizen Science, Crowdsourcing, and Public Engagement</td></tr>
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14:25 Oral Presentations

| | Stefano | Bruzzese | University of Turin | A social and semantic network analysis of Twitter users' perceptions of ecosystem services |
| | Angela | Gupta | University of Minnesota Extension | Crowdsourcing to citizen science: focus on Amur corktree and red mulberry |

15:05 Lightning Round

| | Katy | Crout | Clemson University | Developing an Asian longhorned beetle outreach program in South Carolina |

15:10 Wrap up

15:30 End

10 May 2022 - Session 3

<table>
<tr><td colspan="5">Citizen Science, Crowdsourcing, and Public Engagement</td></tr>
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13:00 Welcome and Introductions

13:10 Oral Presentations

| | David | Coyle | Clemson University | Free trees! Invasive species education through the Bradford Pear Bounty program |
| | Hope | Braithwaite | Utah State University | Let's talk about poop: sources and solutions of waste in waterways |

13:50 Break

14:00 Business Meeting

15:30 End

Abstracts

Braithwaite, Hope, Utah State University

Let's talk about poop: sources and solutions of waste in waterways

Participants will leave this session with resources and strategies for addressing fecal pollution in our waterways. Human waste management associated with recreation is of growing concern for land managers across the western United States. With increasing use of public lands by recreationists, improper disposal or treatment of human waste can lead to pathogens in our waters. Improperly disposed of human waste also reduces the aesthetic and recreational value of our parks and public lands. Utah State University Water Quality Extension in collaboration with Utah's statewide Water Quality Task Force and many other partners has initiated a statewide outreach campaign, 'Gotta Go', to educate citizens on proper management of human waste when visiting Utah's public lands. Another prominent source of fecal contamination in our waterways comes from livestock. Concentrated animal feeding operations containing livestock and poultry can produce almost 13 times more waste than the entire US population. The Small Farm Water Quality Improvement Project offers a unique avenue for small farms and agriculture operations to improve the state of their surrounding water quality. Utah State University and the Utah Division of Water Quality provided >$100,000 to small farm producers. Completed projects ranged from fencing off riparian areas to complete restructuring of facilities. For more information check out https://www.gottagoutah.org and https://www.smallfarmneighbor.org.

Bruzzese, Stefano, University of Turin

A social and semantic network analysis of Twitter users' perceptions of ecosystem services

Social media data can reveal patterns of knowledge, attitudes, and behaviors of users on a range of topics. In this study, we analyzed Twitter data related to ecosystem services. In regard to the methods, our study gathered 4,398 tweets between 25 January 2022 and 3 February 2022, using the keyword and hashtag "ecosystem services". The Microsoft Excel plugin, NodeXL was used for social and semantic network analysis. The results reveal a loosely dense network in which information is conveyed slowly, but with homogeneous, medium-sized subgroups which is typical of the community cluster structure. Several users, such as citizens, NGOs and governmental administrations emerged as the main gatekeepers of information in the network. Various semantic themes emerged such as the protection of natural capital for the sustainable production of ecosystem services, nature-based solutions as a protection system against natural hazards, socio-ecological systems as the interaction between human being and the environment, the economic valuation of these services with the creation of ad hoc markets, and the focus on specific services such as the storage of atmospheric CO_2 and the provision of food. Knowledge of the perception and role of social users on ecosystem services can help forest managers and policymakers to implement efficient forest management strategies and plans.

Co-authors: Simone Blanc (University of Turin), Wasim Ahmed (Stirling University Management School) & Filippo Brun (University of Turin)

Catanzaro, Paul, University of Massachusetts

Informing the intergenerational decisions of family forest owners

A plurality of forests in the U.S are family forests, owned by families and individuals. These forests provide essential public benefits. The average age of family forest owners (FFOs) is close to 65 years old. In fact, approximately 75% of FFO land is owned by those over 55 years old. We're in the midst of the largest inter-generational transfer of land that the U.S. has ever seen. It is at these times of land transfer that forests stand the greatest chance of being converted to other uses (e.g., houses) or parcelized into smaller properties. In the coming years, FFOs will need to make decisions about the future ownership and use of their land. These decisions will have profound impacts on both their families and on our forested landscapes and the benefits they provide (or don't provide!). Ensuring the future provision of the essential benefits that these forests provide depends on informing the intergenerational decisions of FFOs. For the last ten years, I have worked to develop an integrated research and extension program to inform the intergenerational decisions of FFOs. These efforts have included the development of hard copy publications, in-person and on-line educational programs, training-the-trainer efforts, online resources and tools, family facilitation, and peer-to-peer opportunities. Many of these programs and resources have been duplicated in other states within the U.S. This

presentation will describe these efforts, lessons learned, and the results of the evaluation of these efforts. Future directions and opportunities will also be presented.

Chizmar., Stephanie, North Carolina State University

Knowledge and interest of North Carolina nonindustrial private forest (NIPF) landowners in climate change

Climate change poses a serious threat to humankind through the increased frequency of extreme weather events and the expansion of pests and diseases into new habitats. Forest-based ecosystem services, such as flood control and regulation of air and water quality, are crucial for resiliency against the growing impacts of climate change. It is critical that private forest landowners are knowledgeable of potential impacts and have access to educational resources to better inform them on climate change and managing their forests in a changing climate. This study aims to determine the factors related to NIPF landowners' knowledge of and interest in climate change in North Carolina, a state in which approximately 60% of the forestland is owned by NIPF landowners. We will utilize the data from a North Carolina NIPF landowners' needs assessment performed in 2020 to assess landowners' educational needs and interests in climate change with respect to sociodemographic characteristics, reasons for ownership, land management objectives, and knowledge of and interest in other forestry topics. The insights of this study will help to tailor outreach programs to the specific needs of NIPF landowners in North Carolina.

Co-authors: Rajan Parajuli, Robert Bardon, & Kristin Peters, North Carolina State University

Coyle, David, Clemson University

Free trees! Invasive species education through the Bradford Pear Bounty program

Bradford pear trees (Pyrus calleryana var. 'Bradford') were once widely planted and promoted as an ideal street tree owing to their rapid growth, drought and pollution tolerance, lack of pest issues, and colorful spring flowers and fall foliage. However, wild P. calleryana populations soon began growing across the southeastern U.S. Today, these Callery pears are one of the most destructive invasive plants in the region. Their dense growth and long thorns cause lost labor hours, loss of money, and as of yet untold ecological consequences. To educate the public about the importance of planting native selections and the link between Bradford pear trees and wild Callery pears, we instituted a tree exchange program. Residents were asked to cut down their Bradford pear in exchange for a native tree, which was provided free of charge. Participants were also given education about invasive species and were surveyed about their knowledge of invasive species before and after taking part in the program. Response to the program was very positive, and respondents showed improvements in their knowledge regarding invasive plants. Many people did not know the link between Bradford pears and Callery pears before the program. This talk will discuss program details, especially lessons learned and ways to improve messaging. This program demonstrates how public engagement can be used to help teach about invasive species as well as provide an ecological service, as the removal of Bradford pears and replacement with native selections provides a positive ecological role in urban forests.

Co-author: Dr. Mysha Clarke, University of Florida

Crout, Katy, Clemson University

Developing an Asian longhorned beetle outreach program in South Carolina

The Asian longhorned beetle (Anoplophora glabripennis) is an invasive, wood-boring beetle originally from Asia. It was first discovered in the United States in 1992 in New York and in 1996 with the first breeding pair. Since then, infestations have been found in several U.S. states and Canada. The newest and southernmost infestation was discovered in 2020 in Charleston County, South Carolina. Although eradication is possible and has been accomplished for infestations in other states, the Charleston County infestation faces new challenges in eradication methods due to swampy conditions preventing movement of heavy machinery and hazardous wildlife impeding survey efforts. Public cooperation is essential to eradication efforts; therefore, outreach plays a critical role in educating the general public. A robust outreach program was created to help with the Asian longhorned beetle infestation in South Carolina. This program included written and electronic communication, billboards, and sample materials for other professionals. This talk will detail how such a large outreach program was created in such a short time, as a necessary response to a critical education need related to an invasive species. We will discuss the use of multiple communication strategies as a way to target different segments of the population, and how this strategy contributes to Asian longhorned beetle eradication efforts.

Co-authors: Robert Ritger & David Coyle, Clemson University

Fawcett, Jennifer, North Carolina State University

Engaging Women in Woodland Stewardship: A Case Study from North Carolina

The percentage of family forest ownerships where a woman is the primary decision maker has increased over the past several decades. These women make decisions for at least 44 million acres of America's family forest land. Since women usually represent half of joint ownerships, there is potential to contribute to the choices made on many more millions of acres. Despite this, research has shown that women are significantly less likely than men to participate in forest management activities. Programming designed to be more inclusive of women gives women the chance to learn about land management and implement it in their woodlands. ForestHer NC was established in 2019 to support, educate, and empower a community of women landowners and natural resources professionals to engage in forest conservation and stewardship in North Carolina. A series of in-person and virtual workshops from 2019-2022 have increased the awareness, knowledge and aspirations of program participants regarding forest management and conservation in North Carolina, USA. This presentation will highlight the need for the program, as well as results of formative evaluation surveys.

Gazo, Rado, Purdue University

Technical education for primary and secondary hardwood industries

The hardwood processing industry, like many others, is experiencing a lack of qualified employees ready to fill the open job positions. With the demise of wood science education at US universities, other ways have to be developed to provide basic technical knowledge to employees new to the hardwood industry, those that are cross-training for other jobs, or those that are ready to take on more responsibility in their current positions.

Gordon, Jason, University of Georgia

Creciendo árboles: Extension programming for an international audience

Providing high quality professional education opportunities is critical to sustainable enjoyment of urban forest benefits. Yet, professional arborist continuing education programs in languages other than English are limited. This is unfortunate given the large number of arborists in non-English speaking countries as well as the growing number of Spanish-speaking tree workers in the United States. This presentation describes a Spanish language professional arborist webinar series initiated in 2021 by Auburn University (AU) and the University of Georgia (UGA). Called Creciendo Árboles, the series was developed in response to requests by Spanish speakers throughout the world and has attracted over 400 participants. While the primary speakers are from AU and UGA, invited speakers include experts from Latin American universities as well as the U.S. Forest Service, all of whom are fluent Spanish-speakers. The quarterly series has covered managing trees in construction areas, implanting multidisciplinary tools, and water management. Evaluations and chat room conversations indicate high satisfaction for the program. In addition to describing the series, and providing evaluation results, the presentation will include chat room data demonstrating the benefit of the series as an opportunity for tree care professionals to share their knowledge and experiences at the international level. IUFRO EKE participants will find this program fun and informative, while providing a model for further international Extension efforts.

Co-authors: Arnold Brodbeck, Alabama Cooperative Extension Service & Rolando Orellana, University of Georgia Extension

Gupta, Angela, University of Minnesota Extension

Crowdsourcing to citizen science: focus on Amur corktree and red mulberry

The University of Minnesota Extension is a leader in citizen science and invasive species education and research. Starting during the pandemic spring of 2020 and continuing through 2022 several new citizen science and invasive species projects launched. The projects are all quick, timely, low budget and have minimal training. In 2020 projects included squill, jumping worm, Amur corktree, Norway maple and oak wilt. Each project had a different audience,

objective and tools that uniquely fit each research question. As a result of this work participants discovered the northernmost infestation of squill in the United States (as confirmed in EDDMapS); new infestations of Norway maple; photo confirmation that Amur corktree male trees, identified by flower sex, are producing fruit; and first trials for garden level jumping worm management. In 2021 the Jumping worm: Report management project continued. The Find and Report project hopes to inform policy; participants will look for escaped Japanese tree lilac, porcelain-berry, European black alder and Siberian peashrub. In the Mysterious Mulberries project volunteers worked to better understand the distribution of native red mulberry and non-native white mulberry, to better understand the interplay between these two species and impact future research and sales of red mulberry. This presentation will highlight what was learned, worked and didn't work and what is still unknown. A special emphasis of this presentation will be the quick, timely and impactful outcomes of the Amur corktree and Mysterious Mulberry projects.

Gupta, Angela, University of Minnesota Extension

Jumping worm citizen science: solving problems and helping people

The University of Minnesota Extension is a leader in citizen science and invasive species. When non-native jumping worms started appearing in Minnesota in 2019, gardener emotions were high and there were no scientifically recommended solutions. To address this, the Jumping worms: Report Management citizen science project launched in 2020. Volunteers reported on their management trials, jumping worms' environmental impacts and led to a deep dive into the emotional impacts of jumping worms. During the first pandemic winter, Minnesota Master Naturalist trainees completed a literature review to understand the emotional impacts of invasive species and climate change. This led to increased resources for volunteers in 2021 and a survey to assess the emotional impact of jumping worms. This survey confirmed that jumping worms cause sadness, fear, panic, impatience, anger and tears and increase negative thoughts. Further, by participating in this project, participants' feelings changed in positive and important ways including: reducing worry and increasing confidence, attention to environmental change and their jumping worm outreach efforts. Also, even when jumping worm management costs money and takes time, respondents report a sharp increase in efforts to manage these invasive pests. As communicators we must manage the stories and actions we tell because those also cause anxiety, mourning, anger, hopelessness and motivation. This presentation will cover the progress of this jumping worm citizen science project and the emotional understanding and program impacts that developed.

Jackson, Jeff, University of Minnesota

Supporting hybrid poplar utilization through an adaptive extension learning model

Widespread adoption of poplar (Populus spp.) has been hindered by a number of barriers. The University of Minnesota Extension (Extension) has developed an adaptive learning model to advance poplar utilization. This approach was developed through a unique collaboration that embedded Extension staff within a hybrid poplar research team at the Natural Resources Research Institute (NRRI) University of Minnesota Duluth, as part of a USDA National Institute of Food and Agriculture grant. The new adaptive learning model, named the Social-Ecological Innovation in Action Model, is built on collaborative learning theories and includes several learning and delivery strategies. An initial Social Network Analysis revealed the baseline network of people advancing the use of hybrid poplar in the bioeconomy. What we learned from the Social Network Analysis guided early efforts to expand and strengthen the network, and also helped frame subsequent Collaborative Learning Sessions and interviews involving influential stakeholders. These then guided the content for later targeted education. These events were designed to share promising utilization opportunities and bring new members into the network. New members include five Midwestern tree nurseries which led to commercialization of NRRI's top hybrid poplar clone. Other important project outcomes include a peer-reviewed set of principles of effectiveness for Extension's role in these types of projects. The Social-Ecological Innovation in Action Model has broad applicability to guide Extension's educational efforts with other forest products.

Co-authors: Nate Meyer, John DuPlissis & Neil Nelson, University of Minnesota

Kocher, Susie, University of California Cooperative Extension

Responding to wildfires by building a culture of prescribed burn

Prescribed fire is widely recognized as a key tool for reducing wildfire risk across diverse landownership types. The dominant culture of fire exclusion and suppression in the United States has resulted in a challenging regulatory and social framework to navigate for private landowners wanting to implement prescribed fire on their own lands. The

devastation of recent fire seasons in California, USA has led to increased public interest in bringing more "good" fire to Californian landscapes. The University of California Cooperative Extension has become the primary organization promoting the use of prescribed fire on private lands in California. In the central Sierra Nevada mountains, UCCE has conducted a prescribed fire education program for the last 4 years reaching over 750 participants. Private landowners participating in the program typically aim to burn relatively small management areas (< 10 acres). This work has led to development local prescribed burn associations which aim to help landowners help each other conduct burns on their properties. This presentation will describe the educational effort, landowners involved, curriculum, funding, and organizational structure developed to promote a local culture of good fire use on private lands in the Sierra Nevada.

Kuhlman, Juulia, University of Helsinki

Giving voice to female forest owners

Female forest owners represent a significant share of non-industrial private forest owners in the western countries. Gender is seen to have impact in many aspects of forest ownership, but females are underrepresented in forestry, forest organizations and forestry practices. The objective of this presentation is to offer greater understanding of the female forest owner objectives and values and their relationship with socio-demographic attributes by applying the concept of intersectionality. The presentation reports results from a sample of female forest owners (n=2250) in the survey of Finnish forest owners collected in 2019 as part of Finnish forest owner 2020 research project. According to the results of an exploratory factor analysis a new five-dimensional objective structure is presented. In addition to the more traditional economic and income dimensions, aesthetics and conservation, heritage, and leisure time dimensions were discovered. This indicates that female forest owner objective structure is more diverse compared to male counterparts. When studying the impact of socio-economic attributes, education, income, residential area and place of residence and how forest was obtained resulted to significant differences. The results help understanding the often silent female forest owners and their objectives and differences enabling better design of policies and services connected to forest ownership.

Co-authors: Annukka Vainio & Sami Berghäll, University of Helsinki

McCauley, Jace, Auburn University

Open conversations: finding ways to improve communication between family forest landowners and consulting foresters

Of Alabama's 23 million acres of forestland, an estimated 13.7 million acres are owned by family forest landowners. Therefore, family forest landowners play a pivotal role in the health, resiliency, and productivity of forests in Alabama. However, very few Alabama family forest landowners have used a professional forester and have a written management plan. The primary goal of this research is to improve communication between landowners and consulting foresters to increase landowners' awareness and usage of professional forest management. More information is needed to understand why most landowners are hesitant to employ consulting foresters and how satisfied landowners who use consulting foresters are with the services provided. Concurrently, feedback from practicing consulting foresters will give insight into their services and how landowners can help foresters better meet the landowner's needs. We will use face-to-face interviews and web-based surveys to collect consulting forester perceptions of their professional work, the forestry profession, and management and communication needs. Also, using them to collect landowner perceptions of their management and communication needs and the quality of service provided by the consulting foresters they work with. Consulting foresters are essential to the adoption of forestry practices by landowners. This research will provide insight into the consulting forester–landowner dynamic and aid in connecting these parties through improved communication. This presentation will include the purpose, needs, and methods of the research.

Megalos, Mark, National Woodland Owners Association

Non-profit Advocacy: Minority Consultant Mentorship Pilot: A case study

Presenter describes a pilot effort to increase minority forestry and natural resource consultants through an intensified 3-year program of education, experience and credentialing to establish independent consultants. The individualized program is a partnership among Sustainable Forestry Landowner Retention program, retired Land grant university extension specialists in forestry and business enterprises and others to stand up minority consultants form candidates who complete the program.

Co-author: Sam Cook, North Carolina State University

Punches, John, Oregon State University

Developing an integrate wildland fire education, training, and experiential learning program

Oregon State University has initiated efforts to dramatically expand its breadth and depth of wildfire related educational courses to meet federal, state, and private needs for an expanded professional firefighting workforce. The new program will also include strong professional develop and continuing education opportunities, and will integrate hands-on experiential learning for students. National Wildfire Coordinating Group credentials will be offered concurrent with academic credits, where feasible. The new program comes at the behest of federal partners seeking to modernize Office of Personnel Management (OPM) qualifications for professional fire managers, and in the context growing concern over the United States' capacity to respond to wildfires. This presentation will offer an Extension professional's view of 1) the complexities of developing a program that spans non-credit and academic credit worlds within the university environment, 2) the history of the OPM professional fire manager qualification series, and 3) the need for coursework that prepares fire professionals for the complex mix of ecological, risk reduction, and societal objectives they will need to address.

Co-authors: Daniel Leavell & Jeff Hatten, Oregon State University

Boris, Rantaša, Slovenia Forest Service

Hybrid stakeholder participation in the COVID era – a case study of the renewal of Slovenian 10-year regional forest and game management plans

Slovenia has over 250 years of planned forest management tradition, forests cover 58% of Slovenia's surface, and are mostly privately owned. Through forest and game management planning, we aim to achieve the goals of sustainable, close to nature and multifunctional forest management. From 2020 to 2022, the process of renewal of regional forest management and game management plans is underway. These plans will guide the development of Slovenian forests ecosystems in the next 10 years.
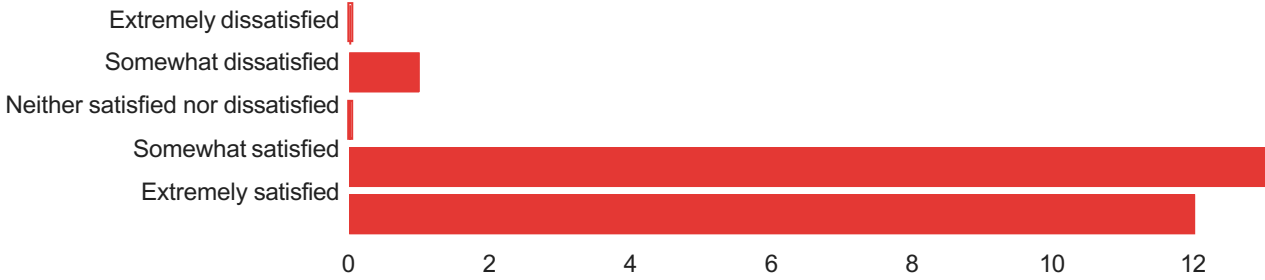
Co-author: Dr Aleš Poljanec, Slovenia Forest Service

Appendix B

Post Evaluation

Which sessions did you participate in (Check all that apply)

Field	Choice Count
26 April 2022	15
03 May 2022	16
10 May 2022	17
Total	48

How satisfied are you with the overall conference?

Field	Min	Max	Mean	Standard Deviation	Variance	Responses
How satisfied are you with the overall conference?	2	5	4	1	0	26

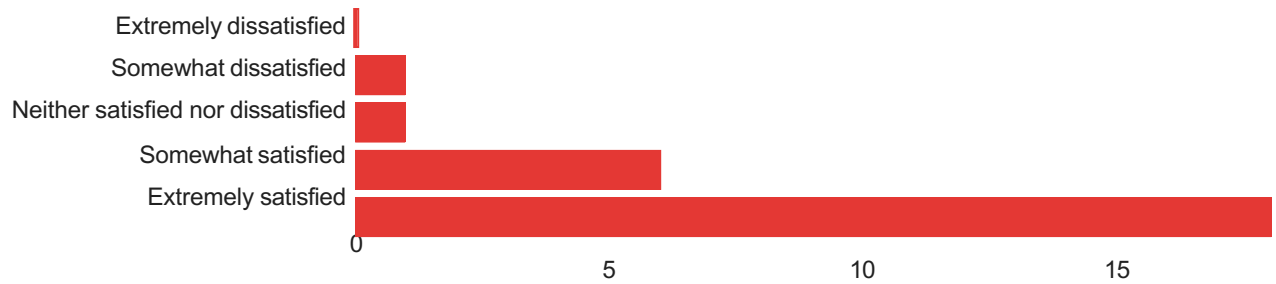| Field	Choice Count
Extremely dissatisfied	0
Somewhat dissatisfied	1
Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	0
Somewhat satisfied	13
Extremely satisfied	12
Total	26

How satisfied are you with the relevance of the conference presentations to your needs?
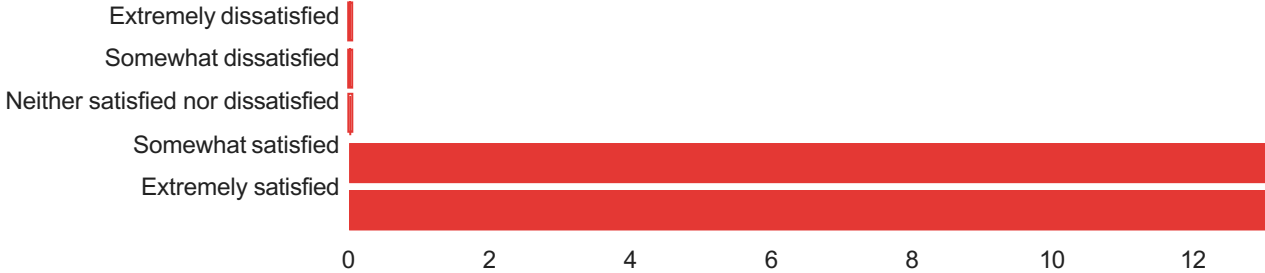
Field	Min	Max	Mean	Standard Deviation	Variance	Responses
How satisfied are you with the relevance of the conference presentations to your needs?	4	5	5	1	0	26

Field	Choice Count
Extremely dissatisfied	0
Somewhat dissatisfied	0
Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	0
Somewhat satisfied	13
Extremely satisfied	13
Total	26

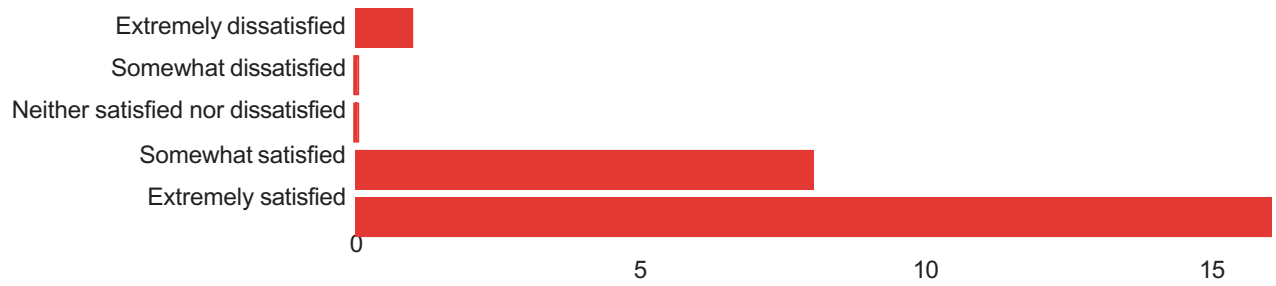# How satisfied are you with the mix of 5-minute and 20-minute presentations?

Field	Min	Max	Mean	Standard Deviation	Variance	Responses
How satisfied are you with the mix of 5 minute and 20 minute presentations?	2	5	5	1	1	26

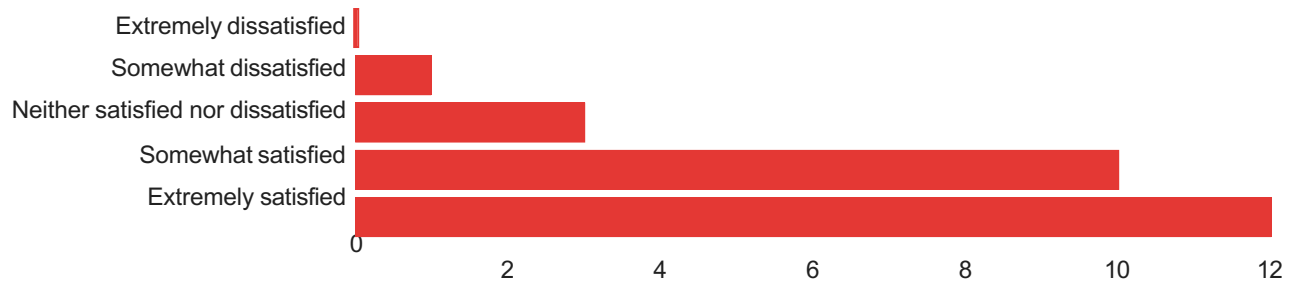| Field	Choice Count
Extremely dissatisfied	0
Somewhat dissatisfied	1
Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	1
Somewhat satisfied	6
Extremely satisfied	18
Total	26

How satisfied are you with the time of day in which the conference was conducted?

Field	Min	Max	Mean	Standard Deviation	Variance	Responses
How satisfied are you with the time of day in which the conference was conducted?	1	5	5	1	1	25

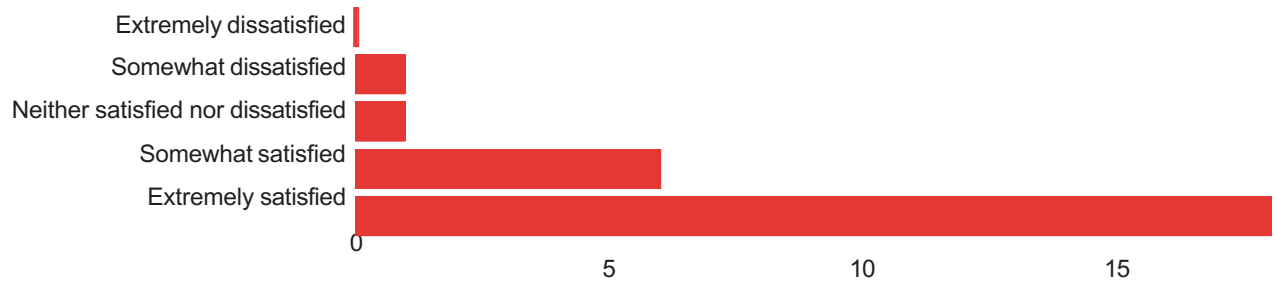| Field	Choice Count
Extremely dissatisfied	1
Somewhat dissatisfied	0
Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	0
Somewhat satisfied	8
Extremely satisfied	16
Total	25

How satisfied are you with the conference being spread over three (3) sessions?

Field	Min	Max	Mean	Standard Deviation	Variance	Responses
How satisfied are you with the conference being spread over three (3) sessions?	2	5	4	1	1	26

Field	Choice Count
Extremely dissatisfied	0
Somewhat dissatisfied	1
Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	3
Somewhat satisfied	10
Extremely satisfied	12
Total	26

How satisfied are you with the webinar platform?

Field	Min	Max	Mean	Standard Deviation	Variance	Responses
How satisfied are you with the webinar platform?	2	5	5	1	1	26

Field	Choice Count
Extremely dissatisfied	0
Somewhat dissatisfied	1
Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	1
Somewhat satisfied	6
Extremely satisfied	18
Total	26

Based on your conference experience how likely are you to participate in future IUFRO Extension and Knowledge Exchange Working Party events?
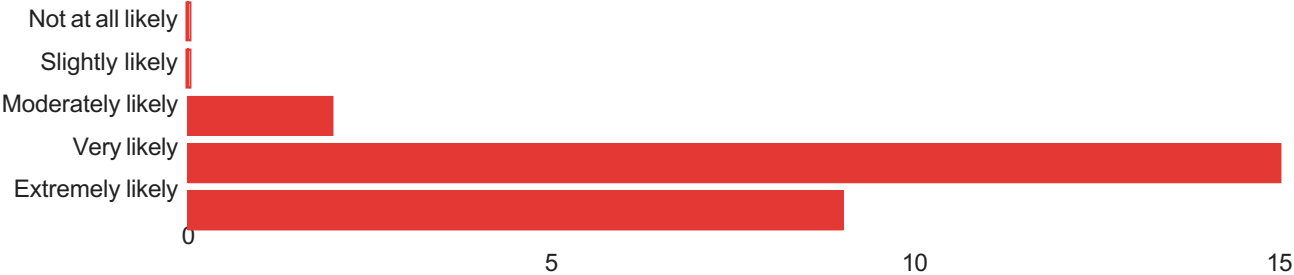
Field	Min	Max	Mean	Standard Deviation	Variance	Responses
Based on your conference experience how likely are you to participate in future IUFRO Extension and Knowledge Exchange Working Party events?	3	5	4	1	0	26

Field	Choice Count
Not at all likely	0
Slightly likely	0
Moderately likely	2
Very likely	15
Extremely likely	9
Total	26

If you would like to share any additional comments about the conference, please enter them below.

They were all well prepared and presented. Based on my extensive background and interest in community forestry, my interest in community / participatory forestry is high. Would like to involve in your future events, will try to join in person if the situation improves. appreciate if you could provide link to access these presentations.

Thank
you very
much

Small group but did allow for some great conversations in the chat

Great job all! Looking forward to getting together in person next year.

I really appreciate this opportunity to participate in this conference.

I enjoyed the nice atmosphere of the event; I wish I could have the PDF of some of the presentations.