



FOREST ADAPTATION PLANNING AND PRACTICES

~ ONLINE COURSE ~

Session 6 Discussion: Monitoring and Evaluating Effectiveness

Wednesday February 21, 2018

Discussion session: Please feel free to join the discussion on webcam or by phone – we want to hear from you!



Welcome back!

Discussion: 1:00-1:45 pm

- Step 5 review
- What monitoring items are you considering?

Lecture: 2:00-2:45 pm

- Step 6: Telling Your Adaptation Story
- Assignment for Feb 28
→ Project report outs!!

Guest Instructor!



Jennifer Hushaw

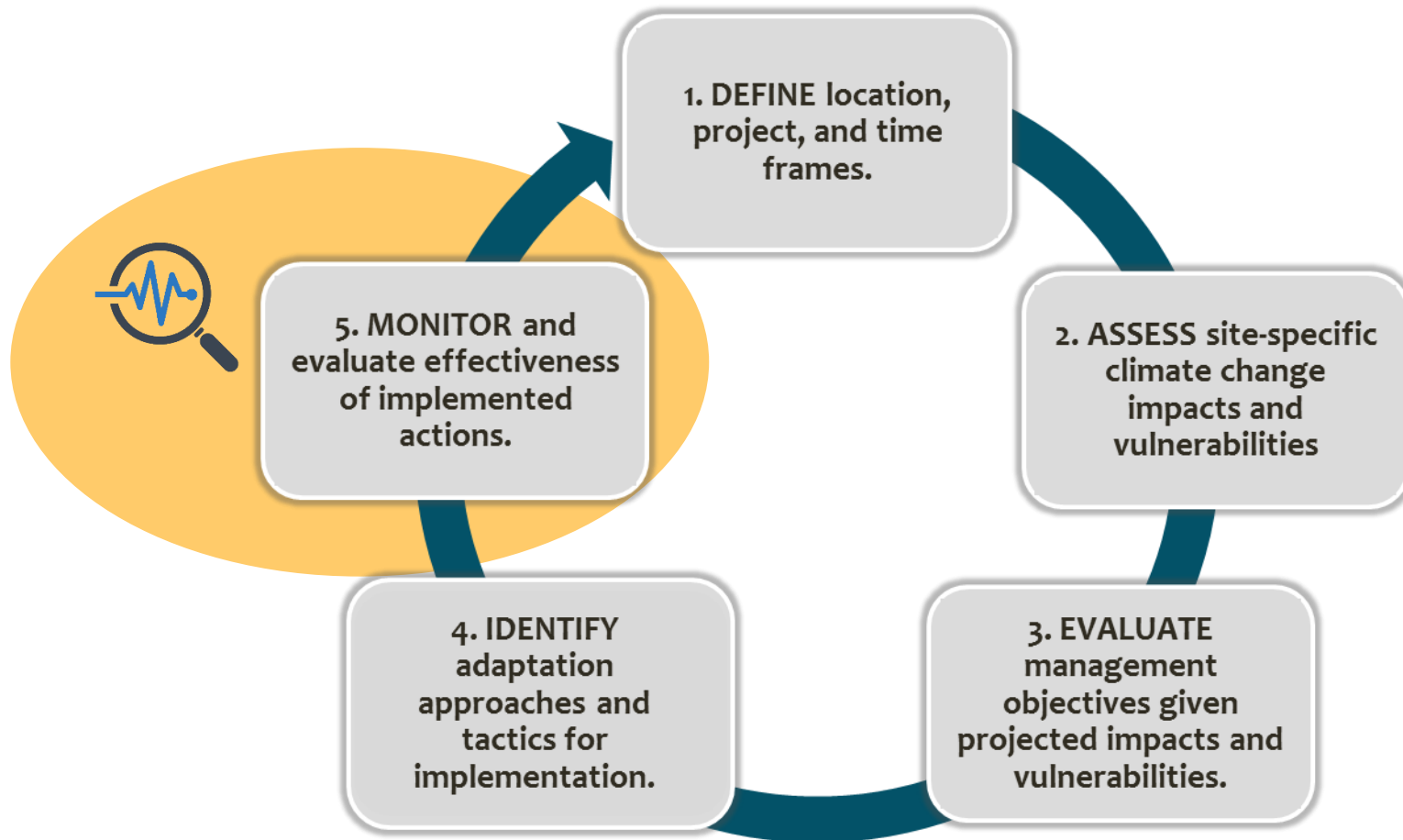
Applied Forest Scientist

Climate Services Program @ Manomet

Climate Smart Land Network

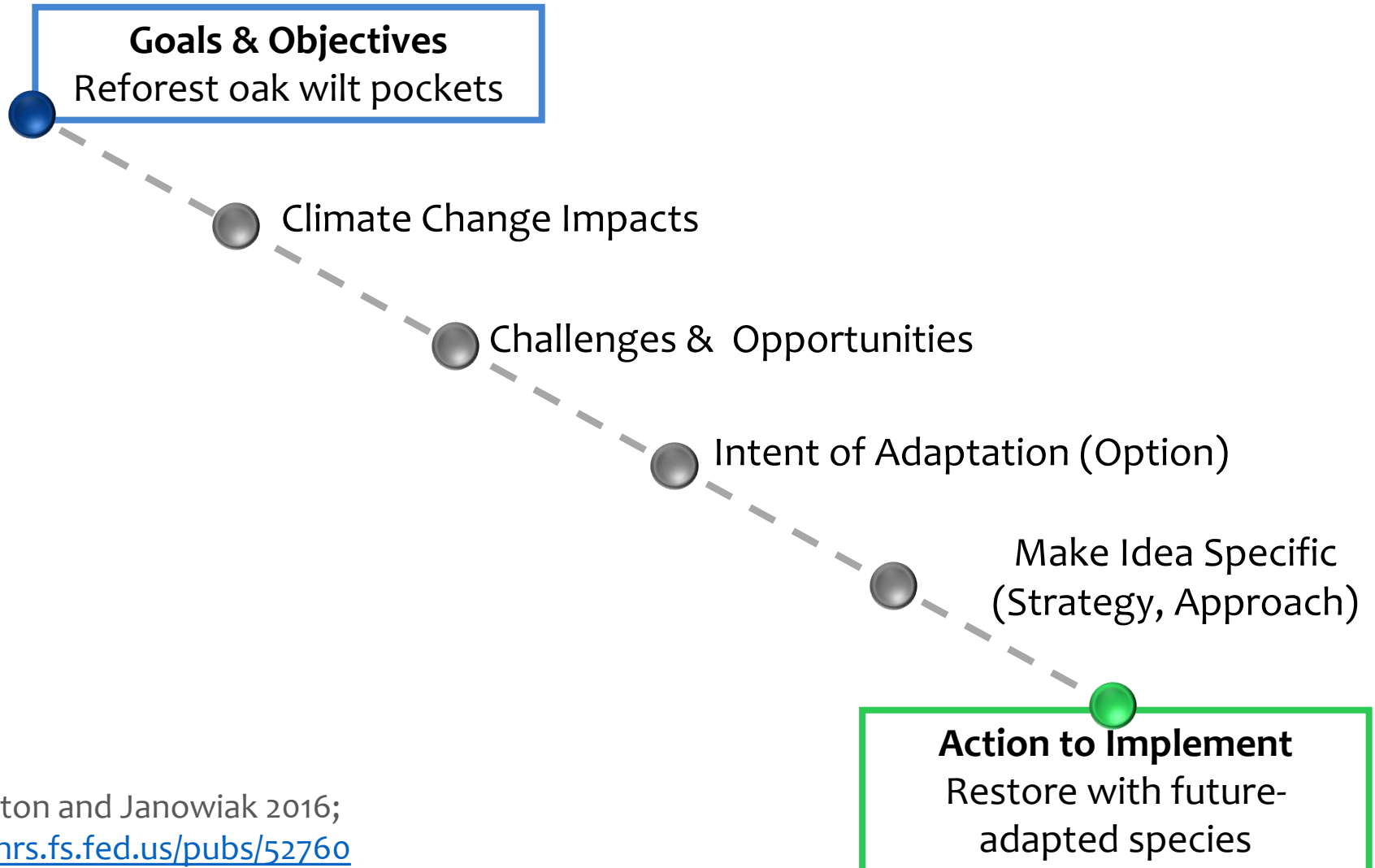
www.climatesmartnetwork.org

Adaptation Workbook Process



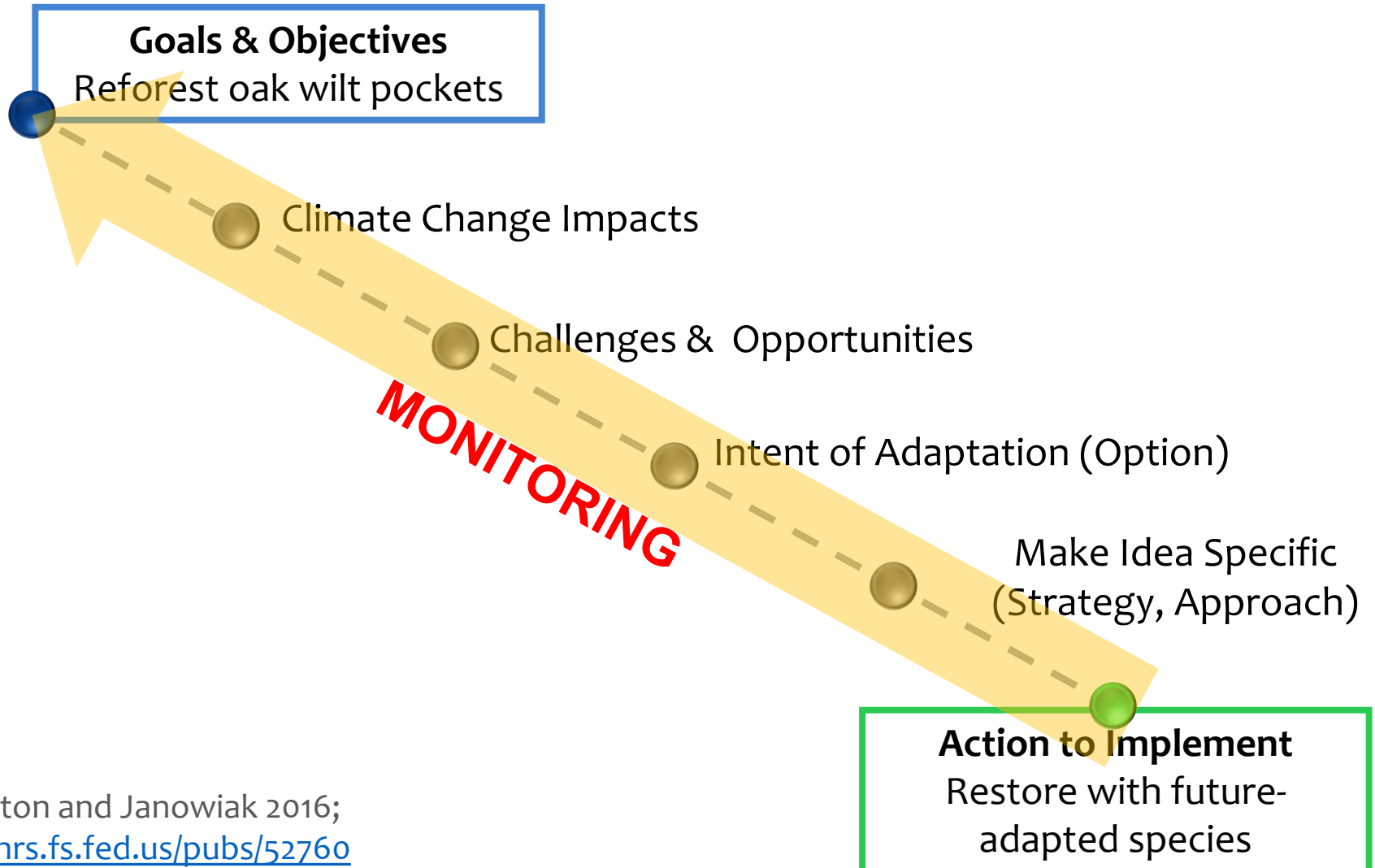
Connecting the Dots

A clear train of thought shows *intentionality*



Connecting the Dots

A clear train of thought shows *intentionality*



Step 5: MONITOR and evaluate effectiveness of implemented actions.

Adaptation Monitoring Variable – What you will measure

Criteria for Evaluation – What value you will use to judge whether you were successful

Monitoring Implementation– How you will gather the information

Step 5: MONITOR and evaluate effectiveness of implemented actions.

Intent (approach): Prevent the introduction and establishment of invasive plant species and remove existing invasive species

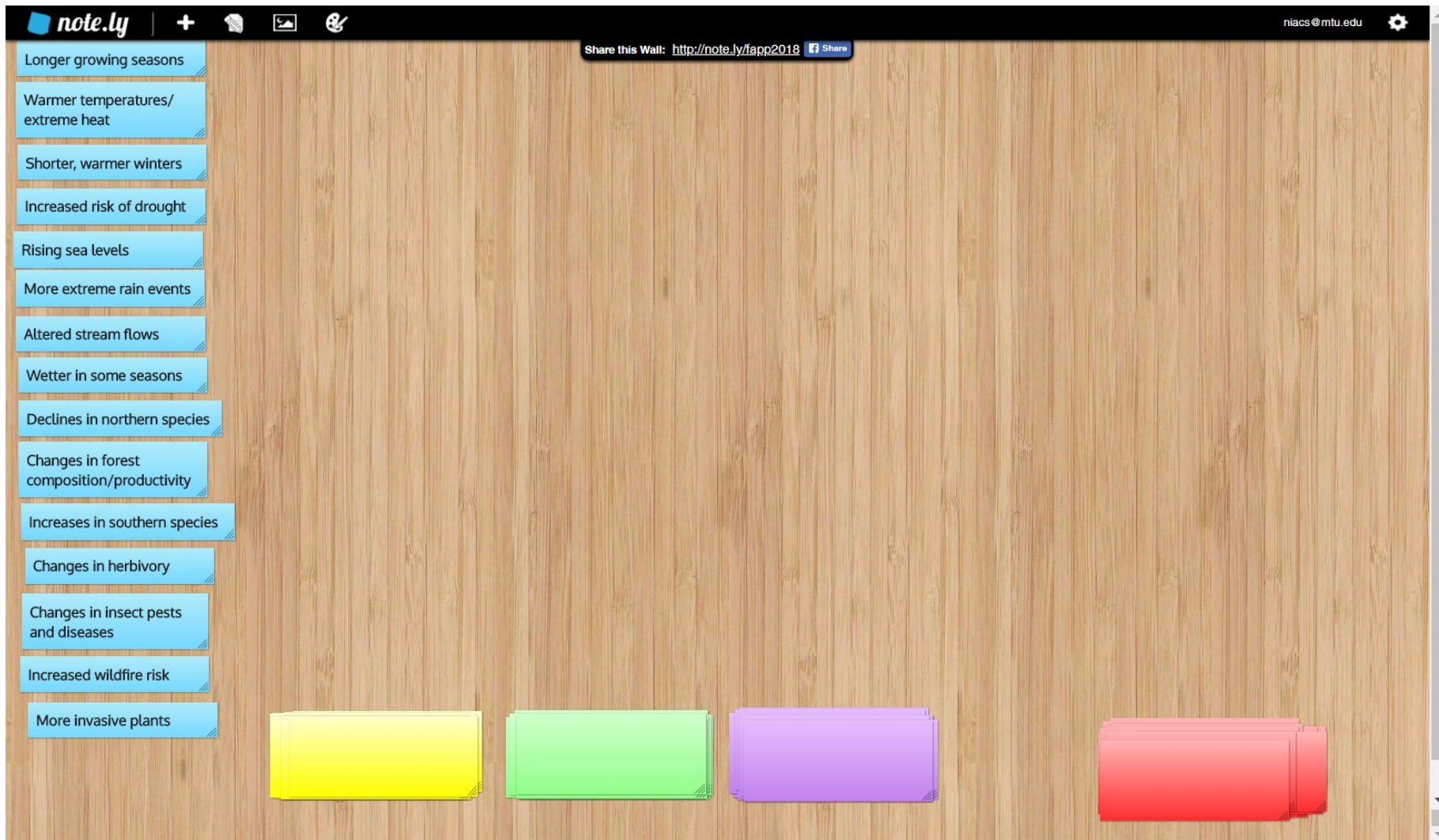
Adaptation Monitoring Variable	Criteria for Evaluation	Monitoring Implementation
Invasive species presence/abundance	No incidence of invasive species A in location X	Annual walk-through inspection of area

Intent (approach): Favor or restore native species that are expected to be adapted to future conditions

Adaptation Monitoring Variable	Criteria for Evaluation	Monitoring Implementation
Abundance of oak species	Trees of oak species make up 30-60% of stand basal area (or BA is at least 20 ft ² /ac)	Next forest inventory, ~5 years after harvest

Another Sticky Note Activity!

<http://note.ly/fapp2018>



The screenshot shows the note.ly website interface. The top navigation bar includes the note.ly logo, a plus sign, and icons for home, image, and user. The user profile is identified as niacs@mtu.edu. A share button is visible with the text "Share this Wall: <http://note.ly/fapp2018>".

The main content area features a vertical list of 15 blue sticky notes on the left side, each containing a text entry:

- Longer growing seasons
- Warmer temperatures/
extreme heat
- Shorter, warmer winters
- Increased risk of drought
- Rising sea levels
- More extreme rain events
- Altered stream flows
- Wetter in some seasons
- Declines in northern species
- Changes in forest
composition/productivity
- Increases in southern species
- Changes in herbivory
- Changes in insect pests
and diseases
- Increased wildfire risk
- More invasive plants

At the bottom of the page, there are four stacks of empty sticky notes in yellow, green, purple, and red colors.

Sticky Note Activity

Instructions:

- Submit your adaptation monitoring items in the chat box
- Put **one** monitoring item per **one** chat item
- Also include whether that monitoring item is something you already do, a new monitoring item that you will implement, or a wish list item that you may not be able to implement

Examples of what you'd might type into the chat box:

- Seedling survival of planted climate-adapted species (new)
- Cover of invasive plant species (existing)



Optional questions to answer in the Chat box:

- Where (at work, in a meeting, in a forest mgmt. plan, etc.) do you want to be able to talk about ideas related to how forests are affected by climate change?
- What's your biggest question, concern, or hang-up when it comes to talking about this topic?

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Session 6 Lecture: Telling Your Adaptation Story

Wednesday February 21, 2018

Web session etiquette:

- Mute your phone/microphone unless you are speaking to the group.
- If using the phone, turn off your computer speakers to avoid feedback and terrible noises.



Tackling the Climate Conversation

Jennifer Hushaw

Applied Forest Scientist



APPLYING SCIENCE & ENGAGING PEOPLE



Shorebird
Recovery

Landbird
Conservation

Sustainable
Economies

Climate
Services




Current Members

- Hancock Timber Resources Group
- J.D.Irving, Limited Woodlands
- Resource Management Service, LLC
- The Lyme Timber Company
- Maine Woodland Owners
- Greenwood & Arcadia Plantations
- New England Forestry Foundation

- Acadian Timber
- LandVest Timberland Division
- Hama Hama Company
- Baskahegan Company
- Wagner Forest Management, Ltd.
- Green Diamond Resource Company

Acres enrolled:
33 Million

Members Per State
1  8





Effective

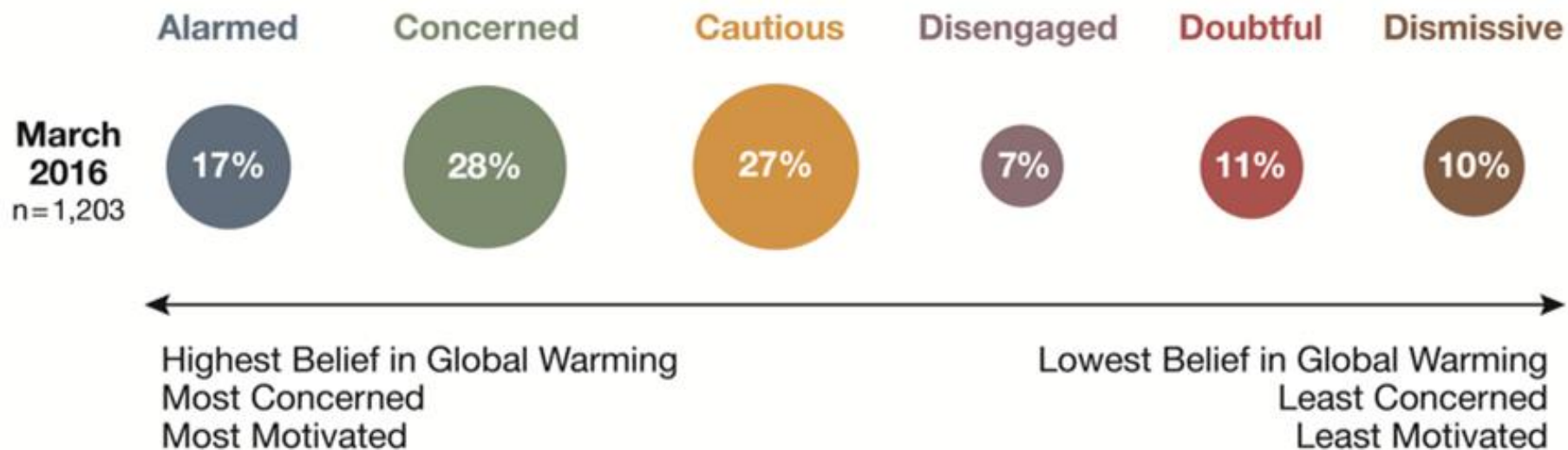
Climate Change

Communication



Know Your Audience

Global Warming's Six Americas



Proportion represented by area

Source: Yale / George Mason University



12%

of the U.S. population

- Certain that global warming is happening, human-caused, and harmful
- Strongly support climate policies – most likely to engage in political activism
- But, often do not know what they or society can do.

Alarmed



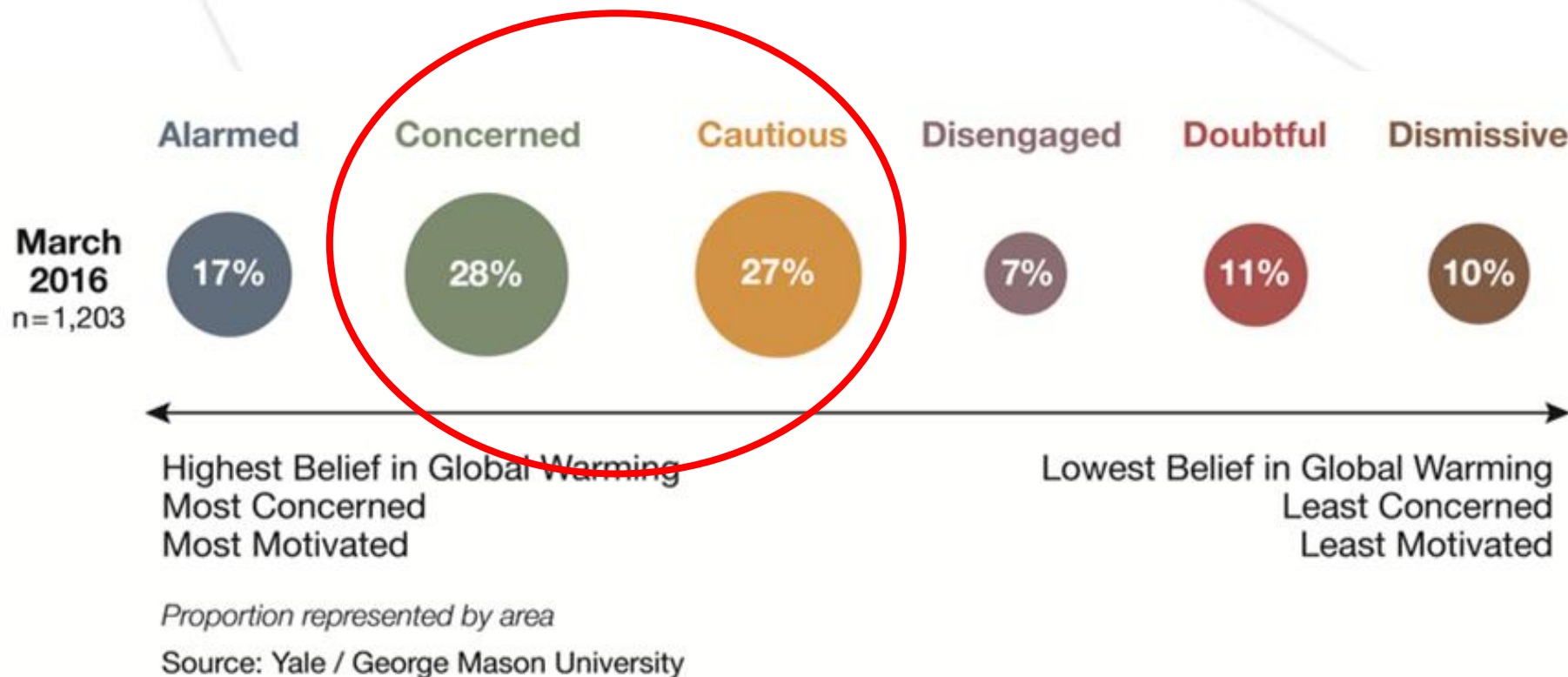
Dismissive

11%

of the U.S. population

- Believe that global warming is not occurring, or that if it is occurring is not human-caused
- Strongly oppose policies and action to reduce the threat
- May have contacted an elected representative to argue *against* action on global warming

Global Warming's Six Americas



29%

of the U.S. population

- Moderately certain that global warming is happening, human-caused, and harmful
- See the problem primarily as a distant threat, however – harmful mainly to other nations and future generations
- Support action on climate change, but unlikely to have engaged in political activism



Concerned

26%

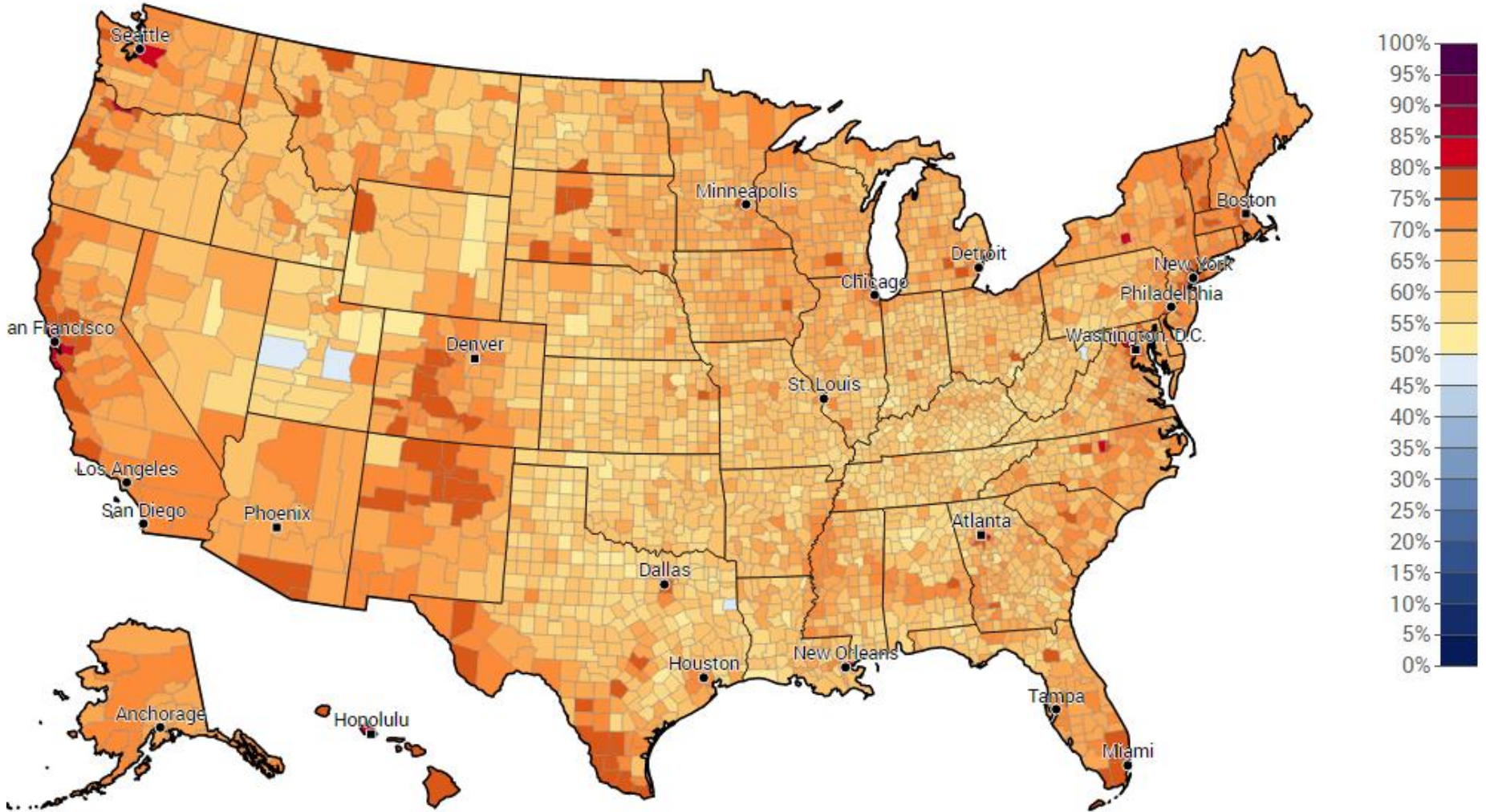
of the U.S. population

- “Fence-sitters” –
Uncertain that global warming is happening and human-caused
- Global warming seems like a distant threat
- No strong opinions on what, if anything, should be done

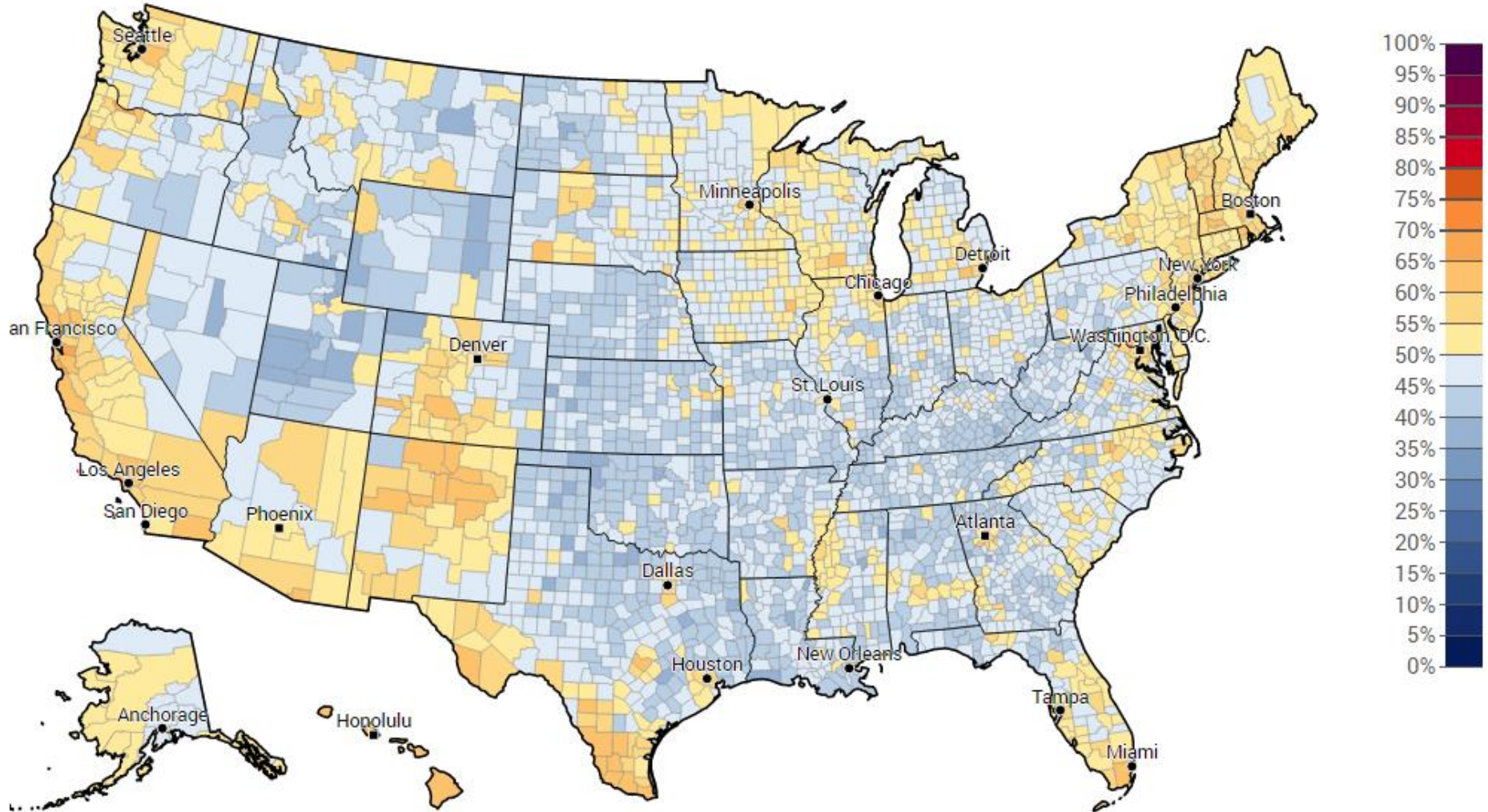


Cautious

Estimated % of adults who think global warming is happening, 2016



Estimated % of adults who think global warming is mostly caused by human activities - 2016



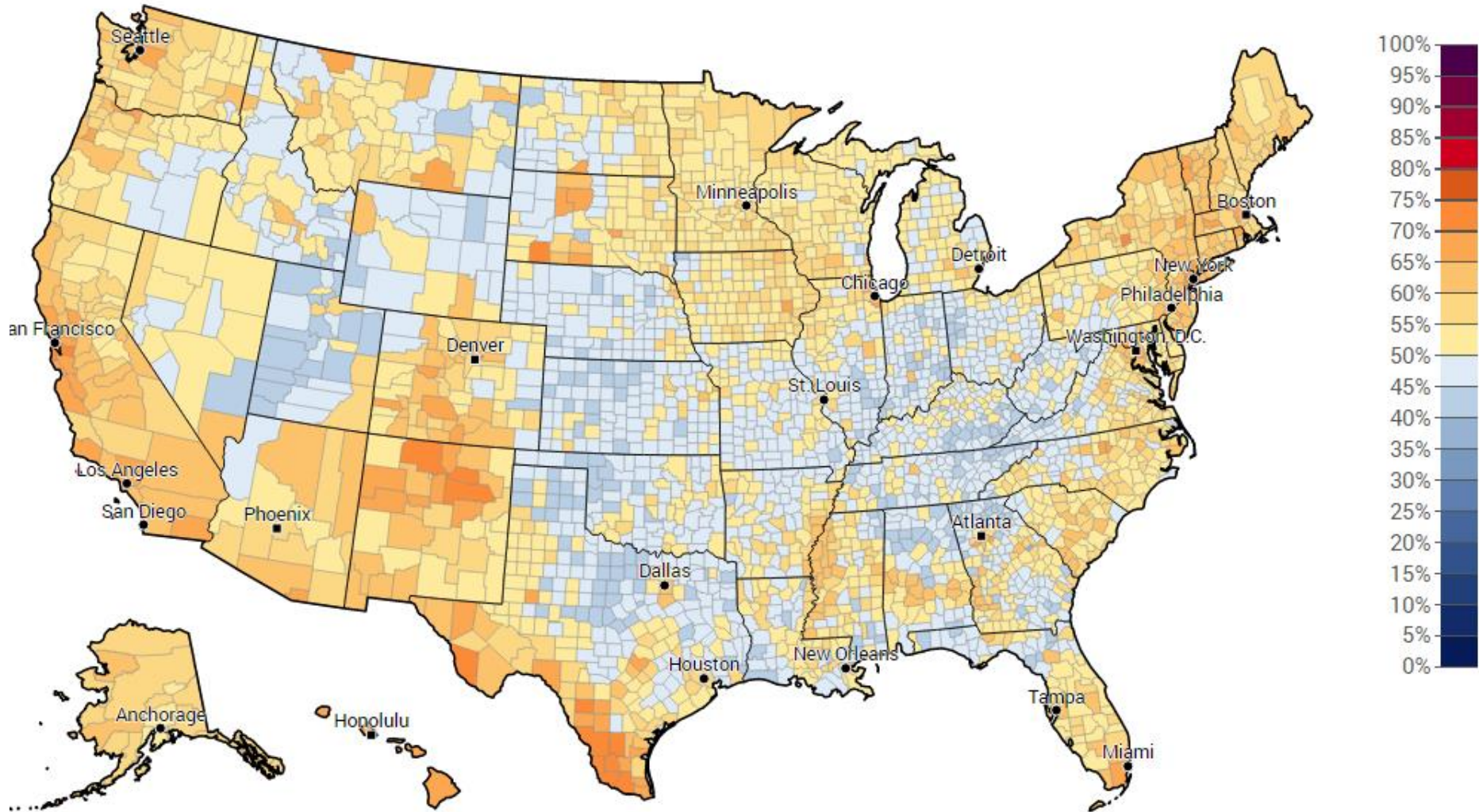
Human activities

53%

32%

Natural changes

Estimated % of adults who are worried about global warming, 2016

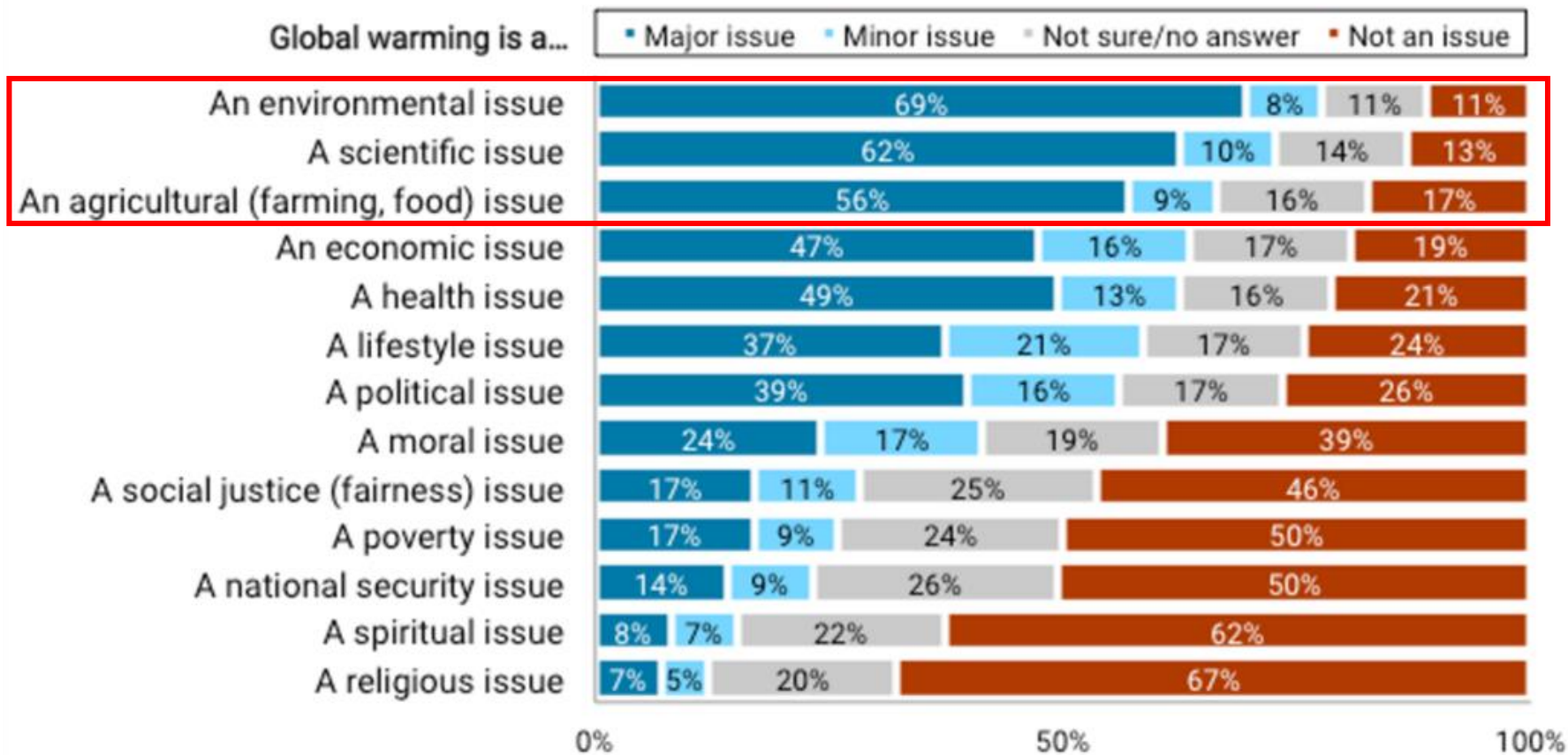


The background features several overlapping translucent shapes in shades of blue and red on the left side. Additionally, there are several thin, light grey curved lines that sweep across the page from the top and bottom edges towards the center, creating a sense of movement and framing.

Framing



Risk Management



In your opinion, do you think global warming is...; Do you think global warming is a *major* or *minor*...

Base: Americans 18+ (n=1,330). October, 2015.

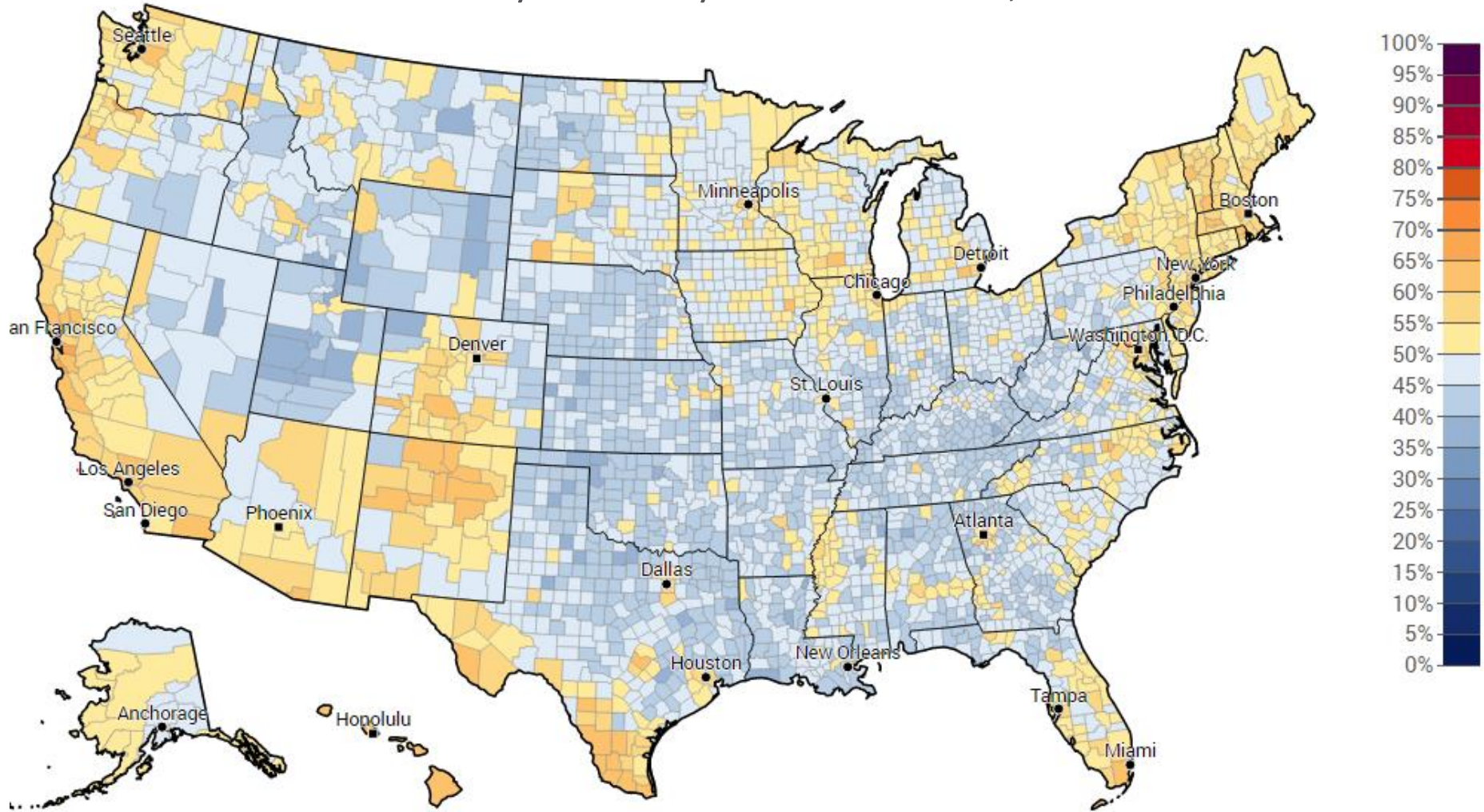
Note: Results in this chart differ slightly from results for the same question presented in Maibach, E., Leiserowitz, A., Roser-Renouf, C., Myers, T., Rosenthal, S. & Feinberg, G. (2015) *The Francis Effect: How Pope Francis Changed the Conversation about Global Warming*, which reported on a separate national survey conducted using a different methodology.





Find Common Ground

Estimated % of adults who think global warming is mostly caused by human activities, 2016



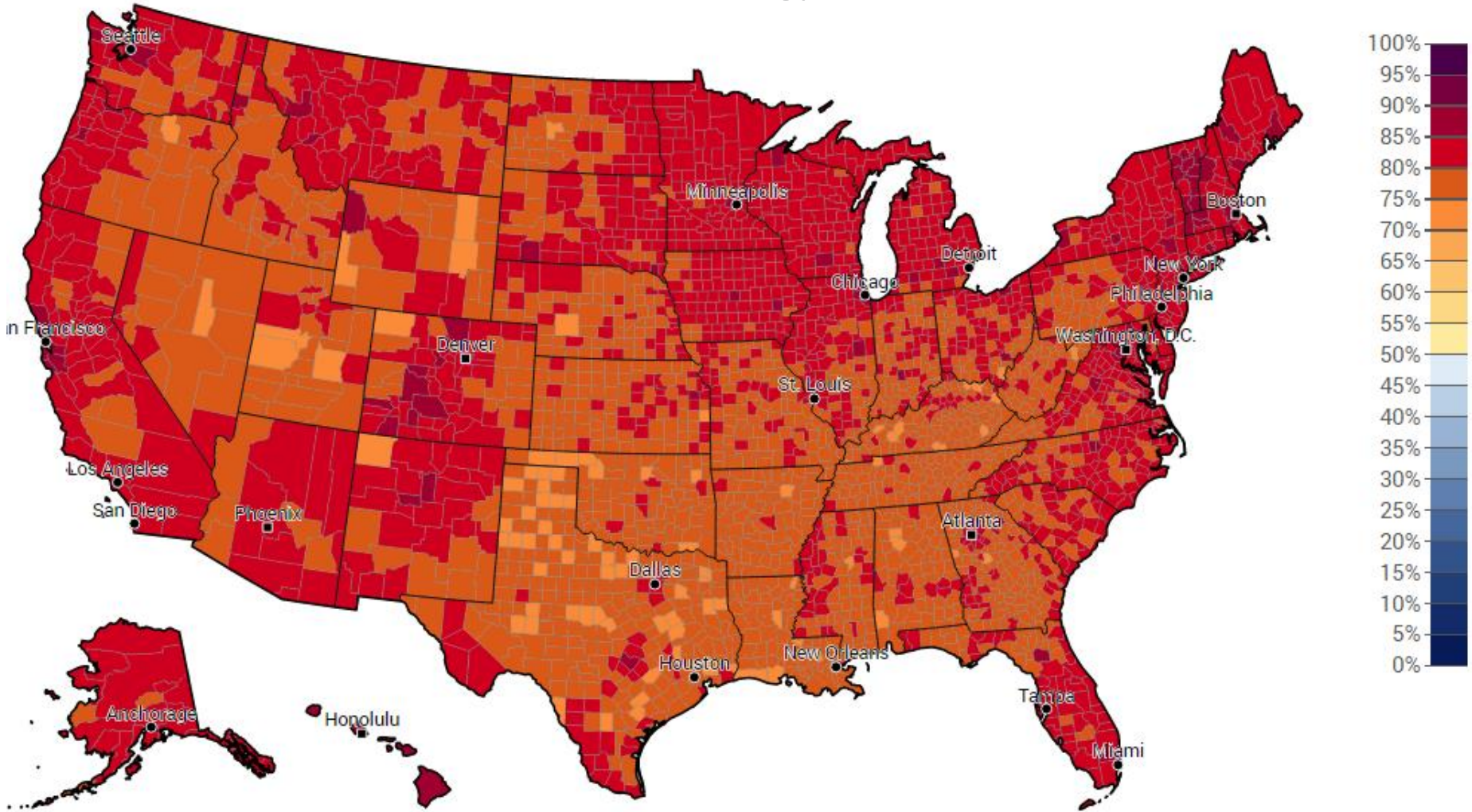
Human activities

53%

32%

Natural changes

Estimated % of adults who support funding research into renewable energy sources, 2016



Support

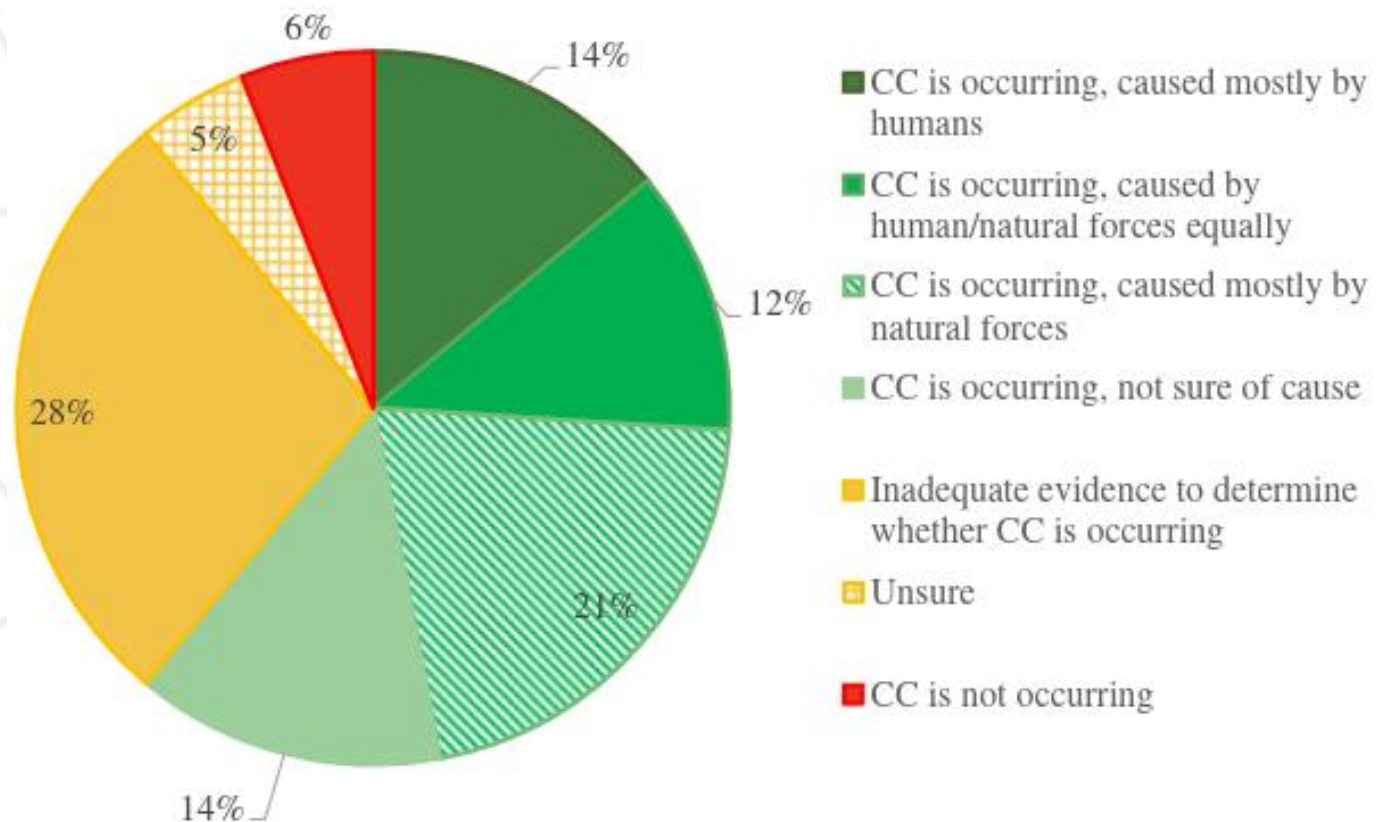
82%

17%

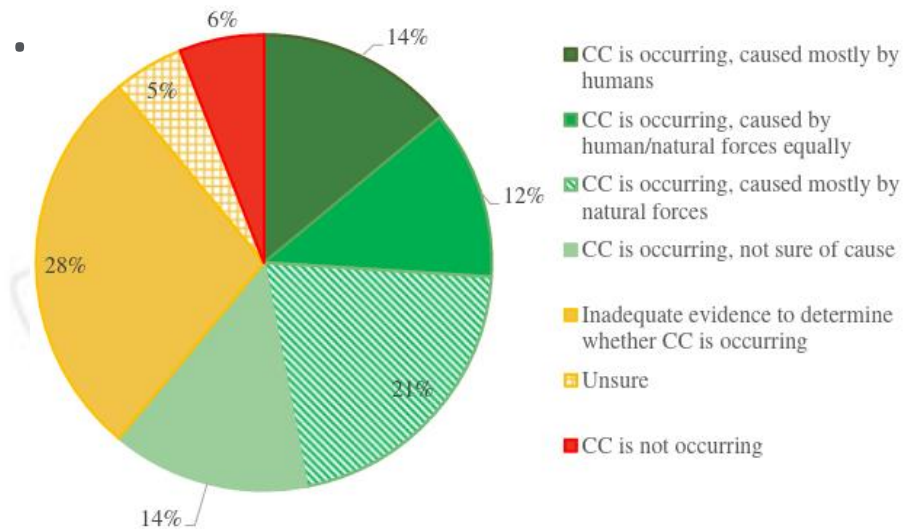
Oppose

Perceptions of foresters

...



Perceptions of foresters



“Seventy-five percent of the respondents expressed interest in learning more about forest management strategies that promote forest health and resilience.”



Trust

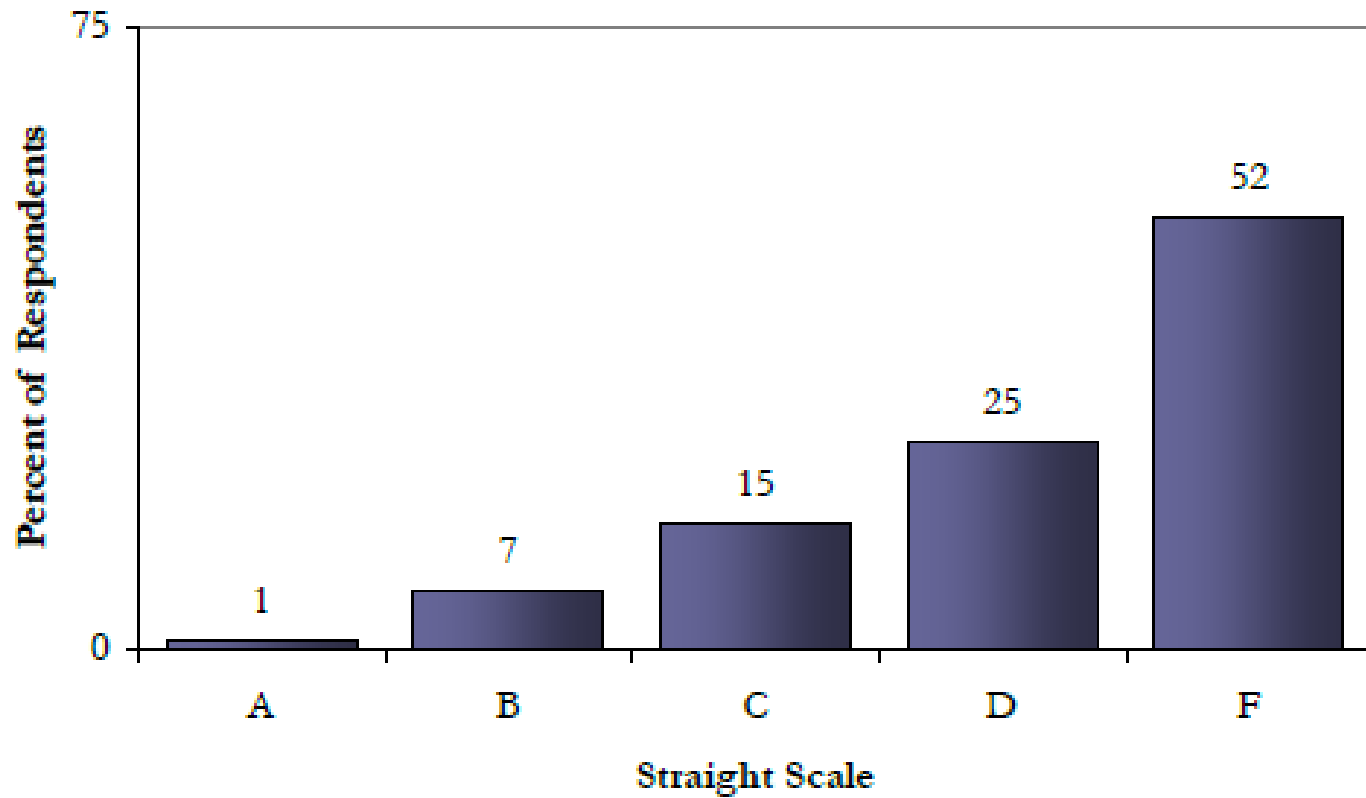


Inform



Americans' Knowledge of Climate Change

Grading Public Knowledge of Climate Change

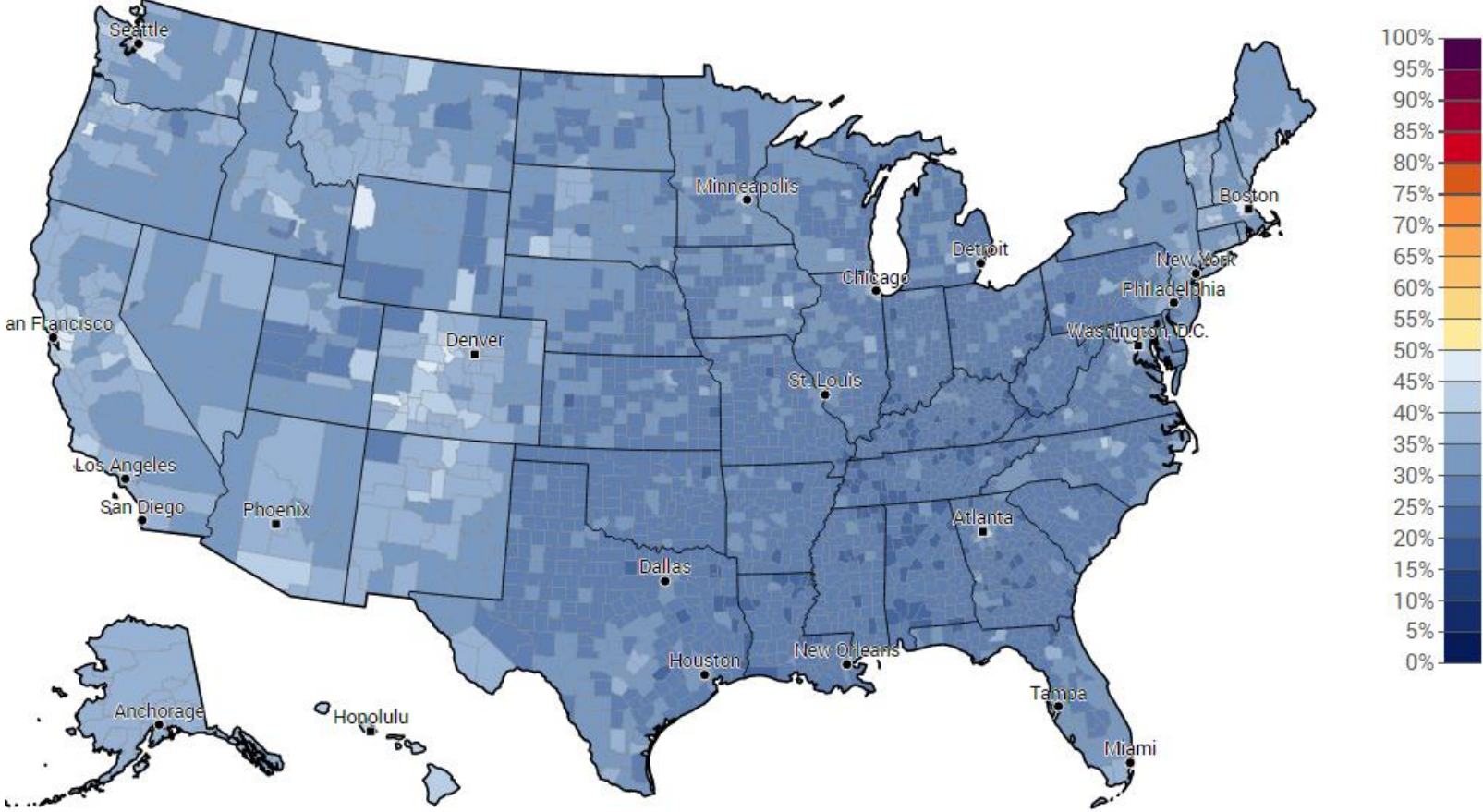


Connect the Dots



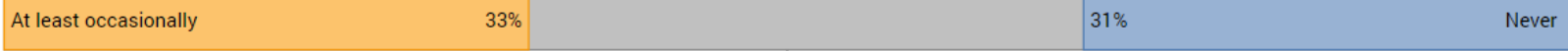


Estimated % of adults who discuss global warming at least occasionally, 2016



United States

50%



Learning to Speak Climate

“Just a few years ago...”

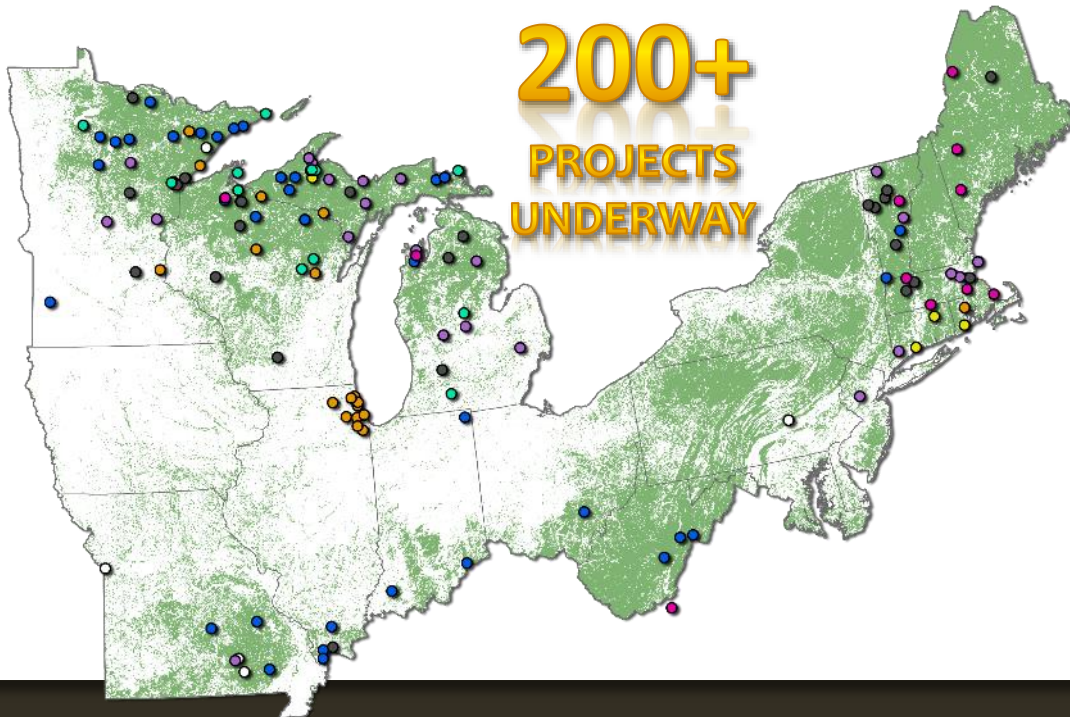
“I’ve never seen that before...”

“Well usually ...but now I don’t know anymore.”

My Advice

1. Know your audience
2. Framing
3. Find common ground
4. Build Trust
5. Inform
6. Connect the dots

Communication Resources



Communication Resources that could be adapted for your local area....

- Helping foresters talk to landowners: trainings, fact sheets, site visit sheets, etc.
- Expanding to all of MA and CT – stewardship plans

Keeping Your Woods Healthy Through the Years Ahead

Whether you spend time outside in your woods, or just enjoy the beauty of your trees and wildlife from your window, you likely love your woods and want to keep them healthy.

Forests are always changing and adapting to new conditions. Some changes are as anticipated as the progression of green summer leaves to the bright red and gold of fall foliage, or annual returns of brightly-colored migratory songbirds. Other changes in our woodlands are only visible when comparing differences across many years or decades.

Our climate is changing in ways that humans have never experienced before, resulting in rising temperatures and shifts in seasonal precipitation patterns. You may be noticing some of these changes in your woods – such as earlier dates for the first signs of spring leaf-out, unusual weather patterns, longer dry periods in summer, or even an increase in fast-growing, nuisance plants such as poison ivy.

In particular, temperature and precipitation patterns in the MassConn region of northeast Connecticut and south central Massachusetts have changed over the course of our lifetimes. For example, the heaviest rainfall events have increased 7% in the Northeast U.S. from 1958 to 2012 – more so than in any other part of the country. Additional changes are expected by the time our grandchildren are having grandchildren of their own.

- Annual precipitation has increased by 3-6 inches in the MassConn Woods area, and is projected to rise at least another inch over the next 100 years. At the same time, extreme or very heavy precipitation events are expected to occur more often, and warmer temperatures will result in more rain than snow. This means your stream crossings and culverts will need to accommodate dramatically increased flow at times.
- By the end of this century, average annual temperatures are projected to increase somewhere between 3 to 10 degrees Fahrenheit, increasing both the length of the growing season and the...
- A longer growing season likely to increase summer...
- As the climate conditions to the traditional northern species that are now at risk, such as maple, beech, and typical of the oak/hickory...

Considerations for Your Woodlot

The following are general recommendations to keep your woods healthy and able to adapt to changes into the future. While all of these actions are important, the checked recommendations are most applicable to your woods and your situation. To learn more, consult our fact sheet, consider working with a professional to implement these practices on the ground or visit our website at <http://mymassconnwoods.org/>.

Top Forest Stressors to Keep an Eye On	Extreme Weather Vulnerabilities
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Protect water and soils on your land	
<input type="checkbox"/> Improve ability of your trees to resist bugs and disease	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Prevent and control non-native plants and weeds that threaten native plants and animals	
<input type="checkbox"/> Manage damage to young trees from excessive deer browsing	

Climate Change & Our Forests

Guidance for Foresters and Land Managers

Forests are a defining feature of the landscape in "the MassConn Woods" of northeastern Connecticut and south central Massachusetts. These natural systems, so crucial to our history and current quality of life, provide many environmental, economic, and social benefits to the region.

These forests, primarily in private family or individual ownership, will increasingly be affected by a changing climate. Understanding these potential impacts is an important first step to sustaining healthy forests in the face of changing conditions.

THE CLIMATE HAS CHANGED
The Earth's climate is changing. Many trends have been tracked across the globe, some reaching back hundreds of thousands of years. Although the climate has always changed, the changes that have occurred over the past century are more profound than anything that has happened since the start of human civilization and have important effects on our current environment.

The average annual temperature in the area has risen more than 2°F since the late 1800s.¹¹ Temperatures warmed in all seasons, with winter warming by more than 3°F. Temperature records show that warming has accelerated in recent decades.

Winter temperatures increased by more than 3°F since the turn of the last century, and heavy rainfall events have become more common.

Precipitation also increased during the period, ranging from increases of approximately 3 inches across most of Connecticut to more than 6 inches in central Massachusetts. The greatest increase in precipitation has been in the fall, with smaller increases during spring and summer. Extreme precipitation events have increased substantially, particularly over the past several decades.¹²

CHANGES WILL CONTINUE
It's impossible to predict exactly what will happen in the future, so global climate models can help us understand how the climate may react under various scenarios. There are many different models available and they provide an opportunity to understand the range of potential changes that may occur depending on carbon-intensity of future energy sources.

Temperatures will increase
Models agree that temperatures will increase across all seasons in the region over the next century. The projected increase in annual temperatures ranges from 3 to 9°F by the end of the century, depending upon future scenarios.¹³ Growing seasons will continue to get longer as a result of warmer temperatures.



Access at: www.forestadaptation.org/massconn

Communication Resources

that could be adapted for your local area....

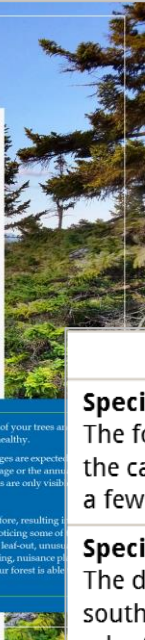


Keeping Your Woods Healthy in a Changing World: A Tool to Assess Forest Resilience, Health, and Productivity

Whether you spend time outside in your woods, or just enjoy the beauty of your trees as from your window, you likely love your woods and want to keep them healthy.

Forests are always changing and adapting to new conditions. Some changes are expected: progression of green summer leaves to the bright red and gold of fall foliage or the arrival of brightly-colored migratory songbirds. Other changes in our woodlands are only visible by comparing differences across many years or decades.

Our climate is changing in ways that humans have never experienced before, resulting in temperatures and shifts in seasonal precipitation patterns. You may be noticing some of these changes in your woods – such as earlier dates for the first signs of spring leaf-out, unusual patterns, longer dry periods in summer, or even an increase in fast-growing, invasive plant species (e.g., Japanese knotweed). There are many actions that you can take to ensure that your forest is able to remain resilient, healthy, and productive in the face of future changes.



- Designed for woodland owners and foresters to identify potential risks (NY)
- Draft out for feedback...

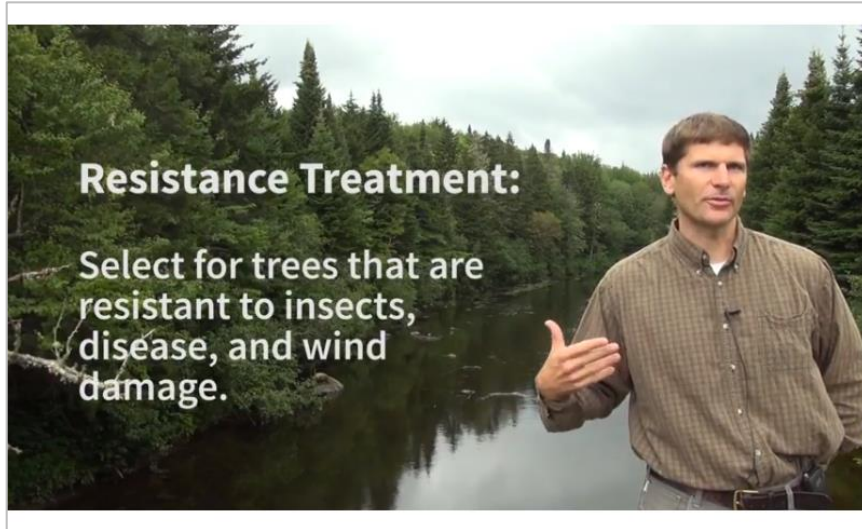
	Higher Risk	↔	Lower Risk	
Species diversity: The forest has low species diversity, either in the canopy or throughout the forest. One or a few tree species are dominant.				Many tree species are present, without a single species being overly dominant.
Species suitability: The dominant tree species are near the southern extent of their species range or are adapted to cold conditions.				The dominant tree species can tolerate warmer, drier, or more variable conditions, and they are generally found farther south.
General tree health: Trees have poor growth form or have been damaged by insect pests or forest diseases.				Trees are healthy and free of disease. The trees generally have good growth and form.
Insects and Diseases: The forest is currently affected by insects or diseases. There are looming threats, such as nearby outbreaks.				There are no current or looming forest insect or disease issues and there is a diversity of non-host species.

Access at: www.forestadaptation.org/NY-checklist

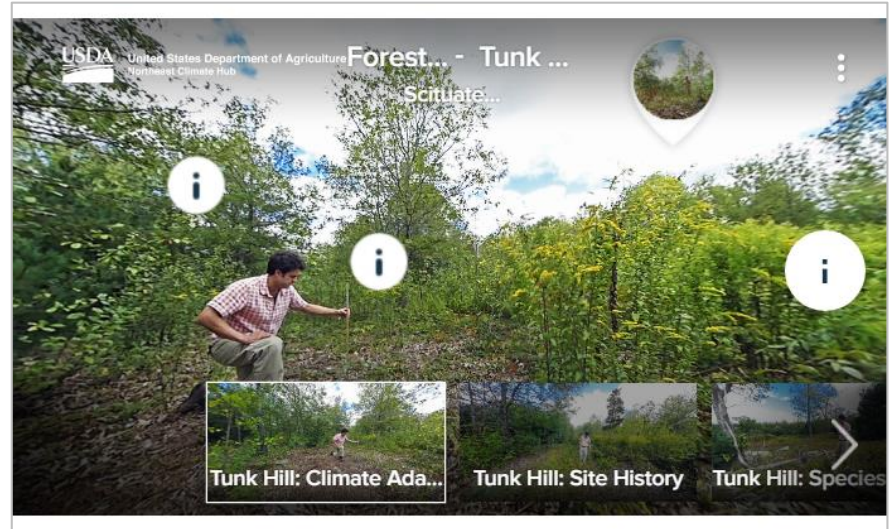
Communication Resources

that could be created for your local area....

Other ideas for telling your story...



Adaptive silviculture videos
www.forestadaptation.org/ascc-nh



Virtual reality tour and videos:
www.forestadaptation.org/providence

Telling Your Adaptation Story

Telling your adaptation story effectively can help you...

- Gather support
 - Institutional
 - Financial
- Reach a larger audience
- Communicate key lessons




A Practical Example

The Climate Adaptation Fund provides grant awards to non-profit conservation organizations for applied, on-the-ground projects focused on implementing priority conservation actions for climate adaptation at a landscape scale

PROGRAM INFORMATION

SUPPORTED PROJECTS
Groundbreaking, science-based actions taken across the United States
[View Full List](#)



WCS

PROJECTS

f

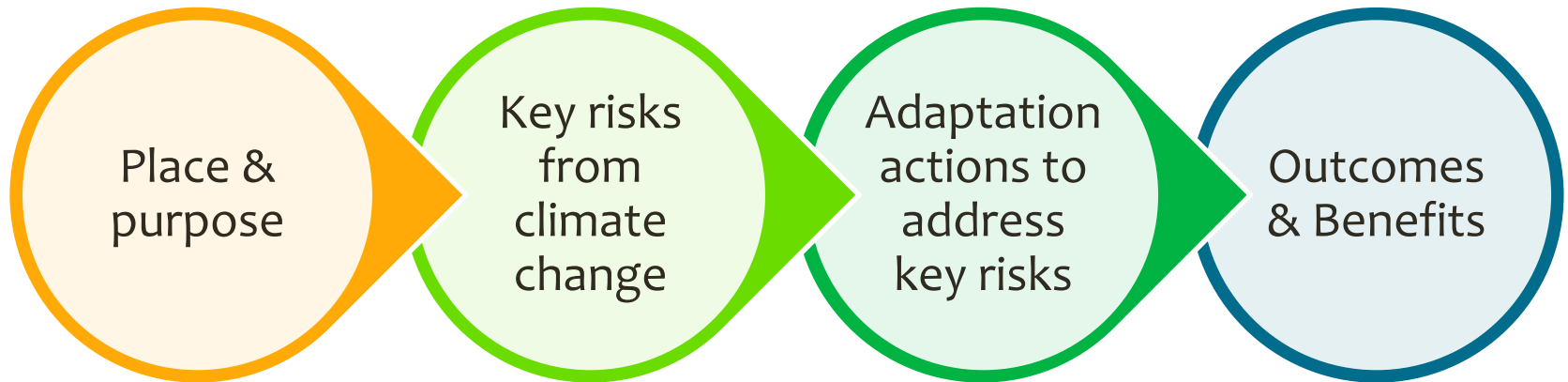
Pre-proposal applications due April 6!

What makes a good story?

Get used to doing a few key things when you're telling your adaptation story:

- Tailor the message to the audience
- Follow a logical sequence of ideas (connect the dots)
- Be clear about intentionality
- Include specific details
- Connect your actions to the bigger picture

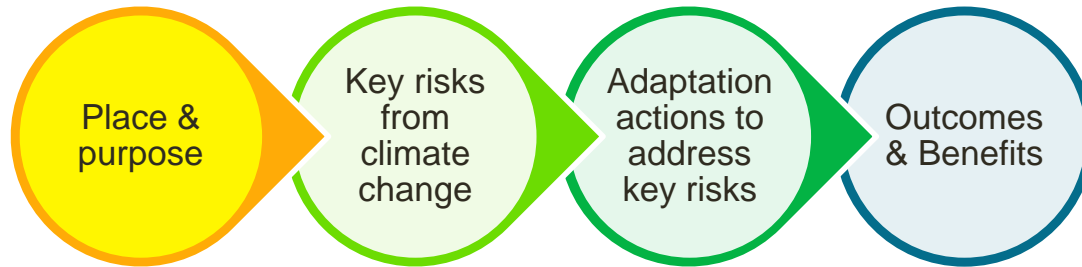
Example storyline



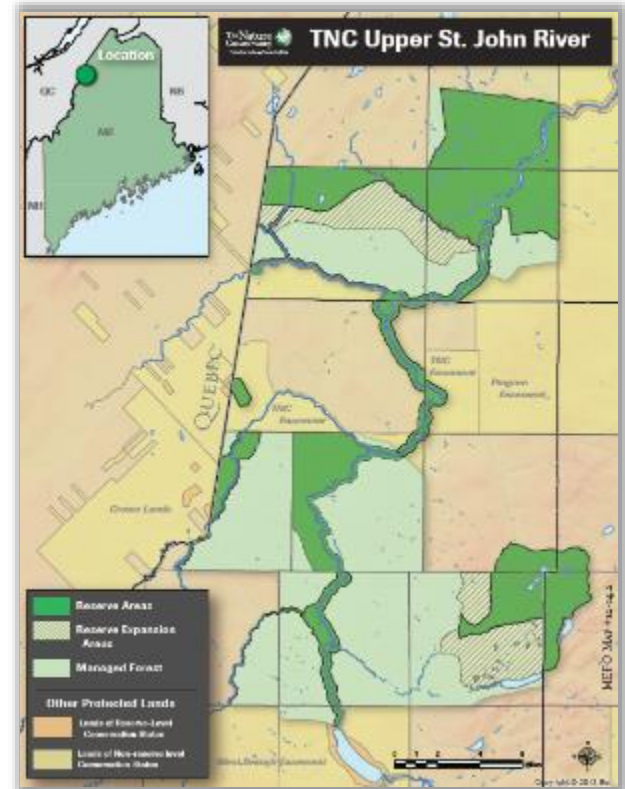
Feel familiar?

You've already done all of this thinking!

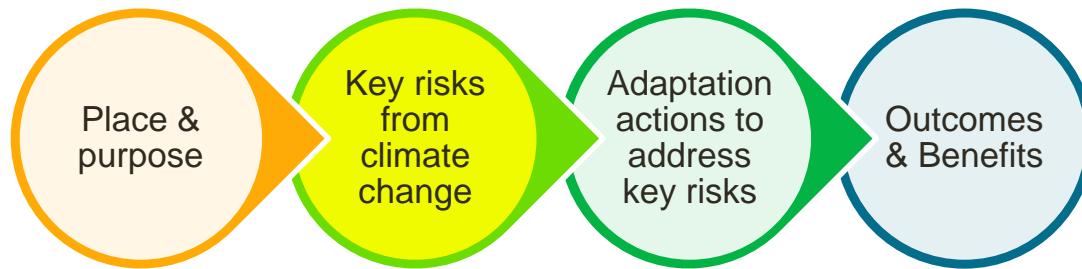
Example story: St. John Forest



- Former industrial lands in northern Maine (159,000 ac)
- Part of a larger landscape strategy to connect forestlands
- Protect a diversity of species and habitats
- Sustainable forestry
- Restore softwood component

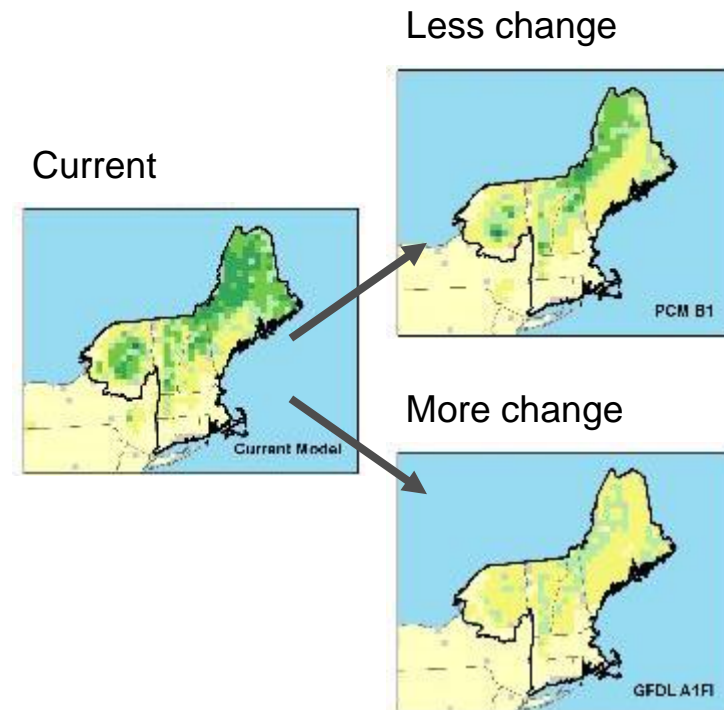


Example story: St. John Forest

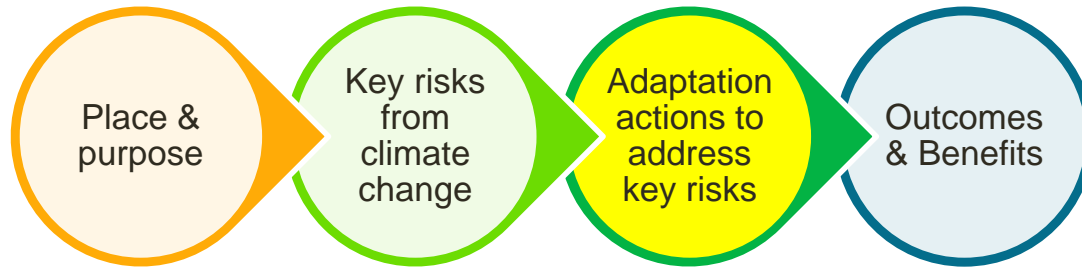


- Longer growing season (+)
- Increased precip, more winter rain, more storms (-)
- Potential for drier summers (-)
- **Softwoods species (spruce, balsam) already reduced and expected to decline further (-)**

Red Spruce Suitable Habitat

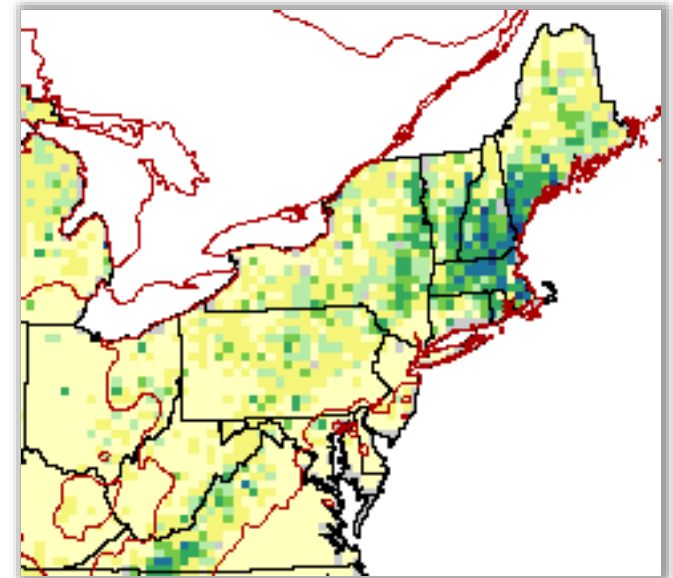


Example story: St. John Forest

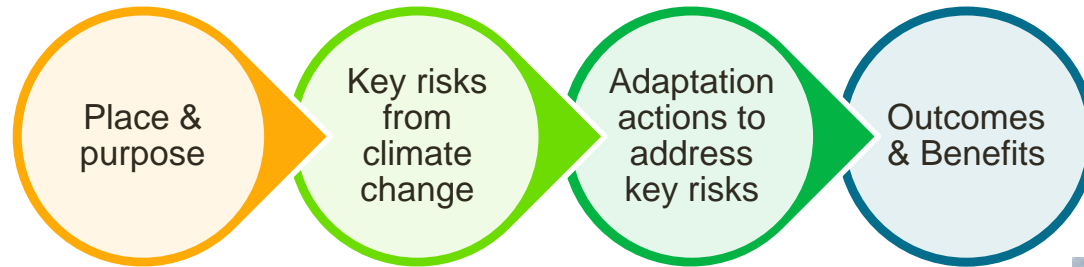


- Favor or restore native species that are expected to be adapted to future conditions
 - Plant red spruce, black spruce
- Establish or encourage new mixes of native species
 - Plant white pine

Current White Pine Abundance



Example story: St. John Forest



- Forest stands restored to having a native softwood component
- Improved mixedwood habitat for pine marten, bats, etc.
- Continued softwood timber
- Forests better able to adapt to climate change



Project or Place Name

Project Place & Purpose

- 1-2 bullets describing key context (forest type, condition)
- 1-2 bullets touching on most important management goals
- Keep font sizing at least 16 in all boxes!



Climate Change Impacts, Challenges, and Opportunities

- Top 2-3 climate change-related issues affecting your project area

Project or Place Name

Actions

Describe an adaptation tactic or set of related tactics that you are considering for implementation.



Outcomes

Describe the intended outcome from these actions

Describe another adaptation tactic or set of related tactics...



Describe the intended outcome from these actions

Describe another adaptation tactic or set of related tactics... or delete this box for space if the others are long.

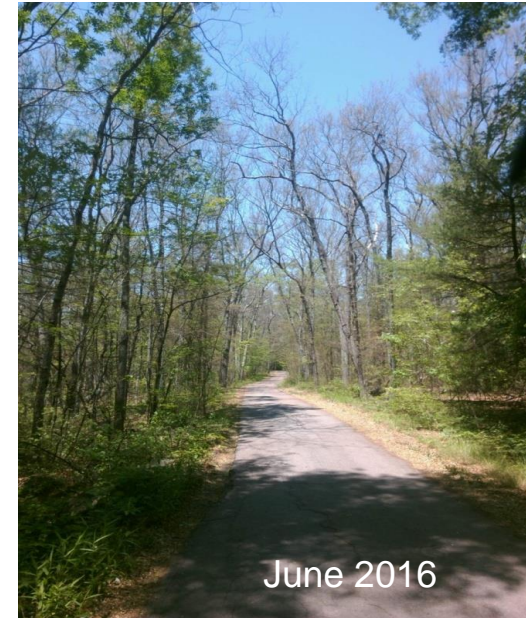


Describe the intended outcome from these actions

Example: Bristol Lot (Eastern Mass)

Project Place & Purpose

- Former agricultural land
- Increase the structural diversity of a mixed oak stand
- Sustain the regeneration of oak species through the use of prescribed fire.



Climate Change Impacts, Challenges, and Opportunities

- impacts by insect pests could become more problematic in central hardwood-pine forests under a warmer climate(-).
- Increased evapotranspiration and decreased soil moisture are likely to exacerbate summertime drying and contribute to drought-induced plant stress and decreases in productivity and survival(-).
- central hardwood-pine forests are projected to have similar or increased habitat, including black, chestnut, scarlet, and white oak and pignut and shagbark hickory(+).

Example: Bristol Lot

Actions

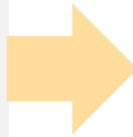
Perform a silvicultural operation to remove crowded, damaged, or stressed trees in order to reduce competition for light, nutrients, and water. Create a mix of species, age classes, and stand structures to reduce the availability of host species for pests and pathogens.



Outcomes

High levels of diversity helps increase the ability of the stand to adapt to climate change. Gives residual trees more nutrients and light to increase its viability to withstand drought stress and damage for pests and disease.

Use prescribed fire to maintain oak regeneration and sustain a mixed oak ecosystem.



Expand our Rx burn program and demonstrate how prescribed fire can be a useful tool in ecosystem management.

Plant blight resistant American chestnut if impact from insect pests is severe.



Reestablish American chestnut back into the Central Hardwood forest.

Homework

- Progress Summary
- Step 1
 - Define Management Topics
 - Management Goals and Objectives
 - Homework 1
- Step 2
 - Climate Impacts and Vulnerability
 - Vulnerability Determination
 - Homework 2
- Step 3
 - Evaluate Objectives
 - Homework 3
- Step 4
 - Adaptation Actions
 - Tactic Recommendations
 - Homework 4
- Step 5
 - Monitoring Plan
 - Homework 5
 - Homework 6
- Export and Share Plan



Homework 6

Rating the Course: indicate how strongly you agree/disagree with the following statements, as compared to your knowledge/comfort level with these topics before you started the course.

	Low				High
I understand the potential local impacts of climate change on the lands that I manage.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
I can explain how climate change may affect my ability to achieve management objectives.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
I can identify viable climate change adaptation strategies that can be applied to my local area.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
I can translate broad adaptation strategies to actionable adaptation tactics in my local area.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
I can identify monitoring metrics to assess the effectiveness of my management tactics.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

How could the instructors improve the course for next time? Any additional/other comments?

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Previous
Homework 5

Next »
Export and Share Plan

Landing Page

- Progress Summary
- Step 1
 - Define Management Topics
 - Management Goals and Objectives
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 - Climate Impacts and Vulnerability
 - Vulnerability Determination
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 - Evaluate Objectives
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- Step 4
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 - Homework 4
- Step 5
 - Monitoring Plan
 - Homework 5
 - Homework 6
- Export and Share Plan

Export and Share Plan instructions

Share your story!

Through this course you've heard about how a variety of urban natural resource professionals are thinking about climate change and planning to respond. Often it's these stories, told in the land owner's or manager's own words, that are the most valuable for helping others think about how they too can respond to climate change.


We hope that you will consider sharing your story with others! To do this, please let the instructors know if NIACS can feature your project [online as an adaptation demonstration](#). This will not only help us share your story, but will be a helpful piece for you to tell your partners, clients, and other stakeholders about the work that you are doing.

[Print Current Version](#) [Contact Us](#) [Browse Other Adaptation Projects](#)

Climate Change Adaptation Plan

Chicago project
January 8, 2018
Prepared by Leslie Brandt

Prepared using the Adaptation Workbook - [AdaptationWorkbook.org](#)



Property details

- Acres: 2
- Size: 2
- Ownership: Federal demo

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Homework 6

Export and Share Plan Instructions

- Progress Summary
- Step 1
 - Define Management Topics
 - Management Goals and Objectives
 - Homework 1
- Step 2
 - Climate Impacts and Vulnerability
 - Vulnerability Determination
 - Homework 2
- Step 3
 - Evaluate Objectives
 - Homework 3
- Step 4
 - Adaptation Actions
 - Tactic Recommendations
 - Homework 4
- Step 5
 - Monitoring Plan
 - Homework 5
 - Homework 6
- Export and Share Plan

Next Steps

If you've finished the process, congratulations! This page will help you go forward with some next steps.

To print or create a PDF of your Adaptation Workbook, use the **"Print Current Version"** button. If you want to create a PDF, just choose "Save to PDF" in your printer dialog menu. You can print your Workbook at any time, even if it's just a rough draft.

To get in touch with NIACS, use the **"Contact Us"** button to find a contact person for your geographic area. NIACS will be eager to answer questions; help share your story; and develop opportunities for collaboration, funding, and implementing your adaptation actions. It's up to you and your organization to decide how you'll use the Ideas you've developed in the Adaptation Workbook, but NIACS is ready to help you move forward.

To see how other land managers have used the Adaptation Workbook to consider climate change and address their management goals, use the **"Browse Other Adaptation Projects"** button. This will take you to the website for the Climate Change Response Framework and our network of Adaptation Demonstration Projects. You can filter projects by location or ownership to find examples similar to your own.



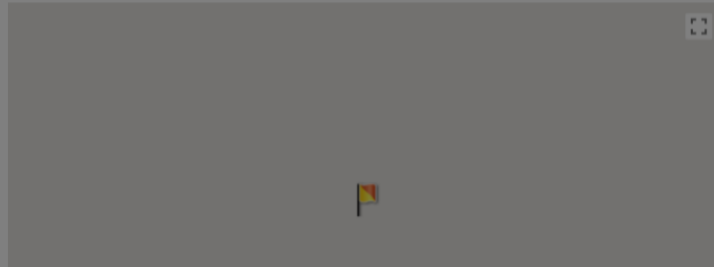
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Homework 6

Export and Share Plan

The screenshot shows a web application interface for managing adaptation plans. On the left is a dark sidebar with a navigation menu. The main content area is titled 'Export and Share Plan' and contains two buttons: 'Print Current Version' and 'Browse Other Adaptation Projects'. A large blue arrow points to the 'Print Current Version' button. Below the buttons, the main content displays the title 'Climate Change Adaptation Plan' for a 'Chicago project' dated 'January 8, 2018', prepared by 'Leslie Brandt'. It also mentions 'Prepared using the Adaptation Workbook - AdaptationWorkbook.org'. A large grey placeholder image is shown, and to its right are 'Property details' including 'Acres: 2', 'Size: 2', and 'Ownership: Federal demo'. At the bottom left, there is a '<< Previous' link.

Progress Summary

- Step 1
 - Define Management Topics
 - Management Goals and Objectives
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 - Homework 6
- Export and Share Plan

Export and Share Plan instructions

Share your story!

Export and Share Plan

Download and share your workbook

[Print Current Version](#) [Browse Other Adaptation Projects](#)

Climate Change Adaptation Plan

Chicago project
January 8, 2018
Prepared by Leslie Brandt

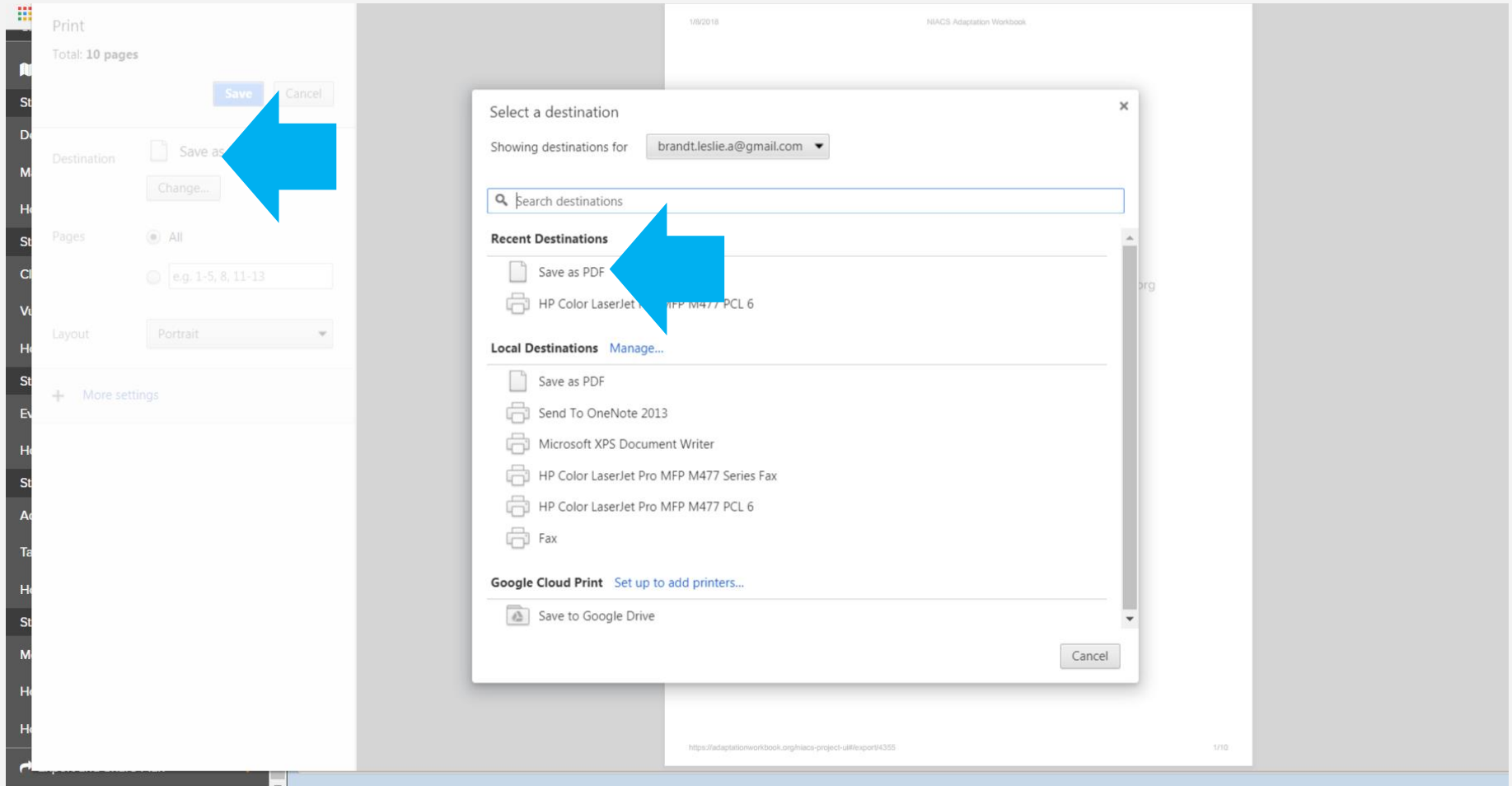
Prepared using the Adaptation Workbook - AdaptationWorkbook.org

Property details

- Acres: 2
- Size: 2
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Homework 6

Save as PDF

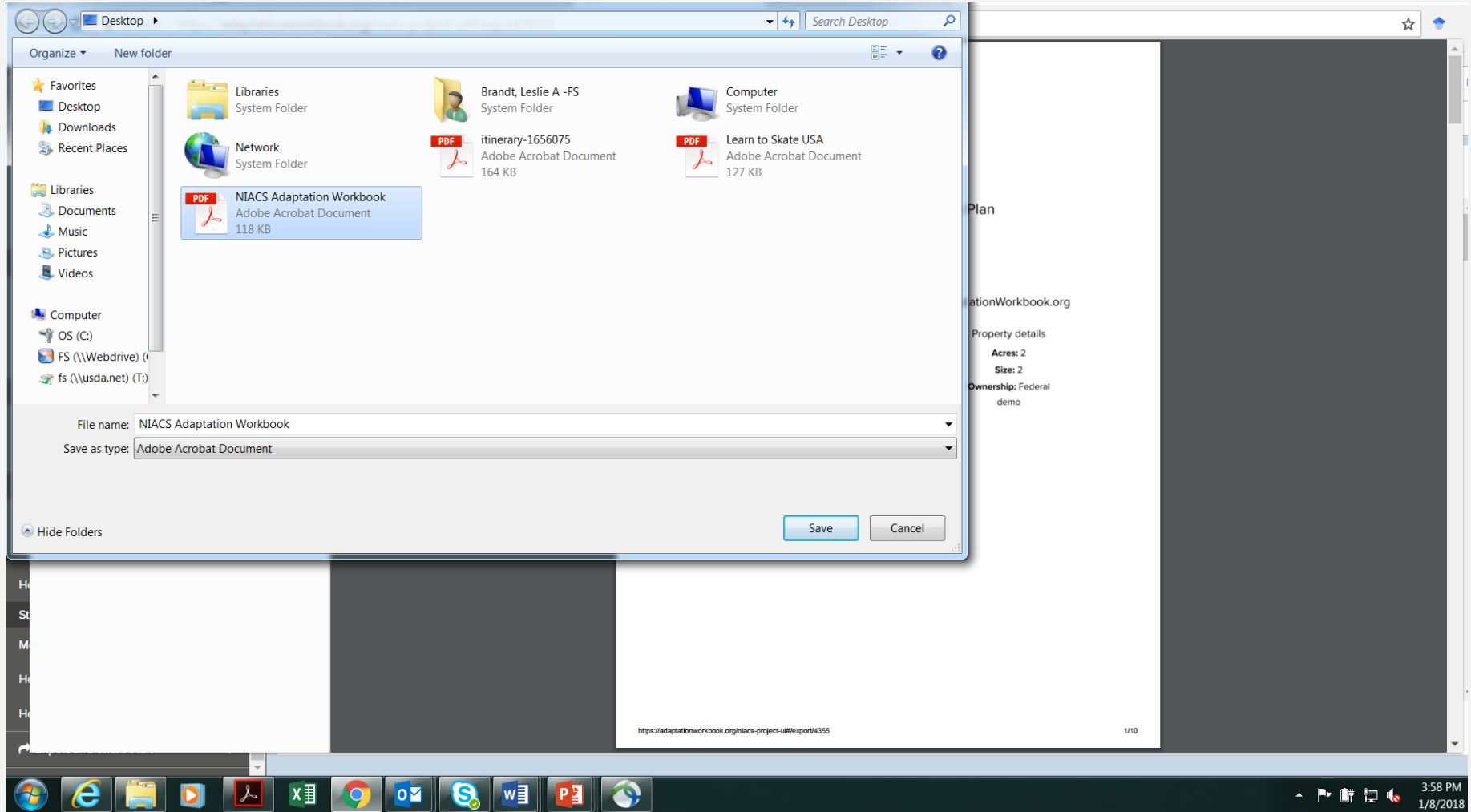


The image shows a print dialog box for a document titled "NIACS Adaptation Workbook". The dialog has a "Print" header and "Total: 10 pages" below it. There are "Save" and "Cancel" buttons at the top. The "Destination" section shows a "Save as PDF" button, which is highlighted by a blue arrow. Below it is a "Change..." button. The "Pages" section has a radio button for "All" and a text input field containing "e.g. 1-5, 8, 11-13". The "Layout" section has a dropdown menu set to "Portrait". A "+ More settings" link is at the bottom left.

Overlaid on the print dialog is a "Select a destination" window. It shows "Showing destinations for brandt.leslie.a@gmail.com" and a search bar. Under "Recent Destinations", the "Save as PDF" option is highlighted by a blue arrow. Other recent destinations include "HP Color LaserJet Pro MFP M477 PCL 6". Under "Local Destinations", there is a "Manage..." link and a list of printers including "Save as PDF", "Send To OneNote 2013", "Microsoft XPS Document Writer", "HP Color LaserJet Pro MFP M477 Series Fax", "HP Color LaserJet Pro MFP M477 PCL 6", and "Fax". Under "Google Cloud Print", there is a "Set up to add printers..." link and a "Save to Google Drive" option. A "Cancel" button is at the bottom right of the window.

At the bottom of the page, there is a URL: <https://adaptationworkbook.org/niacs-project-ull/export/4355> and a page number "1/10".

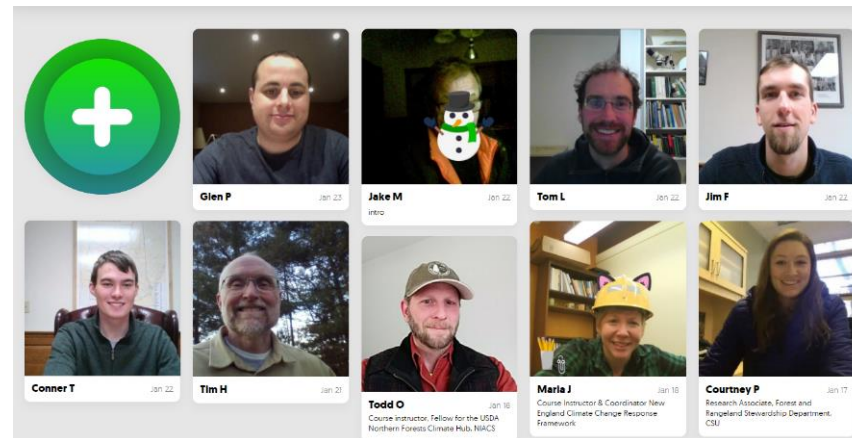
Save



One More Flipgrid

Take a quick video and tell the class either of these things:

- One thing you learned from the course that you think is important for professionals to know.
- How you plan to use this information in your job.



<https://flipgrid.com/8ofdf9>

Assignment

- Refine or complete steps of the workbook as needed
 - Try Output / Export PDF of your plan – examine and clean up prior Steps as desired
- Complete **Homework 6** at the end of the workbook
- **Flipgrid** response at: <https://flipgrid.com/8ofdf9>
- Fill in your project's details in the **Adaptation Story Template Slides**
 - **Email slides to Maria by Tuesday, February 27!**
 - **Practice presenting in under 4 minutes!!**
- Come to the last session & share your adaptation story!

Thanks everyone!

Troubleshooting? Stay on the line.