

Supplemental Tables

Tables are designed to supplement text in Jones, C., and Lenart, M. (2014). Forestry Professionals and Extension Educators vs. Climate Change: Implications for Cooperative Extension Programming. *Journal of Extension* [On-line]. Accepted.

Analysis of Variance tests were used to determine which means are significantly different from all others ($\alpha = 0.05$), with Tukey HSD applied to address multiple comparisons. Green shading indicates greater confidence or willingness, red shading indicates lack of confidence or willingness, and yellow indicates a slight confidence or willingness to learn more. The Roman numerals represent statistical subsets; if a category does not include the same numeral as a different category, that means the populations measured responses that were statistically significantly different from each other ($\alpha = 0.05$). See table legend below for an explanation of the color coding. Questions are shown as they were described in the survey, including the bold formatting.

Table Legend.

Row/ Overall Mean	Question	Professional Category	Professional Category	Professional Category	Professional Category	Professional Category
1 2.00 (.01-3.00) <i>n</i> = 576	Group Mean (Mean interval: lower-upper bound) <i>n</i> = # of respondents <i>I, II, etc: Statistical subset</i>	.99 Red: (.01-.99) <i>n</i> = 124 <i>I</i>	1.49 Yellow: (1.00-1.49) <i>n</i> =74 <i>I,II</i>	1.99 Chartreuse: (1.50-1.99) <i>n</i> =78 <i>II, III</i>	2.99 Light Green: (2.00-2.49) <i>n</i> =38 <i>III, IV</i>	3.99 Dark Green: (2.50-3.99) <i>n</i> = 87 <i>IV</i>

Supplemental Table 4. Adaptation.

Listed below are responses to questions on climate change adaptation measures. Responses range from:

- 0 = “not at all willing”
- 1 = “willing to learn more about it”
- 2 = “willing”
- 3 = “very willing”
- 4 = “extremely willing”

Row/ Overall Mean	Question	LM – Private company Mean	LM – Small Private Land-owner Mean	LM – Fed. agency Mean	LM - State Agency Mean	Extension Educator Mean	Researcher Mean
41 3.25 (3.16-3.33) n=505	Thin trees out of overly dense forests to reduce the risk of large-scale stand mortality from drought and/or wildfire	3.29 (3.12-3.46) n=111 I	3.13 (2.91-3.35) n=70 I	3.56 (3.40-3.72) n=75 I	3.19 (2.83-3.55) n=36 I	3.20 (2.99-3.41) n=74 I	3.14 (2.95-3.32) n=139 I
42 2.90 (2.80-3.00) n=495	Conduct prescribed burns in forests in an effort to restore or retain natural fire cycles	2.58 (2.34-2.83) n=110 I,II	2.40 (2.11-2.70) n=62 I	3.47 (3.28-3.65) n=75 III	2.73 (2.41-3.05) n=37 I, II	3.00 (2.76-3.24) n=70 II, III	3.07 (2.91-3.24) n=141 II, III
43 2.41 (2.31-2.51) n=504	Conduct rapid removal programs on newly detected species considered invasive	2.25 (2.03-2.48) n=110 I	2.23 (1.99-2.46) n=71 I	2.44 (2.20-2.67) n=73 I	2.54 (2.18-2.91) n=35 I	2.59 (2.30-2.87) n=75 I	2.47 (2.28-2.66) n=140 I
44 2.40 (2.30-2.51) n=513	Foster connected landscapes , such as by retaining or gaining protection of riparian zones, to promote the natural migration of species	2.06 (1.83-2.29) n=113 I	2.08 (1.79-2.38) n=71 I	2.28 (2.00-2.56) n=72 I, II	2.54 (2.16-2.92) n=37 I, II	2.54 (2.28-2.80) n=81 I, II	2.79 (2.60-2.98) n=139 II
45 2.38 (2.28-2.48) n=509	Create early-detection programs to detect new invasions of undesired exotic species	2.12 (1.91-2.34) n=113 I	2.25 (2.00-2.51) n=71 I	2.33 (2.05-2.62) n=72 I	2.37 (2.00-2.74) n=35 I	2.65 (2.39-2.92) n=75 I	2.52 (2.33-2.72) n=134 I
46 2.34 (2.23-2.45) n=465	Construct fire breaks in key areas	2.14 (1.87-2.41) n=99 I	2.22 (1.95-2.50) n=63 I	2.58 (2.33-2.82) n=69 I	2.09 (1.73-2.45) n=33 I	2.43 (2.14-2.72) n=67 I	2.43 (2.22-2.63) n=134 I

Row/ Overall Mean	Question	LM – Private company Mean	LM – Small Private Land-owner Mean	LM – Fed. agency Mean	LM - State Agency Mean	Extension Educator Mean	Researcher Mean
47 2.25 (2.14-2.36) n=512	Enlarge management areas or otherwise lower fragmentation of the landscape to promote the preservation of species	1.86 (1.63-2.10) n=111 I	2.01 (1.70-2.33) n=70 I, II	2.19 (1.90-2.48) n=74 I, II	2.32 (1.91-2.74) n=37 I, II	2.43 (2.17-2.70) n=81 I, II	2.58 (2.39-2.78) n=139 II
48 1.77 (1.66-1.87) n=495	Create local refugia for endangered species	1.43 (1.20-1.65) n=110 I	1.65 (1.35-1.94) n=68 I, II	1.85 (1.57-2.13) n=72 I, II	1.55 (1.26-1.83) n=33 I, II	1.86 (1.59-2.12) n=76 I, II	2.06 (1.87-2.25) n=136 II
49 1.68 (1.59-1.77) n=508	Consider adopting management practices even if they have a high level of uncertainty in some situations so that they could serve as experimental efforts	1.23 (1.06-1.39) n=110 I	1.31 (1.05-1.58) n=70 I, II	1.73 (1.48-1.99) n=71 II	1.53 (1.24-1.81) n=36 I, II	1.63 (1.41-1.84) n=80 I, II	2.26 (2.10-2.43) n=141 III
50 1.65 (1.55-1.75) n=485	Augment endangered species populations via introduction of captive-bred animals into the local area where they already exist.	1.28 (1.07-1.48) n=111 I	1.62 (1.35-1.89) n=71 I, II	1.67 (1.41-1.93) n=67 I, II	1.45 (1.13-1.78) n=31 I, II	1.73 (1.47-2.00) n=71 I, II	1.98 (1.78-2.18) n=134 II
51 1.55 (1.46-1.64) n=491	Allow the invasion of “neo-native” species – in effect, those that seem likely to be suited to changing climate conditions	1.35 (1.17-1.53) n=106 I	1.44 (1.19-1.69) n=68 I	1.50 (1.25-1.75) n=70 I	1.39 (1.14-1.64) n=36 I	1.64 (1.40-1.88) n=75 I	1.77 (1.60-1.95) n=136 I

Row/ Overall Mean	Question	LM – Private company Mean	LM – Small Private Land-owner Mean	LM – Fed. agency Mean	LM - State Agency Mean	Extension Educator Mean	Researcher Mean
52 1.52 (1.43-1.60) n=493	Relax genetic management guidelines to include the option of augmenting genetic diversity by collecting from adjacent seed zones or populations for restoration projects	1.34 (1.17-1.51) n=112 I	1.58 (1.31-1.85) n=67 I,II	1.44 (1.20-1.69) n=72 I, II	1.15 (.97-1.33) n=33 I	1.40 (1.22-1.58) n=75 I, II	1.83 (1.65-2.00) n=134 II
53 1.51 (1.43-1.60) n=507	Stock soils with seeds from plants outside of the standard range (i.e., those from environments suitable to future climate) – using different genotypes of the same species that exist locally	1.27 (1.11-1.44) n=113 I	1.54 (1.30-1.77) n=69 I, II	1.40 (1.15-1.65) n=73 I, II	1.33 (1.08-1.59) n=36 I	1.53 (1.33-1.74) n=79 I, II	1.80 (1.62-1.98) n=137 II
54 1.47 (1.39-1.56) n=505	Make an effort to use redundancy (such as also planting on sites that are historically non-optimal for a specific species or community) when restoring a site following disturbance	1.16 (1.01-1.31) n=112 I	1.42 (1.19-1.65) n=71 I, II	1.54 (1.31-1.77) n=74 I, II	1.30 (1.02-1.59) n=33 I	1.42 (1.22-1.61) n=77 I, II	1.79 (1.63-1.95) n=138 II
55 1.39 (1.31-1.47) n=505	Promote the expansion – following major disturbance – of plants or animals into different locations that may be climatically suitable for them	1.18 (1.02-1.35) n=109 I	1.36 (1.14-1.58) n=72 I	1.39 (1.19-1.59) n=74 I	1.31 (1.07-1.56) n=35 I	1.41 (1.23-1.59) n=78 I	1.58 (1.41-1.75) n=137 I

Row/ Overall Mean	Question	LM – Private company Mean	LM – Small Private Land-owner Mean	LM – Fed. agency Mean	LM - State Agency Mean	Extension Educator Mean	Researcher Mean
56 1.39 (1.31-1.47) n=502	Consider “ re-aligning ” the system with different species if it has been pushed too far out of historic conditions – whether by manipulation or disturbance – when considering restoration	1.32 (1.15-1.49) n=110 I	1.25 (1.05-1.45) n=72 I	1.31 (1.09-1.52) n=72 I	1.37 (1.13-1.61) n=35 I	1.37 (1.20-1.55) n=78 I	1.59 (1.42-1.76) n=135 I
57 1.29 (1.21-1.38) n=495	Promote the expansion of endangered species populations by introducing animals into a new area deemed suitable for them because of changed climate	.98 (.80-1.16) n=108 I	1.25 (1.03-1.47) n=72 I, II	1.24 (1.03-1.46) n=70 I, II	1.22 (.93-1.50) n=32 I, II	1.34 (1.14-1.54) n=76 I, II	1.58 (1.41-1.76) n=137 II
58 1.12 (1.04-1.20) n=503	Stock soils with seeds from plants outside of the standard range (i.e., from environments more suitable to future climate) – using species that do not currently occur in the local area	.96 (.81-1.12) n=112 I	1.15 (.94-1.37) n=71 I	1.05 (.84-1.27) n=73 I	1.00 (.78-1.22) n=35 I	1.14 (.94-1.34) n=76 I	1.28 (1.10-1.45) n=136 I