# Experiencing science through sound: night fishing on Lake Gatún

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## Importance of Science Communication

As we face existential challenges like the climate crisis, effective science communication can **engage diverse audiences** in the scientific process<sup>1</sup> and **inspire care for the natural world**<sup>2</sup>. Specifically, arts-based science communication can reach audiences with different levels of science background knowledge, **creating space for personal meaning-making**<sup>3</sup>.

## Sound as storytelling

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Sound can communicate scientific topics verbally and nonverbally. An ecosystem's soundscape contains unique information about its natural and cultural context<sup>4</sup>. Frogs calling, a nearby highway, or overheard music can ground the listener in place, season, and even time of day.

Because field work is often a visual process, Panama's rich soundscapes are overlooked in scientific research when sound is not directly tied to a research question. However, sharing recordings from the field can increase knowledge of the scientific process, cultivate a sense of community with scientists<sup>3</sup>, and improve understanding of the natural world.

To demonstrate, I am recording sound during night field work in Lake Gatún.

# Fishing on Lake Gatún

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During the Panama Canal's first century, **18 marine fish** were reported crossing between oceans<sup>5</sup>. But since the **2016 expansion** of the lock system, **11 previously** unreported marine fishes have been documented<sup>5</sup>.

My project is examining the parasites that are "hitchhiking" through the canal on these marine fishes.

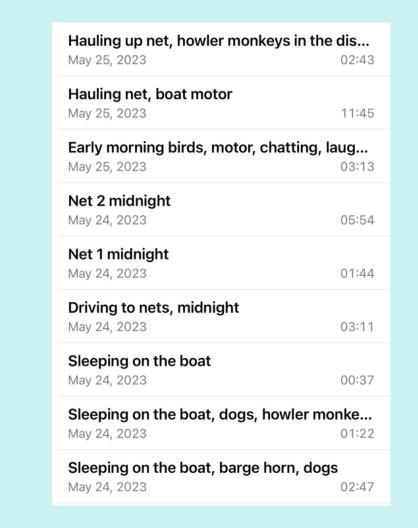
My research involves catching **Atlantic needlefish** (*Strongylura marina*), a marine fish that is invading the Panama Canal. I then dissect needlefish in the lab and **preserve parasites for identification**.

#### Recording Sound

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Recording sound can be done in many settings with **minimal equipment.** I used my iPhone, pointing the microphone **towards the source of the sound.** I tried to use professional equipment,
but it was too challenging to record my own work while fishing.

After recording, I name the file a brief description of the activity for future reference. I trimmed the clips for relevance, mixing them together when necessary.



## **Findings**

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Driving to Lake Gatún



Sleeping on the boat

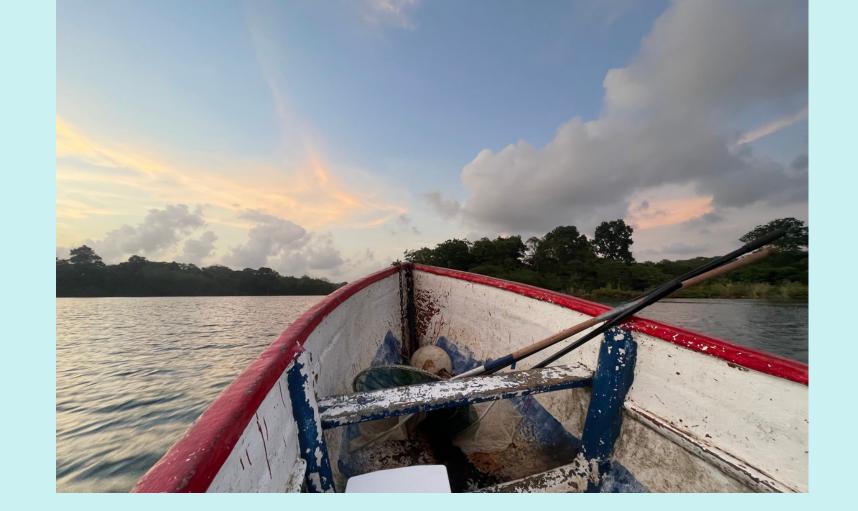


Hauling nets at sunrise



Dissecting needlefish in the lab





#### Discussion

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Audio recordings can supplement scientific presentations or outreach by **engaging different senses** and being accessible to different audiences.

Additionally, science podcasts have become more popular in the last two decades<sup>6</sup>, with producers motivated to help their listeners **value science**<sup>7</sup>.

Hearing emotion and excitement in scientist's voices can be humanizing, allowing space for feelings that are normally left out from science communication.

Audio recording is a tool that researchers can keep, literally, in their back pockets. Is sound an important part of your research? Is there something you wish the public could hear or understand about your work?

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## About Me

I am a Fulbright research grantee and science journalist currently based in Panama City, Panama. I graduated from Emory University with a degree in environmental sciences and biology in 2022.

I created, produced, and edited *Sea to Trees*, Acadia National Park's official narrative science podcast. My work has also appeared in *The Bitter Southerner*, *The Working Waterfront Newspaper*, *Park Science Magazine*, and more. You can see my portfolio at

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