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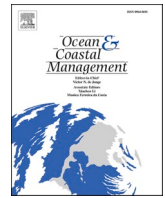
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Perceptions of climate change and adaptation: A subarctic archipelago perspective (Saint-Pierre-and-Miquelon, North America)

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ABSTRACT

Climate change is projected to challenge adaptation capacity in small islands worldwide due to rising temperatures, sea-level rise, extreme events and changing rainfall patterns. However, adaptation planning and implementation may be delayed where people perceive a lack of urgency and put forward competing priorities such as economic development. Here, we assess perceptions of climate change and adaptation in Saint-Pierre-and-Miquelon, a subarctic archipelago located south of Newfoundland, Canada. We performed and analysed a social survey reaching 289 individuals out of a population of 6260, through a questionnaire conducted both face-to-face and online. We show that inhabitants of Saint-Pierre-and-Miquelon generally have a clear understanding of climate change and perceive adaptation as urgent for a number of vulnerable coastal sites. Despite some disagreements on adaptation options and the timing for implementation, it is noteworthy that even relocation action is mentioned and sometimes requested. We show that perceptions of climate change and of adaptation within Saint-Pierre-and-Miquelon are heavily influenced by place attachment, personal experience of coastal hazards and environmental awareness. From a methodological point of view, our results highlight the relevance of using online surveys in well-connected but geographically isolated communities. From an adaptation perspective, our results suggest that people's perceptions and beliefs are not only a barrier, but rather offer in some cases opportunities for adaptation planning and implementation. Such favourable attitudes toward adaptation do not exist across all small islands, so our results may be useful in determining the conditions under which people's perceptions are conducive to adaptation.

1. Introduction

Erosion risk and coastal flooding are projected to increase worldwide due to climate change (Wong et al., 2014; Collins et al., 2019). On the one hand, coastal zones are affected by sea-level rise (Oppenheimer et al., 2019) while on the other hand, their attractiveness has increased over the last century due to coastal tourism, economic vitality, attractive living environment and urban sprawl (Neumann et al., 2015). Small islands are considered particularly vulnerable to the effects of climate change on environment, ecosystems, human settlements, societies and economies, with varying levels of vulnerability depending on their context and specificities (Nurse et al., 2014; Magnan et al., 2019; Petzold

and Magnan, 2019). It is now widely acknowledged that planned adaptation is required to address future coastal risks induced by climate change (Mimura et al., 2014; Noble et al., 2014). A growing number of countries have adopted national adaptation strategies (Biesbroek et al., 2010). However, adaptation initiatives are not always successful and may fail without appropriate consideration of social barriers, among other barriers (Adger et al., 2009; Eisenack et al., 2014; Waters et al., 2014). The social acceptance of adaptation solutions is a particularly important issue. This notion is still emerging (Fournis and Fortin, 2015): it concerns the process, in which a social group admits the existence of restrictions in its usual environment, thus reflecting “an ability to accept – without necessarily total integration or adherence” (Depraz and Laslaz,

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2017). Social acceptance depends on multiple factors, such as the perceptions of adaptation solutions or trust in public actors or in governance decisions (Cash et al., 2003; Raufflet, 2014; Fournis and Fortin, 2015; Rey-Valette et al., 2019).

Previous studies have shown that understanding individual and community level perceptions helps understand people’s attitudes toward coastal risks and climate change and assess acceptance of adaptation policies (Renn, 1998; Costas et al., 2015; Minéo-Kleiner, 2017). The term “perception” has been defined in various way in the literature, we define it here as follows: perception is a form of information processing during which the automatic tasks related to sensory reflexes go together with more controlled tasks related to cognitive activity (Riviere-Honegger et al., 2015). This goes beyond physically experiencing a storm, feeling wind or noticing erosion on a coast, as our pre-existing cognitive models (our knowledge, experiences, aspirations, etc.) are called on to interpret these sensory data. Thus perceptions are not just

the way we experience the world through our five senses, but also the lens through which we understand those experiences and values we attribute to them. These individual mental perceptions become social perceptions once they consist of “a form of socially elaborated and shared knowledge [...] contributing to the construction of a reality common to a social whole” (Jodelet, 2003). As an example, we can mention the case of French Polynesia where a social perception currently shared by the population is that climate change is rather a problem than a danger (Goeldner-Gianella et al., 2019). Most of the studies on perceptions either focused on coastal areas characterized by high population density and important issues at stake (Carlton and Jacobson, 2013), or on small tropical islands or atolls (Lata and Nunn, 2012; Nurse et al., 2014; Goeldner-Gianella et al., 2015; Magnan et al., 2019). Subarctic islands are characterized by highly specific challenges: they are subject to different physical processes than tropical small islands, such as decreasing sea ice and snow cover, a rapid change of biodiversity or

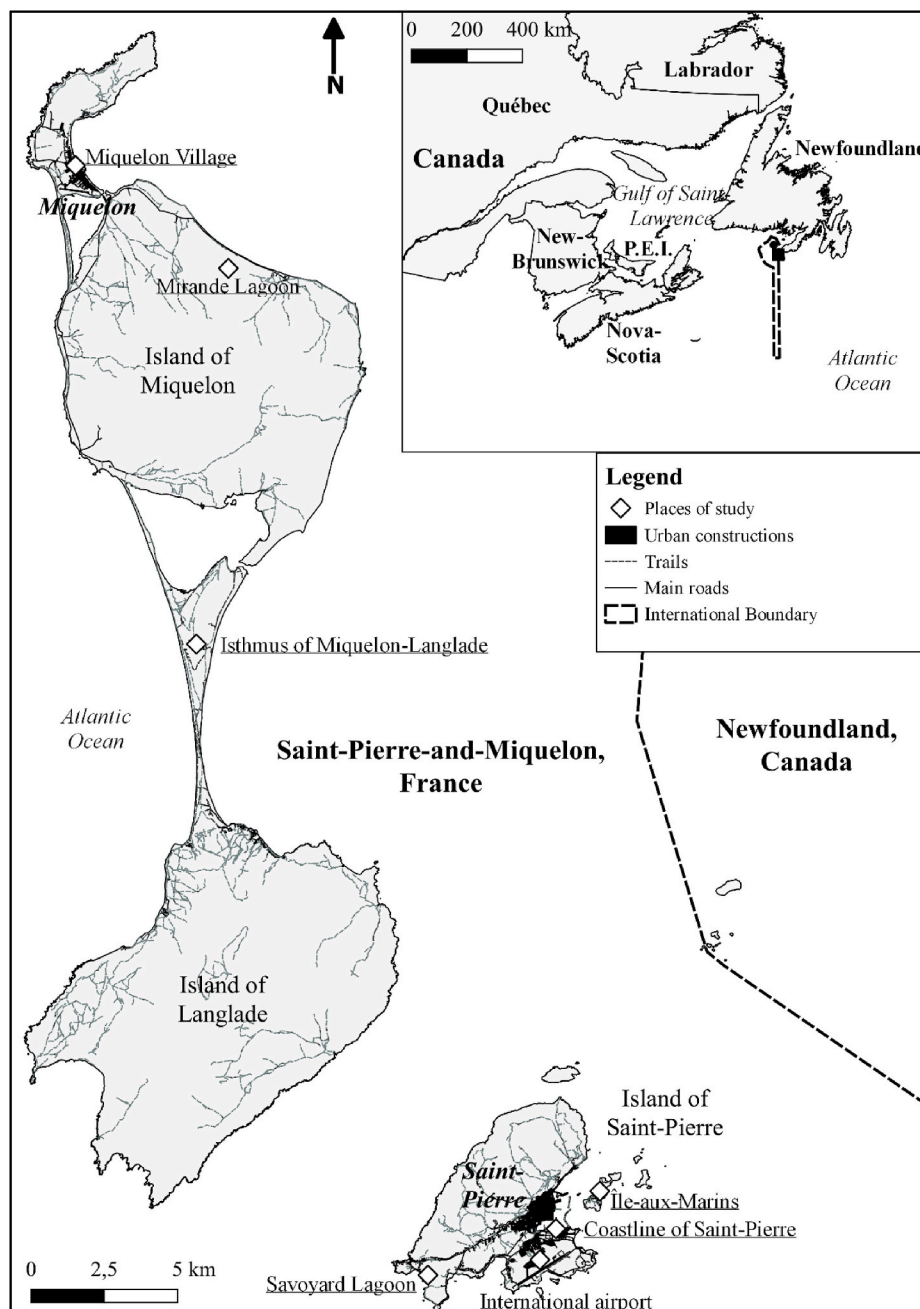


Fig. 1. A. Location of Saint-Pierre-and-Miquelon. B. The archipelago of Saint-Pierre-and-Miquelon.

shoreline erosion (Larsen et al., 2014; Meredith et al., 2019; Magnan et al., 2019). Unlike high-density regions, holding the shoreline is not the only option (Circé et al., 2016; Creach et al., 2020), and there are social dilemmas involved in using the limited resources available for adaptation. Only a few studies have addressed subarctic regions and islands, and most of them focus on traditional societies, whose subsistence is based on hunting and fishing (Canosa et al., 2020). Climate change will indeed induce strong challenges in these traditional communities, reducing the availability of subsistence resources or threatening the traditional way of life (Brinkman et al., 2016; Herman-Mercer et al., 2016). However, adaptation is not limited to indigenous societies, especially because subarctic societies are increasingly westernized.

Here, we contribute to knowledge on adaptation in these subarctic islands by analysing perceptions of climate change and of adaptation measures in Saint-Pierre-and-Miquelon, a small subarctic French archipelago in the Western North Atlantic. Specifically, we investigate the drivers of different perceptions of climate change and adaptation in this subarctic territory. We also discuss the methodological aspects of conducting a survey both online and face-to-face for environmental and island studies.

After describing our study's context and methods [Sections 2 and 3], the paper assesses the perceptions of climate change, then the perceptions of various solutions at different scales and their drivers [Section 4]. It then discusses the overall results and their meaning for managing coastal adaptation to climate change in the subarctic islands of Saint-Pierre-and-Miquelon [Section 5].

2. Physical and human context

Saint-Pierre-and-Miquelon is a French Overseas Territory located in the Western North Atlantic, 25 km from the Burin Peninsula of Newfoundland [Fig. 1]. The total population stood at 6260 inhabitants in 2018 (INSEE, 2019 census), with more than 89% of that total living on the smaller island of Saint Pierre. Saint-Pierre-and-Miquelon is a French "Overseas Collectivity", which has a semi-independent institutional status, granting local autonomy on taxes, customs and urbanism laws.

When French fishers first arrived at the beginning of the 16th century, there were no indigenous people living on the islands. Cod fisheries were the archipelago's primary resource from the 16th century to the early 20th century. After the Second World War, the islands mostly supplied cod trawlers in the Grand Banks (Cermakian et al., 1970). In 1992, the fishery activities came to a complete end in Saint-Pierre-and-Miquelon, due to an international court decision to reduce the perimeter of the archipelago's Exclusive Economic Zone and to the moratorium on the cod resources designed to prevent overfishing. These two events triggered an economic crisis in Saint-Pierre-and-Miquelon, from which the archipelago has not really recovered. Today, half the population works in administration, education or health, and 37% in tourism, business, transport or various services (IEDOM, 2017). As a consequence, a growing part of the population now originates from mainland France, having come here for three years on average to work in the public services (Le Gléau and Castaing, 2000). Hereafter residents who are the descendants of European fishermen who settled between the 17th and 19th centuries will be referred to as 'Native' to Saint-Pierre-and-Miquelon. Importantly, natives and newcomers from the mainland do not always share the same vision about ways of life and development of the archipelago. Concurrently, the population is declining, and moreover the young generation is leaving the archipelago to study and work outside Saint-Pierre-and-Miquelon, either in France or in French-speaking Canada.

The archipelago includes three main islands: Saint-Pierre, Miquelon and Langlade, the latter two being connected by a double tombolo (Billy et al., 2015). Altitudes in Saint-Pierre-and-Miquelon do not exceed 240 m. The climate is subarctic and the total area is about 242 km², with a coastline of approximately 200 km (De La Torre et al., 2013), that

faces two kinds of major hazard: coastal erosion and flooding, both exacerbated by storms. Rocky coastlines represent 64%, accumulation coastlines 28%, and artificialized coastlines only 8% (De La Torre et al., 2013). A part of the rocky coastline is morainic and therefore highly erodible. The climate of Saint-Pierre-and-Miquelon is characterized by heavy rainfall, frequent fogs and windy conditions. High wind-speeds are frequent, with a maximum speed of 230 km/h in 2009 (based on data from the French National Weather Survey: <http://www.meteospm.org>). Local extreme floods events with damage seem to be a recent phenomenon, based on local reports: a coastal flooding event in the town of Saint-Pierre in 1982; three storms in 2009, 2016 and 2021 with damage to the road on the Miquelon-Langlade isthmus; flooding in Miquelon village in 2018. Seven areas are identified by scientists and local managers as the most vulnerable in Saint-Pierre-and-Miquelon, due to both environmental and anthropogenic factors (De La Torre et al., 2013): three on Miquelon Island, four on Saint Pierre Island [Figs. 1 and 2]. The Île-aux-Marins (Island of Sailors) is locally an important historical and cultural place, with no permanent settlements, lying at very low altitude opposite the town of Saint-Pierre [Fig. 2A]. The Etang de Savoyard (Savoyard Lagoon) is a leisure area, separated from the sea by a very thin beach barrier [Fig. 2B]. The coastline of Saint-Pierre town is home to the archipelago's urban hub with its administrative, economic, and health services. Most of the infrastructure are located on the seafront and protected by harbour walls [Fig. 2C]. The international airport provides the link with the rest of the world, for communications, the economy and for health emergencies. It is located on a low-lying area, protected by an earthen dyke [Fig. 2D]. The village of Miquelon is located on a low-lying area and is surrounded by the sea [Fig. 2E]. The Etang de Mirande (Mirande Lagoon) is a leisure area, hosting a campsite and a few holiday homes. A road, located on the beach barrier, provides the only access, currently protected by rockfill [Fig. 2F]. The isthmus is a recent geological formation (Billy et al., 2015) and, since the 17th century, has connected the island of Miquelon with the island of Langlade, the latter being an area for holiday homes. The isthmus is a leisure area but also an important communication link, since it is crossed by the only road [Fig. 2G].

The current climate and physical contexts are now changing. Canadian and IPCC reports deliver evidence of regional warming in both sea and air temperatures, due to climate change, and projected to continue in the 21st century (Romero-Lankao et al., 2014; Lemmen et al., 2016; Bush and Lemmen, 2019). Extreme temperatures and rainfall are very likely to increase, while snowfall and coastal sea-ice are very likely to decrease (Oppenheimer et al., 2019; Collins et al., 2019; Bush and Lemmen, 2019). This decrease of the coastal ice-foot, which is the part of the shoreline that freezes in winter, thereby protecting the coast from winter erosion (Bush and Lemmen, 2019), is expected to favour winter shoreline erosion, as suggested by recent – but time limited – observations in Saint-Pierre-and-Miquelon (De La Torre et al., 2016; De La Torre, 2021). Generally, coastal hazards are expected to increase (Wong et al., 2014). Climate change may also influence the wind regime. At present, the observations cannot confirm this trend either at a global scale or local scale. However, possible changes in wind regimes are identified as a potential driver of increased high wind-speeds and storm surges (Bush and Lemmen, 2019). The sea-level rise in Saint-Pierre-and-Miquelon results not only from climate change but also from the subsidence induced by the global isostatic adjustment (Billy et al., 2015; Oppenheimer et al., 2019). Therefore, the archipelago is one of the areas the most affected by sea-level rise in North America. Anthropogenic factors are an equally important component of the risks in Saint-Pierre-and-Miquelon: most of the houses and infrastructures are located on low-lying coastal areas. Since 1952, the urban and periurban sprawl along the seashore has increased the exposure and vulnerability of the population and property. In France, adaptation has been increasingly built into the regulations since 2007 (Claude et al., 2015), thus providing a framework to implement measures in each region or municipality. In Saint-Pierre-and-Miquelon, some adaptation measures

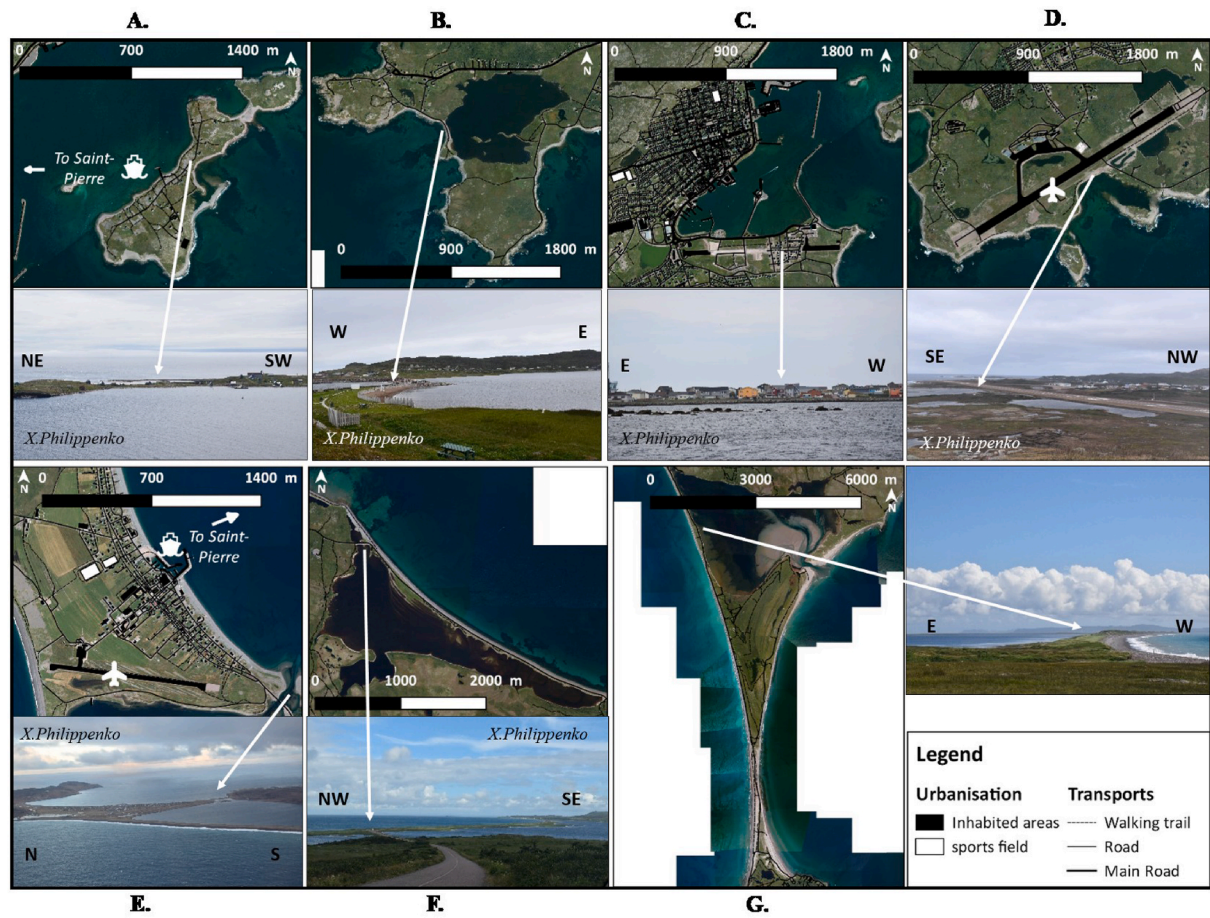


Fig. 2. Map and photo of each place of study – A. Île-aux-Marins, B. Savoyard Lagoon, C. Coastline of the town of Saint-Pierre, D. International airport of the archipelago, E. Miquelon Village, F. Mirande Lagoon, G. Isthmus of Miquelon-Langlade. (Source of the satellite images: IGN, used with the agreement of the DTAM).

have been implemented since 1990, including the relocation of certain roads on Miquelon-Langlade, along with new coastal defences and soft solutions, such as dune revegetation. Since 2018, a Coastal Risk Prevention Plan (*Plan de prévention des risques littoraux* – i.e. a national institutional tool) has been approved. This plan creates land-planning constraints based on flood hazard maps considering storms, as well as a sea-level rise scenario of 0.96 m by 2100, including 0.26 m subsidence. Apart from this, no long-term adaptation strategy has so far been established.

3. Data and methods

To understand the local perceptions of climate change and of adaptation measures, we used a structured questionnaire applied via two different channels, online and face-to-face. We conducted the face-to-face survey with inhabitants from July to September 2019 and the online survey from August to October 2019. The fact that both formats partly take place at the same time allow us to adjust partly the face-to-face sample according to the imbalances observed online. The use of two parallel formats was chosen firstly to enlarge our sample and reach different populations and secondly, because the online format allowed us to reach people who were shy or sensitive to social pressure of being seen with someone in the street. The aim was to reduce the self-selection phenomenon for each survey format and to reduce the bias inherent to each mode by drawing on the strength of the other (Frippiat and Marquis, 2010; Dillman et al., 2014). The face-to-face and online questions asked were quite similar overall, differing only on certain points [Table 1]. We removed 32 questions in the online questionnaire in order to ease its reading and reduce the risk of respondents dropping

out before completing the survey. We chose to delete mainly less important questions [Appendix A] and in a few rare cases deletions were made for technical reasons; we opened one question in the online questionnaire. We used a map for the face-to-face format to support the storylines associated to each of the seven scenarios. For the online format, we choose to use recent photographs [Fig. 2], in order to visualize the seven locations. The choice to use different images online and face-to-face came from a technical problem: we found that the maps were too small or not resolved enough to identify precisely some locations of interest. The photos used online were only a reminder of the settings of the place of interest, so as not to penalise respondents. Online, we were careful to choose photographs that were as neutral as possible, to reduce as much as possible any biases, showing only the settings of the site (Goeldner-Gianella et al., 2019), and not a process or impacts related to coastal risks (coastal flooding, erosion, etc.). To keep this paper succinct, the differences of methodology and in the responses are described in detail in the **Supplementary Materiel – Appendix A to D**.

In total, 289 residents (aged between 18 and 75 years old) responded, 140 during the face-to-face survey and 149 via the online survey. This amounts to approximately 5% of the archipelago's population. For the face-to-face survey, we selected residents on both islands, randomly, at any time of the day and in various places, such as public services, shops, or on the street. We did not survey tourists, mainly because they do not stay here for very long and therefore, we considered that they were not relevant to our survey. With the exception of this choice, we did not make a strict selection based on demographic or socio-economic criteria. The questionnaire lasted an average 45 min in both formats. We ran a communication campaign about our online and face-to-face surveys, using a website and a flyer, and by posting regular

Table 1
Key differences between the online and face-to-face format of the survey.

		Face-to-face format	Online Format
Format of the survey	Length	Full version	Shortened version (32 deleted questions)
	Format of questions	28 closed-ended questions with multiple choice; 54 closed-ended questions with single choice; 8 open-questions	20 closed-ended questions with multiple choice; 37 closed-ended questions with single choice; 1 open-question
Material support	Legal consent	Written approval	Tacit approval
	Choice of important/exposed places (questions n°2 and n°30)	Choice of places directly on a map; spontaneous responses, items completed by the interviewer	Choice of places between written items with the support of the same base as image
Potential biases	Presentation of scenarios (question n°38 to n°58)	Map	Photographs
	Influences biases linked to the presence or absence of the interviewer	Social desirability bias related to the presence of the researcher; self-censorship or refusal due to insular social pressure	Weariness caused by the absence of the researcher; self-selection reinforced in environmental surveys
	Influences biases linked to the graphic and material	Difficulty to read maps for some kind of persons	Influence of web interface graphics and of visibility of items on responses; potential biases linked to the emotions photographs provoke

updates on *Facebook* and on the local residents' website, where we also added a link to draw wider attention to our online survey.

We structured our questionnaire in five sections: 1) Preliminary questions on the local context and on the level of place attachment, 2) An assessment of the experience and perceptions of current coastal hazards, 3) An assessment of local perceptions of climate change, 4) Identification of perceptions of adaptation and capacity to adapt, 5) Socio-economic characteristics.

In the fourth section, the inhabitants were invited to react to seven adaptation measures at the scale of the archipelago, and to seven scenarios of potential changes for seven local sites [Fig. 2]. We proposed a panel of solutions, from hard to soft solutions, as described in Table 2, distinguishing between solutions according to the level of their economic, technical and ecological impacts (Morris et al., 2018). We categorized relocation as an intermediate solution, because of the ecological and economic cost it induces. The respondents selected their preferred solutions, such as dykes, rockfills, relocation, planting of vegetation or a "do-nothing" strategy [Table 2]. For the face-to-face format, we used a map to support the storylines associated with each of the seven scenarios. For the online format, we choose to use recent photographs [Fig. 2], to visualize the seven locations. This decision to use two different kinds of image – map and photographs – may have induced some biases, which we sought to reduce as much as possible [Appendix D]. Then, as this would have made the online questionnaire too long, only the face-to-face respondents were asked to assess the appropriate time scales by which adaptation to these changes would be required. Participants – mainly online – were able to skip questions: the responses rate therefore varies, depending on the question [Appendix B].

Table 2
Classification of the potential solutions from soft to hard solutions depending on the place of study.

Places of study	Soft solutions	Intermediate solutions	Hard solutions
<i>Île-aux-Marins</i>	- Organize ecological tour - Concentrate tourists visits on a part of the island - Abandon and let the nature do its work	- Put light fixtures - Relocate some houses	- Construct rockfills - Build a seawall
<i>Savoyard Lagoon</i>	- Let the leisure area in the saline water of the lagoon - Abandon the leisure area and let the nature do its work	- Relocate the leisure area and accept shoreline retreat	- Construct rockfills
<i>Coastline of the town of Saint-Pierre'</i>	- Limit of construction in flooding areas - Inform and improve awareness - Quit the archipelago - Do nothing	- Relocate the road - Relocate some infrastructures - Enhance docks, houses, low walls	- Enhance the existent seawall - Construct rockfills - Build a new seawall
<i>International airport</i>	- Develop boat connections - Quit the archipelago - Do nothing	- Enhance the railway - Relocate the airport	- Construct rockfills - Build a seawall
<i>Miquelon Village</i>	- Plant some vegetation - Put some light fixtures - Renounce to the village	- Relocate gradually the village	- Construct rockfills - Build a seawall
<i>Mirande Lagoon</i>	- Plant some vegetation - Renounce to the access - Do nothing	- Relocate the road and accept the sea's progress - Relocate the campsite and houses	- Construct rockfills
<i>Isthmus of Miquelon-Langlade</i>	- Plant some vegetation - Set up a boat connection - Accept the disappearance of the isthmus	- Enhance the road - Relocate the road - Build a bridge	- Construct rockfills

We summarized the average profile of the local population aged 18 and over and compared it with the total population of the archipelago. We used data from the last census fully available¹ for Saint-Pierre-and-Miquelon, conducted in 2014 by the French National Institute of Statistical and Economic Studies (INSEE), except for the income data, which comes from the annual report of the Financial Institute for Overseas Departments² (IEDOM). We did not seek to match every characteristic in our sample. The small differences in the sample between the two formats are summarized in Table 3 and presented below. To interpret the results of the whole sample, we carried out a statistical analysis, based on flat sorting and crossed tabulations. We use a Chi-square test of independence with a p-value < 0.05 to assess the significance of the results.

¹ The census tables are available here: <https://www.insee.fr/fr/information/2409270>.

² The last report is available here: https://www.iedom.fr/IMG/pdf/ra2018_spm.pdf.

Table 3

Social, economic and cultural characteristics of interviewees (Source: based on our survey; *in italic*: based on the data from the French National Institute of Statistical and Economic Studies (INSEE); *with an asterisk* *: based on the average data form the 2018 annual report of the Financial Institute for Overseas Department).

		TOTAL	Face-to-face Survey	Online Survey	INSEE - Total population (2014)
Gender	Male	50.5%	45%	56%	50%
	Female	48.5%	55%	42%	50%
Age	18–35	30%	30%	29.5%	23%
	36–55	50.5%	51%	50%	44%
	56–80	19.5%	19%	18%	33%
Location	Saint-Pierre	82.5%	83%	82%	90%
	Miquelon	16%	16%	16%	10%
	Others place	1%	1%	1%	0,0%
Place of birth	SPM	66%	63%	68.5%	97%
	Mainland France	28.5%	30%	27%	
	Foreign country	5%	7%	3%	3%
Permanently settled on SPM	Less than 10 years	17.5%	20%	15%	Unknown
	More than 10 years	19.5%	24%	15%	
	Always lived in SPM	62.5%	56%	69%	
Property of their home	Owner	68.5%	67%	70%	77%
	Tenant	21.5%	23%	20%	19%
	Free accommodation	8.5%	10%	7%	4%
Education level	Primary and middle-high school	5%	4%	6%	34%
	Pre-A-level diploma	17%	18%	16%	30%
	A-level	25.5%	24%	27%	17%
	Bachelor	28.5%	28%	29%	20%
	Magister	22.5%	25%	20%	
Socio-professional category	PhD	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%	
	Farmers	0%	0%	0%	0,2%
	Artisans, merchants, company directors	8%	9%	7%	5%
	Intellectual professions	24%	22%	25.5%	10%
	Intermediary professions	14.5%	16%	13%	15%
	Employees	27%	25%	29.5%	24%
	Workmen	8.5%	13%	4%	14%
	Without activity (students, homemakers, pensioners, unemployed people ...)	12.5%	15%	10%	33%
Annual income	Less than 30 000 €	21.5%	27%	16%	~ 74%*
	Between 31 000 and 50 000 €	34%	36%	32%	~ 16%*
	More than 51 000€	30%	24%	36%	~ 10%*

The non-responses' rate is indicated in the Supplementary Material – [Appendix B](#).

4. Results

4.1. Characteristics of the people interviewed in the face-to-face and online survey

Table 3 shows that our sample, combining face-to-face and online formats, is found to be representative for gender, place of residence and type of home, but it shows some differences with the profile of Saint-Pierre-and-Miquelon inhabitants in other aspects. People aged over 55 years old are less represented in our sample (20%) than in the benchmark population (33%), whereas persons aged 18–35 and 35–55 are over-represented (respectively 30% and 50% compared to 23% and 44% in the whole population). Intellectuals, graduates and better-off people are over-represented: more employees (27% versus 24% in the whole population) and intellectual professions (24% versus 9% in the whole population) responded. We preferred to leave the sample as it was, unweighted, and to keep in mind the over-representation of more educated people when analysing the results. We consider that this does not affect our conclusions, as the sample nevertheless represents a significant proportion of the total population of the archipelago (5%) and the other socio-professional categories remain present.

4.2. Perceptions of climate change and its drivers

Our sample is characterized by a high level of sensitivity to environmental issues, which rank second as a subject of concern for 64% of the interviewees, only coming after the local economic situation. Nearly all the participants (89%) consider that Saint-Pierre-et-Miquelon is already affected by climate change [Table 4]. Changes in precipitation, temperature, winds, the coast, and biodiversity have been observed by

more than 20% of the participants [Fig. 3]. In particular they describe local warming: a decrease in snow (68%), and an increase in temperatures (35%) that induce warmer winters (60%) and warmer summers (26%), along with the emergence of new land species (animal and plant) on the archipelago (24%). Residents also perceive that windy conditions are becoming more frequent (60%) and more severe (44%). They also notice an increase in erosion of the coastline (44%) and the disappearance of the coastal ice-foot (37%). 61% of the participants are convinced that sea-level rise is already affecting the archipelago, and 24% said that they have actually observed this phenomenon [Table 4 and Fig. 3]. We also find a wider lack of knowledge or less clear perceptions when it comes to biodiversity and inland changes [Fig. 3]. Only 20% of the participants are convinced that climate change will have positive effects for the archipelago [Table 4]. Among them, 76% mentioned the increase of air temperatures as a potential positive effect, 37% viewing this change as an opportunity for an extended tourist season and 24% thinking about agricultural opportunities [Table 4].

Most of the areas perceived as threatened by climate change are low-lying coastal areas. The isthmus of Miquelon-Langlade is considered as the most vulnerable place (70%). Among the areas identified as vulnerable, three host human settlements [Table 4]: the village of Miquelon (68%), the district of Les Graves (44%) and the coastline of Saint Pierre town (23%). The areas less emphasized are biodiversity or environmental hotspots, such as Mirande Lagoon (33%) or Savoyard Lagoon (20%). We investigated whether social and educational differences, the attachment of people to the territory or a different relationship to the environment have an impact on the responses [Appendix E]. The most significant results are linked to environmental awareness and to the level of place attachment. The more attached the person is to the territory, through ownership or a long time spent living in the

Table 4
Perceptions of climate change and representations of adaptation in Saint-Pierre-and-Miquelon.

Response categories	Questions	Response	Percentage
Climate change representation	Existence of climate change (n = 289)	Yes	89%
		No	4%
		Don't Know	7%
	Eventuality of positive effects to climate change (n = 289)	Yes	20.5%
		No	46%
		Maybe	20%
		Don't know	13.5%
	Representations of the positive effects of climate change (n = 58)	Increase in air temperatures	76%
		Extended touristic season	37%
		Agricultural opportunity	24%
		Yes	64%
		No	36%
	Preoccupation for environment (n = 289)	Yes	61%
		No	14.5%
	Beliefs in sea-level rise affecting Saint-Pierre-and-Miquelon already (n = 289)	Don't Know	22.5%
		No answer	2%
	Confidence in actors for climate change information's (n = 140)	Scientists	58%
		Media	33%
		Elders	31%
		Itself	29%
Internet		26%	
Prefecture (decentralized State services)		20%	
Sites perceived as climate-threatened		Island of Saint-Pierre (n = 289)	District of Les Graves
	Île-aux-Marins		31.5%
	Coastline of the town of Saint-Pierre		23%
	Savoyard Lagoon		20%
	Island of Miquelon-Langlade (n = 289)	Isthmus of Miquelon-Langlade	70.5%
		Miquelon Village	68%
		Mirande Lagoon	33%
		Grand Barchois Lagoon	25.5%
		Grand Etang Lagoon	22%
		The Petit Barchois	16.5%
Representations of adaptation	Beliefs in a successful adaptation (n = 289)	Yes	86%
		No	6%
		Don't know	9%
	Reasons of a successful adaptation (n = 120)	Human always succeed to adapt/is already adapting	66%
		Human will be force to adapt	29%
		Human will adapt until a certain point	5%
		Nobody want to change/have the money to change	58%
	Reasons of adaptation's failure (n = 12)	It is too late	42%
		Now	52%
	Time scale for archipelago's adaptation (n = 289)	Within 10 years	31%
		Within 30 years	9%
		Within 80 years	1%
		Already adapted	1%
Impossible		1%	
Don't know		4%	
No-answer		1%	
Actors of adaptation (n = 289)	Territorial	60%	
	Community (Local Services)	50%	
	Everybody	48%	
	Prefecture (State Services)	45%	
	44%		
33%			

Table 4 (continued)

Response categories	Questions	Response	Percentage
	Willingness to pay a tax (n = 289)	Municipality	31%
		French	25%
		Government	21%
		Itself	
		Overseas Territories	
		Ministry	
		Other inhabitants	
		Firms	
		Yes	28%
		Yes under certain conditions	44%
No	24%		
Don't know	2%		
No-answer	2%		

archipelago, the more likely they are to have observed climate-related phenomena. Moreover, those who show environmental awareness are more likely to highlight local manifestations of climate change.

4.3. Social perceptions of adaptation solutions

Nearly all the participants consider that human adaptation in Saint-Pierre-and-Miquelon will be successful (86%) [Table 4]. Among those, 66% consider that humanity as a whole has the capacity to plan and implement adaptation, whereas 29% state that only reactive adaptation will prevail, and 5% estimate that adaptation will be successful up to a certain point [Table 4]. We studied the inhabitants' perceptions of seven adaptation measures at the archipelago scale. Six of them are accepted by more than 50% of participants [Fig. 4]. Nature-based solutions are the most widely accepted measures (87%), followed by limiting the construction of buildings (74%) and participation in coastal monitoring (73%). Crisis drills (64%) and the creation of a local adaptation aid fund (63%) are also rather well accepted. The two last measures – adapting houses and new, restrictive local regulations for adaptation – would be more constraining for daily life and we found that they appear to be less acceptable for respondents.

The drivers of perceptions differ greatly for each measure [Appendix E]. Socio-demographic variables are significant for some measures, like the level of education: people with a higher diploma are more likely to accept limitations on construction of new buildings. Variables linked to the level of place attachment are also statistically significant. The more people are attached to the territory, the less ready they are to accept restrictive measures. However, perceptions of the solutions also vary greatly, depending on each local context [Fig. 5]. We found that soft solutions, such as planting or even abandoning a site, are better accepted when it comes to leisure areas: the Miquelon-Langlade isthmus, the Île-aux-Marins and Savoyard Lagoon. On the contrary, hard solutions are preferred for places with greater issues: the coastline of the town of Saint Pierre or the airport, both places that are either an economic hub, residential centre or critical infrastructure for keeping the territory open and for health and security. Respondents only chose intermediate solutions – mainly relocation – for two places where the issues are different: Miquelon village (89%) and the road to Mirande Lagoon (50%). For some places, such as the Saint Pierre coastline, Miquelon Village, Mirande Lagoon and the airport, we observed disagreements between supporters of hard solutions and those in favour of intermediate solutions. On average, the acceptance of adaptation measures is good, but depends on the kind of solution and on each local context.

4.4. Social perceptions of adaptation planning and implementation

Nearly all the participants express a sense of urgency as regards adaptation to climate change in Saint-Pierre-and-Miquelon: 92% wish to

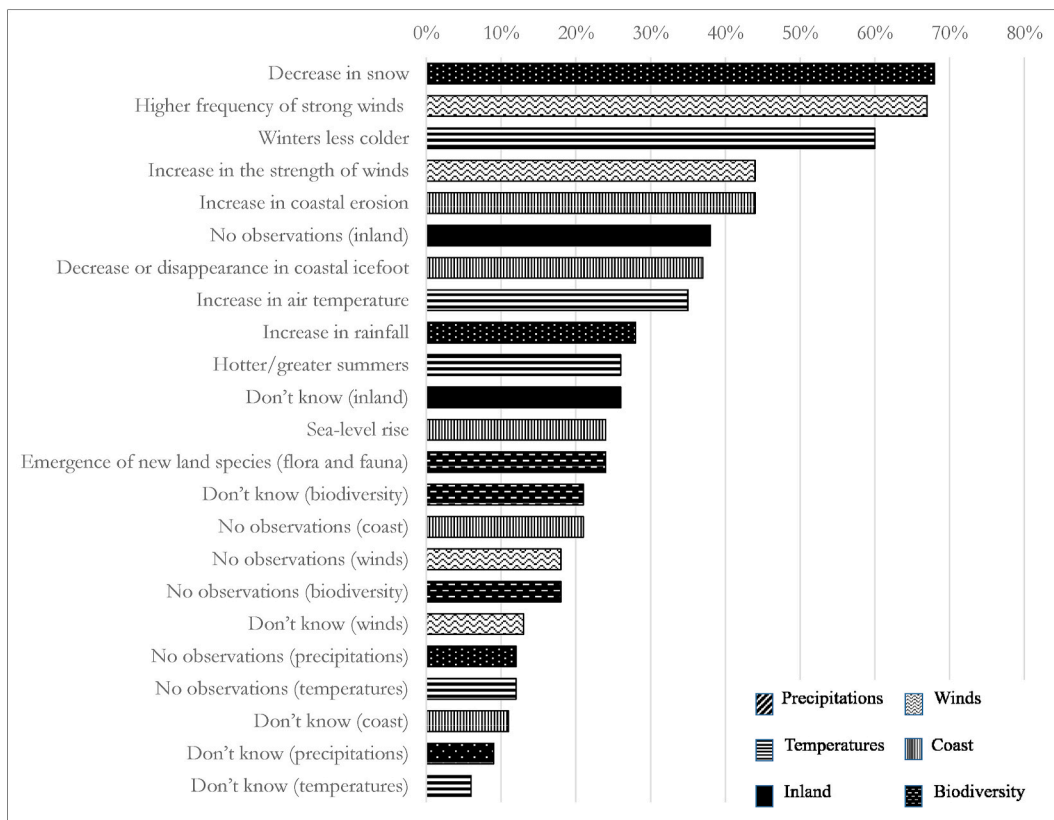


Fig. 3. Perceptions of local effects of climate change on environment. Sample: 289 persons.

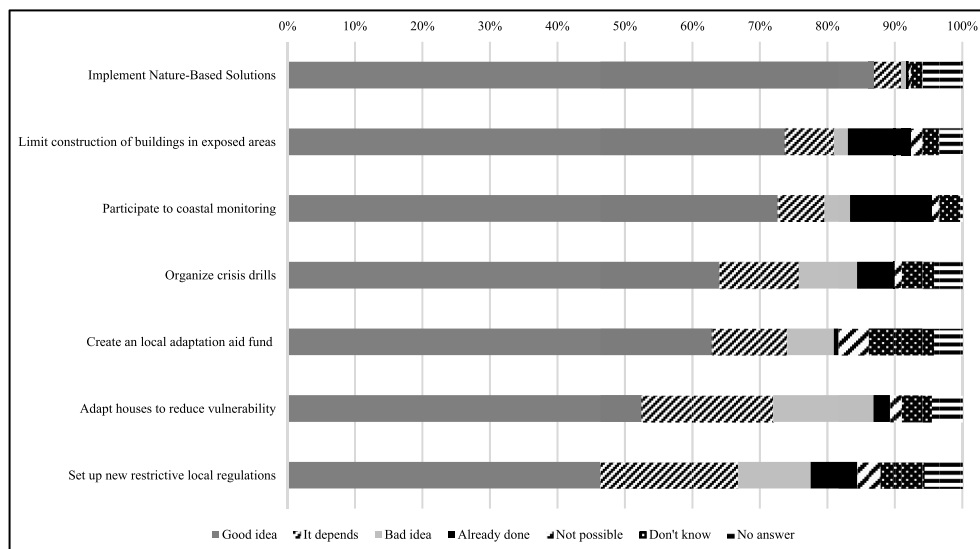


Fig. 4. Acceptance of adaptations' measures at archipelago scale in Saint-Pierre-and-Miquelon. Sample: 289 persons.

see early adaptation in the archipelago, within the next 30 years, and more than half even wish to see immediate adaptation [Table 4]. This demand for early implementation is expressed for all the adaptation measures we studied, at both the local and the archipelago scales, even if the time frame varies depending on the kind of measure [Figs. 6 and 7]. Very few interviewees seem to consider the 80-year time scale as relevant. At the archipelago scale, the most acceptable solutions (nature-based solutions, building limitations, coastal monitoring) are seen as the most urgent to implement [Fig. 6]. At the local scale, the choice of time scale seems to be independent of the place's issues and instead linked to

the kind of solution [Fig. 7]. Interviewees choose the closest time scale for hard solutions, whereas they allow more time, sometimes 80 years, for soft solutions and relocation. However, respondents seem to give higher priority to a rapid implementation of adaptation for four places: the Saint-Pierre coastline, Miquelon Village, the Île-aux-Marins and the Savoyard Lagoon. Broadly, we observe a local sense of urgency for adapting to climate change.

Interviewees were invited to choose several kinds of actor – such as the national or local authorities, companies, associations, relatives, the neighbourhood, etc. – likely to provide the most reliable information on

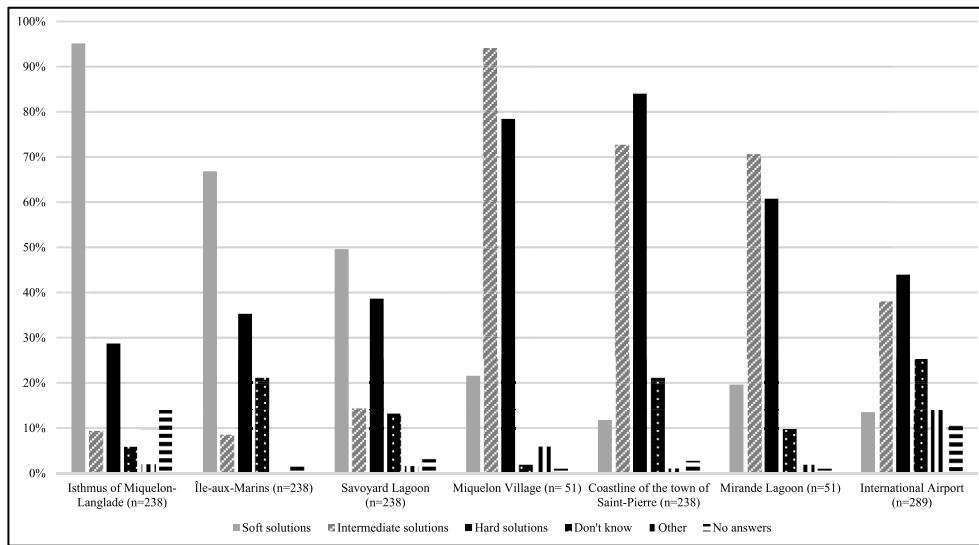


Fig. 5. Acceptance of adaptation's measures depending of the place. Sample: 289 persons.

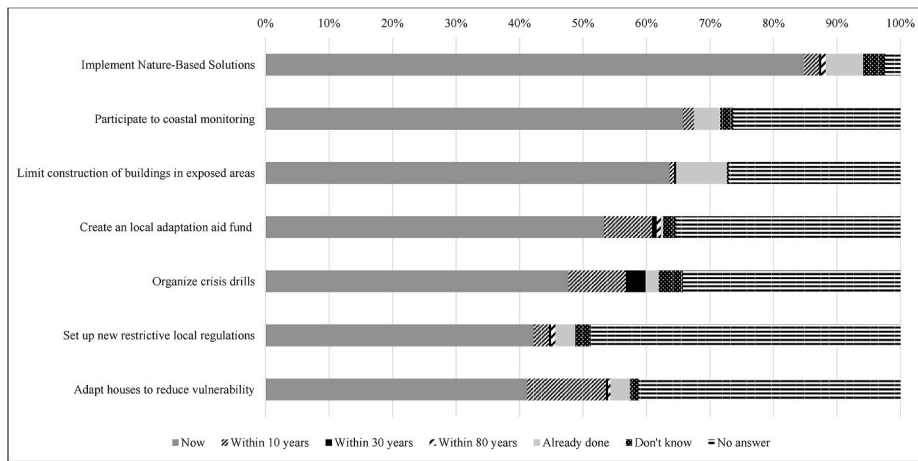


Fig. 6. Choice of a time scale for each adaptation's measures at the archipelago's scale. Sample: 289 persons.

climate change: they consider scientists as the most legitimate actors (58%) [Table 4]. However, trust in science depends on the level of education: the more educated people are, the more likely they are to trust scientists [Appendix E]. Following the scientists, we find the media (33%), the Elders (31%) – old people considered as keepers of the local customs and the past, – Internet (26%) and themselves (29%) [Table 4]. The Prefecture, which hosts decentralized state services, is the only public actor who appears as trustworthy and only for 20% of the respondents, which is very low. The participants also selected various actors to implement adaptation measures [Table 4]. The Territorial Community, the local and semi-independent governing body, is seen as the main actor for adaptation (60%), but all the public services existing in Saint-Pierre-and-Miquelon are widely mentioned by the interviewees: state local services (48%), municipalities (45%) and government (44%). Although participants seem to be cautious about the information these actors deliver, they consider them as the most legitimate when it comes to adaptation. Beside the public authorities, the participants also consider citizens as key-actors (50%). Private companies are considered as an actor for local adaptation by a minority of our sample (21%), which can be explained by the economic structure of the archipelago: public services are the main economic actors, while the number and size of private companies remain small. As for themselves personally, interviewees consider that they are not the most relevant actors for

implementing adaptation measures (33%). However, they seem to be partly ready to participate financially [Table 4] through a local tax (24% said “yes” and 44% “yes under certain conditions”).

4.5. Differences in responses depending on the survey's format

While the use of online and face-to-face formats revealed some small differences in the answers [Fig. 8], the results of both formats are similar and consistent. The online interviewees seem to be more preoccupied by the environment than the others and more pessimistic about the eventual positive effects of climate change for the archipelago. Online respondents and face-to-face interviewees seem to have different concerns about the locally observed changes, as illustrated in Fig. 8. Online interviewees demand slightly faster implementation of adaptation measures (now = 60% versus 40%; in 10 years = 26% versus 36%), but at the same time, seem less willing to accept adaptation solutions. Finally, we found that online interviewees expect a stronger individual investment from everybody, whereas face-to-face participants expect more from public services.

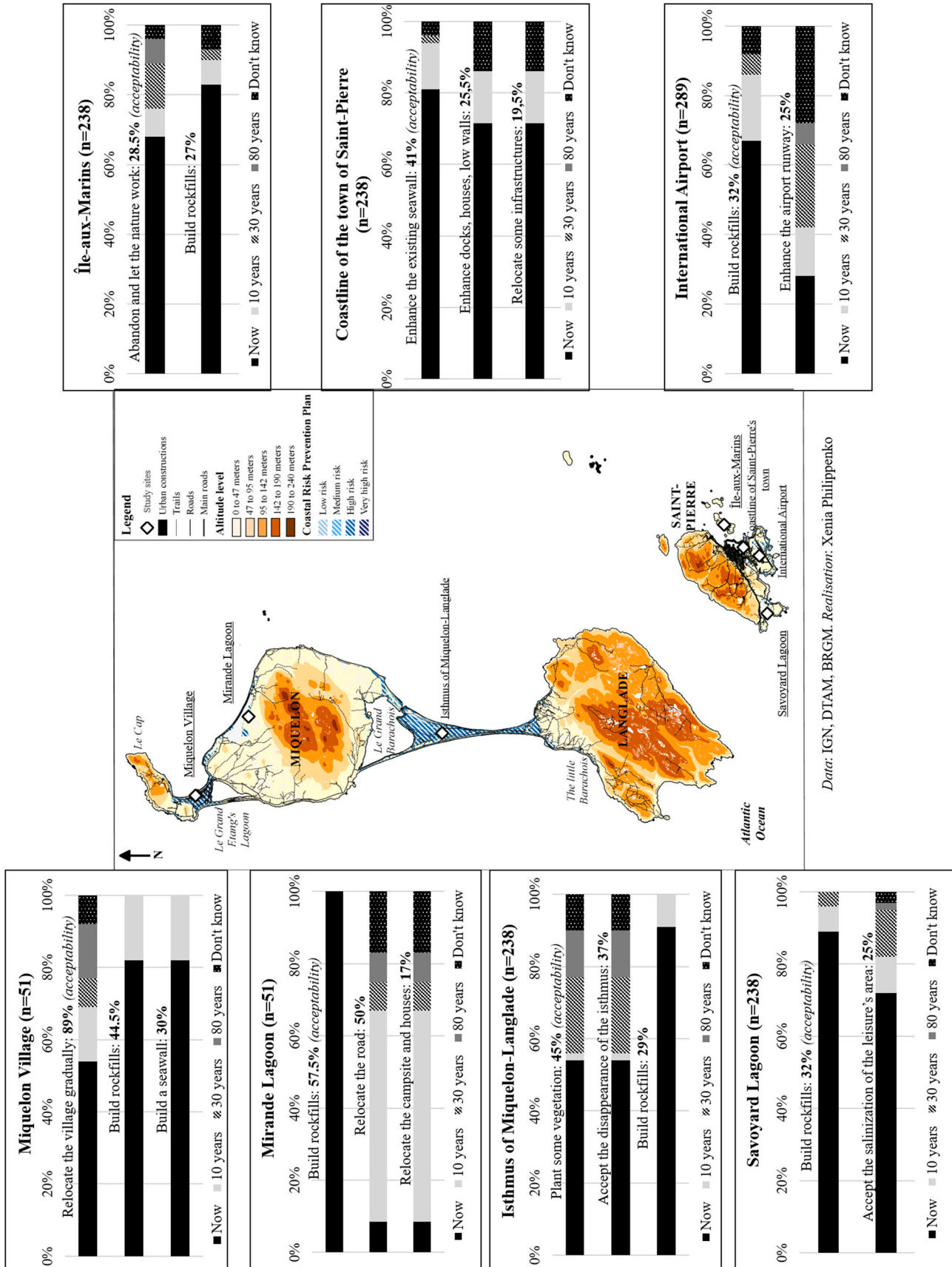


Fig. 7. Preferences toward adaptation solutions and their implementation timescales for each study site.

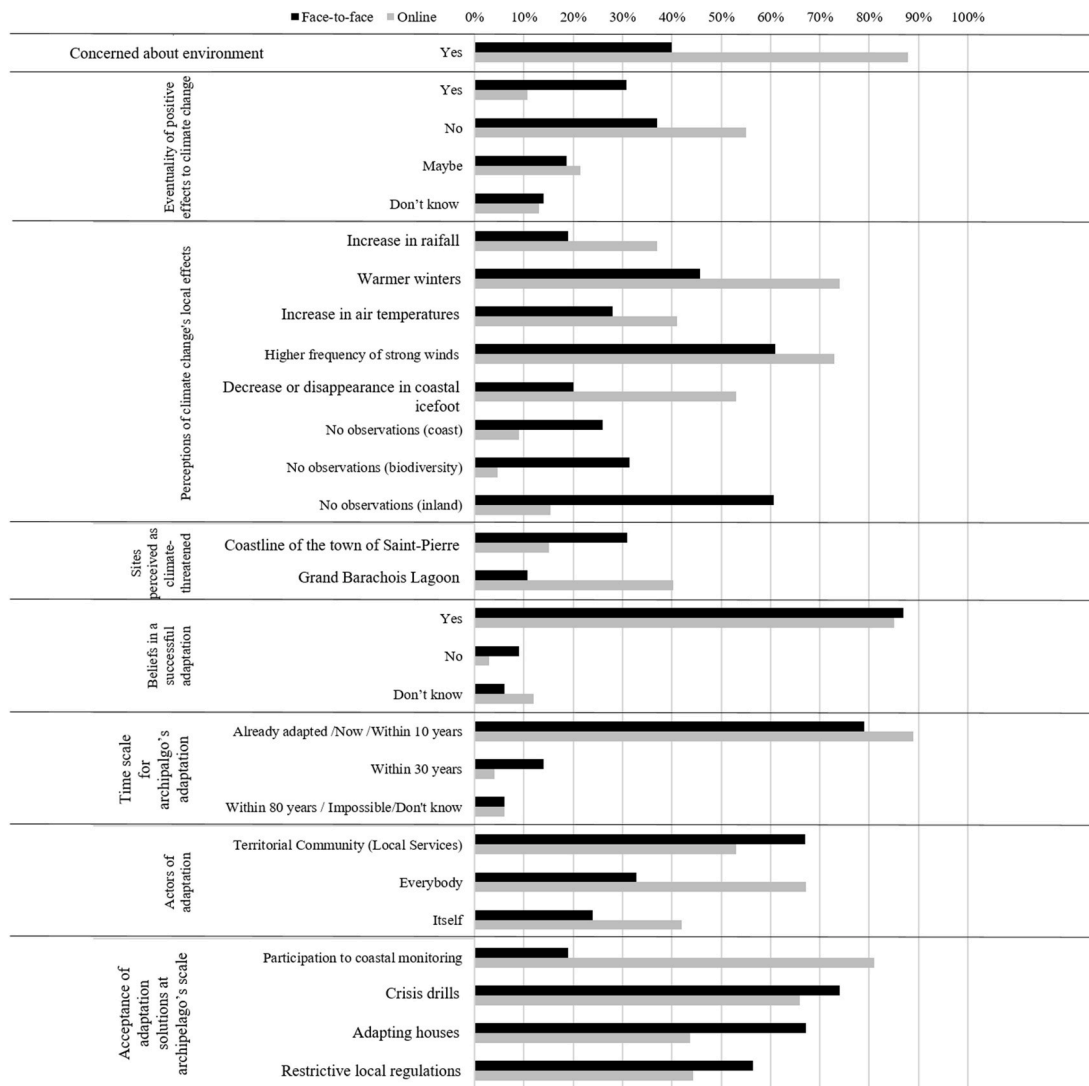


Fig. 8. Differences of answer depending on the survey's format (confirmed by results of the χ^2 -test with a p-value < 0.05). Sample: 140 face-to-face, 149 online.

5. Discussion

5.1. Climate change perceptions depend on environmental awareness and knowledge of the territory

Very few people seem sceptical about climate change in Saint-Pierre-and-Miquelon. The fact that some of the effects are already observable may influence this result, as suggested by the responses referring to the most easily observable phenomena such as erosion, decrease in snow and warmer temperatures. The comparison between the scientific literature and inhabitants' perceptions shows some consistency. No long-term datas is available for the archipelago of Saint-Pierre-and-Miquelon, but the Canadian data and IPCC reports (Romero-Lankao et al., 2014; Lemmen et al., 2016; Bush et Lemmen et al., 2016) indicate some trends [section 2]. The increasing air temperatures, the decrease in snow and the coastal erosion are well identified by the residents, in agreement with scientific data. These perceptions are quite similar to those observed by Friesinger and Bernatchez in several places in Atlantic Canada (2010). Regarding the changes in wind regime, the perceptions of Saint-Pierre-and-Miquelon residents are quite similar to those observed in Atlantic Canada (Friesinger et Bernatchez, 2010; Vasseur et al., 2017) and to what some recent research suggests (Ford et al., 2017), even if current scientific knowledge cannot yet confirm the potential influence of climate change on this. Surprisingly, the residents of

Saint-Pierre-and-Miquelon do not identify the decrease of the coastal ice-foot as a consequence of climate change. Other expected effects, such as the seasonal decrease in peatland frost, the increase in rainfall or observations regarding biodiversity or changes inland, are mentioned less or not at all.

Some environmental and cultural factors may explain this: 1) these effects are difficult to measure and can only be detected with recurrent and regular observations and advanced knowledge; 2) insularity may favour observations in coastal areas; 3) these effects are less highlighted in media coverage, at the local and international level. The role of media in the construction of perceptions is well known (Osberghaus et al., 2010; Weber, 2016). Nevertheless, the inhabitants identified many biodiversity hotspots as the most vulnerable to climate change, such as the Grand Barachois or Savoyard Lagoon. This shows that people are aware of changes linked to climate change that affect biodiversity. Moreover, the coastal places identified as threatened by the climate are mostly consistent with those identified in the regulatory Coastal Risk Prevention Plan [see Section 2], which indicates clear perception of the most vulnerable local areas, even though their boundaries are not very accurate.

Our results therefore highlight relatively good local knowledge of the effects of climate change, contrary to some other studies, which identified a gap between experts' and residents' perceptions (Lata and Nunn, 2012; Coquet et al., 2018). The fact that very few tourists or seasonal

residents live in the archipelago may partly explain those clear perceptions. Nevertheless, the presence of some people from the mainland France, who are mostly newcomers, points to a difference in knowledge between populations. People who are native to Saint-Pierre-and-Miquelon and those attached to the territory (owners and/or residents for 10 years) demonstrate greater knowledge about climate change, regardless of their level of education. This confirms the importance of local knowledge and of place attachment, as underlined by previous studies (Minéo-Kleiner, 2017; Goeldner-Gianella et al., 2019). As is well known, perceptions are also linked to experience of natural coastal hazards: the identification of climate-threatened places is better among those having experienced these hazards (Lawrence et al., 2014). This can be observed especially among Miquelon residents: their awareness seems to be stronger – probably because they suffered damage after a storm in November 2018, a few months before our questionnaire.

Finally, in Saint-Pierre-and-Miquelon we observed that environmental awareness and perceptions of climate change are linked, as reported in other studies (O'Connor et al., 1999; Lammel et al., 2013). We can see for example that people concerned with environmental issues are more likely to attribute observed changes to climate change than those who do not consider the environment as a concern [Appendix E]. However, it is difficult to conclude which of awareness and perceptions is the driver of the other (Weber, 2016). We may suppose that people with strong environmental awareness are more likely to pay closer attention to climate change impacts (Shao and Goidel, 2016) or that people who observed changes in their territory could be more likely to be convinced of and concerned about climate change (Taylor et al., 2014).

5.2. Social acceptance of adaptation depends on place attachment, experience of natural hazards and socio-demographic characteristics

The population of our sample is very optimistic about the archipelago's successful adaptation; very few consider the option of the human population disappearing. This optimism comes from a strong confidence in human capacity and technology, which is typically an "evolutionary attitude" (Lammel et al., 2013). If we look at the social acceptance of adaptation solutions, the population seems to accept the need to change and adapt to climate change. In contrast with the observations made by Friesinger and Bernatchez (2010) in several places in Atlantic Canada – except in Sept-Îles – soft solutions are well accepted, both in general and at the local scale for each of the seven places we studied. A possible partial explanation is that planting dune vegetation has already been done since the 2010s' on the isthmus of Miquelon-Langlade, and has partly preserved the beaches. Another explanation may come from the population's better understanding of coastal dynamics and defences over the last ten years, as observed in some other French localities (Rey-Valette et al., 2019). This might also have improved the acceptance of measures that are usually unpopular, such as the limitation on construction or relocation. Local personalities may also have played a role in local awareness and the rather high acceptance (Agrawal, 2008; Measham et al., 2011): some are considered as "local experts" in the fields of environment and biodiversity, and others are local elected officials, past or present, leaders on the issues of coastal risks, climate change and adaptation. However, we observed that the interviewees are less willing to accept restrictive measures and seem distrustful of measures from the public authorities. This might come from the observed lack of confidence in public authority in general and in the information that they deliver on climate change: the link between social acceptance and the level of confidence in actors has already been highlighted in the literature (Cash et al., 2003; Raufflet, 2014; Fournis and Fortin, 2015; Jones and Clark, 2014; Rey-Valette et al., 2019).

Nonetheless, the social acceptance of the different types of solutions is also linked to the inhabitants' profile or personal history. First, personal experience of coastal hazards has an impact on the acceptability

process. It may cause a shock or sudden awareness: the person then is more interested in one particular solution than in the others (Lawrence et al., 2014; Thistlethwaite et al., 2018). Secondly, the place of residence – near the sea or not – may influence the way the risk is perceived as theoretical or real, and therefore affect the degree of acceptance of adaptation measures (O'Neill et al., 2016; Coquet et al., 2018). Thirdly, cultural capital plays a role in acceptance: the better-educated people are and the better their professional position, the more they may accept intermediate or soft solutions, taxes and restrictive regulations [Appendix E]. This might come from a better understanding of how climate change operates and what the impacts of the different solutions are (Muttarak and Lutz, 2014). It highlights the importance of providing specific education on climate change and natural hazards in the early years of school (Lee et al., 2015; Borde et al., 2020) and which should be specific to each local context in French overseas areas (Oiry and Grancher, 2019).

Finally, the level of place attachment plays a major role in the acceptability of adaptation solutions, either improving acceptance or lowering it (Devine-Wright, 2009; Amundsen, 2015). We saw that people attached to the territory have clearer perceptions of the effects of climate change: we might have thought that it would improve their acceptance of adaptation solutions. But on the contrary, they seem reluctant to change and to accept constraints, in contrast with incomers from the mainland, who seem to be more proactive: place attachment is then a barrier to adaptation. Several elements may explain why people from the mainland are more open to change and would accept some constraints. First, they often are better educated and therefore more likely to accept and understand the merits and constraints of a solution. Secondly, they only live in the archipelago for a few years: they are not concerned in the long term or are less attached to the territory (Agyeman et al., 2009; Costas et al., 2015). In addition, they are more worried because of their unfamiliarity with natural hazards. Finally, they do not perceive the financial cost of adaptation and the constraints in the same way as the natives, probably considering these more theoretically, whereas natives may be more cautious and anxious. Therefore, incomers from the mainland are more likely to ask for action and to be ready to engage in it themselves, whereas local people are more likely to view public authorities as the main protagonists (Minéo-Kleiner, 2017; Thistlethwaite et al., 2018).

The village of Miquelon, mostly inhabited by native people, is the exception: residents are especially proactive and accept, or even demand, a relocation of the village. Usually, both the population and the various actors involved are reluctant to relocate: the reasons can be institutional or political (Abel et al., 2011; Gibbs, 2016), financial (Creach et al., 2020), judicial (Lambert, 2015), or personal (King et al., 2014; Costas et al., 2015). However, relocation may be better accepted in arctic or subarctic places facing strong threats from climate change (Bronen and Chapin, 2013; Amundsen, 2015). At Miquelon, the high social acceptance of relocation may be a consequence of four factors. First, the implementation of a Coastal Risk Prevention Plan and its rules on the limitation of construction alerted the population, sometimes generating tensions, as underlined in certain documents from public actors.³ Secondly, the authorities have made multiple efforts to explain and convince the population of the necessity to relocate.⁴ Thirdly, the storms in November 2018, which caused coastal flooding in the village and made the impacts of sea-level rise and climate change impacts more tangible (Alexander et al., 2012), seemed to have a strong impact on householders' minds, as Abel et al. (2011) and King et al. (2014)

³ Some of these documents can be found in French here: <https://www.jo-spm.fr/doc/JO/DELIB2015-0245.pdf> or here: <http://www.archipeldomain.com/le-pineuse-question-du-pprl/>.

⁴ As suggested by this newspaper article in French: <https://la1ere.francetvinfo.fr/saintpierremiquelon/miquelon-langlade/montee-eaux-nouvelle-reunion-publique-pprl-miquelon-782261.html>.

observed in other places. Finally, the strong place attachment of inhabitants leads to a proactive attitude in order to find solutions to stay on the territory and make it an opportunity for development. The place attachment then becomes an opportunity for adaptation (Amundsen, 2015).

The high acceptance of relocation is even more surprising when we consider the desired time scale for implementation, which is within the next three decades. In general, studies have shown that relocation might be accepted, but usually with longer time scales (Minéo-Kleiner, 2017; Rey-Valette et al., 2019). This sense of urgency for implementing adaptation solutions in Miquelon, and in Saint-Pierre-and-Miquelon more generally, is uncommon: other studies highlight that the economic situation, pollution or waste problems are more likely to be seen as urgent issues, especially in island communities (Terorotua et al., 2020). In Saint-Pierre-and-Miquelon, this sense of urgency for adaptation may indicate both a sudden awareness of the risks and a wish to preserve the territory, due to strong place attachment. This may be confirmed by the fact that the online participants, who were more likely to state an environmental concern and to be natives and therefore attached to the territory, appear to be more anxious. In all events, this general sense of urgency is a significant message for the public authorities: even if the social acceptance of the solutions is not always unanimous, the population calls for action and management of adaptation. The fact that the residents choose different time scales for some solutions or some places with important issues is interesting. It may indicate the need for a dynamic plan taking into account the complexity of the situation and the design of local adaptation pathways (Haasnoot et al., 2019; Rocle et al., 2020). Our results confirm the necessity to use this kind of management tool to anticipate successful adaptation (Stephens et al., 2018) and the importance of integrating social perceptions within these plans (Bronen and Chapin, 2013).

5.3. Interest in an online format for isolated but connected territories

The simultaneous use of two different survey formats allowed us to highlight aspects that could be useful for future socio-environmental research using web surveys and looking for information about the pertinence of this format and its influence on the answers [as detailed in Appendix A to D]. Online respondents are more likely have environmental concern that impact on their answers. Indeed, online interviewees are more pessimistic about the climate change effects and ask for a faster implementation of adaptation measures. The presence or absence of the interviewer may also have influenced answers: for the face-to-face questionnaire, the residents may feel a pressure from the interviewer, thus delivering the answers they perceived as “expected”; conversely, the online interviewees may have felt freer to answer what they really thought (Frippiat and Marquis, 2010). In a web-based survey it is important to understand the influence of the design on answers. We find out that open-ended questions did not work very well online: the non-response rate is the highest of our study. On the contrary, when we substitute the spontaneous answer with a list of items, as we did online for the choice of local effects of climate change, the online responses are higher [Fig. 7; Appendix A and B].

We observed that more people answering online were native [Table 3], suggesting that a web-survey may be well accepted in some small islands communities and isolated territories, mostly inhabited by native people. Côté (1999) and Cave (2012) showed the growing importance of Internet in peripheral and isolated territories. We noted the importance of social media and Internet in Saint-Pierre-and-Miquelon, which is why we opted for a web survey. Facebook is very popular, and the archipelago inhabitants have their own website (Cheznoo.com), relaying all kinds of information, including a link to our survey. The lack of any other media, apart from the local TV-, radio- and web-channel *SPM la 1ère*, has been conducive to the population’s digitalization. We therefore conclude that web surveys can be an appropriate tool for geographically isolated but well-connected

territories: used as a complement to other survey formats, they can help to collect data in territories that are often difficult to access. The format has, however, its own limits [Appendix C and D] and is more likely to reach a specific sample of people already aware or engaged in environmental causes. The results must therefore be used with care by public authorities in developing adaptation strategies.

6. Conclusion

For this paper, we performed a social survey in Saint-Pierre-and-Miquelon, a subarctic island located in the Gulf of St Lawrence. Perceptions of the local effects of climate change are broadly consistent with the current scientific knowledge, even if not entirely accurate. This shows good awareness of climate change and its impacts. However, perceptions appear to depend on the profile of individuals and to be linked with their environmental awareness and level of place attachment [Section 5.1]. Adaptation solutions are well accepted in general, and even the principle of relocation seems to be accepted, or at least understood, which contrasts with many other places where social acceptance of relocation is lower, such as in mainland France, Canada or other small French overseas islands. We found that perceptions of adaptation vary somewhat depending on the kind of solution, the places’ specific issues and the profile of respondents. In fact, experience of past disasters improves social acceptance of adaptation measures, whereas people attached to their territory are less ready to accept constraining solutions, such as new regulations [Section 5.2]. A sudden rise in the awareness of climate change and coastal hazards may explain the strong sense of urgency about implementing local adaptation solutions. Finally, we show that the level of trust in various actors may explain differences in acceptance of some adaptation solutions. This conclusion is particularly relevant for public actors currently supporting the adaptation process in Saint-Pierre-and-Miquelon and presumably elsewhere. Hence, a dynamic plan that provide the opportunity to adapt to the changing reality may be a useful management tool. Finally, our study provides methodological insights for future social surveys regarding adaptation: we highlight the interest of using both online and face-to-face surveys simultaneously in a geographically isolated but well-connected archipelago, although the format has its limits [Section 5.3].

This situation may rapidly evolve and local perceptions of adaptation may change. On one hand, the current pandemic context may increase concern in health and economic issues, to the detriment of environmental questions. On the other hand, increasing environmental awareness around the world and increased migrations, including young people moving to mainland France and Canada for study or work, may provide opportunities for climate change adaptation. Moreover, the rapid changes experienced in subarctic areas may increase the sense of urgency, provide for faster mobilization than in temperate climate areas, and contribute to a rapid evolution of local perceptions, in either direction, as suggested by the episodes of significant erosion on the isthmus of Miquelon-Langlade in February and March 2, 021.⁵

Contributors

XP: performed the research, conceived the survey, performed the survey in the field, performed statistical analysis and wrote the manuscript. LGG: designed the research, conceived the survey and performed the survey in the field. DG: conceived the survey and contributed to the statistical analysis. GLC: designed the research, contributed to the

⁵ As suggested in these newspaper articles in French: <https://la1ere.france.tv/info/saintpierremiquelon/miquelon-langlade/1-erosion-de-l-isthme-de-miquelon-langlade-au-c-ur-des-preoccupations-936697.html> and <https://la1ere.francetvinfo.fr/saintpierremiquelon/miquelon-langlade/isthme-dunaire-de-miquelon-langlade-fragilisee-par-la-mer-la-route-reliant-miquelon-a-langlade-accide-944302.html>.

analysis. YDLT: leader of the program, designed the research. All authors contributed to writing and correcting the manuscript. All read and approved the final manuscript.

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Declaration of competing interest

The authors declare the following financial interests/personal relationships which may be considered as potential competing interests

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Appendix A. Supplementary data

Supplementary data to this article can be found online at <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ocecoaman.2021.105924>.

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