

Appendix 3. Coding scheme.

Title	Description
Affect	Emotional content.
Negative affect	Negative emotional content.
Positive affect	Positive emotional content.
Outcomes	From Ostrom (2009). A General Framework for Analyzing the Sustainability of Social-Ecological Systems.
<i>Ecological performance</i>	Harvest quotas, harvest, abundance, etc. From Ostrom (2009). A General Framework for Analyzing the Sustainability of Social-Ecological Systems.
<i>Social performance</i>	From Ostrom (2009). A General Framework for Analyzing the Sustainability of Social-Ecological Systems.
Human health outcomes	<i>Emergent code</i>
Cultural outcomes	<i>Emergent code</i>
Sovereignty/self-determination outcomes	
Social outcomes	
Economic outcomes	Statements about money in the context of the harvest.
Livelihood outcomes	Includes food security
Resource System	
Predictability of system dynamics	Predictability of conditions, clam populations or harvest. From Ostrom (2009). A General Framework for Analyzing the Sustainability of Social-Ecological Systems.
Ecological interactions with other species	Within the target SES: predation, food species, etc, not human mediated interactions. For interactions through other harvests or other SESs see Externalities to Other SESs.
Related Ecosystems	From Ostrom (2009). A General Framework for Analyzing the Sustainability of Social-Ecological Systems.
Flows into and out of focal SES	Connections to other SES's, including other harvests, other communities, etc., but not used for phenomena that affect multiple SES's (e.g. climate change). From Ostrom (2009). A General Framework for Analyzing the Sustainability of Social-Ecological Systems.
Climate/physical patterns	Loosely defined - changes to long-term weather patterns, natural systems, or direct references to climate. From Ostrom (2009). A General Framework for Analyzing the Sustainability of Social-Ecological Systems.
Pollution patterns	Both causes and effects of pollution. From Ostrom (2009). A General Framework for Analyzing the Sustainability of Social-Ecological Systems.
Users	From Ostrom (2009). A General Framework for Analyzing the Sustainability of Social-Ecological Systems.
<i>Socioeconomic attributes of users</i>	Any reference to characteristics of users. From Ostrom (2009). A General Framework for Analyzing the Sustainability of Social-Ecological Systems.

	<i>History of use</i>	Limited to use of razor clams only, but may be individual, tribal or regional history of use From Ostrom (2009). A General Framework for Analyzing the Sustainability of Social-Ecological Systems.
	<i>Importance of resource</i>	Any reference to the importance of razor clams (livelihoods, health, food, etc.) to users (individuals, subgroups, or the tribe as a whole). From Ostrom (2009). A General Framework for Analyzing the Sustainability of Social-Ecological Systems.
	<i>Norms/social capital</i>	From Ostrom (2009). A General Framework for Analyzing the Sustainability of Social-Ecological Systems.
	Social capital	Social connections or relationships and their importance to individuals or the tribe as a whole. From Ostrom (2009). A General Framework for Analyzing the Sustainability of Social-Ecological Systems.
	Norms	Agreed upon but informal rules or procedures or usual ways of doing things. From Ostrom (2009). A General Framework for Analyzing the Sustainability of Social-Ecological Systems.
Risks		Specifically looking forward into the future.
	Risks to QIN as a whole	
	Risk to razor clam populations	
	Risks to individual QIN members	
	Risks to razor clam harvests	
	Adaptation/mitigation	
	Current adaptation/mitigation	
	Future suggestions	For adaptation or mitigation, but also for marketing and management