

String Quartet No. 3 'Mishima' - P. Glass

vi. closing

composed in 1985 | atmospheric CO₂ is 347 PPM

The Gulf of Maine consists of
36,000 square miles of ocean.

It is one of the most diverse and productive
marine ecosystems in the North Atlantic.

The Gulf of Maine is warming faster
than 99% of the world's oceans.

More than half of Maine's
population lives on the coast.

In 8 years, sea levels in Maine will be one foot higher than they were in 2000.

Sea levels in Maine are likely to rise
at least 4 feet by 2100.

In 2100, our grandchildren will be our age.

Between now and 2050, more than 20,000 Mainers will lose their jobs due to the impacts of sea level rise.

We will have spent \$17.5 billion dollars to repair coastal building damage.

Over 300 miles of public roads will be exposed to flooding.

North Haven, Vinalhaven, and Rockland are among many coastal towns that are planning for a future where the boundaries between land and sea are transient and uncertain.

Shore - Fredrik Sjölin

composed in 2017 | 404 PPM

Life in the Gulf of Maine is
an interconnected web that is
adapting, migrating, and shifting.

Tiny plants called phytoplankton
are at the base of this web.

They drift through the water column
absorbing CO_2 from the atmosphere and
growing through photosynthesis.

Tiny drifting animals called zooplankton
eat phytoplankton.

Large organisms do too.

A whale can eat up to 16 tons
of plankton each day.

Alewives and pogies feed on plankton and detritus and convert the energy in these tiny organisms into hundreds of thousands of tons of fish flesh.

Pogies are eaten by nearly everything bigger than them.

We turn them into fish oil, fish meal, animal food, and bait.

Every year in the US, we land more pounds of pogies than any other type of fish.

Marine ecosystems depend on phytoplankton.

The growth rate of phytoplankton in the Gulf of Maine is one third of what it was 20 years ago.

Nomadic Nirvana – M. Masebe

composed in 2018 | 405 PPM

Maine and its offshore islands have
5,000 miles of coastline.

If we unstretched this coastline,
it would extend from Maine to Hawaii.

Maine has over 6,000 lakes and ponds and over 32,000 miles of permanently flowing streams.

In Maine, you are always within half a mile
of flowing water.

These watery ecosystems define our climate,
landscapes, economy, and culture.
They are interconnected. They are vulnerable.

If we do our part, they will be resilient.

For thousands of years, millions of sea-run fish like alewives, salmon, sturgeon, and shad have made the long journey up Maine's rivers to spawn.

Throughout the past 400 years,
we have altered and transformed these
shorelines and waterways.

Fish populations have plummeted.

With the removal of two major dams on the Kennebec River, many species are returning to its waters.

Today, the lower river is home to 11 species of sea-run migratory fish including sturgeon, striper, Atlantic salmon, shad, and alewife.

Every year, over 5 million alewives swim up the Kennebec from the Atlantic Ocean.

It is the largest alewife run in the country.

The impacts of our actions
extend far beyond our imaginations.

*"We are not here by accident.
We must live here on purpose."*

- Sherri Mitchell, indigenous rights activist and changemaker

Adoration - F. Price

composed in 1951 | 312 PPM

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