Supplementary Material 2: Main views of scientists and MPA managers in Project 1 (from Pelletier et al. 2005).

1. A variety of MPAs and MPA managers
• Several legal instruments entailing different governances (state, region, council, and local stakeholder initiatives) • Differing MPA histories: distinct ages, different and evolving management objectives • Several levels of management: MPA staff, participatory committees, environmental administration, national agency
2. **Scientists with distinct interests about MPAs**
• View 1: MPAs as a laboratory for studying ecological or socioeconomic processes • View 2: MPAs as a management instrument within the dynamics of the coastal social-ecological system • Contribution to MPA ME assessment for decision-support • Expertise provider for MPA activities
3. **Existing interactions between MPA managers and scientists**
• MPA scientific committees: an official committee for discussing high-level scientific issues • Research projects do not always involve actual interactions with managers • Management plans formalize the stakes, goals, and management orientations and are an opportunity for framing science inputs to MPA • Private consultants have variable expertise level; MPAs sometimes confuse them and academic scientists

4. **MPA manager' perceptions**
• Mismatch in time frames between management and science: MPA projects take years, but management issues may change very shortly • Lack of communication on research projects and their outcomes • From small MPAs to large parks: MPA are part of the larger picture of coastal management • Experienced redundancy between projects • MPAs need scientific activities, including research • Lack of operational and rigorous outcomes: science from consultants may not meet objectives • Need for an operational science-based toolbox for MPA managers
5. **Scientists' perceptions**
• Mediating and facilitating structures and organizations are needed • Long-term science academic observatories should be mobilized for MPA and coastal management • Existing studies and data should be made more accessible to scientists, in particular those conducted by consultants • Monitoring should be made more systematic and based on protocols adapted to both assessment and research goals
6. **MPA managers' knowledge needs**
• Ecosystem connectivity • Better appraisal of the actual vulnerability of protected species • Data on uses in and around MPAs: characterization, assessment of pressures. Fishing (professional, recreational, and illegal), diving, boating, and the interactions between them • Maps of habitats, biodiversity and uses are indispensable • Uncertainties and risks must be quantified and integrated in the assessments