

2012 ANNUAL REPORT



Society for Conservation Biology



*From grassroots to global:
conservation science leads the way*



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**Term ended 30 June 2012*

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*The Society for
Conservation
Biology is
dedicated to
advancing the
science and practice
of conserving the
Earth's biological
diversity.*



Society for Conservation Biology

REGIONAL ACTION, GLOBAL IMPACT

CONSERVATION SCIENCE GUIDES OUR WORK


This year was marked by significant maturation of SCB's Sections. SCB formed seven Sections back in 2002 because we realized that global conservation challenges could not be solved unless there were communities of conservation practitioners on every continent and in the Marine realm. In 2012, four Sections held their own congresses, highlighting regional conservation challenges and opportunities. The Asia Congress in Bangalore supplemented research presentations with an exciting mix of training opportunities and short courses. Presentations at the Oceania Congress in Darwin blended theory and application, with strong emphasis on the role of indigenous communities. The North America Congress in Oakland drew attention to scientific integrity, management of endangered species, and climate change. In a ground-breaking collaboration among three SCB entities, the North America Section, the SCB Policy Office, and the Smith Fellows program produced a timely and influential white paper on the potential impacts of hydraulic fracturing (fracking) on biodiversity. The European Congress in Glasgow focused on European and global policy initiatives. All congresses highlighted the importance of science as essential to conservation.

In addition to their work on issues within their regions, this year the Sections dramatically increased their collaborative efforts. SCB's engagement with the Intergovernmental Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES) began as a European Section initiative in 2010 which soon expanded to a multi-Section initiative. In 2012, SCB sent a delegation to all the key planning meetings, culminating with the formal establishment of IPBES in Panama City in April 2012, and the first plenary IPBES meeting in Bonn in January 2013. The global structure and thematic diversity of SCB parallels that of IPBES, presenting exciting opportunities for SCB to engage with this effort as it evolves (*Conservation Biology* 27:1-3). The Sections also collaborated on a paper on sustainable forest management (*Conservation Biology* 26:572-575). The Sections are now working together to map the world's roadless areas, and will present those results at ICCB 2013 in Baltimore. This increased activity within and among Sections marks SCB's growth into a truly global society with semi-autonomous sections creating and disseminating conservation science—and science-based conservation policy—on every continent and in the marine realm.

This report highlights the accomplishments of SCB's Working Groups, Chapters, Sections, and programs. SCB's small staff and many volunteers are advancing conservation science through our publications, policy work, and projects. We are a global community of conservation professionals. As we increasingly become many regional communities of conservation professionals, we expand our global impact. We hope these accomplishments will inspire you to continue your own important work. Thank you for your support in 2012. Please renew your commitment to SCB and persuade others to help us continue to advance the science and practice of conserving the Earth's biological diversity. Your efforts will truly make a difference for future generations.

Paul Beier
President

Anne Hummer
Executive Director

A close-up photograph of a field of golden wheat stalks. The stalks are in sharp focus in the foreground, with their heads of grain clearly visible. The background is a soft, out-of-focus field of similar stalks, leading up to a clear, bright blue sky. The overall lighting is warm and natural, suggesting a sunny day.

SCB's journals are instrumental in defining issues that contribute to the science and practice of conserving Earth's biological diversity.

PUBLICATIONS

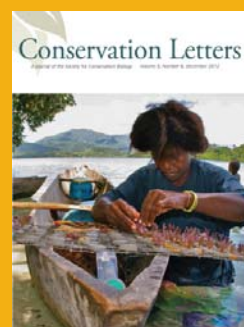
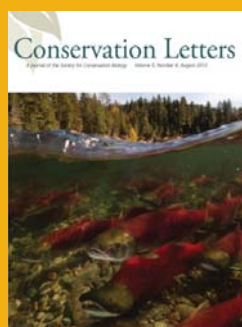
CONSERVATION BIOLOGY

Conservation Biology is the leading, frontline publication in its discipline. In an era of rapid environmental change, twenty-seven years after its debut as a ground-breaking scientific journal, *Conservation Biology* continues to illuminate, probe, and project environmental trends. It is identified by the respect it engenders amongst conservation scientists and practitioners, and by the scientific depth and broad interest of its articles. *Conservation Biology* continues to enjoy strong submission rates. The review process is rigorous and the editorial process is thorough and meticulous, ensuring that accepted papers are of high quality and clarity.

In 2012, the number of article downloads exceeded 890,000, up from 771,000 in 2010. The most downloaded articles convey the topics of most interest to conservation professionals: they included papers on rethinking community

CONSERVATION LETTERS

In 2013, *Conservation Letters* welcomed new Editor in Chief, Andrew Knight (Imperial College London) and Managing Editor Phaedra Cress (Wiley-Blackwell). In 2012, *Conservation Letters* continued to grow and establish itself as a leading outlet for globally important, policy-relevant advances in the science and practice of conserving biological diversity and promoting human well-being. In 2012, manuscript submissions grew by 55 percent (from 208 to 322), while publication standards remained high with a 24.92 percent acceptance rate. The *Conservation Letters* editorial team continued to actively promote thoughtful yet timely editorial decisions, with mean turnaround time of 54 days from first submission to final editorial decision (a reduction of 3 days over last year). Manuscripts have been accepted by authors from 41 countries, reflecting the diversity of *Conservation Letters'* readership and



based ecology, the ecological effects of roads, environmental Buddhism, important questions for conservation, the IUCN Redlist criteria for ecosystems, and payment for ecosystem services.

Most full text downloads, and most submissions, continue to be from the developed economies of the United States, the United Kingdom, Canada and Australia, although interest from China and Brazil is growing. These countries now account for 4 percent and 3 percent of downloads, respectively.

contributors. With a recent increase in Journal Impact Factor from 4.082 to 4.356 (a rise from 6th to 4th in Thompson's Biodiversity Conservation journals), *Conservation Letters* impact continues to grow by providing state-of-the-art science to decision-makers and researchers working at the interface between people and the natural environment.



POLICY

The mission of the policy program is to leverage the research and scientific expertise of the Society's members to ensure that critical knowledge relating to the conservation of biological diversity is used by decision makers when shaping policies that affect the planet's biodiversity.

In 2012 SCB's policy work focused primarily on improving the United States Federal Endangered Species Conservation Program and educating our members and policy-makers about the impacts of energy and land use alternatives to consider as we face climate change.

SCB pursued the first effort largely by petitioning the wildlife agencies for new regulations and by requesting improvements through filing formal comments on proposals initiated by agencies. These petitions and comments become part of the official record that the agency must consider and respond to in preparing its final decisions. SCB focused on these to enable President Obama to create lasting improvements while in office. Highlights included ensuring that the effects of US federal government actions do not jeopardize listed species in other countries, such as a substantial expansion of tar sands development, leaks, tailing ponds or poisoned waters in Canada that may result from permitting the Keystone XL Pipeline. They also include limiting incidental take permits to a portion of the documented recovery of listed species and listing populations of a species when threatened in "significant portions of its range" in line with Department of the Interior-recognized eco-regions. SCB also urged the administration to assess fines for listed species killed by the 2010 BP oil spill so those funds could help with listed species recovery work by the states.

With regard to climate change, SCB worked with the Climate Science Working Group of dozens of scientific societies providing Congress with access to information and experts on climate change. SCB addressed climate policy options in its July policy symposium at the North America Congress for Conservation Biology and reviewed the effects of energy and forest management alternatives in many formal comments filed. SCB featured climate change in recommendations for the second term of the Obama administration and lined up leading experts to speak on climate solutions at the International Congress for Conservation Biology in 2013. This effort helped SCB members become ambassadors for climate change in their own communities.

A SAMPLING OF SCB POLICY STATEMENTS, COMMENTS AND PETITIONS IN 2012 INCLUDE:

- **Joint Scientific Societies Letter to the President of Mexico on the Conservation of the Vaquita** This letter urged Mexico to provide to the small shrimp fishing fleet in the Gulf of California new fishing gear that is safe for the highly endangered Vaquita porpoise. It helped to trigger a new program to do that under the new president of Mexico.
- **SCB Comments on Regulatory Changes to the Economic Analyses of Critical Habitat** Here we pointed out three different approaches the Office of Management and Budget could use to better evaluate the multiple benefits of conservation regulations in general as well as critical habitat. We also pointed out that identifying critical habitat comes first, and assessing what may be costly elements of it comes second so that the species will end up with what it needs most.
- **SCB Recommends Improvements to Pesticide Risk Assessment Process to Protect Endangered Species** These comments suggested a way to handle the most dangerous pesticide uses first so that overdue precautions can be implemented.
- **SCB Position Paper for the Panama Plenary for the Establishment of IPBES.** In these two submissions and in sending delegations to the IPBES meetings, SCB continued its seventh year of providing detailed suggestions for the work program, rules of procedure and other elements for the formation of this body designed to inform those implementing treaties and conservation programs how best to reflect the latest science in their policy decisions. SCB helped insure the support of key nations to ensure that the IPBES would be established in 2012.
- **SCB Religion and Conservation Biology Working Group Policy Position on the Release of Captive Wildlife** More than a statement, this paper sparked a movement to turn a practice that was risky for wildlife into one that helps depleted populations recover.
- **Joint Scientific Societies Letter on Deepwater Horizon Oil Spill Two-Year Anniversary** SCB urged the Obama Administration to fine the responsible parties for killing endangered species so that the funds can be used to help species recover.
- **Joint Scientific Societies Letter to the Dept. of Interior Requesting Environmental Impact Statement on Active Forestry in Spotted Owl Habitat** Here we led societies in bringing a precautionary and scientifically valid approach to an experimental and risky forestry proposal.
- **SCB Comments on Policy Regarding “Significant Portion of its Range” under U.S. Endangered Species Act.** We suggested the Obama Administration use its own ecoregion designations as initial determinations of significant portions of the range of species in order to better accomplish the purposes of the ESA.
- **SCB Latin America and Caribbean Section Resolution on Proposed Changes to the Brazilian Forest Code** We wrote the new president of Brazil, urging her to maintain as much of the protection as possible for Brazil’s globally essential rain forests in advance of the Rio+20 conference.

For more information visit SCB’s policy website:
www.conbio.org/policy



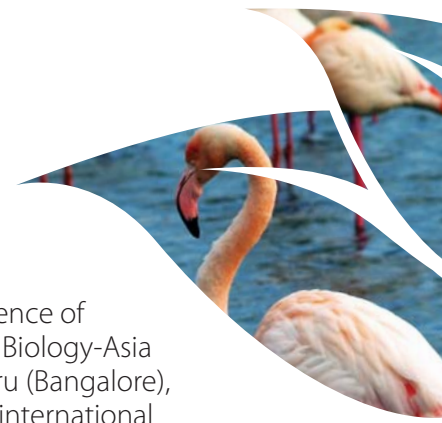
Sections implement SCB's mission and goals on a regional scale to achieve real results.

SCB SECTIONS

2012 was a banner year for SCB's Sections. Four Sections took on organizing regional congresses, truly carrying out SCB's global mission. In addition, members from all seven SCB Sections collaborated to publish a paper on *Priority Actions for Sustainable Forest Management in the International Year of Forests in Conservation Biology*. The success from this paper gave the Sections the momentum to proceed with another intrasectional activity: all Sections have recently launched a joint project with Google Earth to map low-density transportation and roadless area networks regionally and globally. The project is designed to call attention to the importance of intact areas in biodiversity conservation and climate change planning and will be presented in a symposium on roadless and low-density transportation networks at the 2013 International Congress of Conservation Biology.

ASIA

The 2nd Asia Regional Conference of the Society for Conservation Biology-Asia Section was held in Bengaluru (Bangalore), India in August of 2012. This international conference was organized in India to highlight the urgency of biodiversity conservation in Asia ahead of the 11th Conference of the Parties of the UN Convention on Biological Diversity which was held in India in October 2012. Biodiversity Asia 2012 brought together more than 400 researchers, policy-makers, managers, students, teachers, NGOs, and activists from 22 countries working towards the conservation of Asia's biodiversity. The conference included important updates on conservation research in Asia through 10 plenary sessions, as well as lectures, symposia, and poster sessions by leading scientists and students. Biodiversity Asia 2012 also contributed to capacity-building in Asia by including 10 practical workshops and short-courses for students and practitioners.



*SCB Asia Section President
Simon Nemptsov with students at
Biodiversity Asia 2012.*

AFRICA

In 2012, Africa Section President Edward Mwavu attended the Regional Network for Conservation Educators in the Albertine Rift (RNCEAR) workshop in Mbarara, Uganda with 80 other participants drawn from across Africa and the USA to present a talk on SCB. This presentation was aimed at creating awareness among the RNCEAR members about SCB's mission, its various activities, and member benefits. As well as gaining new SCB members, the presentation and Edward's participation established linkages with other conservation groups within the Albertine Rift countries with a goal to strengthen the Africa Section.

The conference, in addition to organizing cutting-edge symposia, also featured skill-building workshops for students. Public talks and exhibitions took the conservation message to the wider public, to build a broader coalition to reverse biodiversity decline as the world rapidly changes. The Asia Section would like to thank the co-organizers for their hard work and dedication to Biodiversity Asia 2012: Ashoka Trust for Ecology and the Environment (ATREE), Indian Institute of Science, National Centre for Biological Sciences, Nature Conservation Foundation, and other organizations with the secretariat housed at ATREE, Bengaluru, India.



SCB SECTIONS (CONT'D)

EUROPE

The highlight of the SCB Europe Section's activities in 2012 was undoubtedly the 3rd European Congress of Conservation Biology (ECCB2012) held in Glasgow in August. In addition to the plenaries, workshops and trainings, the program included 24 thematic symposia with more than 190 talks, 380 oral and speed presentations in 38 sessions, and nearly 300 posters. The Congress' focus on ongoing science-policy initiatives such as IPBES was highlighted repeatedly during the plenaries and the sessions. Student Award talk topics ranged from how to make Red List reassessment more efficient, to whether green roofs can aid connectivity for spiders and carabid beetles. The winner of the Student Award was Bernard Coetzee, from South Africa for his talk titled: "Protected areas achieve significant conservation outcomes." At the end of the Congress, the Swarovski Optik Green Travel Prize was awarded to Willem Laermans from Belgium. Willem made his way up from Belgium to Glasgow using a boat and his bike; in five days he travelled 550 km challenged by harsh Scottish weather conditions.

LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN

The LACA Section had an active year weighing in on national policy proposals, participating in the Intergovernmental Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services, and preparing for ICCB 2013.

- LACA wrote a letter to President Dilma Rouseff of Brazil, urging her to veto proposed changes to the Brazilian Forest Code, based on scientific knowledge of the dire consequences these changes will have on Brazil's environment and society, while not providing any significant advance to Brazil's agricultural production.
- LACA co-signed a letter to President Felipe Calderon Hinojosa of Mexico, urging Mexico to ban the use of traditional shrimp gillnets within the vaquita porpoise's (*Phocoena sinus*) range, based on scientific knowledge of the availability of alternative technologies that can prevent the bycatch of this critically endangered species, while allowing local fishermen to continue pursuing their primary source of income.
- LACA actively participated in the Second Session of the Plenary Meeting to determine modalities and institutional arrangements for an Intergovernmental Science-policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES/UNEP) held in Panama.
- In preparation for the 2013 International Congress for Conservation Biology, the Section organized the symposium *Cross-border Conservation in Latin America and the Caribbean Today*, featuring mostly Latin American speakers, and the short course *Principles of Course Design and their Application to Conservation Biology* to be taught in English and Spanish.

MARINE

In 2012, the Marine Section organized and funded two workshops that developed a list of "71 Important questions for conservation of marine biodiversity." This list has been edited and developed for a publication, which is currently in review.

To encourage celebration and facilitate networking for future successes, the Marine Section teamed up with the IUCN's D.C. Marine Community, the Women's Aquatic Network, and GMU's Environmental Science & Policy Department and Graduate Student Association to co-host the 3rd D.C. Marine Celebration. This successful networking event brings the greater Washington D.C. metro area's top marine and conservation networks together and focuses on student outreach from local universities. It was the Section's most successful event yet with more than 150 people in attendance.

- The *ad hoc* marine animal welfare committee has developed a 60-page review report on marine animal welfare/ethics and conservation and a paper is currently being drafted for publication.

NORTH AMERICA

The North America Section focuses its activities on where it can make the biggest contributions to science-policy issues around scientific integrity, endangered species management, and climate change adaptation and mitigation planning.

The 2012 North America Congress for Conservation Biology (NACCB) was a great success. Attended by nearly 1,000 delegates, the Section congress was successful largely due to an exciting and packed program and outstanding conference organizing by the local organizing committee made up of representatives from the UC Davis Chapter, UC Berkeley Chapter, and Section board.

SCB's North America Section joined forces with SCB's policy department, the Society for Ecological Restoration, the American Fisheries Society, The Wildlife Society, the American Meteorological Society, and the Ecological Society of America requesting that President

Obama convene a national summit on climate change to address six climate change priorities. A unique bipartisan group of political and business leaders, former military leaders, scientists and members from faith-based and civil rights groups have urged the president to host a solutions-focused national climate summit.



*Oceania banquet at the Darwin Sailing Club.
Photo credit: Carolyn Lundquist*

OCEANIA

Building on the momentum from the 2011 ICCB in Auckland and the inaugural Marine Conservation Think Tank in December 2011, the Oceania Section hosted its second regional conference at Charles Darwin University in Darwin, Australia, in September 2012. This regional meeting attracted over 200 delegates from across Oceania, and provided a great balance of early career researchers, people at the top of their careers, and a nice mix of theory and applied work in the field with Indigenous communities and ranger groups. The theme, 'People and Conservation in Land and Sea Country', and the program showcased Indigenous conservation management while highlighting the tools and knowledge now available to all conservation practitioners in caring for land and sea country. The principle underlying land and sea country management is passing on local and traditional knowledge, a philosophy widely shared by conservation biologists across the globe. The program highlighted the sheer distinctiveness and the collaborative efforts that underpin many successful conservation projects in Oceania, notably local efforts in the Northern Territory, Australia, with organizations such as NAILSMA, Northern Territory government, CSIRO, NGOs and university departments such as the Research Institute for the Environment and Livelihoods at CDU. To keep with the Section's reputation of having exciting and innovative scientific and social programs, the evening events included a scientific debate in comedic style, and two performances by local boy band B2M.



SCB's topical working groups focus on issues relevant to SCB's goals and mission.

SCB WORKING GROUPS

RELIGION AND CONSERVATION BIOLOGY WORKING GROUP

In 2012, the Board of the RCBWG endorsed the creation of the Religion and Conservation Research Collaborative (RCRC) a committee of the RCBWG. The RCRC is tasked with the goal of investigating, through empirical research, the role of religion in the quest for environmental conservation globally and translating results into policy action. The RCRC also proactively identifies societal problems which pertain to conservation that need policy action and through scientific research findings informs decision making and social change within the purview of religion and conservation. The RCRC's approach is unique in that it engages society for the purpose of social change through policy recommendations that are based on sound scientific evidence in the interface of religion and conservation. RCRC's first initiative involved the crafting of a policy statement on the religious practice of releasing

to animal release that are sustainable. The outcome of this forum was published as a letter to the Editor of Science Letters Section in the 21 December 2012 issue. RCBWG established the Animal Release Project with help from an advisory board made of dedicated professionals. The Animal Release Project's goal is to bring animal release practice in line with the principles of conservation biology so negative effects of animal release on biodiversity are greatly diminished and eventually cease. The RCBWG is currently raising funds for the project.

RCRC's second initiative was the crafting of a policy statement on the use of ivory for religious objects. An excerpt of this statement follows: "Elephant massacre in Africa has escalated to record levels today over the last 30 years. This alarming rate can be traced to the demand for ivory for religious artifacts, trinkets, and other purposes in Asia, which, if unchecked, could reduce the African elephant to small isolated



Elephants in Corbett National Park, India. Photo courtesy of Tara Teel.

captive wildlife for merit. Animal release--also known as *fang sheng*, the Chinese term for the religious act of releasing captive wildlife as an act of compassion--frequently causes several adverse effects on biodiversity including the spread of invasive species, genetic swamping of wild populations, extreme suffering in the captured and released animals, competition with native species, vulnerability to predation of the released animal, disease spread to natural populations, and human health concerns. Current studies show that the scale and intensity of animal release in several Asian countries is seriously harming many species. To date efforts to curb or change this practice have had very limited effects. Arising from this statement was a quickening of efforts from a diverse array of global professionals to address the problem. Over 40 scientists converged in an email forum in August 2012 to identify alternative approaches

populations, some of which will disappear altogether over the next 2 or 3 decades. In addition to the ethical concerns raised by the possible extinction of elephant populations or species, the ivory trade is associated with considerable bloodshed for humans as well as elephants. The RCRC of the RCBWG of the SCB has concluded that the requirements of religion and conservation should be and, indeed, can be complementary in reaching the best possible outcome whereby religious faith is respected and the future of elephants safeguarded, religious communities are advised of the problems pertaining to the use of ivory, and religious leaders are willing to prompt a change in attitudes and practices that ensure the survival of the African elephant". The statement received international attention from scientists and the media and efforts are currently being made to initiate a partnership amongst the

SCB WORKING GROUPS (CONT'D)

RCBWG, and World Wildlife Fund (WWF), National Geographic and other concerned organizations to address religious ivory in Asia.

SOCIAL SCIENCE WORKING GROUP

The Society for Conservation Biology's Social Science Working Group (SSWG) is a global community of conservation professionals interested in the social aspects of biodiversity conservation. Established in 2003, the SSWG is dedicated to strengthening conservation social science and its application to conservation practice. Below are highlights of some of our activities and accomplishments in 2012:

- Continued to partner on the initiative *Conservation and Collaboration with Aboriginal Peoples: Best Practices and Lessons Learned* – \$85,000 awarded by SSHRC Canada in 2010. Funding brought Canadian Aboriginal representatives and scientists to a workshop held in conjunction with the 2010 SCB meeting, and release of project outcomes, including documentation of “best practices and lessons learned” on collaborating with Aboriginal peoples on conservation projects, began in 2012.
- Partnered with Colorado State University and Wildlife Institute of India to train Indian Forest Service Officers in principles of protected area management, human-wildlife conflict mitigation, and conservation social science. Trainings for nearly 100 officers in 2010-2012 were supported by a grant (\$286,050) from the Indian Council for Forestry Research and Education.
- Served on the planning committee for the 2012 conference *Pathways to Success: Integrating Human Dimensions into Fisheries and Wildlife Management*, held in Breckenridge, Colorado in September; co-organized a workshop at the conference to identify needs and existing resources for capacity building efforts in human dimensions of conservation.
- Continued to expand the SSWG Ambassadors program which now includes 25 individuals from countries around the world who serve to disseminate conservation social science resources and recruit/engage members from their respective regions.
- Board members served on the Editorial Board for *Conservation Biology* and *Conservation Letters*.
- Organized a panel session *Beyond Protected Areas: Conservation in the 21st Century* at the Association of American Geographers annual conference in New York in February 2012.

- Co-sponsored and participated in an invited session *Adapting Conservation to Demographic and Social Changes in the 21st Century* at the North American Wildlife and Natural Resources Conference in Atlanta in March 2012.
- Contributed to a book to be published by Wiley-Blackwell on Conservation Social Science, edited by Mike Mascia.
- Served on the search committee for the new Editor in Chief for *Conservation Biology*.
- Held elections and welcomed new and returning SSWG board members for 5 open seats in the fall of 2012; seats represented the disciplines of sociology, political science, and economics as well as one at-large position and one student-at-large position.
- Assisted with preparations for the 2013 SCB meeting in Baltimore; helped with reviews of abstracts and session proposals and began to organize social science-related events including SSWG-sponsored workshops, symposia, and short courses.
- Continued to expand and experience significant growth in new SSWG member networking opportunities – we reported 358 Facebook fans (with representation from 20 countries) and over 200 Twitter followers in late 2012, and the SSWG discussion list reached a record 849 subscribers in the spring. Also expanded the SSWG Expert Directory (n=185 registrants)

ECOLOGICAL ECONOMICS AND SUSTAINABILITY SCIENCE WORKING GROUP

The Ecological Economics and Sustainability Science Working Group held board elections at the end of 2012, and has just welcomed a new President, Walker Young. Young is joined by two additional new board members: Abigail Whittaker (North American Representative) and Felipe Estela (Marine Representative). During the past year, the Working Group has engaged in a number of policy-related activities, notably, the preparation of a set of recommendations to help countries incorporate economic measures (e.g., economic valuation) into their National Biodiversity Strategies. These national strategies are a primary implementation tool for signatories of the Convention on Biological Diversity. 2012 saw the working group re-authorized by the Board of Governors for its next three years, so our membership looks forward to continuing its mission of building institutional knowledge of ecological economics within the Society and contributing to conservation policy around the world.





*Chapters engage in essential
conservation work at the local level.*

SCB CHAPTERS IN 2012:

The **AUBURN UNIVERSITY CHAPTER** traveled to Conecuh National Forest in Alabama to assist with the Eastern Indigo Snake Reintroduction Project. This species is known for being the longest native snake species in North America and for consuming other snakes including those that are venomous. The species has been extirpated from Alabama, and this project is devoted to bringing the species back. Chapter members make brush piles for the snakes to hide as well as repair fences used to allow snakes to acclimate to their new environments.

The **BERKELEY CHAPTER** launched a lecture series titled "Meeting Conservation," where speakers presented their personal and professional approach to addressing conservation challenges from different

The **MINNESOTA CHAPTER** held a successful annual meeting in 2012, with over 60 students and professionals attending, and keynote talks on ecosystem services.

The **MONTANA CHAPTER** held its 5th annual research symposium in Bozeman for the first time which included a field trip to Ted Turner's Flying D Ranch where participants learned about wildlife conservation and restoration on a working bison ranch, and a wildlife conservation film screening developed with the Montana State University Natural History Filmmaking program.

Members of the **UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, DAVIS CHAPTER** visited several active restoration sites to volunteer



Members of the Auburn University Chapter releasing an Eastern Indigo Snake

perspectives: policy, science, education and community participation.

The **BOLIVIA CHAPTER** published the project "Spatial and temporal analysis of floods and fires in Beni: Elements for an integrated approach to Problem" as a book in July 2012. The main goal of the project was to evaluate temporal and spatial variation of fires and inundations in the Bolivian Amazon between 2000 and 2010.

Members of the **KINGSTON CHAPTER** planted native wildflower gardens at local public schools and led conservation biology activities for the elementary school children. The Chapter continued its annual nature photography photo contest silent auction, open to students and community members.

for plantings, worked in partnership with a climate change advocacy group 'CoolDavis' for community outreach events, and helped host a speaker (Garth Lenz) who talked about the conservation threat of continued extraction in the Alberta Tar Sands.

Members of the **SUL ROSS STATE UNIVERSITY CHAPTER, TEXAS, USA** volunteered with local parks and public library to do landscaping and trail building. The Chapter also hosted a Nature at Night event at a local park and led people on an evening hike and had a screening of the film *Green Fire*.



Evelit iusam, sunturibus mosam fugitae solori si oditia sincipisqui nam se nihilig natibus mi,

SMITH FELLOWS

The David H. Smith Conservation Research Fellowship Program develops future leaders and entrepreneurs who are successful at linking conservation science and application. Since its inception in 1999, the program has provided two years of post doctoral support to 62 outstanding early career scientists. By fostering the development of promising conservation scientists, the Smith Fellowship Program helps encourage this rapidly expanding field of scientific inquiry and link it to the practice of conservation.

TABITHA GRAVES, PH.D. FOREST SCIENCE, NORTHERN ARIZONA UNIVERSITY

“Designing an integrated, adaptive, and cost-effective sampling tool for wildlife populations”

Mentors: Dr. Mevin Hooten at Colorado State University and Dr. Gordon Stenhouse of the Foothills Research Institute.

DAVID HAYMAN, PH.D. VETERINARY SCIENCE, UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE

“Understanding White Nose Syndrome dynamics to mitigate the precipitous decline of North American bats”

Mentors: Dr. Colleen Webb at Colorado State University, Dr. Juliet Pulliam of the University of Florida, and Dr. Paul Cryan of the U.S. Geological Survey.

VIOREL POPESCU, PH.D. WILDLIFE ECOLOGY, UNIVERSITY OF MAINE

“Estimating the cumulative impact of small hydropower on species conservation and ecosystems services”

Mentors: Dr. Chris Wilmers at the University of California, Santa Cruz, Dr. Wendy Palen at Simon Fraser University and Dr. Perry de Valpine at the University of California, Berkeley and in partnership with Dr. Mary Ruckelshaus of The Natural Capital Project and Dr. Craig Orr of Watershed Watch Salmon Society.

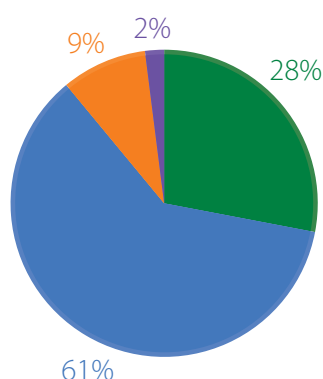
MORGAN TINLEY, PH.D. ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE, POLICY AND MANAGEMENT, UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, BERKELEY

“Long-term trends in the avifauna of the southern Appalachians: disentangling climate change from habitat change”

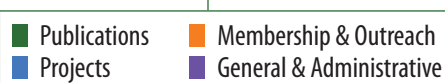
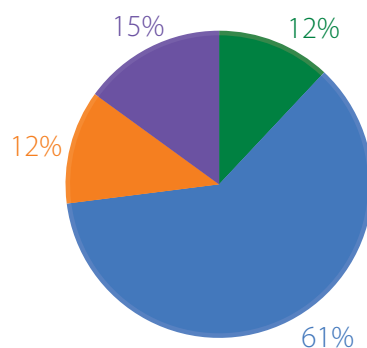
Mentors: Dr. David Wilcove at Princeton University and working in partnership with Dr. Gary Langham of the National Audubon Society.

FINANCIAL REPORT

2012 REVENUE



2012 EXPENSES



	2012		2011	
SUPPORT AND REVENUE				
Publications	\$747,269	28%	\$1,076,144	28%
Projects	\$1,687,344	62%	\$2,542,812	66%
Membership & Outreach	\$231,026	8%	\$194,103	5%
General & Administrative	\$51,168	2%	\$33,136	1%
Gross Income	\$2,716,807	100%	\$3,846,195	100%
EXPENSES				
Publications	\$340,388	12%	\$715,668	18%
Projects	\$1,810,904	61%	\$2,686,859	67%
Membership & Outreach	\$365,517	12%	\$180,665	4%
General & Administrative	\$434,147	15%	\$444,941	11%
Total Expenses	\$2,950,956	100%	\$4,028,133	100%
NET ORDINARY INCOME (Loss)	\$(234,149)		\$(181,938)	
NET BDR INCOME (Loss)	\$72,453		\$49,763	
NET INCOME (Loss)	\$(161,696)		\$(132,175)	
	Monday, December 31, 2012		Saturday, December 31, 2011	
ASSETS AND LIABILITIES:				
Cash	\$286,407		\$339,675	
Current Receivables & Other Current Assets	\$1,601,755		\$1,620,977	
Total Current Assets	\$1,888,162		\$1,960,652	
Endowment Investments (market value)	\$625,342		\$860,409	
Property and Equipment (net of depreciation)	\$1,222,529		\$1,243,954	
Grants Receivable, Net of Current Portion	\$1,617,331		\$1,064,783	
Other Assets	\$28,882		\$32,502	
Total Assets	\$5,382,246		\$5,162,300	
Current Liabilities	\$383,487		\$676,614	
Other Liabilities	\$593,392		\$612,079	
Total Liabilities	\$976,879		\$1,288,693	
NET ASSETS	\$4,405,367		\$3,873,607	
Total Liabilities and Net Assets	\$5,382,246		\$5,162,300	

SUPPORT

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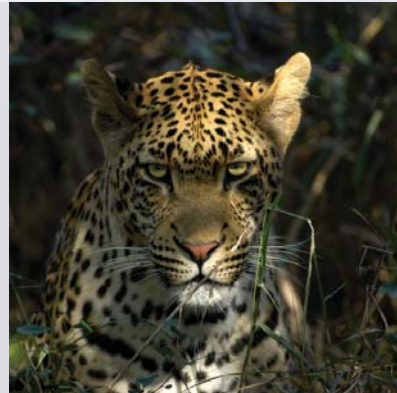
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Society for Conservation Biology



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