



SCB LOGO CONTEST

SCB needs a logo – and we need your help! You may have assumed that the rhino-egret illustration on the home page of our web site is our logo. As attractive as that graphic is (and as much as we appreciate rhinos, egrets, and the plants they eat), that illustration was not designed to serve as SCB’s logo. We need a graphic that symbolizes the breadth of the world’s biological diversity and our efforts to conserve it. We hereby invite the 6000 talented and creative members of SCB—and their friends and colleagues—to submit a logo design.

SCB logo contest guidelines

- 1. Anyone may submit an entry. The contest is not restricted to SCB members.
2. The logo should represent SCB and, ideally, biological diversity.
3. The logo must be black and white and must be clear when reduced to a minimum size of 5 x 5 cm. Keep in mind that the logo will be used for diverse purposes in both printed and electronic formats.
4. Entries must be received by 1 May 2002 via email (logo@conservationbiology.org) or regular mail (Logo Contest, SCB, 4245 North Fairfax Drive, Arlington, VA 22203).
5. Finalists will be chosen by the Board of Governors and distributed to the membership via the SCB newsletter and web site. All members will be invited to cast their vote for the winning SCB logo. SCB may work with a professional graphic artist to refine the selected design.
6. The winner will receive honor, glory, fame . . . and a cash award of US\$250.

From Pugilist to Pragmatist by David S. Wilcove

A few years ago, when I was working for Environmental Defense (EDF), I spent a couple of hours in the back room of a feed store in the town of Oatmeal, Texas, talking to two ranchers. One of them was as tall and thin as a corn stalk; the other was so portly that the buttons of his shirt seemed ready to burst apart under the strain of his bulging belly. My colleague Melinda Taylor had arranged a meeting with these gentlemen to see if they would be willing to create habitat for the endangered black-capped vireo on their property, with some financial assistance from EDF. They listened to our pitch, asked a few questions, and said they would think about it. I inquired if they would be willing to give us the names and phone numbers of other ranchers in the neighborhood who might be interested in a similar deal.

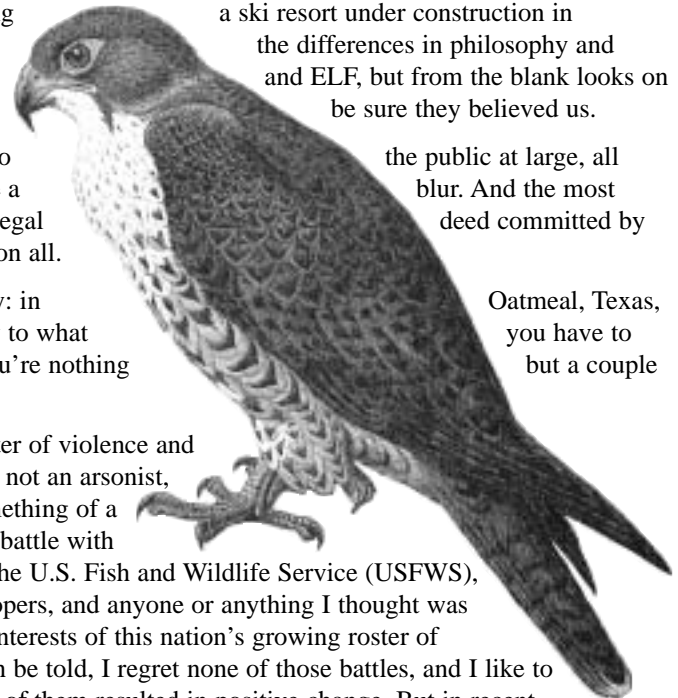
“Maybe you ought to let us talk to them first,” replied the portly rancher. “Folks around here are a little suspicious of you since you burned down that building out West.”

Melinda and I looked at each other in bewilderment. And then it dawned on us: these guys were confusing EDF with ELF—the Earth Liberation Front—which had recently claimed credit for torching a ski resort under construction in Colorado. We explained the differences in philosophy and approach between EDF and ELF, but from the blank looks on their faces, we couldn’t be sure they believed us.

First moral of the story: to environmental groups are a outrageous, asinine, or illegal one group reflects badly on all the public at large, all blur. And the most deed committed by

Second moral of the story: in Oatmeal, Texas, people will listen politely to what you have to say, even if they think you’re nothing but a couple of arsonists.

Although never a supporter of violence and destruction, and certainly not an arsonist, I began my career as something of a fire-breather, eager to do battle with the U.S. Forest Service, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS), timber companies, developers, and anyone or anything I thought was failing to act in the best interests of this nation’s growing roster of endangered species. Truth be told, I regret none of those battles, and I like to believe that at least some of them resulted in positive change. But in recent years I have come to realize that a softer voice and a gentler touch will work a lot better under certain circumstances than does shouting and shoving. This, then, is the story of my evolution from pugilist to pragmatist.



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For years, some landowners have been saying that they would be pleased to restore habitats for endangered species on their property, if only they could do so without incurring new regulatory restrictions on the use of their land. If true, this was an exceedingly important offer on their part, inasmuch as most of North America’s endangered species have most of their habitat on privately owned lands. Most of us in the environmental movement weren’t listening. But my EDF colleagues Michael Bean and Robert Bonnie were, and they eventually convinced USFWS to adopt a policy known as “safe harbor.” Under the safe harbor policy, landowners agree to restore and

INTERNATIONALIZATION OF SCB: Section updates from around the world

The process of creating of seven international sections of SCB is well underway. These sections will facilitate increased participation in SCB and conservation issues by members throughout the world, and thus will strengthen the discipline of conservation biology around the globe. For more information on this process, see www.conservationbiology.org/SCB/Activities/Sections, or recent issues of the SCB newsletter.

Please note that membership in SCB is a prerequisite for membership in a regional section. Instructions for joining SCB, including an online membership form, are available at www.conservationbiology.org. Reduced membership dues are offered to residents of the World Bank's list of low and middle income countries.

A Section for Asia

The process of creating an SCB Section in Asia has been initiated. Conservation biologists who live and work in Asia are invited to participate in a discussion about forming an Asia Section at the 2002 annual meeting (see page 6). Details about this discussion will be posted as they develop at www.conservationbiology.org/SCB/Activities/Sections. Anyone with a particular interest in helping to lead this effort should write to Asia@conservationbiology.org.

The Challenge of Bringing SCB to Africa

The membership drive has gone well and we have crossed the 100 member threshold to start a section. Now we are now preparing to conduct elections. Those who work in Africa know that the already tough economic situation is only worsening; belts are tightening everywhere. The SCB membership fee, though significantly subsidized, remains out of reach for many that we would like to welcome to the Africa Section. Moreover, converting local currency to US dollars is not easy. However, the benefits of being part of a coordinated network of people working in Africa are not trivial. If we are serious about increasing the African membership to improve information exchange, collaborations, networking, and conservation practices, we must try to find ways to make membership affordable to Africans for the long term.

The good news is that a number of people responded to my earlier appeal to sponsor new members. Sponsors include the Born Free Foundation, Aram Calhoun, Mac Hunter, Alicia Linzey, Sanjayan Muttulingam, Helene Straet-Laurey, Hilko Wiersema, and myself. We welcome the 18 new members from Africa. They come from diverse regions including Madagascar and include conservation policy makers, educators, and practitioners. However, we still have a long list of individuals who could contribute meaningfully to the Section, and benefit from it, but need assistance to cover the membership fee. Once again, we invite you to consider investing in Africa by sponsoring one or more Africans for 2002. Membership plus a print and online subscription to *Conservation Biology* is US\$47 (US\$32.50 for students). Membership plus a subscription to *Conservation Biology In Practice* is US\$30. Please contact us

through africa@conservationbiology.org if you can make a contribution to this effort.

One of the main goals of the Africa Section is to make SCB accessible in Francophone Africa. Email allows us to talk to anyone almost anywhere and we have made many new and important connections through it. We continue to work on establishing a parallel system to *NeoCons* to provide *Conservation Biology* abstracts in French, and to provide past issues of the journal on CD-rom. We are currently seeking funding for this initiative.

We will launch the Africa Section at the 2002 annual meeting with the symposium *Living with wildlife in Africa*. Subcommittee chair Chris Chimimba has organized a series of talks about present-day conservation challenges and opportunities in Africa. We are striving to ensure that leading African conservationists can attend this important meeting and to this end we thank the Born Free Foundation for sponsoring accommodation and per diem costs for six African participants.

During 2002 we will continue with our membership drive. In January and February we will be accepting nominations for officer positions and regional representatives. Elections will be conducted by email at the end of March. In June elected officials of the Africa Section will meet for the first Section Committee meeting. The goals and objectives of the Africa Section will be discussed and confirmed. We also will launch the Section with the symposium mentioned above.

Paula Kahumbu, Acting Chair

Relevant Publication

The new American Association for the Advancement of Science (AAAS) publication *Partnerships for strengthening conservation biology in Africa* reports on an international workshop held in September 2001. The workshop was co-organized with SCB and the International Livestock Research Institute. The report summarizes the workshop's discussions, highlighting the fact that collectively, the capacity for conservation science and its application is great across Africa. The challenge is to further develop this existing but fragmented capacity, creating linkages among institutions at subregional and regional levels, and building on the linkages to promote better science in the management and preservation of Africa's biological diversity. Priority steps are identified in the areas of setting research agendas, communication and application of research, graduate education, women in conservation biology, and conservation science in primary and secondary schools. First steps now underway towards creating an Africa section of SCB are also described. The report includes summaries in French and Portuguese.

After mid-February 2002, the report will be available free of charge at www.aaas.org/international/ssa or from Africa Program, American Association for the Advancement of Science, 1200 New York Avenue, NW, Washington, D.C. 20005, (202) 326-6651, FAX (202) 289-4958, africa@aaas.org.

Marine Section Update

The number of members of the newly formed Marine Section of SCB now exceeds 100. The Section has formed a governing board and soon will select a representative to serve on SCB's Board of Governors.

Governing Board

Structure. As this newsletter goes to press, the Section has elected a five-person governing board: Leah Gerber, Elise Granek, Carolyn Lundquist, Elliott Norse, and John Ogden. Four members of the governing board will serve as officers. (President, Vice President, Secretary, and Treasurer). At least three countries and two oceans are represented on the governing board. One member of the governing board will serve as a representative on SCB's Board of Governors (BOG).

Elections. The Section's elections are unstructured, meaning that the person who receives the greatest number of votes has the option of serving as President. The four people receiving the next greatest number of votes form the rest of the governing board. The governing board then elects the remaining officers (Vice President, Secretary, and Treasurer) and appoints one person to be the representative on the BOG.

The qualifications for running to represent the Marine Section on the BOG are active membership in SCB and ability to attend the annual meeting and mid-year SCB BOG meeting. Marine board members are responsible for their own expenses to attend meetings. BOG members living outside the U.S., however, are eligible for hardship funds to help defray expenses.

Goals of the Marine Section

The Marine Section has two major functions: linking SCB members with marine interest and alerting the SCB Policy Committee to important marine conservation issues. The Section may need volunteers to help facilitate dissemination of information and organize future symposia. The Marine Section is new and its success depends on its members. Section members may establish standing committees to address Section needs and ensure marine interests are well represented in SCB.

Several people have declared their interest in helping with the Section; their names are included below along with the names of the interim steering committee members. We hope that other interested members will join this group in organizing the infrastructure for the Section and facilitating Section business.

Interim Steering Committee. Dee Boersma (acting Chair), Liz Lauck, Bruce Leighty, John Ogden, Amy Bohorquez, Anne Salomon, Beth Flint, Beth Walls, Burr Heneman, David Hyrenbach, Elaine Soulanille, Elise Granek, Gatley Ross, Jennifer Ruesink, Jeremy Bisson, Jerry Crow, Karl Flessa, Kathy Kuletz, Linda Lembeck, Marjorie Wonham, Mark Brown, Marlow Pellatt, Sallie Beavers, Sheila McKenna.

Marine List Serve

In order to communicate with each other quickly we have created a list serve: marinelist@conbio.org. To join, send a message to info-marinelist@conbio.org containing SUBSCRIBE as the first and only line in the message body. You will receive a message indicating success or failure. Any SCB member who would like to join the Marine Section should send an email to Marine@conservationbiology.org.

P. Dee Boersma

Austral and Neotropical America Section

In early December 2001, an Interim Committee to establish a SCB section for Austral and Neotropical America (ANA) was formed with participants from ten countries (see below). Before an ANA Section governing board can be elected, 100 SCB members in good standing must express their interest in affiliating with the section. This can be done upon joining SCB or renewing your membership, or by updating your information on the SCB website (www.conservationbiology.org).

Annual SCB dues for members in developing countries are only US\$25 (with online access to *Conservation Biology*). We invite all SCB members with interest in Austral and Neotropical America to support the creation of the ANA Section, and to help us strengthen the discipline of conservation biology in this part of the world. It is not necessary to be a biologist—professionals from all disciplines are required to address the complex problems of biodiversity conservation. After at least 100 SCB members have joined the Section, the Interim Committee will invite any of them to run for a seat on the ANA governing board. We expect to complete this process before the 2002 annual meeting (see page 6).

Interim Committee for Creation of the ANA Section

Argentina: Andrés Novaro, Andrea Premoli

Bolivia: Cristian Olivo

Brazil: Miguel Marini, Claudio Padua

Canada: Arturo Sánchez-Azofeifa

Chile: Pablo Marquet, Javier Simonetti

Colombia: Luis Miguel Renjifo

Cuba: Martín Acosta, Xiomara Gálvez

Mexico: Alfredo Cuarón

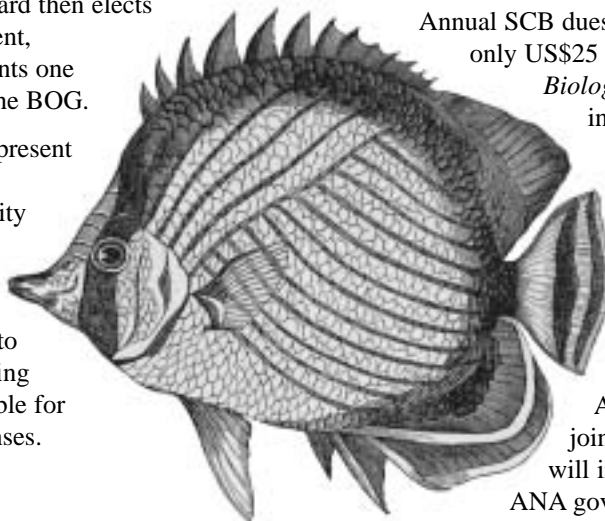
USA: Gustavo Fonseca, Jane Packard

Venezuela: Jon Paul Rodríguez

Europe Section Update

Thanks to a system of identifying country contacts as well as by direct messages to SCB members in Europe, we have now had over 100 members join the Europe Section. In March we will be seeking nominations in order to start the process of electing a governing board for the Europe Section.

see **Sections**, page 4



Australasian Section Update

The Australasian Section (Australia, New Zealand and South Pacific Islands) aims to promote excellent conservation science and practice throughout the region, serve as a regional contact network between conservation biologists and diverse conservation agencies, encourage interdisciplinary approaches to conservation issues in Australasia, advocate the inclusion of science into biodiversity policy, decision-making, and management in Australasia, and contribute to the international activities of SCB.

The Australasian Section steering committee has received commitments from 3/4 of the number of members required to establish a section and further recruitment is underway. We aim to obtain 100 voting members of the Section by April 2002. This will enable us to elect officers in time to be officially launched as a section at the 2002 annual meeting.

The interim steering committee looks forward to your active participation in establishing a flourishing program of activities for the Australasia Section and your contribution to the international affairs of the SCB. If you are a SCB member living or working in the Australasian region and wish to become a member of this section please send an email to OzNZ@conservationbiology.org.

*Meg Montgomery
Australasian Steering Committee*

TO JOIN A SECTION CONTACT

africa@conservationbiology.org
Asia@conservationbiology.org
Europe@conservationbiology.org
Marine@conservationbiology.org
OzNZ@conservationbiology.org

Please see the SCB website or contact the Executive Office for information on sections not listed above.

Society for Conservation Biology News is published quarterly (February, May, August, November). Submission deadlines are the 10th of the preceding month. Send materials to the Editor: Erica Fleishman, Center for Conservation Biology, Department of Biological Sciences, Stanford University, Stanford, CA 94305-5020, (650) 725-9914, FAX (650) 723-5920, efleish@stanford.edu. Decisions concerning publication rest with the Editor.

Articles or opinions that appear in *Society for Conservation Biology News* may be reprinted with the permission of the Editor or SCB President. SCB reserves the right to approve editorial changes prior to reprinting and requests that reprints credit *Society for Conservation Biology News*.

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Policy Guidance for SCB Complete

After receiving comments from the SCB membership via email and the website, the Policy Committee has completed work on a Policy Guidance document for SCB. The committee wishes to thank the members who responded and provided useful feedback on the draft.

The Board of Governors will vote on adoption of the Policy Guidance at its meeting in late February. Pending adoption, the Guidance will become the standard by which SCB measures and evaluates its involvement and work on policy issues until our fledgling Executive Office can take over a more active role.

The final document will be posted on the SCB website for all members to examine. From this point forward, members who wish to bring policy issues before SCB and request the involvement of the organization are encouraged to review the policy guidance first.

The Policy Committee encourages input and comment from members at any time. Please address correspondence to Michael O'Connell, Chair, SCB Policy Committee, moconnell@tnc.org.



2004 HOST PROPOSALS INVITED!

The SCB Board of Governors is soliciting proposals from organizations that would like to host the 2004 annual meeting. Proposals from any geographic region will be considered.

To obtain a copy of the format for proposals email Richard Knight, knight@cnr.colostate.edu. Deadline for receipt of proposals for the 2004 meeting is **1 April 2002**.

Do you have questions about SCB membership?

- SCB publications?
- Sponsored memberships?
- International sections?
- Local chapters?
- Any SCB initiatives or services?

Visit SCB online at www.conservationbiology.org

or contact the new Executive Office

Society for Conservation Biology

4245 North Fairfax Drive

Arlington, VA 22203, USA

(703) 276-2384 • FAX (703) 995-4633

Alan Thornhill, Executive Director

athornhill@conbio.org

Elizabeth Parish, Operations Manager

eparish@conbio.org

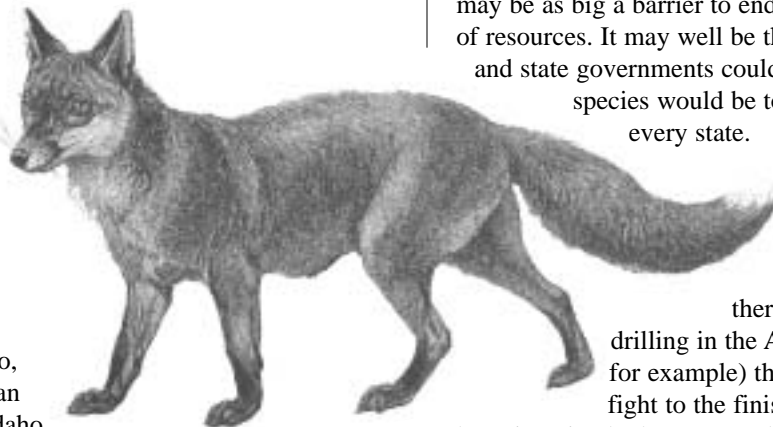
Wilcove, from page 1

maintain the habitat of an endangered species. (This, of course, is something they are under no legal obligation to do. The Endangered Species Act may forbid people from harming existing populations of protected species on their land, but it cannot force them to create habitat for protected species that are not already there.) In return, the landowners receive a guarantee from USFWS that they will be able to alter or develop the restored habitat at a later date, even if an endangered species has taken up residence. This guarantee does not apply to endangered species that were already on the property at the time the safe harbor agreement was signed; it applies only to the species attracted to the newly created or restored habitat.

The response from landowners has been nothing short of astounding. Since the program was announced in 1994, participating landowners have enrolled more than two million acres (8000 km²). Among the species currently benefiting from safe harbor agreements are red-cockaded woodpecker, northern aplomado falcon, gila topminnow, desert pupfish, Attwater's prairie-chicken, black-capped vireo, golden-cheeked warbler, San Joaquin kit fox, northern Idaho ground squirrel, and nene. Three national environmental organizations—The Peregrine Fund, The Nature Conservancy, and Environmental Defense—are now enrolling landowners in their own safe harbor programs (with permission from USFWS), and I expect more groups to follow suit in the coming years. Almost as important as the improvements in habitat have been the improvements in attitudes: in a number of communities where safe harbor efforts are underway, the level of suspicion and animosity among landowners, the environmental community, and USFWS has eased considerably.

Safe harbor is no panacea to the problems associated with restoring endangered species on private property. It is, by definition, a temporary improvement. But once the habitat has been restored, the species re-established, and a dialogue initiated, other good things may happen: the landowner might agree to sell the property to a conservation organization . . . or donate an easement . . . or simply renew the safe-harbor agreement when it expires. Moreover, if enough landowners participate, then at any given time, there is likely to be a net increase in the amount of habitat, even if a few people pull out of the program. In short, safe harbor programs buy time for endangered species, and time is perhaps the one thing that endangered species need most of all.

Six years after the first safe harbor program was launched, my EDF colleagues and I began to wonder how landowners would react to other types of incentives. In the Texas Hill Country, we began an experiment of sorts—we created a Landowner Conservation Assistance Program (LCAP) that provided one-



stop shopping for endangered species. Under LCAP, private landowners interested in helping two endangered birds (the golden-cheeked warbler and the black-capped vireo) could come to our Texas office and receive technical assistance, including surveys for warblers and vireos and the development of a habitat restoration plan, financial assistance for the restoration work, and coverage under a safe harbor agreement.

Given the strength of the property-rights movement in Texas, we were uncertain what the response would be. To our delight, it has been completely positive. Thus far, 35 landowners have enrolled more than 65,000 acres in the program, and EDF's Texas office is getting more requests for assistance than it can handle. The offer of technical assistance has proved to be as popular as the offer of financial assistance, leading me to conclude that a lack of information on the part of landowners may be as big a barrier to endangered species recovery as a lack of resources. It may well be the case that the best thing federal and state governments could do on behalf of endangered species would be to create LCAP-like programs in every state.

I like to think that I still retain much of the feistiness that characterized my earlier battles with despoilers of nature. And there are still plenty of issues (oil drilling in the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge, for example) that demand nothing less than a fight to the finish. Yet to a degree I could never have imagined when I started my career, I have come to believe that a smile and a helping hand can sometimes accomplish much more than a snarl and a subpoena.

David S. Wilcove received a 2001 SCB Distinguished Service Award in recognition of his extraordinary skills in bringing the authority of biological scholarship to conservation advocacy.

Donations to SCB promote the science of conservation biology and protect the diversity of life on Earth

- Donate appreciated stocks, bonds, or mutual funds. If you donate equities owned more than a year, you can avoid tax on the capital gains and reduce income tax by deducting the fair market value as a charitable contribution.
- Make a bequest to SCB in your will. A bequest may reduce taxes on your estate.

Please send donations to
Stephen Humphrey
Chief Financial Officer, SCB
College of Natural Resources and Environment
Box 116455, 103 Black Hall
University of Florida
Gainesville, FL 32611-6455, USA

2002 ANNUAL MEETING: Support, registration, and accommodations

The 16th Annual Meeting of the Society of Conservation Biology will be held in Canterbury, United Kingdom from 14-19 July 2002. The meeting will be co-hosted by the Durrell Institute of Conservation and Ecology (DICE) and the British Ecological Society (BES). The web site for the 2002 meeting is www.ukc.ac.uk/anthropology/dice/scb2002/. Please visit this site for updates on registration, travel and accommodations, and the scientific and social programme.

Canterbury is within easy reach of all three airports in London: Gatwick (75 minutes away), Heathrow (105 minutes) and Stansted (75 minutes). Taxis are available for a direct journey to Canterbury. Alternatively, all airports have rail and coach links into central London, from whence trains or coaches can be caught to Canterbury (total journey time around 3 hours). Canterbury is 45 minutes from the Channel Tunnel (Eurostar and LeShuttle) and 30 minutes from the ports of Dover and Folkestone.

Support for professionals from developing countries and students

Both SCB and BES have offered significant support for students and for professionals from developing countries to attend the meeting. The different kinds of support available, and details on applying, are listed below. Country classifications will follow those adopted by SCB for its differential membership rates (see www.conbio.org/SCB/Information/Membership/index.cfm).

Costs of student registration, accommodation and meals

BES is offering to cover 50% of the costs of registration, accommodation and meals for students while attending this meeting. This offer is open to any registered student worldwide. Students must apply directly to BES before 28 April 2002, which is also the date that early and author registration closes. If your application is successful, BES will refund 50% of the costs of early (but not late) registration, accommodation and meals after you have attended the meeting. Application details and forms are available from the BES website, currently www.demon.co.uk/bes/grants.htm#student, soon changing to www.BritishEcologicalSociety.org. The new website will contain a grants page with the same information.

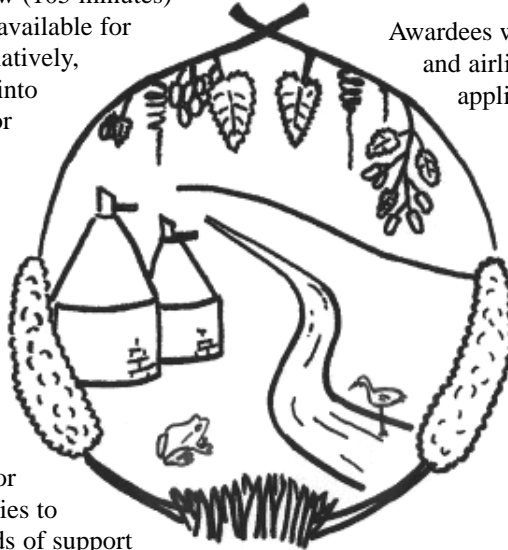
Costs of travel

SCB has offered a generous sum to cover travel costs for students and/or attendees from developing countries. Disbursement of funds will be decided by the meeting's Scientific Committee. Preference will be given to paper presenters. Awards are not available for travel within the UK.

Send applications to Nigel Leader-Williams (scb2002@ukc.ac.uk) after notification of abstract acceptance on 28 February but before 15 March. Decisions will be made by 28 March. Use the subject header SCB Travel Awards and provide the following information:

- your name
- abstract title
- institutional affiliation and address
- whether you are a student and, if so, relevant details of degree and programme for which you are registered
- point of departure
- cost of international round-trip economy class travel, with currency clearly specified
- all other forms and amounts of support sought and received for attending the meeting

Awardees will be required to provide copies of itineraries and airline or other tickets, and proof of student status if applicable, before any funds are distributed.



REGISTRATION & ACCOMMODATION BOOKING

Please read all of the following information carefully. Type or write in responses before mailing or faxing to University of Kent at Canterbury (UKC) Hospitality at

The Conference and Tourism Office
UKC Hospitality
Tanglewood
Giles Lane
Canterbury
Kent CT2 7LX
+44 (0) 1227 828000
FAX +44 (0) 1227 828019
Hospitality-enquiry@ukc.ac.uk

If you have any queries before completing this form, please contact The Conference and Tourism Office.

This form must be received along with your full payment via cheque, money order, or credit card information. All fees are shown in UK Sterling and must be submitted as one payment.

Author and early registration deadline is 28 April 2002. Final booking deadline is 30 June. Prior to 31 May, all fees minus £35.00 will be refunded upon written notification. No refunds will be given after 31 May.

Section 1 (Meeting Registration) must be completed by each registrant. The cost of registration includes admission to the opening ceremony, welcome reception, plenary lectures and symposia, scientific spoken and poster sessions, discussion groups, concert in Canterbury Cathedral, morning and afternoon refreshments, lunch during the four days of the meeting, and a copy of the programme and abstracts.

If two or more registrants wish to share UKC accommodation, each registrant should complete a separate form. However, only one registrant should complete Section 2. Note the name(s) of the registrant(s) with whom you wish to share in Section 2.

If a registrant will be accompanied by persons not attending the meeting, then all accompanying persons should be included on one form. There will be no registration fee for accompanying persons, but options are included to attend ticketed social events in this section, and all accompanying persons wishing to use UKC accommodation should be included in Section 2.

SECTION 1. MEETING REGISTRATION

A. Contact Information

Last Name _____ First Name _____

Affiliation _____

Address 1 _____

Address 2 _____

City / Town _____ State / Province _____

Zip / Post Code _____ Country _____

Daytime phone _____ FAX _____

Email _____

How do you want your name to appear on your badge? _____

How do you want your affiliation to appear on your badge? _____

B. Special Requests

Would you prefer vegetarian meals? Yes _____ No _____

Do you require special physical assistance or services? Yes _____ No _____

Please include a written description of the special services required

C. Registration fees • Includes lunch for each of the four days of the meeting

Registration fees for early bookings made before 28 April 2002	Option (check one)	Fee
Member of SCB and / or BES, or registered student	_____	£220.00
Non-member and non-student	_____	£250.00
Registration fees for late bookings made after 28 April 2002		
Member of SCB and / or BES, or registered student	_____	£240.00
Non-member and non-student	_____	£280.00

Students must include a copy of their student identification with this form and their payment.

D. Ticketed Social Events

Welcome Reception	Attendance	Cost
Sunday 14 July, 19.00	_____ Registrant	£0.00
University of Kent at Canterbury	_____ Guests@£6.00	£_____
	_____ Children (4-11 years)@£3.00	£_____
Concert at Canterbury Cathedral		
Tuesday 16 July, 19.30	_____ Registrant	£0.00
Canterbury Cathedral	_____ Guests@£10.00	£_____
Gala Awards Ceremony and BBQ		
Thursday 18 July, 19.30	_____ Adults@£25.00	£_____
University of Kent at Canterbury	_____ Children (4-11 years)@£15.00	£_____

E. Section 1 – Fees and Events Total

Registration fees: Section 1C	£_____
Ticketed Social Events: Section 1D	£_____
Total fees and events	£_____

SECTION 2. UNIVERSITY OF KENT ACCOMMODATION

Completion is optional for each registrant and accompanying person(s). For those do not wish to stay on campus, various hotels and hostels covering a wide spectrum of luxury and price are available in and around Canterbury. UKC is a 15 minute walk from the nearest off-campus pub or restaurant. Lunch will be provided; dinner options are available both on and off-campus.

Please note that all UKC accommodation is non-smoking. Please ensure that you follow instructions in Section 1, which outline how to complete this section, depending on whether you are an unaccompanied registrant, two or more registrants wishing to share accommodation, or a registrant with accompanying persons. Accommodation is available on campus at UKC from 12–18 July inclusive. Rooms will also be available before and after the main meeting dates by request, on a first-come, first-served basis. Most campus accommodations are standard single rooms with shared bathroom facilities, or single rooms in shared self-catering units. Families may wish to book a complete self-catering unit.

For two registrants wishing to share an en-suite (private bathroom) room, only one registrant should check the room type box. Note the name of the registrant with whom you wish to share in Section 2D. The price quoted is for two people sharing. For two or more registrants wishing to book a single room in a 5 person shared unit, only one registrant should check the room type box. Note the names of the registrants with whom you wish to share in Section 2D. The price quoted is for a single room. For a group, whether all registrants or a registrant accompanied by a family, wishing to book a full self-catering unit, only one registrant should check the room type box. Note the names of the other registrants or accompanying persons with whom you wish to share in Section 2D. The price quoted is for the complete unit. If mailing this form, please keep a copy for your records.

A. Arrival and departure dates

Day / date of arrival (check-in: 2:00 P.M.) _____ Day / date of departure (check-out: 12:00 noon) _____

B. Room type

Option (check one)	Price	# nights	Total
En-suite single (1 bed, including breakfast) _____	£20.25 per night	_____	£ _____
En-suite twin (2 beds, including breakfast) _____	£40.00 per night	_____	£ _____
Standard single (1 bed, including breakfast) _____	£14.00 per night	_____	£ _____
* Room in self-catering unit (1 bed, no breakfast) _____	£10.00 per night	_____	£ _____
* Complete 5 bed self-catering unit (no breakfast) _____	£50.00 per night	_____	£ _____

* Self-catering units have 5 single rooms

C. Section 2 – UKC accommodation costs total

£ _____

D. Requests to share

Name(s) of people with whom registrant wishes to share accommodation

1. _____ 3. _____
 2. _____ 4. _____

Special requests or futher information

SECTION 3. TOTALS AND METHOD OF PAYMENT

Section must be completed by each registrant

A. Payment Fee totals

Section 1: Total meeting registration, ticketed social events £ _____

Section 2: Total UKC accommodation costs £ _____

Total payment due (enclosed) £ _____

Method of payment

B. Sterling cheques (made payable to UNIKENT)

C. Bank credit transfer (add £10.00 for bank charges)

National Westminster Bank
 P.O. Box 306
 11 The Parade
 Canterbury
 Kent CT1 2DT
 United Kingdom

Account Name • UNIKENT
 Account Number • 62726269

Sort Code • 60-04-07
 Please Quote • SCB 2002

D. Credit / Debit Card

(Visa, Mastercard, Eurocard, Switch, Maestro, Solo)

Card Number _____

Card Type _____ Amount £ _____

Card Holder Name _____

Expiry Date _____ Issue # (if stated) _____

Card Holder Signature _____

Card Holder Address (if different from above in Section 1A)

ANNOUNCEMENTS

Grants

The InterAmerican Institute for Global Change Research announces the IAI Small Grant Program (IAI-SGP). The program supports small research/capacity building/planning activities that will facilitate development of larger science programs and research networks. Themes are understanding climate variability in the Americas; comparative studies of ecosystems, biodiversity, land use, and water resources in the Americas; changes in the composition of the atmosphere, oceans and fresh waters, and integrated assessment, human dimensions and applications. One-time awards will be made on a competitive basis. High priority will be given to new / young scientists of IAI member countries. The purpose of the program is to facilitate review of selected global change issues and plan future research. Principal Investigators or co-PIs must be from at least three ratifying countries in the Americas. Grants of up to US\$30,000 will be awarded to 6–8 projects. Proposals for workshops (up to \$10,000) and technical reports (\$15,000) also will be considered. Allowable costs include travel and meetings, communications, publications and dissemination, computer hardware and software, and modest salary support for the investigators. For more details contact Gerhard Breulmann, Instituto Inter-Americano para Pesquisa em Mudanças Globais (IAI), c/o INPE, Av. dos Astronautas, 1758, CEP 12227-010, São José dos Campos, SP, Brazil, (55-12) 3945-6865, FAX (55-12) 3941-4410, gerhard@dir.iai.int, www.iai.int.

Call for Expert Nominations, Millennium Ecosystem Assessment

The Millennium Ecosystem Assessment (MA) seeks nominations of social and natural scientists to participate as experts or reviewers in the MA process. The MA is an international assessment that will meet decision-makers' needs for scientific information on the consequences of ecosystem change for human well-being and on the response options available to address undesired changes. As a "multi-scale" assessment, the MA will seek to inform the global findings with information and perspectives from the local, national and regional scale, and inform local findings with a global context. The MA is designed to meet a portion of the assessment needs of the Convention on Biological Diversity, Convention to Combat Desertification, Wetlands Convention, and other users including the private sector, civil society, and indigenous people. Nominations for reviewers will be accepted through 1 August 2002. Nominations will be reviewed by the MA Board and Assessment Panel. Reviewers will be notified in late 2002. As with other international assessments, including the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, the salary of experts involved in the MA generally must be covered by their home institutions and governments. The technical work of the Assessment will be conducted in English and all nominees must be fluent in spoken and written English. For information on the nomination requirements and the roles of the MA experts and reviewers, see www.millenniumassessment.org.

New Publications

The American Association for the Advancement of Science (AAAS) announces the publication of the report *Global trade and consumer choices: coral reefs in crisis*. The report features papers by five experts on the global trade in coral reef species and coral reef conservation. The papers analyze the causes and consequences of trade in coral reef animals and the role of the U.S. as both a major importer and leader in trade and conservation efforts. The report also presents solutions to reduce the negative impacts of trade on reefs while promoting long-term benefits to local communities through sustainable resource use. Authors address scientific concerns such as how to determine sustainability of resource use, policy issues (how to certify and regulate trade), and public awareness. The report is available free of charge at www.aaas.org/international/ssa or from Africa Program, American Association for the Advancement of Science (AAAS), 1200 New York Avenue, NW, Washington, D.C. 20005, (202) 326-6651, FAX (202) 289-4958, africa@aaas.org. The new AAAS report *Partnerships for strengthening conservation biology in Africa* (see page 2) also is available from the same address.

The Union of Concerned Scientists and the Smithsonian's Center for Tropical Forest Science announce the release of a new report, *Logging off: mechanisms to stop or prevent industrial logging in forests of high conservation value*. The report provides a broad assessment of potential tools to reduce or eliminate industrial logging in high conservation value forests. The authors review case studies of different approaches that have already been applied in tropical and temperate forests and identify 15 different mechanisms through which logging could be stopped or prevented. These range from purchasing timber concessions and cracking down on illegal logging to international timber boycotts and import bans. Several mechanisms have been successfully implemented. The report concludes with recommendations for actions that policymakers, NGOs, donor agencies, and industry can take to apply these mechanisms more broadly and effectively. Download a PDF copy at www.ucsusa.org/environment/logging.html or order a paper copy from www.ucsusa.org/publications/pubs-home.

Journal of International Wildlife Law and Policy has launched a new page that seeks to catalog available wildlife resources on the internet. The resource page, www.jiwlpl.com/cgi/links.cgi, is organized into 19 categories, and its initial incarnation contains more than 1400 links. Visitors to the page are encouraged to send us suggestions for additional links; the site will ultimately facilitate adding those links automatically. Of course, please also inform us of dead links or redirects.

Educational Opportunities

Distance sampling workshops will be held 10–17 July 2002 at the University of St Andrews, St Andrews, Fife, Scotland. The Introductory Workshop (10–12 July) will focus on standard distance sampling methods, survey design, and methods of

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analysis for distance sampling surveys. The Advanced Workshop (15–17 July) will address automated survey design, adaptive sampling, incorporating covariates into the detection function, and spatial modeling of density. The cost of each workshop will be £440 Sterling (£340 for registered students) or £755 for both (£570 for students). For more details contact Workshop Organisers, CREEM, Mathematical Institute, University of St Andrews, St Andrews, Fife, Scotland, KY16 9SS, +44 0 1334 363813, FAX +44 0 1334 363714, rhona@mcs.st-and.ac.uk or cathy@mcs.st-and.ac.uk, www.ruwpa.st-and.ac.uk or www.creem.st-and.ac.uk.

The 2002 Ant Course will be held 6–16 August 2002 at the Southwestern Research Station in Portal, Arizona. The course is designed for systematists, ecologists, behaviorists, conservation biologists, and other biologists who would like a greater understanding of ant taxonomy. It emphasizes the classification and identification of more than fifty ant genera of North America. Lectures will include background information on the ecology, life histories and evolution of ants. Field trips are structured to teach collecting and sampling techniques, and associated lab work provides instruction on specimen preparation, sorting and labeling. Information on equipment/supply vendors, literature, and human resources also will be presented. SWRS is centered amid the richest ant fauna in North America. The course will be offered annually. Priority will be given to biologists for whom the course will have a significant impact on their research. An entomological background is not required. The course is limited to 24 participants. Four fellowships are available for 2002. Two cover tuition fees and two cover station fees. Deadline for applications is 1 April 2002. Decisions will be made by 25 April. For more information contact Brian Fisher, Department of Entomology, California Academy of Sciences, Golden Gate Park, San Francisco, CA 94118-4599, (415) 750-7240, FAX (415) 750-7228, bfisher@calacademy.org, www.calacademy.org/research/entomology/Ant_Course/ant_course.html.

Rainforest and Reef, a non-profit organization, offers field courses in rainforest and marine ecology in ten countries. All programs are operated by partner organizations with a strong commitment to conservation and education. Ninety-nine percent of all participation fees stay with the partners to assist in local conservation and education projects. Programs are suitable for students and educators at all levels (K-university) as well as families and interested individuals. Three undergraduate or graduate credits are available through Aquinas College (Grand Rapids, Michigan); see www.aquinas.edu. For more information contact Mike Nolan, Rainforest and Reef, 29 Prospect NE Suite #8, Grand Rapids, MI 49503, Telephone and FAX (616) 776-5928 or (877) 769-3086, mnolan@rainforestandreef.org, www.rainforestandreef.org.

Meetings

The Center for Biodiversity and Conservation (CBC), American Museum of Natural History and sponsoring partners will host the CBC's seventh annual spring symposium, *Sustaining seascapes: the science and policy of marine resource management*, 7–8 March 2002 in New York City. The

symposium will explore the conservation of marine biodiversity and fisheries through the integrated design of marine protected areas (MPAs), MPA networks, and other complementary coastal management frameworks. The symposium will feature invited speakers and contributed posters. To receive symposium updates, contact biodiversity@amnh.org or visit <http://research.amnh.org/biodiversity/>. To register for the symposium, contact Central Reservations, American Museum of Natural History, Central Park West at 79th Street, New York, NY 10024, (212) 769-5200, FAX (212) 769-5272, tickets@amnh.org. In February and early March 2002, CBC also will host public lectures and panel discussions exploring the current state of marine ecosystems, fisheries, and coastal communities in the northeastern US and around the world. For more details contact CBC at the above address.

The 2002 annual meeting of the American Institute of Biological Sciences (AIBS), *Evolution: understanding life on Earth*, will be held 22–24 March in Arlington, Virginia. Speakers and informal discussion groups will address evolutionary mechanisms and patterns, replication studies, genomics and development, conservation and population biology, formal education K–16, public education, anti-evolution, public policy and politics, and faith-based issues. More information is available from AIBS, (703) 790-1745, admin@aibs.org, www.aibs.org.

The Tennessee Exotic Pest Plant Council will host the 4th Annual Southeast Exotic Pest Plant Council Symposium, *Rescuing our natural heritage*, 3–5 April 2002 in Nashville, Tennessee. The interdisciplinary symposium will focus on issues related to the spread and impact of invasive exotic pest plants in natural areas and wildlands. Presentation topics will include applied ecology, control and management, outreach and education, government actions, introduction pathways, and screening and assessment. Objectives include (1) exchange of information on cost-efficient management of invasive exotics, (2) providing a forum to develop networks of mutual assistance, and (3) facilitating dialogue between policy makers, managers, and researchers. Updates on the symposium, a registration form, and an agenda will be posted at www.se-eppc.org.

The Desert Research Institute will sponsor the symposium *Spring-fed wetlands as significant cultural and scientific resources of the Intermountain West* from 7–9 May 2002 in Las Vegas, Nevada. The purpose of the symposium is to educate scientists and stakeholders, identify common interests regarding spring resources, stimulate discussion about conflicting uses, and develop methods to allow cultural use while maintaining biological integrity. Invited and contributed paper and poster sessions will address hydrology, cultural uses, water policy, ecology, paleoclimate, biogeography and resource management. Deadline for abstracts is 1 March. For further information contact Donald Sada, Desert Research, Institute, 2215 Raggio Parkway, Reno NV 89509, (775) 673-7359, dsada@dri.edu.

The 82nd Annual Meeting of the American Society of Mammalogists (ASM) will be held 15–19 June 2002 at McNeese State University, Lake Charles, Louisiana. This year's program will feature two symposia: *Wildlife capture, handling and release? large and small*, and *Macroecology of mammals:*

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CONSERVATION EDUCATION: Common ground in conservation

The National Center for Ecological Analysis and Synthesis is launching a new conservation education and outreach project, Common Ground in Conservation. The project is designed as an opportunity to help students better understand the processes causing species endangerment both in their local community and in a distant partner community somewhere else in world. The project initially will target students in higher primary school (e.g., fifth grade).

The Common Ground in Conservation (CGC) project is rooted in the following concepts: (1) most endangered species originate from a small set of fundamental processes (e.g., habitat loss, habitat degradation, exotic species), (2) many students are aware of endangered species but they may not be aware of the social and ecological processes causing endangerment, and (3) scientists and teachers need an efficient educational opportunity that respects ubiquitous constraints of time and resources. Based on these concepts, the CGC project is preparing to implement a simple and effective strategy. The project will facilitate classroom visits by conservation biologists who will talk with students about a local endangered species. Then, in the classroom or as a homework assignment, the students will be asked to prepare a short essay, story, poem, or

drawing that describes the general processes placing their species at risk of extinction. At approximately the same time, another biologist will conduct a parallel exercise at a partner school. After both biologists have visited their schools, materials produced by the students will be shared between partner schools. The biologists will return to their classrooms and review the materials sent by the partner school. The biologist and students will discuss similarities and differences between their species and their partner's species. Via this



exchange, we hope that both partner classes will learn something new about their local environment and perhaps make a personal connection in another part of the world.

The CGC project requires a biologist to commit to making two classroom visits for approximately two hours total. The participating teacher is asked

to provide two blocks of time for the visits, plus time to collect and compile materials produced by students as classwork or homework.

A demonstration of the project is being organized with teachers and students already involved in the NCEAS Kids Do Ecology program in Santa Barbara, California. So far, at least six local teachers are interested in the CGC project. We already have identified several partner biologists across the United States, and we are looking for 4-5 more biologists to participate in the project. The ideal partner biologist would already have contacts with a local school, but we may be able to help someone find a classroom through schools involved in the international Global Learning and Observation to Benefit the Environment (GLOBE) program or through schools affiliated with a National Science Foundation Long Term Ecological Research site. For more information, please visit the NCEAS Kids Do Ecology website (www.nceas.ucsb.edu/nceas-web/kids) and contact Britta Bierwagen at britta@nceas.ucsb.edu.

Chris Pyke and Britta Bierwagen

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patterns, processes and possibilities. Non-members who are interested in attending the meetings and/or presenting papers should request materials from Gale Haigh, (337) 475-5667. For additional information regarding conference arrangements, contact Haigh or Greg Hartman (337) 475-5672 or see www.mcneese.edu/asm2002. For more information about the ASM, see www.mammalsociety.org.

A Rocky Mountain summit, *Sustaining ecosystems and their people*, will be held 22–26 September 2002 in Whitefish, Montana. The purpose of the summit is to increase awareness and understanding of the social, cultural, economic and ecological significance of mountain ecosystems. Holding the conference in 2002 is significant because the United Nations General Assembly has declared 2002 the International Year of Mountains. The summit will include plenary and concurrent sessions and field trips. For more information see www.cares.missouri.edu/rms2002 or contact Julia Rodriguez, (573) 882-7458, rodriguezj@missouri.edu or Jessie Williams-Bell, (573) 882-9291, williamsbellj@missouri.edu.

The Chesapeake Bay Watershed Restoration Conference will be held 24–26 September 2002 in Baltimore, Maryland. The conference will address efforts to protect and restore wetland and riparian habitats in the Chesapeake Bay region. Attendee affiliations will include public agencies, private conservation groups and corporations, universities, and citizens' groups. For more information regarding registration (available May 2002) and the call for papers (available now) contact Chesapeake Bay Watershed Conference, c/o Hannah Kirchner, P.O. Box 144, Paoli, IN 47454, (812-723-0088), hannahk@kiva.net, www.potomac.org.

The Peregrine Fund and Fondo Peregrino–Panamá will host an international conference on neotropical raptors and Harpy Eagle symposium from 24–27 October 2002. The objectives of the meeting are to share knowledge, interests, and concerns and help develop a network of practitioners in the fields of raptor conservation, research, captive breeding, and falconry. For details contact Neotropical Raptor Conference, The Peregrine Fund, 5668 West Flying Hawk Lane, Boise, ID 83709, (208) 362-3717, FAX (208) 362-2376, tpf@peregrinefund.org, www.peregrinefund.org/nrconference.html.

Consensus in Conservation Education

At the 1999 SCB meeting a speaker told the story of convening a group of local stakeholders to hold regular discussions on wolf reintroduction in New York's Adirondack Park. Despite the fact that some favored and some opposed reintroduction, and still others would not even attend the meetings, a working group eventually was formed. Dinner became a prelude to each discussion. The decision to invite stakeholders to dinner initially was made to boost attendance, but it turned out to be key to the overall success of the discussions. As people ate, they engaged in non-wolf conversation. They discovered common interests before "taking sides" in the reintroduction debate. When the meetings began the participants largely were unable to attack each other personally. Stakeholder with opposing perspectives were now acquaintances. A vital foundation for constructive discussion had been built.

This story illustrates the importance of consensus decision-making, and one of its building blocks: establishing common ground. Lack of community support almost certainly would have doomed any wolf reintroduction project before it began.

In my work with the Audubon Expedition Institute (AEI) I have ample opportunity to help students become skilled in consensus decision-making. The AEI program is unique in having no fixed campus. We spend 100% of our time as a field-based "learning community." During an AEI semester students and faculty live, work, and study together 24 hours a day, seven days a week. Within that context, common ground is established, and many decisions are made using a version of the consensus decision-making process.

In making day-to-day logistical decisions students learn to avoid the pitfall of making too many decisions by consensus. It becomes apparent that it is impossible to make a full group consensus decision on every starting, meal, and departure time. Instead, many such decisions are delegated to committees or

individuals. In this way students develop an understanding of which decisions need full group discussion and which do not.

Curriculum decisions are made using consensus, with faculty setting the parameters. We spend many days visiting practitioners in the field—foresters, loggers, environmental educators, geologists, city planners, and so forth—learning what they do and why they do it. Students have the opportunity to provide input before these visits are arranged. The faculty develop a list of potential experiences (field visits) in a given region and then students choose among the experiences by making consensus decisions. Some experiences also are proposed by students. If their proposals fit our educational goals, a consensus decision on whether to pursue the experience is allowed. In this way faculty ensure that the selected experiences cover the content required in each course, but allow students a significant role in the decision-making process. This approach seems to increase the degree to which students feel invested in each experience.

Students learn the consensus decision-making process by living with it. They understand that a consensus is not a simple majority. Instead it is a decision to which all have agreed even though some of their opinions may have been different. Often, after all opinions have been aired and discussed, a novel resolution emerges. And so we discover another hallmark of decision-making: the final solution may not be one of the ideas originally proposed. Finally, students seem to recognize that because all members of the group are involved, the outcome of a consensus decision is more likely to be supported actively than a plan that was imposed on them.

Consensus is not the fastest way to reach a decision. But it seems to produce durable decisions.

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