



REGENERATION!

THE NEWSLETTER OF THE COMMUNITY FORESTRY
RESEARCH FELLOWSHIP PROGRAM

VOLUME 7, NO. 1

WINTER 2007

INTRODUCTION - MARLA EMERY

Powerful and permeated by power – such are the relationships that grow up around nontimber forest products (NTFPs), or wild edibles, medicinals, craft materials, etc., as they are collectively known. The act of harvesting NTFPs connects people to forested landscapes in direct, tangible ways. NTFPs also connect people to each other through acts that span the gamut from the gift of personally harvested berries to participation in global commodity markets. In this issue of *Regeneration!* Annette Drewes reports on her study of wild rice, discussing the challenges of finding the community in community forestry when people do not share a common zip code or ethnic heritage but do share an active engagement with a natural resource. With rice beds spread across hundreds of miles and regulated by multiple agencies in Minnesota and Wisconsin, her work speaks to the paradox of building relationships when resources and actors are dispersed. To be sure, there are intellectual and logistical hazards to such an undertaking in the absence of a self-identified community. Yet, rice harvesters' responses to Drewes and her project also demonstrate that a community of interest can exist even where people do not know each other.

Whether or not a defined community exists, access and availability are central to the relationships in which NTFPs are embedded. Kelly Watson's participatory research with tupelo honey beekeepers springs directly from the concerns of people who fear that their livelihood is slipping away with land use changes in Northwest Florida. Securing good hive locations becomes more difficult as ownerships change and residential development multiplies. As Watson notes, in addition to resource equity concerns, this transition has indirect but real ecological implications.. With the loss of hive locations comes the loss of beekeepers and their knowledge of the floodplain ecosystems on which stands of tupelo trees depend. Drewes and Watson speak of their efforts to engender an effective voice for rice harvesters and beekeepers. Their labors and those of their community partners offer the promise of continuity and change in relationships between people and between people and land.

VOICES: WILD RICE HARVEST	2	JOB ANNOUNCEMENTS	11
CFRF NEWS	4	PUBLICATIONS	12
FOCUS: TUPELO FORESTS & BEEKEEPERS	5	CONFERENCES & WORKSHOPS	16
COMMUNITY NEWS	8		

Community Forestry Research Fellowships
www.cnr.berkeley.edu/community_forestry/
cfellow@nature.berkeley.edu

Carl Wilmsen, Editor - Kelly Perce, Layout & Design

VOICES FROM THE FIELD:

CHASING THE WILD RICE HARVEST: CHALLENGES IN REACHING A DISPERSED, SEASONAL COMMUNITY

ANNETTE DREWES, DISSERTATION FELLOW 2006
UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

What defines a community? In many cases, location and proximity identifies individuals as part of a particular community, such as “High Ridge” or “East Shore”. Other communities come together because of a shared interest or passion. Hidden within the forests of northern Minnesota and Wisconsin every fall just such a community comes together to endure sweat, sun and spiders for the privilege of gathering a wild, natural, water born grain: wild rice.



harvesting relationship still today, and are joined by an average of 2,000 state licensed harvesters throughout Minnesota and Wisconsin.

Research conducted on wild rice up to this point has focused primarily on communities of place, and all of those had a focus on Ojibwe harvesters and harvesting practices, usually in association with a traditional rice lake.

Considering that less than 10% of the lakes known to have wild rice occur within tribal reservation borders, I was interested in a more regional perspective of wild rice harvest and management, one that incorporated voices from both traditional Ojibwe and non-tribal harvesters, yet were connected to a particular lake and a particular management regime (state, tribal or treaty-ceded).

An avid canoe traveler, I had on one or two occasions shared the slow moving waters of the Turtle River in northern Minnesota with members of this community, the wild rice harvesters. All I knew about wild rice was that it was good to eat, and that the rice harvested from the lakes and rivers was considered ‘different’ from the wild rice cultivated in paddies across north central Minnesota and California. Returning to school in 2003, wild rice and its harvest and management would become the focus of my doctoral research.

Background

Wild rice, a native annual grass which grows on the scattered lakes and rivers of the northern forested regions of Wisconsin and Minnesota has a long history of use by Native Americans and is often associated with the Ojibwe of the Upper Great Lakes Region, a nation which considers wild rice part of their identity as a people. Spread out over more than 125,000 square miles, wild rice and the Ojibwe people continue their

Identifying members of the wild rice harvesting community, across cultures, requires meeting harvesters where they congregate - on the lakes. There are no formal meetings or gatherings of wild rice harvesters save for the annual wild rice meeting held by the Great Lakes Indian Fish and Wildlife Commission (GLIFWC), a treaty authorized entity that works to protect the treaty rights, including wild rice gathering, of the eleven Ojibwe tribes it represents. This annual meeting is attended primarily by a small number of Wisconsin resource staff and a handful of tribal representatives. Outreach to the wild rice community for this study would have to include visits to the lakes during ricing season to establish contacts with rice harvesters. Through GLIFWC and state and tribal contacts,

**In wild rice harvesting timing is everything.
When the seed heads ripen, which they do over a period
of several days, the rice falls easily from the stalk with just
a brush of a smooth, cedar ricing stick.**

six lakes were selected for this study and the chase to gather wild rice harvesters began.

Management of this natural resource falls under the work of wildlife biologists, primarily because of its role in providing food for migrating ducks. Within the wild rice growing region these biologists serve tribal, state or treaty authorized entities. Working in northern Wisconsin for example, I depend heavily on contacts made through Peter David, biologist for GLIFWC. In addition, tribes with ricing lakes within their reservation borders have local jurisdiction and state natural resource agencies cover the remaining non-tribal lakes. Across the rice growing region there is a mosaic of regulations, from setting opening dates of harvest, to license fees and harvest times, all determined by the management entity with jurisdiction for a particular local.

Challenges of the chase: temporal and spatial

In wild rice harvesting timing is everything. When the seed heads ripen, which they do over a period of several days, the rice falls easily from the stalk with just a brush of a smooth, cedar ricing stick. Gathered in canoes, using push poles or paddles to move through the rice beds, wild rice can be harvested from the same lake multiple times over a one or two week period. Exactly when this period occurs however, is a factor of sunshine and warm temperatures, varying with the location and year. Additionally, wind can quickly dislodge ripe seeds, sending them to the lake bottom for next year's crop. Those who harvest wild rice understand this and check weather patterns, visit the rice and talk to other harvesters in their area in order to judge the best time for gathering.

More critical to me than the maps I depended on for traveling across 500 miles of roads to visit my lakes were the lists of contact names and phone numbers constantly at my side. These individuals were my local knowledge sources, harvesters themselves or natural resource managers involved in setting opening harvest dates, part of the mosaic of regulations across the rice

growing region. Ideally it was supposed to work like this: I would contact a source, they would assure me the rice was at least five days away from being ready to harvest and they would then contact me again in four days to let me know I could expect harvesters on the lake tomorrow. I would then hop in my car, drive the 20 or 200 miles to the lake for an early morning arrival and be welcomed by the site of harvesters with canoes driving up behind me to set out on a day of wild rice gathering.

Thankfully, sometimes it DID work out that way.

Other times it went more like this: I would contact a source and be assured that the rice was a solid week away from being ready for harvest, but when it was, my source informed me, he would call. Four days later I would be passing by said lake and decide to make a quick check, only to find that the lake had opened the day before. Thirty minutes later, while looking for a place to spend the night so I could return to the lake

the following morning, I would receive a call from my source, expressing regret that he had forgotten to call until this very moment, but that the lake was ready. Humor helped.

The temporal aspects of this study are challenging enough, but spreading it out over more than 125,000

square miles adds to the complexity. Since the lakes themselves weren't considerate enough to ripen in a north to south or even west to east pattern, my travel routes took on the look of a scribbled pretzel. The constants were the set of study lakes and visits early in the season when ricers were not there. These visits allowed me time to become familiar with boat landings (where the boats would put in, usually marked on maps, but not always) and area resources (gas stations and food stops). This helped immensely once the harvest season began in earnest, for I would need to be at the landings before anyone else in order to greet ricers prior to going out on the water. Luckily, harvesting hours are regulated and none of the lakes open before 9 a.m. In fact, I would have to say I'm partial to Wisconsin lakes, as they don't open until 10 a.m., allowing for a little more daylight drive time.

Identifying members of the wild rice harvesting community, across cultures, requires meeting harvesters where they congregate - on the lakes.

So much of participatory research is about building relationships and building trust. When this research began forming I was excited about the prospects of meeting harvesters from across the region. Would those harvesting rice in the remote lakes of northeast Wisconsin share similarities with those harvesting just two hours from a large metropolis? It was important for me to gather in as many diverse voices as possible. The decision has been the right one, even with the loss of building a deeper relationship with the harvesting community, a loss I am not quite ready to accept.

There have been bright spots. Although my interaction with harvesters at the landings has been limited, it has also been very positive. Even in the hustle and bustle of preparing for a day on the rice beds, harvesters were amenable to answering questions and often eager to hear more about the study or offer their own opinions and thoughts on the issues of wild rice harvest. Participation rates at the landings were nearly 100% and when asked about their willingness to participate in a follow-up interview, 50-90% agreed to be contacted. Several times I was told "I'm glad someone is finally looking at this."

Looking ahead, opportunities for harvesters to continue building a network of communication are moving forward. With the support of the Community Forestry Research Fellowship, harvester discussion groups are being scheduled for early 2007. These small group meetings will offer an opportunity to hear findings from this research and provide input and direction to a future coordinated effort at bringing together a voice for natural wild rice. Throughout this study, the interest and support of the natural resource personnel and the commitment of wild rice harvesters from across the region have clearly moved us forward towards this goal.



FORMER FELLOW HELPS FRIEND IN CAMEROON, WEST AFRICA

ASTRID JIRKA, CFRF '98



Astrid Jirka, a CFRF fellow in 1998, spent a semester of her undergraduate studies in Cameroon, West Africa, with a program called School for International Training. During that time she lived and worked in a small town called Ndicka. Her host, Fabian Ndzana, helped her enormously during her stay and they have since kept in touch over the years.

Wondering how to repay his generosity and kindness, Astrid recently asked him what he would need to improve his livelihood of cacao harvesting and palm oil production. To help with the cacao, Astrid is working with Ndzana to see if the cooperative with which he works can sell their beans at "fair trade" prices. For the palm oil, Astrid is raising \$1,500 towards the purchase of an extractor so that the work is no longer done by hand. An extractor would enable him to earn an extra \$300/year.

As of January 6, 2007 she has already raised \$650. If you're interested in finding out more about Ndzana or making a donation, please see Astrid's website:

<http://www.ithaca.edu/staff/ajirka/ndebo.htm>

FOCUS:

TUPELO FORESTS AND BEEKEEPERS IN GULF COUNTY, FLORIDA: LIVELIHOOD PRESERVATION AND FOREST CONSERVATION IN A CHANGING RURAL LANDSCAPE.

KELLY WATSON, DISSERTATION FELLOW '06
FLORIDA STATE UNIVERSITY

While looking to buy honey at the 2004 Annual Tupelo Honey Festival in the small, rural town of Wewahitchka, Florida, I struck up a conversation with several local beekeepers. My father is a small-scale producer of wildflower honey, and I was curious about the types of bees they use and how they go about the difficult task of bringing their bees to the tupelo trees, which grow in remote and swampy forests. As our conversations progressed, several beekeepers led the discussion into a personal story of frustration and uncertainty, expressing doubts about the future of their livelihood. “Before long, tupelo honey may well be a thing of the past,” one beekeeper told me. Their stories were compelling, and I decided to focus my dissertation research on an urgent need close to home. As the research was driven by a problem largely defined by the beekeepers and motivated by a need for lasting change, it seemed appropriate to adopt a framework of participatory action research.

I have now spent more than two years working with beekeepers and tramping through tupelo swamps in Gulf County, Florida. I’ve endured a fair share of back-breaking labor, bee stings, and close encounters with venomous snakes. Working with beekeepers has meant quite literally, donning a bee suit and working the bees. Our collective goal is to enable beekeepers to develop strategies in the defense of their livelihood. “Wewa,” as the locals say, is a rural town in transition. Resident beekeepers remain dedicated to a natural-resource based way of life, one that is threatened by



myriad challenges, not least the suburbanization of the landscape. Forests that have long been used for the production of tupelo are undergoing a number of changes that render them either unproductive or inaccessible to tupelo honey producers.

Beekeeping as a way of life has helped to shape and define the local identity of this unique and culturally rich region of

Florida. Wewa was even made famous by the 1997 film “Ulee’s Gold.” Beekeepers are also intimately connected to the forests they depend upon. The dense stands of tupelo trees that grow in the swampy bottom-land-forests along the floodplains of the Apalachicola River and its tributaries make Northwest Florida one of the only places in the world where tupelo honey is produced commercially. For more than a century beekeepers have relied on the forests’ abundance of tupelo to produce a honey that is world renowned. These forests are also one of the most biologically diverse ecosystems in North America. Beekeepers are important actors in preserving the socio-natural landscape of Northwest Florida—both because they have an intimate knowledge of the processes and contexts that shape the landscape, and because their future is directly dependent upon the continued survival of the forest.

Yet, the future of tupelo honey production may be in jeopardy, as beekeepers contend with a combination of environmental, socio-political, and economic obstacles. One of the goals of my work with beekeepers

“Before long, tupelo honey may well be a thing of the past.”

Beekeepers are important actors in preserving the socio-natural landscape of Northwest Florida—both because they have an intimate knowledge of the processes and contexts that shape the landscape, and because their future is directly dependent upon the continued survival of the forest.

is to unravel the relative importance of these obstacles in the survival of beekeeping in Gulf County. Among the biggest challenges beekeepers face is the growing problem with exotic pests, such as the Varroa mite and the African small-hive beetle. These pests destroy bee colonies and decrease honey production, and they are severely impacting not just Florida's tupelo honey producers, but beekeepers throughout the nation.

Another concern is the effects of river dredging on the health of tupelo forests. Between 1940 and 1986, one quarter of the riverbank along the Apalachicola was buried or converted to sandbar habitat by the Army Corps of Engineers as part of a river navigation project. Once removed from the river channel, dredged materials were deposited on floodplains, tributary streams and near-bank habitats. Dredge spoil not only kills tupelo trees outright, but a recent study by the USGS suggests that dredging on the Apalachicola also affects the long-term health of floodplain forests by disrupting the flow of water through sloughs, depriving the trees of the freshwater they require for survival (Light et al. 2006). Fortunately, dredging was discontinued in May of 2005 and a restoration plan set in motion. However, the effects of both dredging and ongoing upstream water diversion may continue to impact both the forests and beekeepers for decades.

One of the most imminent and under-documented threats to beekeepers is land-use change and development, as Northwest Florida is divided up into parcels of real estate prime for development. Long considered forgotten by the development that carved up South and Central Florida, this region is experiencing growth pushed by large corporate developers, which own seventy-five percent of Gulf County.



Land-use change and development present a number of obstacles for beekeepers, some direct and others indirect. One of the most important considerations a beekeeper must make throughout the year is where to locate hives, both when the tupelo trees are blooming in the spring, and during the rest of the year when the bees produce honey from various other floral sources. Bees may be moved to new locations as many as three or four times per year, and beekeepers have developed a range of land-access arrangements to meet these demands and find suitable hive locations. These arrangements include purchasing land, leasing land, or establishing more informal bartering arrangements, such as providing honey or pollination services to landowners.

Thus, beekeepers must continually contend with securing access to good hive locations. This struggle for access is becoming increasingly difficult in the face of land-use change and development. Forested areas are logged, wetlands are drained, and beekeepers lose places to keep their hives and floral sources to sustain their bees. Tupelo honey producers are also impacted as property rapidly changes hands in anticipation of future development and the wave of rising property values. Many private landowners are selling their land, which means beekeepers are continually renegotiating leasing agreements. And in many cases new landowners are interested in attracting the attention of developers and do not want bees on their land. Another

problem is that many formerly rural areas are being rezoned for commercial and residential development, which is often exclusionary to agricultural activities like beekeeping. This development has brought with it a rise in property values and an increase in overall cost of living, which hurts beekeepers as well as other rural residents.

Finally, as development

spreads throughout Northwest Florida, beekeepers are increasingly susceptible to losing bees due to the application of insecticides. Forests adjacent to recently developed areas are not necessarily good places for bees to forage, as bees are highly susceptible to insecticides regularly sprayed to suppress mosquitoes throughout Florida's residential areas.

The challenges presented by land-use change and development increasingly leave beekeepers dependent upon public lands, yet gaining access to these areas is currently difficult. I am working to better understand and resolve the disconnect between tupelo honey producers and restrictive public land managers. It may be possible to adopt an approach used in other parts of the state where beekeepers have successfully developed arrangements to keep bees on county, state and federal lands.

In the face of these myriad challenges, many beekeepers are throwing up their hands in frustration. Beekeepers will only harvest honey as long as it is feasible in terms of economics, time and labor. Amidst this abandonment of the livelihood is the abandonment of the forest. Local knowledge may be lost, threatening both the forest and a unique way of life important in Gulf County for more than one-hundred years. Therefore, it is my hope that by continuing to work with beekeepers, we can create a critical understanding of the complexities of socio-natural change in this region and develop strategies for beekeepers to adapt and maintain their natural-resource based way of life. If forest conservation and livelihood preservation are to occur, it is important to bring the voices of tupelo honey producers to the forefront of conservation efforts.

In the spring, I will continue working with beekeepers in the participatory mapping of the forest, which will hopefully generate relevant land use and land cover categories to document and assess change, as well as identify areas important to beekeepers. The long-term goals are to disseminate the results in a manner that is informative to both the public and policy makers. Through greater communication we hope to uncover a realistic and persuasive voice for the community—a voice that serves the larger goals of beekeepers, the rural communities of Gulf County, and those tasked with the restoration and protection of the Apalachicola River and its floodplain forests. And of course, it is

my personal goal to complete a dissertation that does more than collect dust, but serves as an impetus for change, while contributing to a better understanding of the co-survival of forests and forest-dependent human communities.

References

Light, H.M., Vincent, K.R., Darst, M.R., and Price, F.D., 2006, Water-Level Decline in the Apalachicola River, Florida, from 1954 to 2004, and Effects on Floodplain Habitats. U.S. Geological Survey Scientific Investigations Report.



FOR MORE INFORMATION
ABOUT THE
COMMUNITY FORESTRY
RESEARCH FELLOWSHIP
PROGRAM, PLEASE VISIT
OUR WEBSITE:

[WWW.CNR.BERKELEY.EDU/
COMMUNITY_FORESTRY](http://WWW.CNR.BERKELEY.EDU/COMMUNITY_FORESTRY)

COMMUNITY NEWS

NONTIMBER FOREST PRODUCTS CULTURE AND MANAGEMENT COURSE THROUGH OREGON STATE UNIVERSITY

In spring 2007, an anthropology and forestry course on nontimber forest product culture and management will be offered online through Oregon State University (OSU) Extended Campus (Ecampus). Domestic and International students are welcome as well as professionals seeking continuing education credit. Enrollment is limited to 25 participants.

This course brings anthropology and forestry together to look at the fascinating and complex world of nontimber forest product (e.g., mushrooms, floral greens, medicinal plants, seeds) harvesting and the implications for sustainable forest management. In this course we will explore the cultural, ecological, political, and economic dimensions of harvesting. Geographically, the course will have an emphasis on the United States and use case studies from the Pacific Northwest, but will also bring in international linkages and perspectives. The course will include group exercises and fieldwork activities that participants will do in their local area, as well as lectures, reading, and short answer essay exams.

For questions about the course contact the instructor:
Eric T. Jones, Ph.D: etj@ifcae.org

Course Information:

Title: Nontimber Forest Products Culture and Management

Level: Upper division undergraduate

Course: ANTH 480 Topics in Applied Anthropology

CRN: 37979

Weblink at Ecampus:

<http://ecampus.oregonstate.edu/soc/ecatalog/ECourseList.aspx?subjectCode=ANTH&termcode=all>

GLOBAL RELEAF GRANTS

American Forests is always looking for quality tree-planting projects to be funded by our Global ReLeaf Forests ecosystem restoration program. We are particularly interested in partnering with private and public sector organizations and agencies to plant trees and improve the environment in projects that would otherwise not be feasible. We support projects that plant the right trees in the right places for the right reasons. Our members and supporters are anxious to help us make a difference on the land by funding projects, such as yours.

To be considered for funding, be certain to review the Evaluation Criteria before submitting your proposal to American Forests.

Download the application:

www.americanforests.org/global_releaf/grants

Due July 1, 2007

SUSTAINABLE NORTHWEST ACCEPTING NOMINATIONS FOR THE 2007 CECIL D. ANDRUS LEADERSHIP AWARDS

The annual Andrus Leadership Awards recognize two examples of successful sustainable entrepreneurship one urban, one rural from across the American West. Nominees should exemplify sustainable entrepreneurship with a demonstrated commitment to conservation of the environment, service to the community, adaptability and innovation, and to leading others on a similar sustainable path.

Please take a moment to nominate someone you feel deserves recognition with an Andrus Leadership Award.

Download the nomination form and criteria details:
www.sustainablenorthwest.org/andrusnominationform.pdf

COMMUNITY NEWS

MICHELLE R. CLAYMAN INSTITUTE RESIDENTIAL RESEARCH FELLOWSHIP PROGRAM ACCEPTING APPLICATIONS

The Michelle R. Clayman Institute Residential Research Fellowship Program (Stanford University) seeks to drive intellectual and social innovation through interdisciplinary gender studies. Fellowships will be available to leading faculty across the United States, and around the world. When offering fellowships to faculty external to Stanford, we will partner with departments to ensure that Clayman Institute Research Fellows become full members of the University's broader research communities. In this way, findings concerning gender, methods of gender analysis, and sensitivities to gender issues will become better integrated into core disciplines.

For more information:
www.stanford.edu/group/gender/FellowshipProgram/index.html

CATALYTIC COMMUNITIES DATABASE ONLINE

Catalytic Communities, founded by Theresa Williamson in 2000, has developed a unique community solutions database online, a clearinghouse of innovative solutions to common developing community problems. Available in three languages, the database is available for all communities worldwide to both learn from others and to add their local innovation.

For more information: www.comcat.org



WESTERN COLLABORATION ASSISTANCE NETWORK

The National Forest Foundation and the Sonoran Institute are working in partnership with the Bureau of Land Management, U.S. Forest Service, and others to offer the Western Collaboration Assistance Network (WestCAN), a program that provides short-term expertise to help collaborative efforts get started or to work through challenging issues. Resources include: Technical assistance; Links to peer coaches and mentors; A Web-based, WestCAN Resource Library, providing ready access to field tested technical resources, best practices, and lessons learned about working collaboratively on natural resource issues.

WestCAN services are available to the U.S. Forest Service, Department of Interior agencies (Bureau of Land Management, National Park Service, or U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service), and nonprofit organizations working collaboratively with one or more of these agencies in Western states.

For more information:
www.natlforests.org/technical_assistance.html

A COMMUNITY GUIDE TO NATURE TOURISM – A WEBSITE FROM THE WASHINGTON DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND WILDLIFE

Nature tourism is the travel through and enjoyment of the natural world, its seasonal cycles and events, carried out in a manner that promotes the protection of natural and human communities and consideration for those who will inherit our world. Community leaders, public officials, agencies, and others who are interested in sustainable nature tourism will find tools to get started and links to other helpful information. Providing resources for the business of nature tourism, this website has information for communities on investigating, developing, managing and marketing wildlife viewing areas on either public or private land.

For more information:
<http://wdfw.wa.gov/wlm/tourism/index.htm>

COMMUNITY NEWS

MA/PHD SUSTAINABILITY PROGRAM ARIZONA STATE UNIVERSITY

At the ASU School of Sustainability, you can earn a masters, doctoral, or professional certificate in sustainability. Building on a strong foundation of urban-environmental research projects and associated faculty, the School will provide comprehensive training in earth, life, and social sciences combined with approaches from engineering, architecture, economics, policy, law, and the humanities. Curricula will be problem rather than discipline-based, with most courses co-led by faculty from different specialties. Real-world issues, hands-on solutions, and intense faculty involvement will characterize the program.

We now invite applications for the first entering graduate class to begin in August 2007.

For more information:
<http://schoolofsustainability.asu.edu> and <http://sustainability.asu.edu>

NEW ONLINE PORTAL EXPANDS ACCESS TO SCIENTIFIC MATERIAL IN THE DEVELOPING WORLD

In late October, the United Nations launched a new online portal that will make collections of scholarly environmental science journals available to scientists, researchers, and policymakers in 108 developing countries. Called the Online Access to Research in the Environment, and financed by MacArthur and the Hewlett Foundation, it is expected to improve the quality and effectiveness of environmental research, education and training in the developing world.

For more information:
www.oaresciences.org/en/



RESOURCES FIRST FOUNDATION – NEW DATABASES

Resources First Foundation supports conservation and education solutions to preserve natural resources across the United States and in Southern Africa. The foundation works with several partner organizations, the following of which have publicly accessible databases:

The **Private Landowner Network (PLN)** is an online database of conservation resources, tools and service providers for the private landowner and conservation professional market sectors.

For more information:
www.privatelandownernetwork.org

The **Cooperative Conservation America (CCA)** is a database of over 850 conservation success stories from across the country.

For more information:
www.cooperativeconservationamerica.org

The **Katrina Reforestation Outreach Program (KROP)** is designed to assist Gulf Coast landowners as they replant their forests. Landowners can search by the affected counties to find federal and state assistance programs, foresters and seedling suppliers and nurseries. It also includes a Replanting Planner Tool leading the landowner through the steps of reforestation.

For more information: www.katrinareforestation.org

The **Land and Energy Conservation Toolbox** is designed to build energy consumption awareness by providing a simple way for farmers to estimate cost savings by modifying their farm operations.

For more information: www.privatelandownernetwork.org/toolbox

COMMUNITY NEWS

SOCIAL SCIENCE QUARTERLY ANNOUNCES A CALL FOR PAPERS: "THE ENVIRONMENT GLOBAL AND LOCAL: SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH."

SSQ publishes shorter to medium-length papers, particularly those with an inter-disciplinary interest. We are interested in papers from non-American authors as well as North American authors. SSQ generally does not publish "think pieces" or "position papers." All papers submitted are peer-reviewed. Generally, we prefer papers which are no longer than 30-35 pages, all double-spaced and in 12 point font. Our style sheet, entitled "Getting Published in SSQ," is available in each issue or from the Editor. We suggest a deadline of July 1, 2007 in order to give ample time for a paper's review, revision, and further revision. The scheduled publication date is December 2008.

For more information:
<http://socialscience.tyler.cc.tx.us/sssa/social.htm>

or email: ssq@uh.edu.



JOB ANNOUNCEMENTS

BLACKFOOT CHALLENGE SEEKS EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

The Blackfoot Challenge is seeking an exceptional and highly motivated Executive Director. The Blackfoot Challenge is a landowner-based group that coordinates management of the Blackfoot River, its tributaries, and adjacent lands. It is organized locally and known nationally as a model for preserving the rural character and natural beauty of a watershed.

This position is full time and responsible for the daily management of the organization, including fundraising, budgeting, program planning and implementation, staff and independent contractor supervision, program oversight, office management, and complying with the legal responsibilities of non-profits. The Executive Director is also responsible for working in close partnership with the Board of Directors .

For the full job description, salary and location:
www.blackfootchallenge.org

RAINFOREST ALLIANCE SEEKS MANAGING DIRECTOR FOR "TREES" PROGRAM

The TREES (a program of the Rainforest Alliance, focusing on (T)raining, (R)esearch, (E)xtension, (E)ducation and (S)ystems activities related to sustainable forest management) Managing Director will provide dynamic and creative leadership and coordination for the implementation of all TREES activities worldwide. Geographic coverage for TREES activities will include, at a minimum, the Americas, Western Europe, and Southeast Asia, with potential expansion to Eastern Europe, Russia and Africa. The Managing Director will motivate and supervise staff and provide the necessary technical and managerial guidance to conduct all TREES activities, with input from the Forestry Director and other relevant partners.

For the full job description, salary and location:
www.rainforest-alliance.org/about.cfm?id=trees_director

JOB ANNOUNCEMENTS

PUBLICATIONS

ECOAGRICULTURAL PARTNERS SEEKS DIRECTOR OF MARKETS FOR ECOAGRICULTURE PRODUCTS AND SERVICES

Ecoagriculture Partners is a small, rapidly-growing international non-profit organization working to facilitate landscape management approaches that simultaneously enhance agricultural production, support rural livelihoods and conserve ecosystem services. The Director of the Markets Program will: Build and lead EP's program on Markets, Support market analysis and development in selected ecoagriculture landscapes; Promote exchange of market models and innovations among ecoagriculture innovators; Engage in international dialogues on ecoagriculture-related market issues; Support adaptation of product and ecosystem service market assessment methods to achieve joint income and conservation goals in ecoagriculture landscapes; Develop and maintain excellent collaborative relationships with key partners.

For more information:
www.ecoagriculturepartners.org/resources/employment.htm

UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI-COLUMBIA, MCQUINN CHAIR IN ENTREPRENEURIAL LEADERSHIP

The University of Missouri-Columbia's College of Food, Agriculture, and Natural Resources invites applications for the McQuinn Chair in Entrepreneurial Leadership. The successful candidate will serve as Director of the McQuinn Center for Entrepreneurial Leadership. Candidates with backgrounds in economics, agricultural economics, sociology, rural sociology, business administration and similar fields are encouraged to apply.

For more information:
www.ssu.missouri.edu/DASS/positions.htm

Applications will be reviewed starting February 1, 2007. Review of applications will continue until the position is filled.

BROADENING PARTICIPATION IN BIOLOGICAL MONITORING: HANDBOOK FOR SCIENTISTS AND MANAGERS

By David Pilz, Heidi Ballard and Eric T. Jones
Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Pacific
Northwest Research Station.

Participatory (collaborative, multiparty, citizen, volunteer) monitoring is a process that has been increasing in popularity and use in both developing and industrialized societies over the last several decades. It reflects the understanding that natural resource decisions are more effective and less controversial when stakeholders who have an interest in the results are involved in the process. An adequate number of such projects have now been organized, tried, and evaluated such that sufficient information exists to recommend a comprehensive approach to implementing such processes. This handbook was written for managers and scientists in the United States who are contemplating a participatory approach to monitoring biological resources, especially biodiversity. It is designed as a how-to manual with discussions of relevant topics, checklists of important considerations to address, and resources for further information. Worksheets for developing, implementing, and evaluating a monitoring plan are posted on a companion Web site. The subject matter is divided into 3 stages of a monitoring project encompassing a total of 22 topical modules. Stages and modules include (1) planning—documentation, goals, indicators, collaboration, decisions, context, organization, participants, communication, incentives, design, and resources; (2) implementation—training, safety, fieldwork, sampling, data, and quality; and (3) followthrough—analysis, reporting, evaluation, and celebrations.

To download:
www.fs.fed.us/pnw/pubs/pnw_gtr680.pdf

For information about free hard copies:
www.fs.fed.us/pnw/publications/order.shtml

When ordering, specify the General Technical Report Number (GTR-680).

PUBLICATIONS

BUILDING SUSTAINABLE COMMUNITIES: ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE & GLOBAL CITIZENSHIP

Edited by J.D. Wulfhorst & Anne K. Haugestad
Rodopi Publishing

In this inter-disciplinary follow-up to *Future as Fairness: Ecological Justice and Global Citizenship* (edited by Haugestad and Wulfhorst, Rodopi 2004) 14 chapters explore a variety of conceptual and practical pathways to the building of sustainable communities. Five chapters provide different perspectives on sustainable and unsustainable agriculture. Other cases explored are wildlife valuations, distributional effects of environmental policy, the emerging American nuclear power renaissance, regulation of care use, job losses with a rising GDP, cooperation between labor and environmentalists, plant biotechnology, participatory decision making, acoustic ecology, decent competition as keys to global citizenship and ecological justice.

Online info:
www.rodopi.nl/senj.asp?BookId=Ati%2Fptb+30

THE FOREST LANDSCAPE RESTORATION HANDBOOK

Edited by Jenny Rietbergen-McCracken,
Stewart Maginnis and Alastair Sarre
Part of the Earthscan Forestry Library

This book, authored and collected by leading international authorities in the field of forestry, is the first comprehensive, practical treatment of Forest Landscape Restoration (FLR). As an approach to conservation, FLR provides a complementary framework to sustainable forest management and the ecosystem approach in landscapes in cases where forest loss has caused a decline in the quality of ecosystem services.

<http://shop.earthscan.co.uk/ProductDetails/mcs/productID/731/groupID/6/categoryID/12>

THE INVASIVE SPECIES COOKBOOK

by J.M. Franke
Bradford Street Press

The power of the human alimentary tract to act as the final resting place for non-human life-forms is not to be underestimated. Perhaps it's time to put all of those grumbling stomachs and gnashing teeth to work in a way that benefits biodiversity conservation. To this end, author Joe Franke has provided gourmet recipes from some of the world's finest chefs, some great old standards and kitchen tested inventions to bring you hundreds of ways to do your ecological duty while filling your bellies for free.

More information:
www.bradfordstreetpress.com/



JUSTICE IN THE FOREST: RURAL LIVELIHOODS AND FOREST LAW ENFORCEMENT

By Marcus Colchester
Center for International Forestry Research

Recent studies suggest that many forestry laws and regulations can discriminate against small producers and that a large number of people depend on small-scale illegal forestry activities to survive. The main purpose of this study has been to explore the types of relevant issues that arise in different contexts related to how forest law enforcement affects rural livelihoods.

Available at www.forestrycenter.org/library.cfm

PUBLICATIONS



MONOCULTURE TREE PLANTATIONS IN ECUADOR

By Patricia Granda
World Rainforest Movement

This publication analyses the promotion of monocultures in Ecuador and the impacts that are already taking place among the local communities. (available in Spanish and English)

For more information: www.wrm.org.uy/

A STUDY OF THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC IMPACTS OF INDUSTRIAL TREE PLANTATIONS IN THE KWAZULU-NATAL PROVINCE OF SOUTH AFRICA

By John Blessing Karumbidza
World Rainforest Movement

This report highlights the social, cultural and economic impacts of industrial timber plantations and associated activities, on rural communities in the timber growing areas of South Africa.

For more information: www.wrm.org.uy/

REALIZING COMMUNITY FUTURES: A PRACTICAL GUIDE TO HARNESSING NATURAL RESOURCES

By Jerry Vanclay, Ravi Prabhu and Fergus Sinclair

This revolutionary hands-on manual shows how people can develop a future community vision and create a roadmap to manage their natural resources – forests, rivers, fisheries, parks and agricultural land – to realize a prosperous and sustainable future. The book explains in a step-by-step manner how to use a process of participatory modeling to structure people's learning, their understanding of the natural systems they depend upon and how this can lead to better social and environmental outcomes.

The book is for communities and professional natural resources managers who want to use this powerful tool to help people share visions of the future they want and to take appropriate, immediate action to turn them into reality. It introduces both the theory and practice of participatory modeling using everyday language and a variety of accessible and successful examples. The result is a practical, useful and accessible guide for practicing real, successful community-based natural resource management anywhere, in any circumstances, for community prosperity.

For more information:
<http://shop.earthscan.co.uk/ProductDetails/mcs/productID/745>

ONLINE PUBLICATIONS

BETTER FORESTRY, LESS POVERTY

Food and Agriculture Organization
Rome, 2006

This guide offers suggestions to practitioners and the rural communities they serve on ways to prevent, mitigate and reduce poverty through forest-based interventions. Those who may find it of interest include district forestry officials, forestry and rural development extension workers, local administrators and planners, and people involved in small-scale enterprises, including their partners.

View contents and download the guide at
www.fao.org/docrep/009/a0645e/a0645e00.htm

ONLINE PUBLICATIONS

FOOD AND AGRICULTURAL ORGANIZATION: RECENT PUBLICATIONS AND FIELD TOOLS ALL AVAILABLE ONLINE

LIBRARY

To view the 700 documents currently available in the Library section go to:

www.fao.org/Participation/bibdb/retrieval/index.asp

1. Conflict Management over Natural Resources Capacity Building Program under the Community-based Rural Development Project.

2. Toolkit for the Application of Participatory and Negotiated Territorial Development in Transborder Zone.

3. Organizing a process of participation and negotiation for territorial development in mountain areas: the experience of the Huancavelica Central Area(Peru).

4. Developing Institutions and Options for Livelihood Adaptation to Climate Variability and Change in Drought-prone Areas of Bangladesh.

5. Implementing homestead plot programmes: Experience from India.

FIELD TOOLS

To view the 211 methods, approaches and tools currently available in the Field Tools section go to

www.fao.org/Participation/ft_find.jsp.

1. Agreements: This tool examines how to assist stakeholders in drafting a final agreement.

2. Broader Engagement in conflict management: A tool used to improve understanding of the importance of broadening stakeholder engagement in conflict management.



3. Exit strategy: After an agreement has been signed, mediators need to develop ways of handing over the responsibility for monitoring the agreement to the stakeholders or a trusted local monitor.

4. Local government accountability: This power tool describes ways to partner the rural poor to bring local government authorities to account.

5. Monitoring & Evaluation criteria for Participatory Negotiated Territorial Development (PNTD): Proposed set of criteria for monitoring and evaluation of Participatory Negotiated Territorial Development (PNTD).

6. Negotiation Process: This is a brief description of a negotiation process.

7. Participatory Fisheries Stock Assessment (ParFish): ParFish is an approach to fisheries stock assessment which uses Bayesian statistics and multi-criteria decision making theory, and provides a tool for involving fishers in the management process.

8. Policy Influence: Getting started: This tool describes what can be involved in influencing policy, why it is worth doing, who should get involved, and how to get started.

9. Stakeholder influence mapping: A tool to examine and visually display the relative influence that different individuals and groups have over decision-making.

10. Stakeholder power analysis: A tool which helps understanding how people affect policies and institutions, and how policies and institutions affect people.

ONLINE PUBLICATIONS

PERSPECTIVES ON AMERICA'S FORESTS

Multiple Perspectives Project
Society of American Forests

The papers developed in the Multiple Perspectives Project are now available from the Society of American Forests in a free, on-line publication, Perspectives on America's Forests. Perspectives on America's Forests makes an important contribution to the national dialogue on sustainable forest management and provides important insights on how to approach the next edition of the National Report on Sustainable Forests.

www.safnet.org/periodicals/multipleperspectives/PerspectivesOnAmericasForests.pdf

IMPLEMENTATION PLAN FOR THE COMPREHENSIVE STRATEGY AND THE NATIONAL FIRE PLAN

Secretaries of Agriculture and Interior, Western
Governor's Association and National
Associations of Counties.

The just released, updated Implementation Plan addresses the goals of the 10-year Comprehensive Strategy and the National Fire Plan. The Plan and the Implementation Strategy outline steps to suppress wildland fires, thin forests to reduce hazardous fuels, restore forest and rangeland health and assist communities in protecting themselves and in developing their forest-based economies.

For USDA's perspective visit:
www.usda.gov/wps/portal/!ut/p/_s.7_0_A/7_0_1OB?contentidonly=true&contentid=2006/12/0462.xml

For the Implementation Strategy:
www.fs.fed.us/news/2006/releases/12/10-year-strategy-december-2006.pdf

CONFERENCES & WORKSHOPS

FEBRUARY 2007

National Conference on Science, Policy and the Environment: "Integrating Environmental and Human Health."

*February 1-2, 2007
Washington, DC*

The National Conference on Science, Policy and the Environment is built on the idea that stakeholder-informed science is a powerful tool for building consensus necessary to solve the serious environmental problems we face. Each year, NCSE convenes a topical conference that brings together hundreds of scientific, educational, business, civil society, and government leaders.

For more information:
www.ncseonline.org/ncseconference/

National Association of Conservation Districts

*February 4-8, 2007
Los Angeles, CA*

The meeting will feature many opportunities to provide continued input on the association's efforts and direction in shaping the 2007 Farm Bill and discussion of alternate sources of power that are also alternate sources of income for producers.

For more information: <http://2007.nacdnet.org/>





CONFERENCES & WORKSHOPS

Evolutionary Change in Human-altered Environments: An International Summit

February 8-10, 2007

Los Angeles, CA

Human activities are affecting the evolutionary processes that generate and maintain life. Climate change and deforestation are facilitating the evolutionary jump of animal diseases to humans. Fish farming has resulted in the spread of poorly adaptive genes to the wild. Introductions of exotic species are impacting native species and limiting their ability to adapt.

For more information:

www.ioe.ucla.edu/CTR/ioesymposium.html

Society for Range Management Annual Meeting

February 9-16, 2007

Reno, Nevada

Society for Range Management's 60th Annual Meeting & Trade Show theme is "Traditions and Transitions."

For more information: www.ag.unr.edu/srm2007/

American Society for Environmental History "Living on the Edge: Human Desires and Environmental Realities"

February 28 – March 3, 2007

Baton Rouge, LA

After Hurricanes Katrina and Rita caused so much destruction along the Gulf Coast, the annual meeting this year will examine the perceptions of risk and social responses to environmental disasters and the idea of living on the edge: edges of danger, edges of continents, edges of poverty, and the space between history and other disciplines. Although the Gulf Coast was the source of our interest, we asked participants to think broadly about the deep complexities of dealing with environmental hazards, and the varying roles of science, government, politics, and community.

Please register by February 1, 2007: www.aseh.net/

14th Biennial Southern Silvicultural Research Conference

February 26 - March 1, 2007

Athens, GA

The conference will consist of concurrent technical sessions, a poster session, and optional field trip. The purpose of the conference is to provide a forum for the exchange of research information among silviculturists and researchers in related areas, research coordination, review research in progress, and learn new approaches and techniques of general interest.

For more information:

www.srs.fs.usda.gov/bssrc2007/

MARCH 2007

25th Annual Salmonid Restoration Conference

March 7-10, 2007

Santa Rosa, CA

The conference includes full-day workshops on dam removal and FERC relicensing, fish passage barrier removal tools, estuary restoration, and an urban creek restoration workshop and tour. Concurrent sessions focus on environmental, biological, and policy issues that affect Salmonid habitat restoration and recovery of native fish populations.

For more information: www.calsalmon.org/

The Climate of Environmental Justice: Taking Stock

March 16-17, 2007

Boulder, Colorado

The conference, co-sponsored by the Natural Resources Law Center, will gather academics and practitioners from around the country to consider the pressing issues facing low-income and/or communities of color that suffer a disproportionate share of environmental risks. The effects of climate change, which are also predicted to unevenly impact communities of color both in the U.S. and internationally, will compound these conditions.

For more information: www.colorado.edu/law/centers/nrlc/Climate_Justice_Conference.pdf

CONFERENCES & WORKSHOPS



Society for Applied Anthropology 67th Annual Meeting

March 27 - 31, 2007

Tampa, FL

Applied anthropology in the 21st Century faces challenges to contribute meaningfully and in a sustained way to understanding complex and recurring global struggles. The theme of “Global Insecurities” is both expansive and focused, designed to invite intellectual discussions and practical applications from our colleagues worldwide.

For more information: www.sfaa.net/sfaa2007.html

A Social Impact Assessment (SIA) Training Course

March 29-30, 2007

Richmond, B.C., Canada

Social Impact Assessment is the systematic analysis in advance of the likely impacts a proposed action (project, policy or plan) will have on the day-to-day life (environment) of persons and communities. The basic SIA course will provide the knowledge, understanding and technical skills to do social impact assessment at the community and project level for a variety of development and policy proposals.

To view the course outline and for more details go to: www.socialimpactassessment.net/SIAcourseMarch07Vancouver.htm

APRIL 2007

People and Land in a New Century

April 3-5, 2007

Fort Collins, CO

This conference will address the changing face of natural resources management. In the face of rapid change, institutions, agencies, universities, and practitioners are working on conservation that is regional and bottom-up in nature, are compatible with democracy.

For more information:

www.warnercnr.colostate.edu/plnc/

Emerging Issues Along Urban/Rural Interfaces: Linking Land-Use Science and Society

April 9-12, 2007

Atlanta, GA

Auburn University’s Center for Forest Sustainability and the USDA Forest Service’s Southern Center for Wildland/urban Interface Research and Information are pleased to announce our upcoming conference, “Emerging Issues Along Urban/Rural Interfaces: Linking Land-Use Science and Society”, to be held April 9-12, 2007 at the Sheraton Atlanta. The focus of this conference is the linking of ecological aspects and human dimensions of land-use science and practice along urban/rural interfaces, with interfaces construed broadly. We hope that your schedule will permit you to come and contribute.

For more information:

www.sfws.auburn.edu/urbanruralinterfaces

Association of American Geographers Annual Conference

April 17-21, 2007

San Francisco, CA

We anticipate over 3,000 paper and poster presentations featuring the latest geographic research and scholarship, ranging across the full breadth of the discipline. The San Francisco region also offers opportunities for exceptional field trips on geographic topics from the physical to the human to the oenological.

For more information:

www.aag.org/annualmeetings/SF2007/index.cfm



CONFERENCES & WORKSHOPS

National Conference on Ecosystem Restoration

April 22-27, 2007

Kansas City, MO

Prevention and restoration of degraded ecosystems have been and continue to be a high priority throughout the nation. Yet those involved in ecosystem restoration have had limited opportunity to interact with their colleagues at the national scale to discuss issues and challenges relevant to ecosystem restoration. This conference will serve as a forum for those engaged in ecosystem restoration to exchange information and lessons learned on the challenges and opportunities for sustainable restoration of natural ecosystems.

For more information:

www.conference.ifas.ufl.edu/NCER2007/

MAY 2007

ForestLeadership Conference

May 8-10, 2007

Vancouver, B.C.

The 8th in a series of successful strategic conferences held since 2001, the event will address critical sustainability challenges faced by the forest and paper sector in North America. It will not only feature plenary sessions and workshops, but also an exhibit area, an awards ceremony and exceptional networking opportunities. The conference is geared towards forest and paper sector decision makers, professionals and stakeholders.

For more information: www.ForestLeadership.com.

New Strategies for Urban Natural Resources: Integrating Wildlife, Fisheries, Forestry, and Planning

May 14-16, 2007

Chicago, IL

At this event, state and federal forestry and natural resource agency personnel including researchers; city planners and policymakers who deal with natural resources planning or environmental management; university scientists; professors; students; urban foresters; arborists and horticulturists employed by municipalities, counties or private sector; wildlife biologists; wildlife ecologists; urban planners and architects will come together to address the challenges pertaining to the management of natural resources in urban landscapes and to extend and integrate the knowledge of urban ecology with other disciplines.

For more information:

www.InformaLearning.com/Wildlife

JUNE 2007

Association of State Wetland Managers Western State Workshop

June 4-5, 2007

Park City, UT

This workshop will be for technical and semi-technical staff of land trusts, local governments, state agencies, and federal agencies. It will present "how to" information concerning the protection and restoration of wetlands and riparian areas.

For more information:

www.aswm.org/calendar/lt&lg/lt&lg2.htm

CONFERENCES & WORKSHOPS



Thirty-First Annual National Indian Timber Symposium

June 4–7, 2007

Polson, MT

Hosted by the Confederated Salish & Kootenai Tribes of the Flathead Nation. The Intertribal Timber Council convenes an Annual Timber Symposium to explore problems and solutions to current issues confronting Indian natural resources. Participants experience first-hand the tribe's approach to resolving problems and issues by viewing operations and sharing perspectives with other resource management professionals.

For more information:

www.itcnet.org/symposium.html

National Environmental Justice Research Symposium

June 7-9, 2007

Ann Arbor, MI

This is to announce a national/international faculty diversity and environmental justice research symposium we are in the process of organizing at the University of Michigan's School of Natural Resources and Environment.

For more information:

<http://sitemaker.umich.edu/diversityejresearchsymposium>.

Sharing Indigenous Wisdom Conference

June 11-15, 2007

Green Bay, WI

The event, called Sharing Indigenous Wisdom: An International Dialogue on Sustainable Development, will focus on the Natural Environment foundational element of the Menominee model of sustainable development. The Forest Service is partnering with the College in support of a new Center for First Americans Forestlands; and has helped link the conference planning to the work of a new task force on traditional forest knowledge of the International Union of Forest Research Organizations (IUFRO).

For more information:

www.SharingIndigenousWisdom.org

The 10th North American Agroforestry Conference

June 10-13, 2007

Québec City, Canada

The intent of the conference is to stimulate the development and the adoption of sustainable rural land management practices centered on the integration of trees into the landscape. Riparian buffers with trees, windbreaks and shelterbelts, silvopastoral systems, intercropping systems and forest farming systems will be the main practices discussed during the conference. Target participants belong to all spheres of the advisory, teaching and research sectors, whether with private companies, advisory groups, municipalities, government departments, educational institutions or research centres specializing in the fields of agriculture, forestry, environment and land-use planning.

For more information: www.agrofor2007.ca/

13th International Symposium on Society and Resource Management (ISSRM)

June 17-21, 2007

Park City, UT

The theme for the 2007 symposium is Landscape Continuity and Change - Social Science Perspectives and Interdisciplinary Conversations. Primary sub-themes: contributions of social science to environmental and natural resource management, Planning from community to regional scales, landscape implications of social and economic change, social and economic implications of landscape change.

For more information: www.usu.edu/iasnr/issrm2007/



CONFERENCES & WORKSHOPS

JULY 2007

Society for Conservation Biology Annual Meeting

July 1-5, 2007

Port Elizabeth, South Africa

The 21st annual meeting of the Society for Conservation Biology will be held at the Nelson Mandela Metropolitan University, Port Elizabeth, South Africa.

For more information: www.nmmu.ac.za/scb/

Alliance for Nonprofit Management Conference: Pathways to Nonprofit Success

July 18-20, 2007

Atlanta, GA

This year's meeting is all about making connections personally, professionally, emotionally and successfully. Over 45 workshops will be offered and we have added new session tracks such as: Executive Leadership for Nonprofit and Association Managers, Senior Practitioners, Public Policy and Ethics.

For more information: http://www.allianceonline.org/annual_conference/c07.page

Soil and Water Conservation Society Annual Meeting

July 21-25

Tampa, FL

The conference theme is "Conservation Challenges in a Changing Landscape." The conference includes workshops, concurrent sessions, symposia, posters, plenary sessions, and technical tours designed to expose participants to recent developments in the science and art of natural resource conservation and environmental management on working land—the largely privately-owned land comprising working farms, ranches, forests, and rural and urban communities.

For more information: www.swcs.org

AUGUST 2007

Rural Sociological Society Annual Meeting

August 2-5, 2007

Santa Clara, CA

"Social Change and Restructuring in Rural Societies: Opportunities and Vulnerabilities." The 2007 annual meeting of the RSS provides an excellent opportunity to advance the state of knowledge about rural social change, and to make that knowledge more accessible and useful to practitioners and policy-makers.

For more information: www.ruralsociology.org

International Union of Game Biologists Congress

August 13-18, 2007

Uppsala, Sweden

The IUGB encourages the exchange of scientific and practical knowledge in the field of game and wildlife management, the broad field of game biology and international cooperation in game and wildlife management. The aim of the conference is to create a bridge among scientists, wildlife managers and authorities and those studying the human dimensions of wildlife management.

For more information:

www-conference.slu.se/iugb2007/

OCTOBER 2007

National Land Conservation Conference

October 3-6, 2007

Denver, CO

Come to the largest gathering in the country for conservation leaders. Join more than 1,700 land trust professionals, volunteers, board members, public agency staff, attorneys, appraisers and land conservation advocates at this four-day conference. Call for Presentations now open! Due February 20, 2007

For more information: www.lta.org/training/index.html



CONFERENCES & WORKSHOPS

Society of American Foresters 2007

Annual Conference

October 23-27

Portland, OR

More than 2,000 forestry and natural resource professionals will gather to exchange ideas, share professional expertise, and learn the latest technology and research to help them work more effectively. The conference will benefit foresters and natural resource professionals from a variety of sectors.

For more information:

www.safnet.org/natcon-07/index.cfm

DECEMBER 2007

5th International Conference of Critical Geography Imperialism and resultant disorder: imperatives for social justice

December 3-7, 2007

Mumbai, India

We invite you to join us, the International Critical Geography Group, for the Fifth International Conference of Critical Geography in Mumbai, India at the Tata Institute of Social Sciences. The purpose of the conference is to provide an informal forum for politically critical discussion and debate. The primary and overarching theme of the conference will be about imperialism and social justice and their social (political-economic-cultural) and environmental (socio-ecological, physical) aspects. Representatives of political organizations, unions, and social movements will be invited to address these inter-related issues.

For more information: www.5thiccg.org



GIVE TO CFRF

PLEASE CONSIDER MAKING
A GIFT TO THE COMMUNITY
FORESTRY RESEARCH
FELLOWSHIP AND HELP US
TRAIN A NEW GENERATION OF
SCHOLARS, POLICY MAKERS,
AND COMMUNITY
PRACTITIONERS IN MAKING
MORE JUST AND EQUITABLE
NATURAL RESOURCE
MANAGEMENT PRACTICES.

[WWW.CNR.BERKELEY.EDU/
COMMUNITY_FORESTRY/GIVING](http://WWW.CNR.BERKELEY.EDU/COMMUNITY_FORESTRY/GIVING)