



## *In Search of “The Green Lagoons”*

### *A Tour of the Colorado River Delta*

MARCH 31-APRIL 4, 2004

*“It is the part of wisdom never to revisit a wilderness, for the more golden the lily, the more certain that someone has gilded it.”*

- ALDO LEOPOLD, “THE GREEN LAGOONS”

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Aldo Leopold*

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by Mike Dombeck and  
Jack Ward Thomas*

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#### THE ALDO LEOPOLD FOUNDATION

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*Fostering the  
Land Ethic  
through the legacy  
of Aldo Leopold*

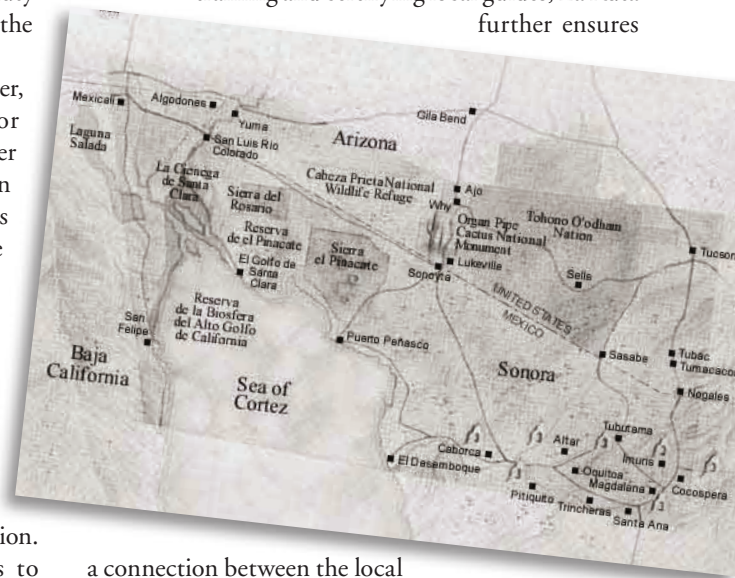
After spending three weeks exploring the Colorado River delta via canoe in 1922, Aldo Leopold feared what the future held for this vast wilderness. It would be twenty-some years later before Leopold mined his journals to write the essay “The Green Lagoons,” which later graced the pages of *A Sand County Almanac*. Leopold’s bittersweet essay illustrates that the beauty and bounty of these wild landscapes is tempered by the threat of man’s ability to kill “the thing he loves.”

Ironically, after a visit to the delta last summer, Aldo Leopold Foundation Executive Director Buddy Huffaker is excited to return to this former wilderness as co-leader of a unique travel expedition for foundation members to retrace Leopold’s journey. “It is hard not to be overwhelmed by the massive expanse of salt cedar – an invasive species – and the trickle of water that was once a great river,” explains Huffaker, “but I also witnessed several communities undertaking very ambitious ecological restoration projects and reconnecting to the landscape.”

Huffaker’s primary escort on his initial visit was Mark Briggs, a restoration ecologist coordinating several projects throughout the region. Briggs and Huffaker began discussing ways to reconnect the past and the Leopold legacy with the present conservation issues as a way to ensure a better future. These conversations led to partnering with a regional eco-tourism association to offer a unique opportunity to visit this fascinating landscape.

The tour host, La Ruta de Sonora, is a non-profit organization established in 1998 as a multinational

effort to promote responsible and ethical community-based tourism along the Arizona-Sonora borderland region. As an association of communities and organizations in the region, La Ruta encourages the sustainability of local customs, traditions, and cultures by promoting local values and a conservation ethic. By training and certifying local guides, La Ruta further ensures



a connection between the local ecology and economics.

Tour highlights include presentations by regional experts, a boat tour along the lower basin of the Colorado River, a canoe trip hosted by local guides through the area’s most important wetland, and an overnight in a Mexican fishing village.

Foundation member Luann Waters of Oklahoma



is looking forward to the adventure. “Past visits to other Leopold landscapes, such as the Leopold Shack in Wisconsin and Gila Wilderness in New Mexico, have provided me with a much greater insight into Leopold’s writing and thinking,” Waters said. “This trip to the Arizona-Mexico border will be a wonderful opportunity to see such a place in the company of others that have a commitment to the land ethic. The discussions should be

very stimulating.”

Participants will not only examine the ecology, conservation, and cultures of the region, but will also be exposed to the complex international water policies that have changed the lower Colorado River basin. Along its entirety, water is diverted for agricultural, industrial, and municipal uses, impacting the quality and the quantity of water that reaches the mouth of the river.

The convergence of these demands has resulted in the Colorado River being the most controlled river in world. For these reasons, Briggs has been pleased to see concern and interest in the delta grow over the past decade: “The issues facing the delta are so complex, it requires a much larger community of people be informed and involved if positive change is to continue.”

Briggs, who will be accompanying Huffaker on the spring sojourn to provide

additional regional expertise, is sure participants will remember this trip. “Participants will see first hand how the management of the Colorado River has affected its delta as well as how parts of the delta have survived and what is being done by peoples on both sides of the border to bring back this amazing ecosystem,” he said. “Please join us for this great trip!”

**Registration and Itinerary:**

Contact La Ruta de Sonora at (800) 806-0766 or visit [www.laruta.org](http://www.laruta.org). Deadline for tour registration is March 19.

**Cost:** \$999 per person/double occupancy, including a \$100 tax deductible donation to the Aldo Leopold Foundation. Rates exclude airfare.

**For more information:**

Contact Erika Gerhardt, Aldo Leopold Foundation, (608) 355-0279.

ANNUAL EVENT CELEBRATES LEOPOLD

*Wisconsin Town to Read Aloud*  
*A Sand County Almanac Cover to Cover*

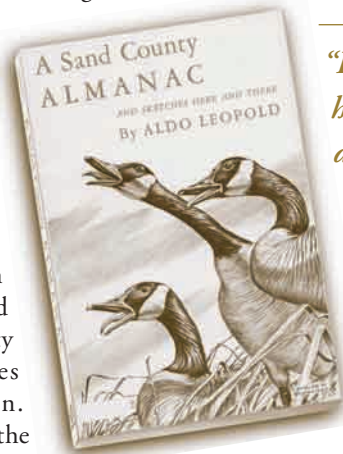
Before the geese return and while the hearth fires still warm the shins, the little village of Lodi buzzes with the voice of Aldo Leopold. For five years this south central Wisconsin community has thrown open its doors on the first weekend in March and brought people together to read aloud – from cover to cover – Leopold’s classic *A Sand County Almanac*:

“Lodi Reads Leopold” has evolved into a three day celebration devoted to Leopold. In 2003, participants came from six states. Readers included schoolchildren, community leaders, and dignitaries from around Wisconsin. Sarah Lloyd, member of the organizing committee for the Lodi event and membership coordinator for the Aldo Leopold Foundation is looking forward to her continued involvement. “I just fell in love with the event. It is a wonderful experience to have a book read to you,” Lloyd declared. “And *A Sand County Almanac* no less. It’s March in Wisconsin, so it’s also a great ‘beat cabin fever’ event.”

Lloyd is enthusiastic about the foundation’s involvement with the Lodi program, as its success has encouraged the development of

a Wisconsin legislative initiative to designate the first weekend in March as “Aldo Leopold Weekend” across the state.

“Our goal is to support Lodi’s program as a model for other communities to create innovative events that honor Aldo



*“Lodi Reads Leopold” has encouraged the development of a Wisconsin legislative initiative to designate the first weekend in March as “Aldo Leopold Weekend” across the state.*

Leopold. The establishment of the ‘Aldo Leopold Weekend’ will help educate new audiences about the Land Ethic and create community understanding and support for local environmental issues,” Lloyd said.

This year’s activities in Lodi kick off on Friday, March 5, with the daylong workshop “Lodi Learns about Leopold.” Sponsored by the Leopold Education Project, the workshop introduces an innovative environmental education curriculum based on essays from

*A Sand County Almanac*. Topics focus on teaching students and adults alike about humanity’s ties to the natural environment in an effort to conserve and protect the earth’s natural resources.

The cover-to-cover reading of *A Sand County Almanac* will begin Friday night and continue Saturday and Sunday afternoons. Nina Leopold Bradley, the eldest daughter of Aldo Leopold, will be a featured reader and speaker at a special dinner on Saturday evening. Other Saturday offerings include a trip to the Shack, a Leopold bench-building workshop, and an interpretive performance by Al Carr of Prescott, Arizona as Aldo Leopold. Sunday’s program also includes tours of the Lodi marsh with crane watching, and a hike on the Ice Age Trail section at Lodi.

The Friends of Scenic Lodi Valley are the lead organizers of the event. Major event sponsors include the Aldo Leopold Foundation, Wisconsin chapters of Pheasants Forever, and AMCORE Bank of Lodi. For more information visit [www.sceniclodivalley.org](http://www.sceniclodivalley.org).

**“Lodi Learns about Leopold” Workshop:**

Lodi Public Library, Friday, March 5, 9 a.m.-3 p.m. To register contact Treva Breuch at (608) 238-3212 or [wabreuch@wiscmail.wisc.edu](mailto:wabreuch@wiscmail.wisc.edu).

***A Sand County Almanac* Reading:**

Lodi Public Library, Friday, March 5, 7 p.m., Saturday March 6, 1-5 p.m., Sunday March 7, 1-4 p.m.

**March 6 Shack Tour:**

For reservations contact the Aldo Leopold Foundation at (608) 355-0279.

## *The Last Stand* By Aldo Leopold

Sometime in 1943 or 1944 an axe will bite into the snowy sapwood of a giant maple. On the other side of the same tree a crosscut saw will talk softly, spewing sweet sawdust into the snow with each repetitious syllable. Then the giant will lean, groan, and crash to earth: the last merchantable tree of the last merchantable forty of the last virgin hardwood forest of any size in the Lake States.

With this tree will fall the end of an epoch.

There will be an end of cheap, abundant, high-quality sugar maple and yellow birch for floors and furniture. We shall make shift with inferior stuff, or with synthetic substitutes.

There will be an end of cathedral aisles to echo the hermit thrush, or to awe the intruder. There will be an end of hardwood wilderness large enough for a few days' skiing or hiking without crossing a road. The forest primeval, in this region, will henceforward be a figure of speech.

There will be an end of the pious hope that America has learned from her mistakes in private forest exploitation. Each error, it appears, must continue to its bitter end; conservation must wait until there is little or nothing to conserve.

Finally, there will be an end of the best schoolroom for foresters to learn what remains to be learned about hardwood forestry: the mature hardwood forest. We know little, and we understand only part of what we know.

This last stand of the northern hardwoods is in the Porcupine Mountain region of the Upper Peninsula of Michigan. Fifty years ago northern hardwoods covered seven million acres in the Lake States. Five years ago the main remnant in the Porcupine region still comprised 170,000 acres. By 1941 this had shrunk to 140,000 acres. Last winter's cuttings were extra large due to war demand. At the present rate of cutting, only stands too rocky or poor to repay the operator have much chance to outlive the next two years. After that fires are likely to polish up the slashings, leaving a nice pile of brushy rocks as a monument to our generation.

There are, of course, odd bits of uncut hardwoods left elsewhere. The largest bit (10,000 acres) is owned by a private club, and is kept to look at. It is ironical that this club may in the end outscore the combined efforts of the Congress of the United States, the U.S. Forest Service, the sovereign state of Michigan, and the mighty lumber industry as a conserver of virgin forest.

The sugar maple is as American as the rail fence or the Kentucky rifle. Generations have been rocked in maple cradles, clothed from maple spinning wheels, and fed with maple-sweetened cakes served on maple tables before maple fires. Yet the demise of the maple forest brings us less regret than the demise of an old tire. Like the shrew who burrows in the maple woods, we take our environment for granted while it lasts. Unlike the shrew, we make shift with substitutes. The poorest is the European "Norway maple," a colorless fast-growing tree persistently used by misguided suburbanites to kill lawns. Wisconsin has used Norway maples to shade its capital. No governor and no citizen has protested this affront to the peace and dignity of the state.

*Though the essays Leopold selected for the Almanac are all characterized by a timeless quality, he wrote others as finely honed that were clearly topical and even propagandist, written to inspire immediate action. One such essay is "The Last Stand," published in Outdoor America at a time when the last stand of old-growth northern hardwoods in the Porcupine Mountains of Michigan's Upper Peninsula was threatened with wartime cutting. An editorial sidebar explained pending legislation and urged readers to write their congressmen. As a result of continued prodding by Leopold and others, the Michigan legislature in 1943 appropriated one million dollars to purchase the area for a state park.*

Susan L. Flader and  
J. Baird Callicott, Editors  
*The River of the Mother of  
God and Other Essays by Aldo  
Leopold*



Maple boards, like maple shade, take time to grow. We have lots of prospective maple lumber in second-growth stands. It is doubtful whether these regrowths will ever achieve the quality or volume of the original stands, first because we shall lack the patience to wait for them to mature; secondly because the maple forest is one of the most highly organized communities on earth; hence the slashing likely injures its future capacity to produce.

**F**ew laymen realize that the penalties of violence to a forest may far outlast its visible evidence. I know a hardwood forest called the Spessart, covering a mountain on the north flank of the Alps. Half of it has sustained cuttings since 1605, but was never slashed. The other half was slashed during the 1600's, but has been under intensive forestry during the last 150 years. Despite this rigid protection, the old slashing now produces only mediocre pine, while the unslashed portion grows the finest cabinet oak in the world; one of those oaks fetches a higher price than a whole acre of the old slashings. On the old slashings the litter accumulates without rotting, stumps and limbs disappear slowly, natural reproduction is slow. On the unslashed portion litter disappears as it falls, stumps and limbs rot at once, natural reproduction is automatic. Foresters attribute the inferior performance of the old slashing to its depleted microflora, meaning that the underground community of bacteria, molds, fungi, insects, and burrowing mammals which constitute half the environment of a tree.

The existence of the term microflora implies, to the layman, that science knows all the citizens of the underground community, and is able to push them around at will. As a matter of fact, science knows little more than that the community exists, and that it is important. In a few simple communities like alfalfa, science knows how to add certain bacteria to make the plants grow. In a complex forest, science knows only that it is best to let well enough alone.

But industry doesn't know this. I fear that present mistreatment of northern hardwoods may be pondered more seriously in 2042 than in 1942. Industries wince with pain when fixers and planners lay violent hands on their highly organized economic community, yet these same industries fix their forests to death with never a flicker of recognition that the same principle is involved. In neither case do we understand all the intricacies of internal adjustment. Communities are like clocks, they tick best while possessed of all their cogs and wheels.

**W**hile the northern hardwood forest, like the Spessart, is injured by violence, it is known to stand up under gentle intelligent use to an extraordinary degree. You can cut a third of the volume of a 200-year-old stand and come back every 20 years and take as much again. The reason inheres in the extreme shade-tolerance of the sugar maple and its associated species. Under each mature veteran stand a dozen striplings, full-height and ready to lay on wood the year after the felled veteran bequeaths to them his place in the sun. This method of quick turnover utilization is called selective logging. Its technology has been fully explored by the research branch of the Forest Service. It differs from slash logging in that the mature trees are cut periodically instead of simultaneously, and the striplings are left to grow instead of to burn in the next fire.

How has industry, with its ear ever cocked for new technology, received this innovation? The answer is written on the face of the hills. Industry, with the notable exception of a half-dozen companies, is slashing as usual. The reason given is that most mills are so nearly cut out anyhow that they cannot await the deferred returns of selective logging; they prefer to die quickly in their accustomed shower of sawdust, rather than to live forever on a reduced annual budget of boards.

*“Few laymen realize that the penalties of violence to a forest may far outlast its visible evidence.”*

*“In a complex forest, science knows only that it is best to let well enough alone... But industry doesn't know this.”*

One is apt to make the error of assuming that a corporation possesses the attributes of a prudent person. It may not. It is a new species of animal, created by mutation, with a morphology of its own and a behavior pattern which will unfold with time. One can only say that its behavior pattern as an owner of forests is so far not very prudent.

*“I doubt whether public acquisition, as a means of assuring the national timber supply, is a satisfactory substitute for forestry practice by private owners. The job is too big.”*

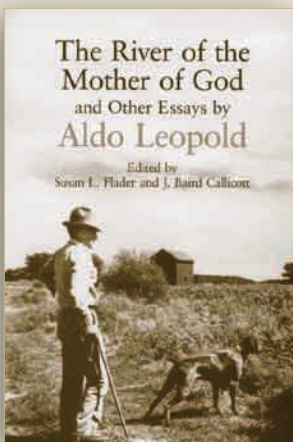
*“When we abolish the last sample of the Great Uncut, we are, in a sense, burning books.”*

Years ago, when the green robe of the Porcupines still spread over much of upper Michigan, bills were introduced in Congress to buy the area as a National Forest. At that time, the proceeds from selective logging would have paid for the land, and left the growing forest to boot. Nothing was done.

Today, when the green robe of the Porcupines has shrunk to the dimensions of a barely respectable necktie, bills are still before Congress. I suppose Congress hesitates to buy, fearing catcalls from patriotic constituents who assume that all internal problems can wait. Most of them doubtless can and should, but not this one. The war will surely outlast this remnant of forest.

I doubt whether public acquisition, as a means of assuring the national timber supply, is a satisfactory substitute for forestry practice by private owners. The job is too big. When government takes over a small area for decent use, it aims to educate by example, but I fear it also generates a false assurance that things are on the mend. In any event the Porcupine necktie is now too small to be of any consequence as a source of timber. But the Porcupine necktie is more than timber; it is a symbol. It portrays a chapter in national history which we should not be allowed to forget. When we abolish the last sample of the Great Uncut, we are, in a sense, burning books. I am convinced that most Americans of the new generation have no idea what a decent forest looks like. The only way to tell them is to show them. To preserve a remnant of decent forest for public education is surely a proper function of government, regardless of one's views on the moot question of large-scale timber production. Moreover, the Porcupines offer the only steep topography available to the public in the snow-belt of the Lake States; they have a future as a ski area, provided they are not further denuded. The necktie is worth keeping for this purpose alone.

I would like to see the Porcupine region acquired and preserved as an act of national contrition, as the visible reminder of an unsolved problem, as a token of things hoped for. To this end it had best be kept roadless, axeless, hotel-less, and open only to ski or foot travel. The mere existence of such a token-forest might hasten the day when the green robe again spreads over the Lake States, and when the cutting and using of mature timber becomes an act of normal land-cropping, rather than an act of land-pillage.



*This essay is included in The River of the Mother of God and Other Essays by Aldo Leopold, available from the Aldo Leopold Foundation at [www.aldoleopold.org/books](http://www.aldoleopold.org/books).*

## *Declare Harvest of Old-Growth Forests Off-Limits and Move On*

*Seattle Post Intelligencer*, August 24, 2003

By Mike Dombeck and Jack Ward Thomas

We write as former chiefs of the U.S. Forest Service with combined experience of more than a half-century dealing with national forest issues. For three decades, an increasingly acrimonious debate over old-growth forests has raged. It is time to declare old growth off-limits to logging and move on. Why?

First, although no one knows exactly how much old growth remains, what's left is but a small fraction of what once was and will ever be again. And what remains did not survive by accident. Most remaining old-growth stands occur in rugged terrain where the economic and environmental costs are simply too high.

Second, scientists increasingly appreciate old-growth forests as reservoirs of biodiversity with associated "banks" of genetic material. Most stands are protected as habitat for threatened or endangered (and associated) species – to meet the purpose of the Endangered Species Act "... to provide a means whereby the ecosystems upon which endangered species and threatened species depend may be conserved. ..." It's time to stop fighting over what little old growth remains unprotected.

Third, a large and growing number of people want old-growth forests preserved for posterity. Values associated with "beauty," "spirituality" or "connection with the past" are expressed in other terms applied to old growth such as "ancient" or "cathedral" forests. These values are as real as those determined for commodities in the marketplace and clearly exceed the values as timber.

Fourth, if the past is prologue, harvest of old growth will be publicly resisted in sequential and predictable steps – appeals, legal actions, protests and, in the end, civil disobedience. In the Pacific Northwest, where most old growth remains, costs of making old-growth timber sales are disproportionately high with very low chance of ultimate success given environmental constraints and process requirements. Ten-year-old plans that envisioned some old-growth harvest have been overcome by events – legal, political,



social, scientific and economic.

Fifth, few sawmills remain in business that can process large old-growth logs. The mills that have survived are geared to efficiently process smaller second-growth trees.

Sixth, and most important, the never-ending fight is draining time, money, energy and political capital needed to address more pressing problems.

Forest management should focus on restoring forest health and reducing fire risk, initially in areas where risk to human life and property are greatest – the so-called wildland/urban interface. Then, appropriate management practices should be strategically targeted in the right places and at the right scales across the landscape. The knowledge gained in the wildland/urban interface should then set the course for any expanded management actions. That's a prescription that draws on pragmatic combinations of economic need, political reality and the application of adaptive management based on research and experience.

Meanwhile, younger trees – some quite large – now inhabit old-growth stands as a result of a century of fire suppression that prevented periodic low-intensity ground fires that naturally thin the forests. Such trees provide "ladder fuels" that can carry fire into the crowns of old-growth trees. These are the trees that should be thinned and harvested to reduce the potential fire

mortality of the old-growth trees. Redwood and sequoia stands in northern California are particularly vulnerable.

Those who have won the past fights to protect old growth should now support forest management – including thinning – to address forest health problems, reduce susceptibility to fire and provide a sustainable supply of wood in the spirit of the multiple-use mandate. As our demands for wood increase, is it ethical to import more timber from nations with weaker environmental protections and less technical capabilities and ignore our own sources of supply? We think not.

Several decades ago, the Forest Service struggled to meet targets to harvest more than 10 billion board feet a year from the national forests. Most now agree that was unsustainable. Today, circumstances have reduced harvest levels to below 2 billion board feet a year – considerably below what could be sustained while meeting multiple-use mandates.

It is time to move beyond the "board feet of timber debate." The performance standard should be "acres treated" based on state-of-the-art science and in compliance with the law. In the spirit of multiple use, all applicable values should come into play, including cultural/archaeological, water, timber, biodiversity, recreation, fish and wildlife habitat, wilderness, non-timber forest products and grazing. The work of improving forest health and restoring watersheds on national forests has great potential to provide jobs and economic opportunities to many of the same communities caught up in the "cut vs. no-cut" battles of the past.

Should we protect remaining old growth? We say yes. In turn, should we expect agreement on the mandate of the Organic Administration Act of 1987 that states: "No national forest shall be established except to protect the forest within the boundaries, or for the purpose of securing favorable conditions of water flows, and to furnish a continuous supply of timber for the use and necessities of the citizens of the United States." Again, we answer yes.

A saying common in India comes to mind. "When elephants fight only the grass suffers." Rural communities, and the forests, have suffered enough from strife too long sustained and management too long delayed. It is time to move on. Recognizing that harvest of old growth from the national forests should come to an end is a good start.

*Mike Dombeck, an ALF board member, is Professor of Global Environmental Management at the University of Wisconsin-Stevens Point. Jack Ward Thomas is professor of wildlife biology at the University of Montana.*

## UPCOMING EVENTS

MAY 14 - NEW HAVEN, CT

### *Leopold Children to Give Talk at Yale University*

*Foundation Members Invited*

Aldo Leopold's graduation from the Yale School of Forestry in 1909 proved to be a springboard for his career in conservation. Over the May 14<sup>th</sup> weekend, the foundation will reconnect with the institution that played such a formative role in Leopold's life.

Leopold's children Nina, Carl, and Estella (herself a 1955 Yale Ph.D.) will kick off the weekend at a public event on Friday evening, May 14. The Leopolds will share reflections of their father and the impact his vision of a land ethic has had on their lives and on conservation in general.

Gus Speth, Dean of Yale School of Forestry & Environmental Studies, is excited about this opportunity to build upon the conservation heritage shared by the school and the foundation. "Events such as this are a tremendous way for the conservation



*Yale's 1909 School of Forestry class. Leopold is in the front row in the light-colored suit.*

community to foster continued evolution of the land ethic," he explains.

"We are honored to have the Leopold family and foundation as special guests for our reunion weekend. We also extend a warm welcome to foundation members and hope they can join us Friday evening for this unique opportunity."

The talk is open to foundation members but registration is requested. Please contact Kath Schomaker, Director of Alumni Affairs at (203) 432-5108 or email at [alumni.fes@yale.edu](mailto:alumni.fes@yale.edu).

APRIL 14 - MADISON, WI

### *Aldo Leopold Lecture Series in Natural Resources to Feature Pulitzer Nominee*

Join the Aldo Leopold Foundation for Dr. Donald Worster's lecture "John Muir and the Modern Passion for Nature." The Aldo Leopold Lecture Series brings distinguished scholars, eminent scientists, and resource management leaders to the University of Wisconsin-Madison campus to address current issues and evolving philosophies relative to the sound stewardship of our natural resources.

Dr. Worster will discuss Muir and his rank as one of the most influential of American nature lovers. "[Muir] wrote some of our classic celebrations of mountains, rivers, forests, wild animals, and even glaciers," comments Worster. "The cultural sources of that passion lay in the rise of natural science, the waning of traditional religion, and the spread of what French political philosopher Tocqueville called 'the democratic revolution'."

As one of the pioneers of environmental history, Dr. Worster has been particularly active in building and promoting his field. As the Hall Distinguished Chair in American History at the University of Kansas, Dr. Worster's principal areas of research and teaching include North American and world environmental history and the history of the American West. He has published nine books, including *Rivers of Empire* in 1985 about the development of water resources in the West, which was nominated for the Pulitzer Prize. His 1994 book *Nature's Economy* has been translated into four languages.

The lecture will be held at Tripp Commons, Memorial Union, 800 Langdon Street, Madison, Wisconsin. The event will begin at 4:30 p.m. with light refreshments followed by the talk at 5 p.m.

The UW-Madison Department of Wildlife Ecology, Department of Forest Ecology and Management, and several other university departments serve as co-sponsors of the lecture series. For more information contact the Department of Wildlife Ecology, 218 Russell Labs, 1630 Linden Drive, UW-Madison, (608) 262-2671, <http://wildlife.wisc.edu>.

APRIL 15 - MADISON, WI

### *Retrospective by Prominent Researcher Credited with Discovering Acid Rain*

Aldo Leopold Foundation board member Dr. Gene E. Likens will share insights and experiences learned from 40 years of ecological research at the Hubbard Brook Ecosystem Study site in the White Mountains of New Hampshire. Dr. Likens talk, "Environmental Change and Challenges in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century" will demonstrate how long-term ecological studies can help reveal links among complicated environmental problems.

A distinguished scientist, Dr. Likens has published over 450 scientific articles and contributed to or edited 15 books. Most recently he received a Blue Planet Prize (2003) and the National Medal of Science (2001), the U.S.'s highest award for scientific research.

Dr. Likens has served on the faculty of Dartmouth College and Cornell University and in 1983 founded the Institute for Ecosystem Studies where he continues as president and director. This institution is now a premier ecological research with nationally recognized educational programs.

Dr. Likens has served on the ALF board since 1996. The lecture will be held April 15 at 7 p.m., at 145 Birge Hall on the UW-Madison campus and is hosted by the Madison Ecology Group.



*Dr. Likens receives the National Medal of Science from President Bush.*

## Leopold Farm & Shack 2004 Public Tour Schedule

Public tours of the Shack and historic Leopold farm are offered on selected Saturdays:

MARCH 27	AUGUST 7
APRIL 17	AUGUST 21
MAY 15	SEPTEMBER 11
JUNE 12	SEPTEMBER 25
JULY 3	OCTOBER 9
JULY 17	OCTOBER 23

Tours begin at 10 a.m. and last approximately 2 hours. Tours are free for members. A donation of \$15 per person is suggested for non-members. Reservations are required.

For more information or to make a reservation, contact the foundation at (608) 355-0279 or [tours@aldoleopold.org](mailto:tours@aldoleopold.org).

Parties of ten or more may also request a group tour. Contact the foundation for details.

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*The Leopold Outlook* is the quarterly newsletter for members of the Aldo Leopold Foundation. ALF was founded 1982 by the children of Aldo Leopold to foster Leopold's vision of the land ethic. *Outlook* comments or questions? Contact Erika Gerhardt at [erika@aldoleopold.org](mailto:erika@aldoleopold.org) or P.O. Box 77, Baraboo, WI 53913, (608) 355-0279.

## DONATIONS RECEIVED JANUARY 1 – JANUARY 30, 2004

Anonymous in memory of Aaron J. Frosch	Susan L. Flader	William Leehr	Brent Rivard
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