

# The Leopold OUTLOOK

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*Paper from Leopold pine pulp is dried into sheets by heated rollers at the UW-Stevens Point Paper Science Lab.*

## *Printed on Pine: A Special Edition of A Sand County Almanac*

**A**ldo Leopold knew well the harvests we can reap from caring for the land. It is more difficult to say if he foresaw the symbolic importance his family's shack and pines would grow to have, yet the "refuge from too much modernity" and the trees celebrated in *A Sand County Almanac* have captured our imaginations.

The Aldo Leopold Foundation recently conducted a thinning of the Leopold pines, intending to promote the health and longevity of the strongest trees—with a good chance of surviving for another 150 years, the longest-lived white pines will provide a tangible connection to Leopold and his ideas for many more generations.

The weakest trees in the forest proved to be of great value, providing columns, beams, rafters, and beautiful finish material for the Aldo Leopold Legacy Center, built just down the road from the Shack. Almost disappearing into anonymity in Wisconsin's paper mills, a portion of the pulp wood created from the harvest will generate perhaps the most exciting new connection to Leopold: a special edition of *A Sand County Almanac*.

With assistance from the US Forest Service Forest Products Laboratory (FPL) in Madison, Wisconsin, and the University of Wisconsin-Stevens Point Paper Science Laboratory, a portion of the pulp from the Leopold pines has been transformed into high-quality paper.

FPL Research Scientist Carl Houtman used an experimental pulping process that is both chlorine- and sulfur-free. The paper industry operates on a low profit margin, Houtman explained, so reducing the use of expensive chemical treatments is both economically and ecologically sound. "I want to develop technologies that are cost effective, but I'm also interested in the public good," Houtman said.

At the Paper Science Laboratory, students, staff, and faculty transformed 500 pounds of pine pulp into paper. At the lab, students usually produce paper that is used on campus, gaining hands-on training with equipment worth \$15 million. The complicated machinery in the paper science lab—from the hydro-pulper to the steam-heated paper driers—is a scaled-down version of commercial machinery. "They are learning the logic behind the paper-making process as they learn to run the machine," said John Lazar, lab manager.

Additional softwoods and hardwoods were added to the Leopold pine, improving the quality and durability of the paper. "The paper will definitely be archival," noted Don Guay, assistant professor of paper science.

The special, hardcover edition of *A Sand County Almanac* will feature the classic "Geese Return" sketch on the front cover of the dust jacket, with the story of the pines and their harvest told with photos and text on the back cover and inside flaps. Tentatively priced at \$750 dollars, proceeds have been designated for an endowment fund, providing future financial support for ALF's education and land stewardship activities. The pines, which provided Leopold a "curious transfusion of courage," will now provide key dollars for sharing the Land Ethic with a larger audience of students and private landowners.

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*"Every farm woodland, in addition to yielding lumber, fuel, and posts, should provide its owner a liberal education."*

ALDO LEOPOLD  
*"A MIGHTY FORTRESS"*

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LEGACY CENTER  
GRAND OPENING  
April 22, 1 - 5 p.m.  
*details inside*

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





*Translator Wenhui Hou learns about prairie dock during a visit with Nina Leopold Bradley. A Sand County Almanac features hundreds of species native only to North America, a challenge for translators worldwide.*

## China Reads Leopold By Shen Hou

Nearly every middle school child in China may now read Aldo Leopold's essay "The Geese Return," which has been included in the new national textbook in language and literature for students in the second grade of middle school, equivalent to 8th grade in the United States.

Unlike the educational system in much of the United States, China adopts a single textbook for the entire nation in most subjects in middle and high school, with content selected by a national education committee. This means that most students in China will be reading an excerpt from Leopold's classic *A Sand County Almanac*.

*A Sand County Almanac* was first introduced to China by its translator, Wenhui Hou, in 1992. Professor Hou had learned about the book from Susan Flader, current chair of the board of the Aldo Leopold Foundation, when she visited the University of Missouri as a visiting scholar in 1984. On a subsequent visit to study environmental history in 1988 she had an opportunity to visit the Leopold Shack and meet Leopold's daughter Nina, the inspiration for her major project that year—translating Leopold's classic into Chinese language faithful to the original and as beautiful in Chinese as it is in English.

To be accurate in rendering the names of species, for example, she compiled a list of all common names of plants and animals in the *Almanac*, then sought help from a former Leopold student, William Elder, professor emeritus of

wildlife ecology at the University of Missouri. Elder supplied Latin names for each species so she could ask Chinese biologists for the most appropriate Chinese common names. Her computerized list of common and Latin names has since been made available by the Aldo Leopold Foundation to individuals translating the *Almanac* into other languages.

As a scholar highly educated in world history, philosophy and literature, Professor Hou was also intent to render as faithfully as possible all of Leopold's many historical and literary references, allusions, metaphors, and idioms, so she spent many hours digging in the library and questioning scholars in numerous disciplines. Flader particularly recalls one puzzled query, "Susan, how can a bird wear its heart on its sleeve?" (See "Clandeboy.")

At the time Wenhui Hou completed her translation, to most Chinese people—from government policy makers to university scholars to commoners—the environment and related issues were foreign vocabularies found only in a few academic works. Virtually no one in China had heard of Aldo Leopold or his world-renowned classic. Publishers in China thus were reluctant to publish this unprofitable book until the Aldo Leopold Foundation secured an anonymous contribution to offer modest financial assistance. The translation appeared in 1992, and the first 3000 copies sold out within a few months.

Since the mid-1990s, environmental issues and movements have attracted more and more attention in China, especially among intellectuals, a number of whom stumbled onto Leopold's work in translation and wanted to know more. Wenhui Hou

was repeatedly asked to write articles about Leopold and other environmental thinkers for a variety of magazines and journals, including the Chinese equivalent of National Geographic. And in 1998 a major publisher, Changchun People's Press, planned to issue a series of western environmental works in a series called "Green Classics." Hou's translation of *A Sand County Almanac* in a new edition was one of the first, along with *Walden* and *Limits to Growth*. Again, it sold out within months. The series has found favor among Chinese readers and even led some scholars to change their academic careers as well as their views of the world and of nature.

"The Geese Return" appears in the middle school textbook in a unit on nature writing in the company of several other essays from world literature, including Chinese and Japanese works. This new unit devoted to a topic previously neglected in the Chinese educational system might represent one of the most radical changes in contemporary Chinese education. People concerned with the local and global environment hope that this change will begin to transform the way of thinking and behaving among the new generation of Chinese.

Another of Leopold's essays, "Thinking Like a Mountain," has also found its way into the Chinese educational system, in this case through a study guide for the national college entrance exam in literature, where students read a passage from Wenhui Hou's translation and are asked, "What does it mean to think like a mountain?"

These excerpts from *A Sand County Almanac* have undoubtedly been adopted by the Chinese educational system owing both to the depth of Leopold's thinking and to the beauty of Hou's translation, which is widely admired among scholars concerned with increasing problems in the translation of English into Chinese. There is so much demand for translation that many aspiring translators spend most of their time learning English, thereby neglecting to develop their skills in the Chinese language and in the subject matter of the works they translate.

Now that he has penetrated the Chinese educational system, we may hope that Aldo Leopold—with his beautiful writing style, his profound insight, and his humble attitude toward nature—will inspire more and more Chinese people to think like a mountain.

*Shen Hou is working on her doctoral dissertation in environmental history with Donald Worster at the University of Kansas. She is the daughter of translator Wenhui Hou.*



*Aldo Leopold Weekend events allow communities to come together and share Leopold's classic book, as well as participate in other activities that connect them with Leopold's legacy. These activities strengthen community and help to foster a land ethic.*

▼ *Many event planners find creative ways to involve younger readers. In 2005, the community of Lodi had elementary students act out a dramatic reading of the classic essay "Thinking Like a Mountain," with each student assigned a different part.*



*ALF Executive Director Buddy Huffaker reads at the 2005 Argyle event while his son Jake listens intently.*

▼ *From a very young age, Leopold was an avid sportsman, and is often credited with bridging the gap that sometimes exists between the ideologies of the sporting community and the naturalist community. The Argyle Rod and Gun Club hosted a tri-sport competition, encouraging young and old people alike to practice safe and ethical sporting skills.*



▲ *Funded by a grant from the Wisconsin Humanities Council, Mike Irwin has developed a living history presentation portraying Aldo Leopold as he gives his final radio address on the public radio station WHA in Madison, Wisconsin.*

► *Many event planners have decided to enhance their reading events with more hands-on, family friendly activities. Since the Leopolds did all of their cooking at the Shack in Dutch ovens, workshops on using them (complete with tastings) are a popular activity.*

*Photos by Ed Pembleton*



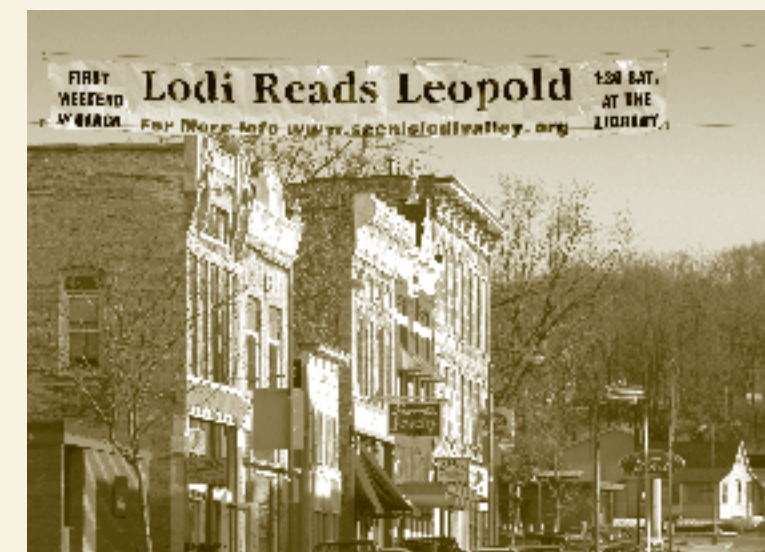
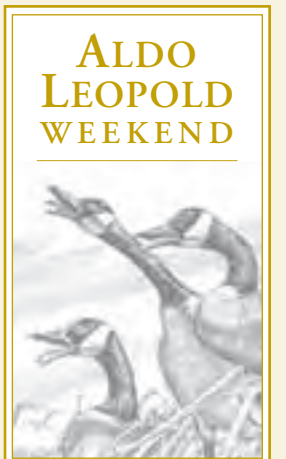
## Aldo Leopold Weekend Brings Communities Together

As Aldo Leopold was writing *A Sand County Almanac* in the 1940s, he could not have imagined the far-reaching impact his book would have. Published posthumously in 1949, over two million copies have been printed in nine languages.

Aldo Leopold Weekend has its roots in communities coming together to read from this conservation classic out loud. Today, reading events continue, and have blossomed and expanded to include activities that involve the whole community, creating an opportunity for people to demonstrate their individual and combined commitment to Leopold's vision of a Land Ethic as part of their community.

Aldo Leopold Weekend events are celebrated all across the country. At various times throughout the year, events will be held in Ohio, New Mexico, Maryland, and Iowa. In Wisconsin, celebrations are held on the first weekend of March each year, to mark the anniversary of the writing of "Foreword" in *A Sand County Almanac*.

We wanted to share some highlights with you from past events around the state of Wisconsin, and encourage you to attend or organize an event in your community. See our website for more details on this year's event schedule.



*The first Aldo Leopold Weekend was held in Lodi, Wisconsin in March of 2000. It was a reading of A Sand County Almanac cover to cover, conceived as a way to identify their community with the themes in the book.*

## Aldo Leopold's Odyssey: An Interview with the Author

An intense experience that deeply alters our worldview can also color the meanings of the very words we use. Aldo Leopold's lifelong exploration of ecology and the relationships between people and land culminated in an "intense consciousness of land" equaled by few others, and we can expect that his definitions of familiar words like health, stability, integrity, and beauty were richly informed by the land and his ecological understanding.

In *Aldo Leopold's Odyssey*, scientist and author Julianne Lutz Newton tracks Leopold's intellectual development, exploring his struggles, discoveries, and the layers of meaning that enrich his writing.

This *Odyssey* will likely become as dog-eared and referenced as the standard scholarly works on Leopold, *Thinking Like a Mountain* and *Aldo Leopold: His Life and Work*. Perhaps more importantly, when we strive to understand Aldo Leopold and his thinking, we are intrinsically challenged to develop a better understanding of the land itself, and our obligations as inhabitants.



Author Julianne Lutz Newton reveals the inspiration behind her new book, *Aldo Leopold's Odyssey*.

The author shared more insights from her experience during an interview with ALF Communications Coordinator Craig Maier.

**How did your background in science help you during this exploration?**

I think that it helped me to understand Leopold from that perspective and to explore some of the ideas that challenged him. For the book, I went back and read some of the works that influenced him. A number of the ideas that were emerging at that time are still influencing us now.

At the Ecological Society of America annual meeting last summer, I found that many of the scientists were continuing to explore concepts that early ecologists introduced: trophic cascades, predator

prey relationships and population cycles, competition and cooperation, energy flows through ecological systems, niches, relationships between biodiversity and stability, and so on. A lot of the details have changed, but a lot of those essential ecological ideas and understandings are still being used and studied.

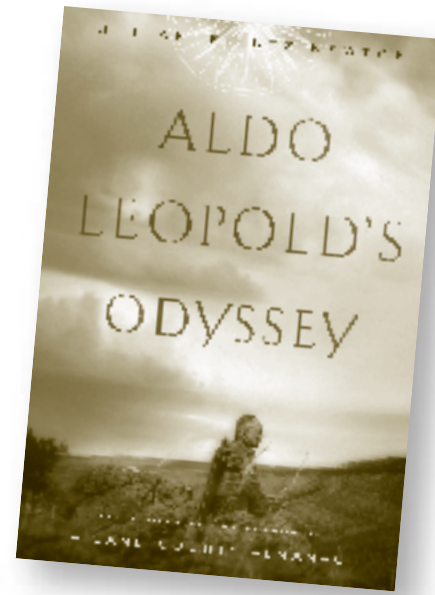
**Leopold's philosophy remains well-grounded, relevant, and even radical today. You illuminate how Leopold developed his philosophy.**

With Leopold, some of the questions that he was raising were timeless. Many of them were pertinent to modern times in general. A hope of mine with *Aldo Leopold's Odyssey* was to draw that out. The questions that Leopold was raising and grappling with are still important; for example, how can people live well and prosper on a piece of land without spoiling it? Leopold viewed such questions from more angles than many people have—scientific, moral, cultural, practical—then tried to synthesize his thoughts and make them relevant to society.

I was just re-reading Wendell Berry the other day, and he was discussing how a story of the modern era has been of fragmentation, of divorce, of separation of things. One of the things that Leopold was trying to do was bring things back together, relinking things that have been severed. Leopold can still serve as a guide to the exploration of how to live better as interdependent members of communities, which include not only other humans, but also other animals, plants, soils and waters; I hope that this book is a guide to Leopold as a guide.

**In the final chapter, you focus on the definitions of the key words in Leopold's famous standard—"A thing is right when it tends to preserve the integrity, stability, and beauty of the biotic community. It is wrong when it tends otherwise."**

That is such a famous line of Leopold's, but what does it mean? With a better understanding of his terms, the phrase gets



grounded, and filled out, and tangible. It has real meaning, with significant responsibilities and obligations for people—it's more than just words. His ideas and his words were always ultimately linked to the land itself. He came to that conclusion early in his Forest Service career, that the real measure of a policy was its effect on the land, not merely how efficiently it could be administered. His standard of conservation had to do with the good condition of real places—of the land as whole. With that emphasis, he opened up a world of exploration.

Leopold is invoked by such a wide range of conservation people to support a wide range of agendas. One sometimes feels inclined to ask: "Will the real Aldo Leopold please stand up?" Hopefully by telling a fuller story of Leopold's evolving thinking, a maturing, multi-dimensional Leopold emerges, with ideas harder to redefine for various ends.

**"Fostering the land ethic" is the mission of Aldo Leopold Foundation, but such an ethic must be informed by Leopold's twin concept "land health."**

Before Leopold died, he was hoping that he and others could begin to really attack this idea of land health with scientific research. There were different questions that needed to be asked within the framework of land health than those that people had been asking. The concept of land health is really powerful, and I think that people and the whole of the land community would benefit if many of us were to pick up where Leopold left off—studying what it takes to recognize and keep or restore the land's capacity for self-organization and self-renewal.

*Purchasing Aldo Leopold's Odyssey through the Aldo Leopold Foundation supports our programs. Order by phone or visit our web site.*

In 1935, Aldo Leopold purchased an abandoned farm along the Wisconsin River as a family hunting retreat. Leopold soon realized this farm had incredible potential that a more attractive "back forty" inherently lacked. This was a place in need of knowledge, skill, and care—a place where Leopold, his wife Estella, and their five children could work together to restore health to the land.

Over the next decade, the family planted thousands of pines and transplanted sod from threatened prairie remnants. Seventy years later, such efforts continue. The Aldo Leopold Foundation, established by the Leopold children in 1982, works today to protect and restore prairie, savanna, forest, and wetlands in southern Wisconsin.

*Like Leopold—a devoted teacher and father—the foundation engages promising young people in its conservation efforts. Under the guidance of ALF Ecologist Steve Swenson, the ecological restoration internship provides a rigorous, nine-month-long apprenticeship in land stewardship. As seasons change, interns practice reading the landscape and implementing management. Interacting with ALF staff, other conservation professionals, and private landowners, interns are encouraged to think deeply about conservation issues and refine their own land ethic. Many have returned for a second season.*

*Leopold wrote that, "One of the penalties of an ecological education is that one lives alone in a world of wounds." Leopold's vision has motivated thousands of people, and interns find great hope, camaraderie, and stimulating discussion in the growing and energetic community of people inspired by Leopold's work and the places we inhabit.*

## Building a Land Ethic in Tomorrow's Leaders

The community of former ALF interns is now 20 strong, with all but two former interns now working in conservation. This March, two new ecological restoration interns will join the ranks. Outgoing interns Alanna Koshollek and Craig Maier, now joining the staff in new capacities, offer their perspective.



### Alanna Koshollek, Stewardship Coordinator

"There are two spiritual dangers in not owning a farm. One is the danger of supposing that breakfast comes from the grocery, and the other that heat comes from the furnace." Each time I read these words at the site of the Good Oak while giving a shack tour, I am taken back to my childhood.

I was raised on a small dairy farm in central Wisconsin, and many days were filled with the chores of farm life: making firewood, tending vegetable gardens, feeding animals. These daily necessities first exposed me to the outdoors, providing opportunities to observe the world and begin developing my own land ethic—even though for many years I would not have described or recognized my connection to the land as such.

While pursuing a Forestry degree at the University of Wisconsin-Stevens Point, I was exposed to new ideas about peoples' relationship with the land, and my land ethic evolved and grew. This internship has been an opportunity to take my land ethic further, through active, ecologically-informed land management and opportunities to educate others.

### Craig Maier, Communications Coordinator

I grew up in the southern Wisconsin farmscape of fields and woodlots. Eager to live and work in wilder places, I left the area to study at Northland College, on the south shore of Lake Superior. Majoring in geology, I studied the great power and complexity of the earth. Eventually, I began to see how geology, ecosystems, and human communities are interconnected, and I became eager to cultivate a closer connection to the land in my home place. ALF's ecological restoration internship seemed like a perfect fit.

Steve Swenson has been a great mentor and Alanna has been an excellent colleague. Over the last two years, I have improved my ability to read the landscape and have learned essential land stewardship skills.

I have also been inspired by the community of people who are working to refine our agricultural and forestry practices using ecological principles. Though much work remains, I have come to believe that our working lands can not only meet our material needs but accomplish a greater good—ensuring the health and beauty of this place in the long run.

*The Leopold Farm in 1937. Photo by Carl Leopold.*



## An Intern's Almanac

*Weather and the other factors influencing nature's countless sprouts, blooms, births and migrations vary from year to year, and land stewards must stay attentive to limited windows of opportunity for many land stewardship activities. As seasons change, interns are guided in this juggling act.*

**JANUARY** In January 2006, we waited anxiously for winter to arrive, providing frozen ground to limit the impact of the Leopold pine thinning. We stayed busy honing our skills with a chainsaw while limbing and topping the felled trees and learning the physics involved with winching and skidding the full-length logs out of the crowded forest. In the following months, we watched the pines turn into columns, beams, and rafters that will hold up the Aldo Leopold Legacy Center.

A first for the Aldo Leopold Foundation, the harvest gives the land stewardship team new skills that can be put to use for continued management of the Leopold Memorial Reserve and the diverse and beautiful forests of the Potter Preserve.

**FEBRUARY** It is early February, and I am awaiting the first spring song of the northern cardinal. It's a sign of spring's approach that I have known since childhood, but only one of many I now keep track of.

Phenology is the study of how living organisms respond to seasonal changes in the environment. Observing and recording the timing of certain natural events is a tradition in the Leopold family. Aldo's eldest daughter Nina Leopold Bradley has helped expand my awareness of the natural world and the land's order of events.

Our responsibilities start with maintaining a database that records some 250 annual events, like pasque flower emerging in spring and sandhill cranes departing for the south. Nina provides updates and insights when we stop by during our work at the reserve, and her knowledge, along with our own observations, becomes part of our understanding of ecological relationships and seasonal changes.

With the new awareness comes the responsibility to try to take seasonal changes into account. The emergence of painted turtles in early April may delay a prairie burn until next year, or the bloom of compass plant can indicate that it is time to collect lupine seed.

And, of course, a report of the first peent of the American woodcock in mid-March may change my evening plans.

**APRIL** When the snow melts and the grass dries out, prescribed burn season starts. ALF's stewardship crew works long days to burn hundreds of acres before early May, when the grass begins to grow thick and green.

Prescribed fires mimic wild fires that once swept across the landscape. Consuming prairie thatch and leaf litter on the forest floor, warming the ground, and setting back non-native plants, fire promotes native species.

The scale of our burns varies from one acre prairie plantings to 120-acre units encompassing remnant prairie, oak woodlands, and even wetlands. The units themselves vary in size, shape, topography, and plant communities. Throw in wind, cloud cover, and humidity, and every burn becomes a unique opportunity to try different techniques and gain knowledge about fire behavior.

We burn on the Leopold Memorial Reserve (LMR) and also for private landowners; it is truly inspiring to work with landowners who are committed to land stewardship.

The work is long, the equipment heavy, and task at hand strenuous, but at the end of each day, the feeling of satisfaction washes away the sweat and ashes.

**MAY** After the prescribed fire season, we set out to re-locate hundreds of orange flags posted throughout the LMR. The flags mark populations of garlic mustard—across the country, this biennial European kitchen herb has endangered the future of countless forests by out-competing native wildflowers and even tree seedlings.

Working with aerial photos and GPS coordinates, garlic mustard is still difficult to find on the Wisconsin River floodplain. This place we are trying to protect is covered in the lush green growth of sedges and grasses, and dappled with the shade of silver maple, white pine, and ash trees, along with rare swamp white oaks. Speckled fawns, green dragon (*Arisaema dracontium*), and garlic mustard are camouflaged alike.

Since 1996, interns have lugged backpack sprayers through field, forest, and buckthorn thicket to apply herbicide the widely distributed populations. Each population is then re-visited to ensure the spraying was effective; any remaining plants are pulled, bagged, and then lugged out of the woods before they can drop their seeds.

Some of the populations treated since 1996 have vanished, and ALF's model is beginning to attract attention from other land stewards. The plant continues to spread its reach—both throughout remote areas of the LMR and across the Upper Midwest.

May is also the best time to plant trees. The last several years, we have planted thousands of oak, maple, ash, and white pine seedlings at the Potter Preserve, a treasured 400-acre property located in the Baraboo Hills. Former agricultural fields create gaps in the hills' extensive forest. Reforestation efforts like ours will improve habitat for the blue-winged warbler and other rare songbirds that need large forested areas to survive.

**AUGUST** Summer days spent searching out shooting star on high-and-dry bluff prairies or Joe Pye weed and Culvers root in sloughs and sedge meadows provides us with a rare opportunity to experience the rich diversity of southern Wisconsin's native ecosystems. We are fortunate to partner with dozens of private landowners and public land managers who permit access to their remnant plant communities.

In Sauk County alone, we find both paradise and heat stroke. Beneath ancient oaks at the International Crane Foundation, blackberries and prairie alum root ripen side by side. The seeds we shake from this savanna-loving-species are no larger than ground pepper and are nearly worth their weight in gold; with that kind of financial return on our time, who can tell us to ignore the berries we pluck while at work? Picking *Penstemon grandiflorus* on the sand flats of Cassell Prairie, the August sun beats down, withering coherent thoughts and corn stalks alike.

**OCTOBER** Each year, seed collected from these local remnants is used to plant prairies on marginal agricultural lands or enhance the understory of degraded oak savannas. Collecting seed to re-establish diverse native plant communities is an investment with multiple returns: habitat for rare animals increases, and invaluable seed banks of local plants are spread across the region. Many projects also become outdoor classrooms.

Recent projects have planted prairies on more than 120 acres of the LMR, restoring native vegetation to agricultural fields that had separated remnants of prairie, savanna, and oak forest. Some of the plantings will be visible to millions of travelers on Interstate 90-94 between Portage and Wisconsin Dells. In 2004, private landowner Phill Pines partnered with ALF to plant 60 acres of prairie, providing habitat for waterfowl and grassland birds that migrate through or breed on his property—a mosaic of sand bars, forest, wetlands, and agricultural land located across the river from the Shack.

**DECEMBER** Winter months—when cold and snowy—are the best time for clearing woody invasives, like buckthorn, honeysuckle, black locust, and multiflora rose. Below-freezing temps are perfect for running a chainsaw (interns receive professional chainsaw safety training), and applying herbicide during this season of dormancy reduces the chances of chemicals harming native vegetation or entering the ecosystem. Winter cutting completes the full cycle of the interns' experiences as they follow the flow of seasons in taking care of the land.



## Past Interns Make an Impact Nationwide

### Monika Hanneman, 1997

Horticulturist and Educator  
Brooklyn Botanic Garden, New York City

I currently manage the Discovery Garden at the Brooklyn Botanic Garden, a hands-on space for children and families to explore the wonders of the plant world. I also develop inquiry-based programs for children to investigate plants using their senses and to build basic science skills.

During my ALF internship in the fall of 1997, I had the opportunity to lead a group of students from inner-city Chicago through the Leopold Memorial Reserve—their energy and excitement, yet fear of wild spaces left a real impression on me. This experience inspired me to help urban children build relationships with nature in city parks, gardens and wild spaces, and to develop a sense of ecological consciousness through their relationships to the land. Leopold's land ethic and desire to connect people to the land is a tangible, daily part of my environmental education philosophy.

### Jessica (Parsons) Brown, 1998

Environmental Educator  
Shaw Nature Reserve, Missouri

The month-long burn season when I first arrived is an experience I will never forget. I learned about drip torches, fire breaks, and how the smell of smoke can permeate everything. Then my mind jumps to the evil garlic mustard! And, working in the native plant nursery...the Wisconsinites would claim that it was humid that summer weeding the beds...being from St. Louis, I knew the weather was glorious!

My career plans came into focus when I led tours of the Shack. I distinctly remember sitting in the sun with a group of students reading and discussing quotes from *A Sand County Almanac*. When I returned home

after my internship, I looked for jobs in environmental education, and I have been working in the field ever since. I now work at the Dana Brown Overnight Center at Shaw Nature Reserve in Missouri and use my experiences at ALF to enhance my teaching all the time.

### Sherry Leis, 2000

Grassland Botanist  
Missouri Department of Conservation

During my internship, I came to recognize that scientific knowledge can take a long time to trickle down to the managers on the ground who are anxious for the information. When I decided to attend graduate school, I searched for a grassland program that would prepare me to be in a position to translate scientific findings into a usable forum for managers.

I am now in that position as the Grassland Botanist with the Missouri Department of Conservation. I design and conduct monitoring and research projects with a focus on management related questions. Managers ask the questions, and we help them to formulate and understand the results of the studies. I owe a lot to ALF. Not only did the experience help me to advance my career, but that summer instilled a love of prairies, fire, and a deeper understanding of what it means to love the land.

### Josh LaPointe, 2001-2002

Restoration Project Manager  
Applied Ecological Services, Inc.  
Brodhead, Wisconsin

Just out of college with no clear idea of where my degree in biology would lead me, I landed a job as an ALF intern. I had read the "Land Ethic" several times, but I knew little of the work it takes to move towards this goal.

After many long hours of performing land stewardship activities, and many questions to our patient leader, Steve Swenson, I began to understand the many "cogs and wheels" in the natural world and some of the things that have created an imbalance.

Since my first prairie planting as an ALF intern, I have planted hundreds of acres of native seed while working with AES. Without the skills I learned as an intern, I may not have found a job that I truly enjoy and I feel is making a difference. Whenever I find myself out in the field scattering seed in the wind I reflect on the many hours it took to collect and clean the seed, a process I no longer have a part in. I also reflect on the magic that a small handful of seeds and a little luck will reintroduce species not seen for generations.

### Jeffrey Voltz, 2002

Green Tier  
Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources

By far the most memorable part of my ALF internship was the opportunity to spend time with Aldo Leopold's eldest daughter Nina. Whether helping in the garden, discussing the arrival of the latest bird, listening to stories about Aldo and the family, or simply enjoying a homemade bowl of soup on a cold winter day, there was nothing more enriching than spending quality time with Nina. Nina's conviction and dedication to the environment, along with her healthy and active lifestyle, continue to serve as a constant source of inspiration. My experiences with ALF have provided me with many great opportunities and lasting friendships, something I will always be indebted for.

Today I work for the Wisconsin DNR, primarily on agricultural issues. One day, I hope to own a farm and share with others just as ALF shared with me.



August 3, 2006



September 13, 2006



October 30, 2006



January 8, 2007

## Foundation Announces Legacy Center Grand Opening

After 10 months of surveying, excavating, measuring, sawing, hammering, and wiring, the Aldo Leopold Legacy Center will be ready for a Grand Opening Celebration on Sunday, April 22.

"This is the kind of facility the Leopold family has been dreaming about for years," said Buddy Huffaker, executive director of the Aldo Leopold Foundation. "Over the last five years, the building has gone from idea to reality, with the financial support of many donors and the hard work of many contributors—not only architects, engineers, carpenters, and electricians, but also foresters, energy analysts, and volunteer log peelers."

The Grand Opening is a special opportunity for ALF members, those who had a hand in the construction, and the local community to come together and enjoy the new building, where tour guides and exhibits will welcome thousands of visitors to the Shack and share Leopold's vision of the Land Ethic.

Visitors are welcome from 1 to 5 p.m. Come for all or part of the time and enjoy a self-guided tour of the new facility. The Legacy Center dedication will be held at 2:30 p.m., with remarks from Aldo Leopold's eldest daughter, Nina Leopold Bradley, ALF's Executive Director Buddy Huffaker, and representatives from The Kubala Washatko Architects and The Boldt Company.

The Legacy Center's Exhibit Hall will formally open in the afternoon with a special show of black and white photographs taken on the Leopold Memorial Reserve. The exhibit pairs photographs taken by Carl Leopold in the 1930s and 1940s with contemporary work by local photographer Jill Metcoff. Both photographers will share how their art reflects their intimacy with the land.

A complete schedule as well as directions and parking information will be available on our web site in mid-March at [www.aldoleopold.org](http://www.aldoleopold.org).

On April 22, visitors can also tour the Leopold Shack and Farm, just down the road from the Legacy Center. Tour size is limited, so pre-registration is required. For details, please contact Education Coordinator Jennifer Kobylecky at [jennifer@aldoleopold.org](mailto:jennifer@aldoleopold.org).

**LEGACY CENTER  
GRAND OPENING**  
April 22, 1 - 5 p.m.  
*Everyone welcome!*

### SUNDAY, APRIL 22

- 1:00 p.m. Legacy Center open to visitors
- 1:30 p.m. Exhibit Hall Opening:  
Photographers Carl Leopold and Jill Metcoff
- 2:00 p.m. Special Session: Solar Energy
- 2:30 p.m. Dedication Ceremony with remarks
- 3:30 p.m. Special Session:  
Leopold Pine and Sustainable Wood Products
- 4:00 p.m. Special Session:  
Tour of Energy Saving Mechanical Systems
- 4:30 p.m. Special Session: Rain Garden Construction
- 5:00 p.m. Event concludes

# Preserving Leopold's Papers for the Future

Like a national park threatened to be "loved to death" by eager visitors, several of Aldo Leopold's most intriguing journals have begun to deteriorate from age as well as repeated requests for access and reproduction. Unlike a wilderness area, however, Leopold's writings can be simultaneously protected from over-use and made available to researchers and readers around the globe.

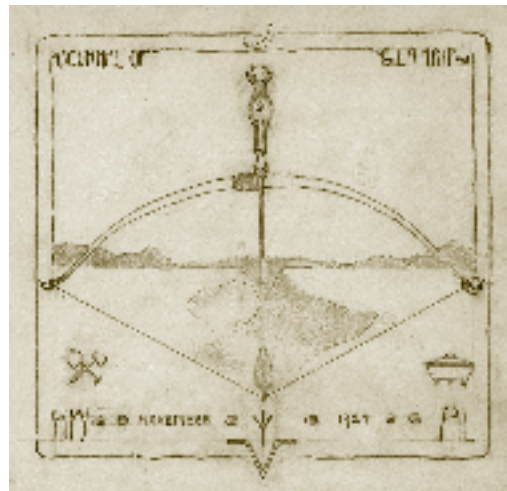
Over the next two years, a \$110,000 grant from the National Historical Publications and Records Commission will fund a multi-partner effort to complete the digitization of Leopold's archived materials. The collaborative effort will draw on the strengths of three entities: The Aldo Leopold Foundation, which holds the copyright on Leopold's materials; the University of Wisconsin-Madison University Archives, home to the Leopold Collection; and the UW Digital Collections Center, which provides technical expertise.

The Leopold Collection is of extremely high quality, as Leopold himself was a meticulous and disciplined generator and retainer of important correspondence, memoranda, reports, and related materials. Now housed at UW-Madison's University Archives, the entire Aldo Leopold Collection consists of 83 archive boxes (totaling 27.6 cubic feet!), along with three reels of microfilm, five folios, three cases, seven diaries, twelve journals, one scrapbook, and one photo album.

In particular, Leopold's journals (such as his New Mexico Journal and Shack Journals 1925-1942 and 1943-1945) are heavily used but fragile, containing hand drawn and colored maps, other drawings, and many pasted-in photographs.



In the journal of his trip to the Gila, Leopold wrote a story of missing a large buck with his arrow, accompanied by an illustration. "The large whitetail was looking back at me at 70 yds. He jumped at the flash of the bow. My arrow stuck in his second jump, so that if he had stood still I would have hit him fairly in the neck. Thus. —"



Leopold's hand-drawn journal cover for his 1927 trip to the Gila Wilderness.

This collection is the most heavily used at UW-Madison. Researchers from all over the world come to the university to use the collection, and the archives receive many requests for reproductions of photographs, pages from the journals, essays and correspondence.

Since Leopold's death, many academics, land managers, policy leaders and ordinary citizens have increasingly turned to his writings as a starting point for their own scholarly excursions, discovering and

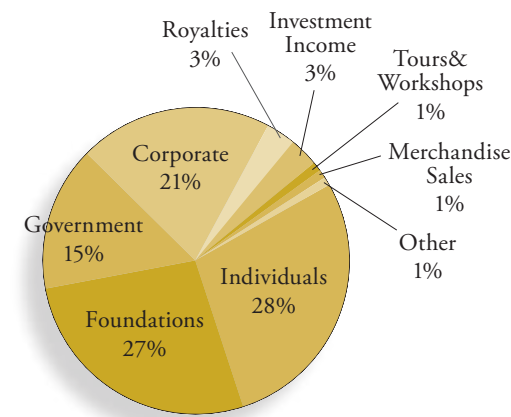
rediscovering his substantial potential to inform their thinking and to provide a foundation for studies across a diverse array of fields.

The frequency and range of citations to Leopold is increasing, with citations to his writings in a recent search of digitized scholarly journals and dissertations alone increasing to more than 150 each year in this decade; they come from every portion of the globe including China, New Zealand, and Australia as well as the United States, Canada and many European nations. The number of citations would be far greater if popular magazines, books and other undigitized scholarly journals were included.

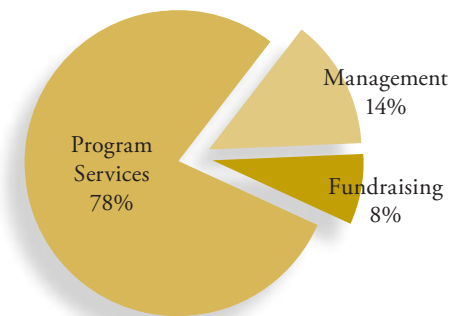
The vast experience of the University Archives and the Digital Collections Center will be critical to the digitization as well as the long-term stewardship of the digital resources. The Digital Collections Center was created to provide quality digital resources to university faculty, staff and students, citizens of the state, and scholars at large. The center has experience in working with all types of digital materials, including text, images, and audio. This is particularly important for this project as there is a range of materials including journals, diaries, manuscripts, photographs, and typeset documents all of which require slightly different approaches to digitization.

This wide variety of materials will be made available on the internet in user-friendly forms. Visitors to the Leopold Shack will also be able to see some of the original documents at the Aldo Leopold Legacy Center, which will house an interpretive kiosk and exhibit. ■

A small portion of the papers in the University of Wisconsin-Madison Archives have already been scanned. They include a number of sample journal pages that contain drawings and photographs, and more high-profile papers, like this letter from President Theodore Roosevelt commending Leopold for his excellent work with the Albuquerque Game Protective Association in 1917.



INCOME 2006 \$2,275,483 (Total)



EXPENSES 2006 \$1,040,453 (Total)

## THE *Land Ethic* CAMPAIGN

### Land Ethic Campaign Nears \$7 Million

As of January 2007, the Land Ethic Campaign was at \$6,975,000, with just \$775,000 remaining to reach our goal of \$7,750,000. Thank you to all of our supporters for their generous gifts. The Aldo Leopold Foundation has secured a Kresge challenge grant that will provide the last \$300,000 if we accomplish our goal, leaving \$475,000 in order to cross the finish line!

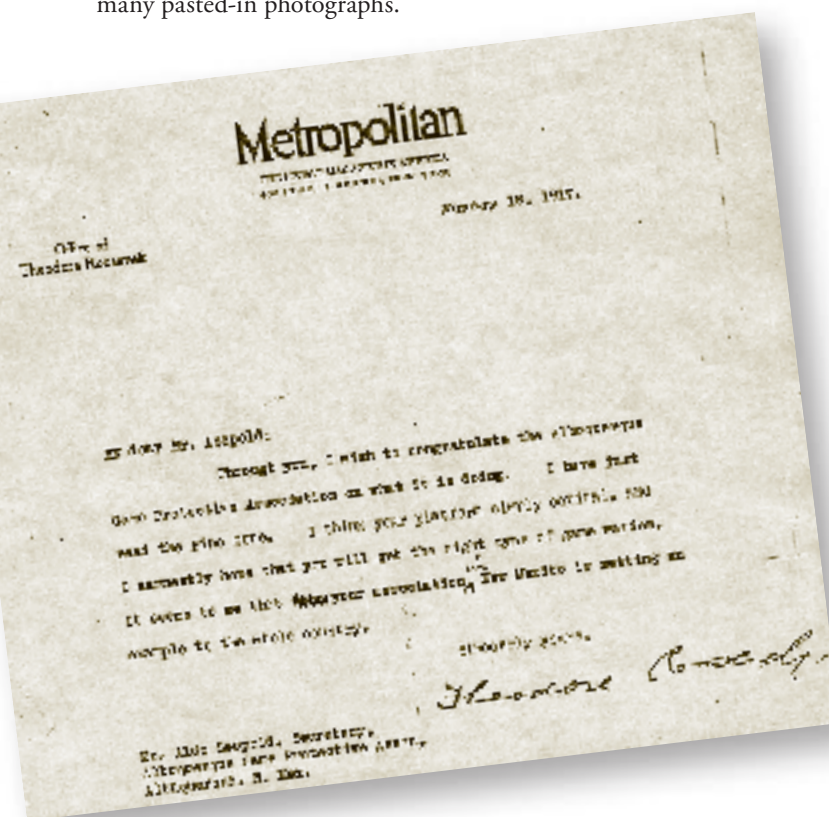
Help us close out the campaign with your donation to the Foundation or make a secure gift on our web site at [www.aldoleopold.org](http://www.aldoleopold.org).

## FINANCIAL SUMMARY 2005-2006

### STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITIONS

	2006	2005
<b>ASSETS</b>		
<b>CURRENT ASSETS</b>		
Cash	\$379,669	\$177,383
Investments	172,698	161,166
Accounts Receivable	345,883	189,125
Other	<u>68,192</u>	<u>77,101</u>
<b>Total Current Assets</b>	<b>996,442</b>	<b>604,775</b>
<b>PROPERTY &amp; EQUIPMENT</b>		
Property & Equipment	1,020,886	919,571
Development Costs – Aldo Leopold Legacy Center	1,502,875	197,447
<b>OTHER ASSETS</b>		
Cash Restricted to Land Ethic Campaign	1,002,472	1,302,977
Promises to Give (Pledges)	480,867	398,717
Royalty Agreements	34,000	36,000
Trademarks	13,531	15,182
Madison Community Foundation Endowment	<u>61,619</u>	<u>57,757</u>
<b>Total Other Assets</b>	<b>1,592,489</b>	<b>1,810,633</b>
<b>Total Assets</b>	<b>\$5,082,693</b>	<b>\$3,532,426</b>
<b>LIABILITIES AND NET ASSETS</b>		
<b>CURRENT LIABILITIES</b>		
Accounts Payable	\$260,111	\$63,890
Funds Held for Others	11,112	0
Note Payable	<u>107,904</u>	<u>0</u>
<b>Total Current Liabilities</b>	<b>379,127</b>	<b>63,890</b>
<b>NET ASSETS</b>		
Unrestricted	3,216,039	1,719,708
Temporarily Restricted	582,813	954,821
Permanently Restricted	<u>904,714</u>	<u>794,007</u>
<b>Total Net Assets</b>	<b>4,703,566</b>	<b>3,468,536</b>
<b>Total Liabilities and Net Assets</b>	<b>5,082,693</b>	<b>3,532,426</b>

The fiscal year of the organization runs from October 1st to September 30th. The financial information in the two columns and the graphs reflect this time frame. These financial reports do not include all of the disclosures required by generally accepted accounting principles. Complete financial reports, which have been audited by Wegner CPAs and Consultants, LLP, are available upon request.



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- Alanna Koshollek  
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- Craig Maier  
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 Curt Meine

Comments or questions?  
 Contact 608.355.0279 or  
[mail@aldoleopold.org](mailto:mail@aldoleopold.org)  
 or write to:  
 P.O. Box 77  
 Baraboo, WI 53913

THE *Shack*  
 Seminar SERIES 2007

Mark your  
 calendar!

**JUNE 18**

**William Barillas**  
 Author of *The Midwestern Pastoral: Place and Landscape in the Literature of the American Heartland*

**JULY 16**

**Julianne Newton**  
 Author of *Aldo Leopold's Odyssey: Rediscovering the Author of A Sand County Almanac*

**AUGUST 20**

**Tom Gehring**  
 "Farmers, Wolves, and Conservation"  
 Central Michigan University

**SEPTEMBER 17**

TBA

**OCTOBER 22**

**Cristina Eisenberg**  
 Oregon State University  
 "The Leopold Project: Food Web Interactions Involving Wolves, Elk, and Aspen"

**NOVEMBER 12**

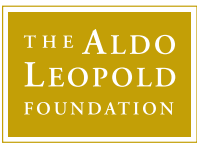
**Peter Annin**  
 Author of *Great Lakes Water Wars*  
 (Meets at Home Range Hall, Leopold Legacy Center)

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

A tradition begun by Aldo Leopold, the Shack Seminar Series offers an opportunity to learn about and discuss current conservation issues with leaders from around the country.

All seminars start at 6:30pm at the Shack unless otherwise noted. Seminars are preceded by an optional potluck supper at 6pm. In case of inclement weather, seminars will be moved to the Home Range Hall at the new Leopold Legacy Center.

For more information or directions, contact the Foundation office at 608.355.0279.



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