

1: Audubon Society of Northern Virginia | Our Stories and Perspectives

News, views, and information from the Audubon Park Historic District / Funded by the Audubon Park Alliance.

Water 25th anniversary of water reform law provides perspective on progress and challenges The Central Valley Project Improvement Act has played a major role in preserving habitat. It would do even better if fully implemented. Imagine that today a major environmental reform bill with bipartisan support. The CVPIA was an ambitious effort to move federal water policy in a more balanced and sustainable direction. The Act included broad reforms to change the approach of the CVP to fish and wildlife issues. Fish and Wildlife Protection Mandate: Prior to the passage of the CVPIA, the federal Bureau of Reclamation, which dammed the rivers and diverted water to run the CVP, claimed that the agency had no Congressional authority to protect fish and wildlife. Thus, not only did Congress authorize environmental restoration, it directed the Bureau to make this a priority. As outlined below, the Department of the Interior has a spotty record in achieving this fish and wildlife restoration goal, but this remains a landmark policy reform. The State of California still lacks a comparable restoration fund to help pay for programs to reverse the system-wide damage caused by other Central Valley water diverters. By depriving Central Valley wetlands of these natural flows during the fall, winter and spring, the CVP caused enormous damage to these critical wetlands and the millions of waterbirds and other wildlife that depend on them. Congress had created Central Valley wildlife refuges to help offset the damage caused by the CVP, but those refuges lacked reliable water supplies. As a result, prior to the passage of the Act, some Central Valley wetlands were literally dry. Base Refuge Water Supply: These base supplies provided stable, minimum water supplies to prevent further damage to Valley wetlands and wildlife. However, as explained below, these base supplies have never been fully delivered. In some cases, in order to deliver full base water supplies, new pipelines, canals and pumping stations were required. Since then, nearly three dozen projects have been built, but some critical facilities remain uncompleted. As a result, from , an average of 33, are-feet of base supplies guaranteed by the CVPIA were not delivered. The Department of the Interior has compounded the problems facing wildlife that result from undelivered wetlands water supplies by preventing flexible management of refuge water supplies. For example, Interior has not allowed undelivered refuge water to be transferred to other refuges in need of water. Such transfers are routinely approved for agricultural water contractors. Full Refuge Water Supplies: Beyond base supplies, the CVPIA directed the Department of the Interior to obtain additional water to provide full refuge supplies by These full supplies are intended to provide optimal supplies for wetlands management. Progress toward achieving this requirement has been painfully slow. Fortunately, two new projects proposed during represent the two largest blocks of water developed for wetlands since the Act was passed. The project could deliver 6, AF of wetlands water supply by and, ultimately, could deliver 12, AF to wetlands. Salmon and Anadromous Fish. The San Francisco Bay-Delta Estuary is the largest estuary on the West Coast of the continent, hosting hundreds of species, including the most important salmon run south of the Columbia River. Doubling Goal and Plan: This in addition to Central Valley hatchery fish. The CVPIA also included an extensive set of specific required restoration actions, including the replenishment of spawning gravel below CVP dams, the construction of a device at Shasta Dam to control the temperature of water released to the river below, and modification of the operations of the Delta Cross Channel - a manmade canal that diverts Sacramento River salmon to their death in the interior and south Delta. San Joaquin River near Fresno. The Act also required an evaluation of the potential to restore the San Joaquin River a study that laid the groundwork for the San Joaquin River restoration agreement in Healthy rivers, fisheries and wildlife require adequate freshwater flows. CVP reservoirs and diversions have dramatically modified or even eliminated - natural flows in Central Valley rivers. To reverse this damage, the Act dedicated , acre-feet per year to the restoration of fish in the Bay-Delta ecosystem. This provision set the stage for the stakeholder-negotiated Bay-Delta Accord , which facilitated establishment of new water quality standards for the Bay-Delta. Although those standards were an improvement 23 years ago, we now know that they are not adequate to protect declining fish and wildlife. Rather than enhancing water supplies for a full range of adadromous fish,

much of this dedicated water is now used to meet Endangered Species Act requirements intended to stave off extinction. In many years much less than , acre feet of water is provided. In , during the recent drought, that figure dropped to only , acre feet. Little, if any, of this dedicated water is reserved to provide for the restoration needs of essential species like the fall-run Chinook salmon, which is the backbone of salmon fishing in California and Oregon South of the Columbia River. The lack of effective management of water reserved to heal the environment received particularly harsh criticism. Worse, Reclamation does not dedicate and manage , acre feet of environmental water from headwaters storage through the Delta. Shortly after the passage of the CVPIA, restoration actions were producing positive results, including growing salmon returns. As a result, the California commercial and recreational salmon fishery was closed in and , for the first time in state history. During the recent drought, populations crashed again, bringing the risk of extinctions and new threats to salmon runs and salmon fishing jobs. Beyond fish and wildlife restoration programs, the CVPIA also included reforms to increase water use efficiency, in order to help meet human needs while reducing environmental impacts. Those provisions remain important today. Prohibition on New Water Contracts: As discussed above, the Act dedicated approximately half of this water “ , AF “ to the environment. It also prohibited new CVP water contracts. Today, the wisdom of both of these decisions “ dedicating water to the environment and preventing new contracts to deliver even more water “ is very clear. The Bureau of Reclamation provides highly subsidized water deliveries to CVP agricultural water contractors. In fact, the majority of the true cost of the CVP has been paid by taxpayers, not water users. This policy encouraged inefficient water use and promoted bringing new lands into agricultural production. During droughts, this additional acreage puts more strain on overtapped aquifers. To move away from these damaging subsidies, the Act included a tiered pricing requirement that reduces subsidies on the last 20 percent of CVP water delivered to agricultural contractors. When water users pay the full cost of water, they have more incentive to use it wisely. Prior to the Act, it was illegal to move water from the Central Valley to some parts of California. Since that time, water transfers have emerged as a critical tool during droughts. Although poorly documented, transfers from one farmer to another are increasingly common, and have become a critical water management tool to increase the flexibility farmers have and to improve their ability to purchase needed supplies when water is scarce. That program has retired thousands of acres of unproductive land, assisting in efforts to address contamination caused by agricultural drainage from land tainted with high mineral content in the soils. Overall, however, the amount of land retirement to date falls far short of what is required to solve the drainage problem. The Act created a water conservation program at the Bureau of Reclamation. Since that date, California has undertaken extensive agricultural and urban water conservation efforts. The complex history of this legislation suggests several important lessons. First, even on the most challenging water management issues, solutions that benefit both wildlife and human uses are possible. In the American West, water is limited, overtapped and subject to frequent and extended droughts. Yet even here, the CVPIA shows that it is possible to craft solutions that can benefit people and wildlife. The most popular quote about California water issues is an alleged and apocryphal quip from Mark Twain: This lesson can be applied across the nation, wherever we find difficult wildlife management challenges. Additional independent reviews could be critical to continuing to improve this and other federal fish and wildlife programs. Approved and pending state actions to protect Bay-Delta and Central Valley wetlands, rivers and wildlife include: The draft State Water Resources Control Board policy to clarify its authority to protect the waters of the state under state law. This final lesson is particularly timely. It shows that we can make progress in protecting our wildlife even in the most difficult political circumstances.

2: Nancy Ranney: A Conservation Ranching Perspective for Birds and Beef | Audubon New Mexico

Audubon perspectives by Roger L. DiSilvestro, , Wiley edition, in English.

Meet The Improbable Mr. For a specialist in hunting insects like Mr. Wilson, January in Northern Virginia is a tough place to find a meal. Wilson has proven to be a resourceful visitor. Since his first sighting, scores of people have reveled in the sight of the wandering warbler feeding at the birdfeeders next to the visitor center. He has managed to avoid the hunting hawks and was photographed chomping on a caterpillar. Wilson has also been seen feeding on Sweetgum seeds along the paved trails. As people inadvertently step on the spiky pods, Mr. Wilson swoops in to munch on the released seeds. Wilson snacks on a caterpillar. One theory about Mr. But it is the presence of the bright orange markings visible in the many high-quality photos being shared online that have birders wondering if Mr. Wilson may have traveled from the west, not the north. The bright orange patch above Mr. Wilson appears to be even more improbable than he seemed at first glance. Of the three, only one displays the orange markings, the chryseola. Wilson is most likely not an eastern or central bird who is a little late and a bit off course; he probably came from the other coast of North America, which is a pretty amazing trip for a creature who weighs about a quarter of an ounce. So Bill is absolutely right. Wilson was last seen in the park on Wednesday, January 2. The birders who were fortunate enough to have seen him are grateful for his improbable visit and wish him a safe journey home “ wherever that may be. Thanks for stopping by, Mr. Written by Matthew Kaiser, deputy public information officer.

3: TROPICAL AUDUBON SOCIETY CELEBRATES A CENTURY OF ENVIRONMENTAL STEWARDSHIP

This beautifully illustrated book is the companion volume to this year's eight Audubon Television Specials on PBS and TBS. Offering an in-depth look at the fight for survival of a number of endangered species imperiled habitats, it unites image and word to create a beautiful and enduring chronicle of hope.

Resident staff naturalists serve as caretakers and offer guided walks of the property throughout the year. The Trail Wood Sanctuary is run by the Center at Pomfret, which provides many educational programs and events here. Click here for directions Or From the junction of Routes 6 and Follow Route 97 north for two miles, through the town of Hampton, turn left onto Kenyon Road. Entrance to Trail Wood is on the left, marked with a sign. From the junction of Routes 97 and Follow Route 97 south for 5. The Sanctuary is adjacent to the Birdcraft Museum and consists of 6 acres of upland habitat with trails and a teaching bridge and learning pavilion that span a 1-acre pond. Click here for directions Or From I Take Exit 21 Mill Plain Road, and head north for about 0. At the first stop sign, turn right onto Unquowa Road. Continue straight under the I overpass, and immediately turn left into the driveway and parking lot of the Birdcraft Museum. From the Merritt Parkway: Turn right at the end of the ramp onto Congress Street. At the first stop sign, turn left onto Burr Street. Turn left onto Unquowa Road, and follow the directions above. Turn left at the first light, left at the second light, and right at the next light onto Congress Street. Follow the directions above. Take Routes 8 or 25 or I to the Merritt Parkway, and follow the directions above. More on the Birdcraft Sanctuary here. The property features streams, ponds, forest, and fields that are managed for their diverse plant and animal communities. There are seven miles of trails and boardwalks with interpretive signage, including the Chiboucas Special Use Trail. A brochure and trail map are available at the Center. There is a nominal admission fee for nonmembers or nonresidents of Fairfield. Take Exit 21 Mill Plain Road and go north for approximately 4. The Center and Sanctuary are on your left. At the first stop sign, turn right onto Burr Street. The Center and Sanctuary are 0. A boardwalk protects the dune and beach habitat facing Long Island Sound. The inland side is adjacent to the acre Charles Wheeler Salt Marsh. Take Exit 34, and turn right at the bottom of the ramp. Follow Milford Point Road 0. Take the Exit 54 Connector to I, and follow the directions above. Take I south to I, and follow the directions above.

4: Driving Impact – Inflection Point Agency, LLC

Greetings! My name is Harmony Hamilton; I am Audubon Louisiana's inaugural Walker Communications Fellow. In this role, I will be working with Audubon Louisiana staff and supporters to capture the impact the National Audubon Society and its partners are having on birds and people across Louisiana's coast.

He was the son of Lieutenant Jean Audubon, a French naval officer and privateer from the south of Brittany , [2] and his mistress Jeanne Rabine, [3] a year-old chambermaid from Les Touches , Brittany now in the modern region Pays de la Loire. His father already had an unknown number of mixed-race children among them a daughter named Marie-Madeleine , [6] some by his mulatto housekeeper, Catherine "Sanitte" Bouffard [6] described as a quadroon , meaning she was three-quarters European in ancestry. Bouffard also took care of the infant boy Jean. During the American Revolution , he had been imprisoned by Britain. After his release, he helped the American cause. Due to slave unrest in the Caribbean, in he sold part of his plantation in Saint-Domingue and purchased a acre farm called Mill Grove , 20 miles from Philadelphia , to diversify his investments. Increasing tension in Saint-Domingue between the colonists and the African slaves, who greatly outnumbered them, convinced Jean Audubon to return to France, where he became a member of the Republican Guard. In he arranged for his natural children, Jean and Muguet, who were majority-white in ancestry, to be transported and delivered to him in France. In they formally adopted both his natural children to regularize their legal status in France. He would point out the elegant movement of the birds, and the beauty and softness of their plumage. He called my attention to their show of pleasure or sense of danger, their perfect forms and splendid attire. He would speak of their departure and return with the seasons. He played flute and violin, and learned to ride, fence , and dance. At twelve, Audubon went to military school and became a cabin boy. He quickly found out that he was susceptible to seasickness and not fond of mathematics or navigation. He was cheerfully back on solid ground and exploring the fields again, focusing on birds. Jean Audubon and Claude Rozier arranged a business partnership for their sons to pursue in Pennsylvania. They nursed Audubon to recovery and taught him English, including the Quaker form of using "thee" and "thou", otherwise then archaic. Audubon lived with the tenants in the two-story stone house, in an area that he considered a paradise. This could provide his son with a profitable occupation. He was married to Lucy five years later. The two young people shared many common interests, and early on began to spend time together, exploring the natural world around them. Audubon set about to study American birds, determined to illustrate his findings in a more realistic manner than most artists did then. After an accidental fall into a creek, Audubon contracted a severe fever. He was nursed and recovered at Fatland Ford, with Lucy at his side. Risking conscription in France, Audubon returned in to see his father and ask permission to marry. He also needed to discuss family business plans. He had become proficient at specimen preparation and taxidermy. He retained some land for investment. Bakewell wanted to see the young Frenchman established in a solid career before releasing his daughter to him. Six months later, he married Lucy Bakewell. Though their finances were tenuous, the Audubons started a family. They had two sons: Victor Gifford –” and John Woodhouse Audubon –” ; and two daughters who died while still young: Lucy at two years –” and Rose at nine months –” Audubon became a naturalist, writer, and painter in his own right, receiving his own obituary in an yearbook. Genevieve, Missouri , a former French colonial settlement west of the Mississippi River and south of St. Soon he was drawing bird specimens again. He regularly burned his earlier efforts to force continuous improvement. He and his small family took over an abandoned log cabin. In the fields and forests, Audubon wore typical frontier clothes and moccasins, having "a ball pouch, a buffalo horn filled with gunpowder, a butcher knife, and a tomahawk on his belt. On a prospecting trip down the Ohio River with a load of goods, Audubon joined up with Shawnee and Osage hunting parties, learning their methods, drawing specimens by the bonfire, and finally parting "like brethren. In his travel notes, he claims to have encountered Daniel Boone. Genevieve on April 6, Audubon had decided to work at ornithology and art, and wanted to return to Lucy and their son in Kentucky. Audubon was working in Missouri and out riding when the New Madrid earthquake struck. When Audubon reached his house, he was relieved to find no major damage, but the area was shaken by aftershocks

for months. Audubon writes that while on horseback, he first believed the distant rumbling to be the sound of a tornado, but the animal knew better than I what was forthcoming, and instead of going faster, so nearly stopped that I remarked he placed one foot after another on the ground with as much precaution as if walking on a smooth piece of ice. I thought he had suddenly foundered, and, speaking to him, was on point of dismounting and leading him, when he all of a sudden fell a-groaning piteously, hung his head, spread out his forelegs, as if to save himself from falling, and stood stock still, continuing to groan. I thought my horse was about to die, and would have sprung from his back had a minute more elapsed; but as that instant all the shrubs and trees began to move from their very roots, the ground rose and fell in successive furrows, like the ruffled water of a lake, and I became bewildered in my ideas, as I too plainly discovered, that all this awful commotion was the result of an earthquake. I had never witnessed anything of the kind before, although like every person, I knew earthquakes by description. But what is description compared to reality! Who can tell the sensations which I experienced when I found myself rocking, as it were, upon my horse, and with him moving to and fro like a child in a cradle, with the most imminent danger around me. After weeks of depression, he took to the field again, determined to re-do his drawings to an even higher standard. Between and the Panic of, times were good. Audubon bought land and slaves, founded a flour mill, and enjoyed his growing family. After, Audubon went bankrupt and was thrown into jail for debt. The little money he earned was from drawing portraits, particularly death-bed sketches, greatly esteemed by country folk before photography. He was committed to find and paint all the birds of North America for eventual publication. His goal was to surpass the earlier ornithological work of poet-naturalist Alexander Wilson. In Rafinesque visited Kentucky and the Ohio River valley to study fishes and was a guest of Audubon. In the middle of the night, Rafinesque noticed a bat in his room and thought it was a new species. Audubon reportedly took revenge by showing drawings and describing some fictitious fishes and rodents to Rafinesque; Rafinesque gave scientific names to some of these fishes in his *Ichthyologia Ohiensis*. He traveled with George Lehman, a professional Swiss landscape artist. The following summer, he moved upriver to the Oakley Plantation in Feliciana Parish, Louisiana, where he taught drawing to Eliza Pirrie, the young daughter of the owners. Though low-paying, the job was ideal, as it afforded him much time to roam and paint in the woods. Audubon called his future work *The Birds of America*. He attempted to paint one page each day. Painting with newly discovered technique, he decided his earlier works were inferior and re-did them. Audubon realized the ambitious project would take him away from his family for months at a time. Audubon sometimes used his drawing talent to trade for goods or sell small works to raise cash. Though he did not use oils much for his bird work, Audubon earned good money painting oil portraits for patrons along the Mississippi. After they had enjoyed all the portrait patronage to be expected in Natchez, Mississippi, during January–March, they resolved to travel together as perambulating portrait-artists. Lucy became the steady breadwinner for the couple and their two young sons. Trained as a teacher, she conducted classes for children in their home. Later she was hired as a local teacher in Louisiana. She boarded with their children at the home of a wealthy plantation owner, as was often the custom of the time. Though he met Thomas Sully, one of the most famous portrait painters of the time and a valuable ally, Audubon was rebuffed for publication. He took oil painting lessons from Sully and met Charles Bonaparte, who admired his work and recommended he go to Europe to have his bird drawings engraved. He sailed from New Orleans to Liverpool on the cotton hauling ship *Delos*, reaching England in the autumn of with his portfolio of over drawings. He met with great acceptance as he toured around England and Scotland, and was lionized as "the American woodsman. This monumental work consists of hand-colored, life-size prints of bird species, made from engraved copper plates of various sizes depending on the size of the image. Some critics thought he should have organized the plates in Linnaean order as befitting a "serious" ornithological treatise. It took more than 14 years of field observations and drawings, plus his single-handed management and promotion of the project to make it a success. A reviewer wrote, All anxieties and fears which overshadowed his work in its beginning had passed away. The prophecies of kind but overprudent friends, who did not understand his self-sustaining energy, had proved untrue; the malicious hope of his enemies, for even the gentle lover of nature has enemies, had been disappointed; he had secured a commanding place in the respect and gratitude of men. Lizars were deemed inadequate. Known as the Double

Elephant folio after its double elephant paper size, it is often regarded as the greatest picture book ever produced and the finest aquatint work. By the 1830s, the aquatint process was largely superseded by lithography. Learned and ignorant alike were astonished at the spectacle. It is a real and palpable vision of the New World. A potential publisher had his portrait painted by John Syme, who clothed the naturalist in frontier clothes. The portrait was hung at the entrance of his exhibitions, promoting his rustic image. The painting is now held in the White House art collection, and is not frequently displayed. All but 80 of the original copper plates were melted down when Lucy Audubon, desperate for money, sold them for scrap to the Phelps Dodge Corporation. He was the second American to be elected after statesman Benjamin Franklin. Student Charles Darwin was in the audience. Audubon also visited the dissecting theatre of the anatomist Robert Knox. Audubon was a hit in France as well, gaining the King and several of the nobility as subscribers.

5: Audubon perspectives (1st edition) | Open Library

*Audubon Perspectives: Rebirth of Nature [Roger P. DiSilvestro] on www.enganchecubano.com *FREE* shipping on qualifying offers. Surveys a number of habitat types suffering from human activities which threaten to destroy up to half the world's species within the next few decades—“as many as 15 million different types of plants and animals.*

6: John James Audubon - Wikipedia

Follow Audubon Park Perspectives on www.enganchecubano.com About the Audubon Park Alliance The Audubon Park Alliance is a coalition of neighbors in Manhattan's Audubon Park neighborhood, whose mission is to beautify public spaces, advocate for clean and safe streets, and preserve and promote the neighborhood's architecture, history, and culture.

7: Audubon Perspectives by Roger L. DiSilvestro (, Hardcover) | eBay

This second book in the Audubon Perspectives series is the companion volume to the eight timely and important National Audubon Society television specials airing on TBS and PBS.

8: - Audubon Perspectives Fight for Survival by Roger L. DiSilvestro

Audubon Perspectives: Rebirth of Nature by Roger P. DiSilvestro. John Wiley & Sons, This is an ex-library book and may have the usual library/used-book markings www.enganchecubano.com book has hardback covers.

9: - Audubon Perspectives: Rebirth of Nature by Roger P DiSilvestro

Audubon perspectives on Reviving the River of Grass. Paul N. Gray, Ph.D. Okeechobee water was diverted east and west and needs to be sent back to the Everglades.

Brer Anansi strikes again! Third semester: learning about how to work in-between: legal and illegal realms Elementary and intermediate algebra book Orthodox pocket prayer book English news paper today times of india Mottisfont Abbey Hampshire): Garden, House and Estate (National Trust Guidebooks Ser.) Manhattan gmat guide 6th edition Science magazine july 2015 Animal health and nutrition Functional budgets Coastal Hydrodynamics VII. pt. I-II. The Catalan school in the late Middle Ages. The stepparent trap : how to manage a marriage and / Peter and His Friend Jesus The first Discworld novels Status of Indian women. Can we on mac La marcha del imperialismo hacia el fascismo y la guerra, Nueva Internacional no. 4 (Nueva Internacional Recent diplomatic exchanges concerning the proposal for an international conference on the neutrality and Celebrating with books The Absolute Beginners Guide to Showing Your Dog (Absolute Beginners Guide Series) The National Trust Desk Diary 1999 Positioning George Horton Monty Pythons Life of Brian (of Nazareth) M24 Chaffee Light Tank 1943-85 Sbi pdf account opening form Testing the waters : an aborted policy review and closing moves, 1968-69. Business card template Computational Textile (Studies in Computational Intelligence) The Toronto School of Communication Theory Framed narratives Starting from values Fashion Victims! (Spider-Man Set 3) Poems of Ella Wheeler Wilcox Endodontics principles and practice 5th edition Technology of teaching Keys to Parenting Romanias international policy of peace, friendship, and co-operation with all the peoples Studies in the social history of modern Egypt. Soviet aviation and air power