

MANOMET

FALL

PARTNERSHIPS FOR SUSTAINABILITY

2008

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Climate Change Conference

Wildlife & Energy

A SPECIAL TRIBUTE

On October 1, 2008, Linda Leddy retired after 25 years as Manomet's President. During her tenure, Manomet evolved from a bird observatory into a nationally recognized institution whose mission, name and programs focus on building science-based solutions to environmental problems.

On behalf of the Board and staff, and our institutional partners, I want to express our deep appreciation to Linda for her extraordinary leadership through these remarkable years of Manomet's transformation and achievement. Under Linda's guidance, Manomet undertook the challenge of making science useful in solving environmental problems by working with all stakeholders to build environmentally sustainable and economically sound solutions. In 1993, Manomet took the then-bold step of changing its name and mission to reflect this commitment.

The results of that decision are evident in our accomplishments. Manomet assembled a talented staff, maintaining our strength in bird conservation while increasing our program scope to include fisheries, forests, pesticides, sprawl, and other issues. In each of these fields, Manomet became a leader and made significant contributions to on-the-ground conservation. Our geographic scope expanded to reach across the United States and throughout the Americas.

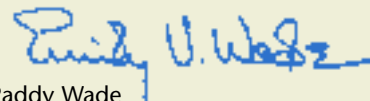
On the practical side of the institution, Linda's fund-raising partnerships with our committed Board and staff have resulted in a new headquarters, growth in the annual bud-

get from \$400,000 to \$4 million and over \$17 million for our first endowment fund.

Recognizing that this century will need new ways to solve new problems, Manomet completed a strategic plan in 2006 that sets the course for our third institutional phase, which will focus on the challenges and complexities of building a sustainable world. This phase is now under way with strong Board leadership, staff, expanded programs and solid finances behind it. We are indeed fortunate to have Dr. John Hagan as Manomet's new President and wish him great success as he leads us into this exciting phase and beyond.

I am delighted to announce that Linda will remain a part of Manomet as Vice Chair for Institutional Advancement on the Board of Trustees. In that role, she will be working to expand Manomet's partnerships and resources in support of our mission.

For years, Manomet's tagline has been "A World of Science Doing a World of Good." We feel a world of gratitude to you, Linda—for everything you've given to conservation and for setting Manomet on a pathway to continued effectiveness.



Paddy Wade
Chair, Manomet Board of Trustees

Dear Members, Colleagues and Friends,

As I step down as President of Manomet, I want to express my deep appreciation to each of you for your support, talent and enthusiasm. Because Manomet is a relatively small organization, we are particularly conscious of the important role each member, supporter and colleague plays in reaching our joint goals and making Manomet effective. Thank you for your many contributions of all kinds.

Manomet's journey over the last 25 years has been aimed at building a healthy, beautiful, resilient world for people and wildlife. There is clearly a long way to go to reach this goal, but we have learned that Manomet's commitments to being "on the ground," science-based, and non-adversarial are powerful for bringing people together to build lasting solutions. When we changed our mission in 1993 to "making science useful," we had a vision but no road map of how to do it. Thanks to our talented staff, committed Board, and the involvement of all of you, we have made progress in a wide variety of issues.

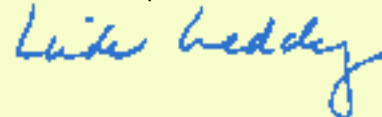
Now Manomet is turning our skills to respond to the urgent need to implement "sustainability," which has been described as "using without using up." With our

global economy, burgeoning human populations and consumption-oriented cultures, getting the relationship right between the natural world and human expectations has never been more urgent. Manomet already has a number of new programs and partnerships underway to help forge new solutions which hold much promise.

We are heading into the future with a terrific Board of Trustees and a great staff. We all owe a great debt of thanks to Bill Brewster and Paddy Wade, each of whom has been an outstanding Chairman of our Board. I am delighted that John Hagan, who has been an important part of Manomet's evolution, will now be President. Also, I am looking forward to my new role on the Board with enthusiasm and to an exciting and productive new era for Manomet.

My warmest thanks again to each of you for your important contributions to Manomet and for your friendship and support to me and to us all.

With my best wishes,



Manomet welcomes John Hagan onboard as Manomet's third President.

John Hagan is well known as a leader, innovator and doer—attributes he's putting to work as he takes Manomet into an exciting new phase that focuses on sustainability. In this interview, Dr. Hagan shares his vision for the organization's future.

How does Manomet's mission and legacy position us to make contributions to the future?


Over the decades, Manomet has established itself as a place you can trust for unbiased information about natural resources and the environment. Not only do we synthesize and translate science for decision makers, we do much of the research ourselves. We're highly accessible as scientists. We speak plain language that makes sense to people. It took a long time to build this approach, even more to get good at it. My job now is to bring our skills and reputation to bear on some of the most pressing issues of our time—sustainability, climate change, and energy development.

How do you see Manomet addressing these compelling issues?

Let's be clear, humans can't continue using natural resources at the rate we do today. It would take five planet earths if everyone used resources the way we do. One billion people will be added to the earth in the next 14 years, all of whom will want to live like us. But the U.S. uses 32 times as many resources per capita as the average person on earth; for now, we're not the model to follow to sustainability. Our culture needs to shift how we think about natural resources, so we can be that model. Manomet is leading this cultural shift with projects on reducing climate change, on adapting to it, and on keeping farms producing healthy food while protecting open space, just to give three examples.

How will your own work experience inform the direction that Manomet is taking?

Creating a cultural shift requires very different approaches, especially for a scientific organization. A comment made by Louise Conant, one of Manomet's Counsellors, summed it up well for me. What she said makes Manomet so special is our commitment to listening to, and respecting, others. We work very hard to understand each issue from all perspectives, whether it be the mayor of Rio Gallegos in southern Argentina, a logger in Maine, or an energy company executive.

This serves three purposes. First, we develop a thorough understanding of the problem. Second, we build trust and respect through personal relationships. Finally, we really know our stuff. So, when Manomet speaks, people on all sides listen. Because they know we've taken time to listen to them. Ask anybody who knows a Manomet scientist. We're some of the most accessible people you can meet. It's our brand. Our approach is a reflection of our values. This is the "sacred flame" that I've inherited at Manomet. 



The baton is passed: John Hagan (left) is Manomet's third President, following Linda Leddy (right). Photo: Manomet

"My job now is to bring our skills and reputation to bear on some of the most pressing issues of our time."



The Value of Nature: New Conservation and the Market Economy

by Bob Moore

Emerging mechanisms are beginning to quantify and monetize many of the services nature provides.

Each of us enjoys and appreciates nature in our own, highly individualistic way. We call ourselves botanist, birder, forester, geologist. But everyone enjoys the clean air, clean water, and spiritual renewal that nature provides. In fact, these are essential “services” that nature provides us, free of charge, and we couldn’t survive without them. As humanity extracts more and more from the natural world to satiate our hungry appetite for products, food, living space, and energy, the well of natural abundance is becoming depleted. In developing countries and industrial nations alike, there is nearly unanimous agreement that nature needs a reprieve. A new conservation model is evolving that includes the environment in traditional economic and social calculations of prosperity. Sustainability, long seen as a keyword for social and environmental causes, now measures business, social, and environmental values together in what is called the “triple bottom line.”

Society is entering a new phase in which ecosystem services we have so long enjoyed for free now come with a price tag. There are now established and emerging markets that trade wetlands, carbon, and biodiversity much as common commodities like coffee and oil are traded. Strange as that notion seems, the failure to do so could mean not only the degradation of nature, but our own economic and cultural well-being as well. The future of all three is inextricably linked.

In economic terms we have subsidized our economy by drawing down our natural capital—our principal. With ecosystem services kept off the corporate balance sheet, society enjoyed the benefits of lower prices that producers needed to charge for commodities, because exploiting natural resources, whether it was ore, fish, or timber, came at relatively little cost beyond the actual extraction. Extracting natural resources without factoring all of the costs into the equation hasn’t always resulted in a pretty picture. Removal of mountain tops in Appalachia, gaping open-pit mines in the west and southwest, sprawling housing and commercial development in rural landscapes everywhere have far-reaching health and ecological consequences. In many instances, the financial costs to remedy them far exceed what it might have cost to prevent them in the first place. Nature is telling us that it is no longer an externality. It needs to be included in the accounting of every action we consider.

A GLOBAL CALL TO ACTION

The 2005 United Nations Millennium Ecosystem Assessment, researched for four years by over 1,300 experts worldwide, places ecosystem services in four categories: Provisioning, Regulating, Supporting, and Cultural (see box, next page). Representatives from governments, non-governmental organizations, academia, business, and indigenous peoples on the Assessment’s governing board stated that, “Humans have made unprecedented changes to ecosystems in recent decades to meet growing demands for food, fresh water, fiber, and energy. These changes have helped to improve the lives of billions, but at the same time they weakened nature’s ability to deliver other key services such as purification of air and water, protection from disasters, and the provision of medicines.”

Millennium Assessment researchers found 60 percent of global ecosystem services degraded or being used unsustainably, and 70 percent of the regulating and cultural services in decline. The governing board concluded that, “Today’s technology and knowledge can reduce considerably the human impact on ecosystems. They are unlikely to be deployed fully, however, until ecosystem services cease to be perceived as free and limitless, and their full value is taken into account.”

Nature isn’t all that is stretched thin. Landowners that rely on income from their farm and forestland are feeling squeezed, too. Recognizing and compensating landowners for the full suite of services the landscape provides would help ease that burden. According to the U.S. Forest Service, “Rising property val-

FREE!*

ECOSYSTEM SERVICES

The values of some services, such as wood fiber or food crop production, are well understood. Society has yet to assign values for many other services, and markets that fully appraise their worth are still being developed. *while supplies last!

PROVISIONING SERVICES

Food (crops, livestock, wild foods, etc.)
Fiber (timber, wood fuel, cotton/hemp/silk)
Genetic Resources
Biochemicals, natural medicines, pharmaceuticals
Fresh Water

REGULATING SERVICES

Air Quality Regulation
Climate Regulation (global, regional, local)
Water Regulation
Erosion Regulation
Water Purification and Waste Treatment
Disease Regulation
Pest Regulation
Pollination
Natural Hazard Regulation

CULTURAL SERVICES

Aesthetic Values
Spiritual and Religious Values
Recreation and Tourism

SUPPORTING SERVICES

Nutrient Cycling Soil Formation Primary Production

Clean Water Act permits to develop in wetlands. The value of wetlands is thus established on a case-by-case basis in a market as dynamic as that of property development. The rapid expansion of wetlands mitigation banking has outstripped the expectations even of its strongest supporters.

◆ **“Current Use” property taxation** — Numerous states provide incentives to landowners for preserving ecosystem services on their land through lower property tax assessments for forests, farmland, and open space. Landowners enjoy the tax relief as long as their property is enrolled (withdrawal from the program results in penalties for back taxes).

Measuring ecosystem values such as aesthetics and recreation poses challenges because they are services, not products. But new and emerging mechanisms are beginning to quantify and monetize the benefits of many types of services that nature provides (see box, “Nature’s Worth”).


Payments for ecosystem services depend on the participants agreeing that the available information about the goods and services—and price—is of acceptable quality. In “Making Environmental Markets Work,” author Ricardo Bayon writes, “For some environmental goods and services this will mean developing better understanding of their biophysical properties (e.g., a better understanding of how forest protection affects water flows), while for others it may mean setting goals and standardizing the unit to be traded (e.g. limiting emissions and trading one ton of SO₂ emissions), or creating assessment/certification mechanisms to enable buyers to quickly gauge the quality of the good/service being purchased.”

ELEVATING NATURE

Just as food and wood are priced and traded in markets, new markets are becoming understood and more

widely traded, such as that for carbon sequestration on the Chicago Climate Exchange. For other services, markets are less developed. The available information about goods and services has to be of acceptable quality before such markets take root. Objective assessment and verification, such as the independent, third party audits required for certified sustainable forestry, boosts the confidence of potential market participants on both sides of a transaction.

Supporters of payments for ecosystem services say protecting water quality in a watershed (for example) is a marketable value. Not because of profiteering motives or environmental opportunism, but because society has found their inherent functions worth a price. A pure environmentalist might argue that “preserving nature for nature’s sake” is reason enough to make society become sustainable, and putting a price tag on nature is disquieting: Will all services provided by ecosystems be “commoditized” and sold for a price? Will cold, economic calculations be the final arbiter of what we should value in nature, supplanting our innate sense of spirituality, aesthetics and ethics?

Not likely. Society has long been willing to pay for nature’s services. Human pressures on ecosystems worldwide make new and innovative solutions not only worth exploring, but integral to preserving natural ecosystems. Traditional conservation tools such as buying and setting aside land, easements, and regulation need allies if natural ecosystems are to remain intact in the future. Based in science, mutual collaboration, and market incentives, markets for ecosystem services provide a strong incentive to recognize and protect all of the values in nature. In so doing, the new conservation at long last elevates ecological values to their rightful place of parity with economic and social values. In so doing, both nature and humans will benefit. 

NATURE’S WORTH

Assessing the value of Natural Capital

Example 1: Carbon offsets

The gold rush market for voluntary carbon offsets demonstrates that people are increasingly willing to pay for the ecosystem service, in this case climate modulation, provided by the earth’s atmosphere. Large companies and organizations are voluntarily joining the Chicago Climate Exchange (CCX) as a structured, legally binding cap-and-trade system that limits greenhouse gas emissions among a collaborative of partners (or sector, such as power producers). Between 2006 and 2007, the value of carbon offsets traded on the CCX more than tripled, from \$96.7 million to \$330.8 million. Outside of the CCX lies a wilderness of voluntary, “over-the-counter” transactions not traded on a formal exchange, but which more than quadrupled in value between 2006 and 2007. (Price and volume data collected by Forest Trends Association and New Carbon Finance.)

Example 2: Natural Water Purification

In the early 1990s, pollution flowing into the Catskill and Delaware rivers and reservoirs threatened New York City’s drinking water and prompted an Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) order to either reduce pollution or build a colossal \$8 billion filtration system. In a landmark agreement between the state, city, and municipalities, New York embarked on a long-term land management strategy founded on the belief that nature was capable of providing water purification services for far less money than the treatment plant. The city spent \$1.5 billion to upgrade local sewage treatment plants, replace septic tanks with sewers, install storm drains, double its land holdings in the region, and provide economic assistance to towns, which in turn restrict development near streams and reservoirs. EPA officials have declared New York’s drinking water so pure that it would not need to be filtered for another 10 years.

Example 3: Payment for ecosystem services in water-scarce South Africa

South Africa’s Working for Water program pays local communities to combat invasive plant species. Non-native plants, thirstier than native drought-tolerant species, waste seven percent of the country’s water every year and hinder farming and irrigation, cause erosion, clog rivers and estuaries, and degrade water quality with silt. That has led to extinction of native plant and animal species. The government allocates poverty relief funds to pay poor workers (mostly women and children) to remove invasives, and restore the “services” of increased water flow for people and nature. Recognizing the positive impact, private entities are getting in on the act and making the payments.

Example 4: Paying farmers to protect water quality in France

Intensive farming practices threatened a commercial mineral water source in France with nitrate contamination. The company, Vittel, had to find a way to reduce nitrogen inputs or lose a source that yielded one billion bottles of mineral water per year. Vittel (owned by Nestlé Waters) entered long-term agreements with farmers to protect the source, and negotiated dramatic cultural and practical changes to reduce nitrogen inputs on farms overlying the aquifer. Farmers ceased high fertilizer and pesticide use, adopted intensive pasture management, reduced the number of cattle per acre, and modernized animal waste management and storage. The company purchased about half of the land in sensitive areas of the aquifer’s recharge area as small-scale farmers retired. By funding conversion to sustainable farming practices, the company eliminated a business risk and provided farmers a positive outcome.

ues, tax burdens, and global market competition are some of the factors that motivate landowners to sell their lands, often for development uses. The loss of healthy forests directly affects forest landowners, rural communities, and the economy. As private lands are developed, we also lose the life-supporting ecosystem services that forests provide.”

The Forest Service estimates that 57 percent of forestland in the U.S. is privately owned, the vast majority (85 percent) by families, organizations, and communities who own and manage their forests for aesthetics and other uses, and for income from the sale of forest products. What, beyond traditional fiber and sawlog revenues, would motivate landowners to continue their good stewardship of their forest? The new conservation model complements traditional conservation practices like easements and government tax incentives with financial markets for ecosystem services their land provides: carbon sequestration, wildlife habitat, wetlands, watershed protection, recreation, tourism, and myriad other similar services.

WHAT IS NATURE WORTH?

A community that enjoys walking, skiing, or riding on a landowner’s trails may decide that it is worth supplementing that landowner’s traditional forest revenues to promote continued good stewardship in order to avoid the risk of losing those benefits to development. Payment for ecosystem services is not a new concept; we already quantify values for food and fiber. Services such as water and recreation have market values. Familiar existing examples of payments for ecosystem services are government programs and regulatory systems:

◆ **The Department of Agriculture’s Conservation Reserve Program (CRP)** — The largest payment program in the United States, CRP pays annual rental and cost-share expenses to farmers and ranchers for reducing soil erosion, protecting water quality in nearby lakes and streams, maintaining wildlife habitat, and forest and wetland enhancements.

◆ **Wetlands Mitigation Banking** — In the U.S. developers can pay to protect, restore, or create wetlands in other locations in order to get

Manomet at Work in Working Landscapes

by Bob Moore

Measuring the true worth of the nation's farmland



Photo: Gloria Freund

Forests and farmlands are working landscapes in the strictest sense. They provide commodities such as food, wood, and fiber, but they also provide important social and ecological services such as open space, wildlife habitat, and carbon sequestration. Over the past year, Manomet has partnered with farmers in the Cabot Creamery Cooperative to develop a prototype “Vital Capital Scorecard” that will deliver a complete picture of the value that working dairy farms contribute to our economy, communities, and environment. Now, Dairy Management, Inc., the leading national dairy association, has stepped in to become the primary partner working with Manomet to create the scorecard, with Cabot members acting as beta-testers of early prototypes. As a result, the true worth of the nation's farmland—beyond that measured in gallons of milk or bushels of grain—will emerge.

The project bears the characteristic Manomet imprimatur: rooted in science, stakeholder driven, and relevant at the local, regional, and national scales. Farmland and farmers are a new domain for Manomet, but farmers share many attributes with Manomet's traditional forestry allies, especially when it comes to social attitudes. “People in farming and forestry both feel they are not very well understood, because consumers don't tend to follow farming and forestry that closely,” says Andy Whitman, Manomet's Natural Capital Initiative Director. “There is a disconnect between consumers and where their food or fiber comes from. The scorecard of ecosystem services can be used to restore this connection.” The importance of that connection cannot be overstated: farmland comprises over a third of the world's land area, dwarfing the area preserved as parks or set aside for conservation. Nowhere else are the economy, cul-

ture, and environment—the three legs of sustainability—more intertwined.

Cabot Creamery has been a leader in embracing sustainability. In April the cooperative hired a full-time sustainability coordinator, Jed Davis, to make progress towards real sustainability. “For many farmers, ‘sustainability’ is a synonym for regulation and they aren't excited by that,” Davis says. “Andy Whitman has proven adept at helping them understand how this will be helpful on the farm. The typical member of our coop feels they do lot of good. What's missing is the vocabulary to describe that. The Vital Capital Scorecard will allow a farmer to speak articulately with people in their local community or region about their farm's contribution.”

The scorecard will provide farmers with a means to document and measurably improve sustainability performance using objective, numerical, science-based indicators of conditions on their farm. Where they score high, the scorecard provides farmers with documentation of responsible stewardship. Low scores will highlight areas for improvement. Either way, the data and scientific understanding behind the scorecard will put decision-making power in the hands of the farmers, and information in the hands of stakeholders.

“Sustainability” has gained remarkable momentum in recent years, most notably in the business sector. Sustainability is flown on banners of private corporations pledging allegiance to codes of social and environmental responsibility, causing longtime sustainability activists to wonder, “Where is the movement headed, what fuels it, and will it last?” Jed Davis says this awakening to the existence of “other bottom lines” beyond the financial balance sheet is sparked by consumers demanding better environmental and social performance from companies. “Retailers are undertaking efforts to ‘green’ themselves [because] they see the benefit of being able to say to consumers, ‘We're being more friendly to the environment.’ When you see Wal-Mart's CEO telling shareholders that one of their major commitments is to sustainability, you know the topic is gaining traction,” says Davis.

One outcome of that has been a ramping-up of performance inspection in all sectors. Whitman tracks over a dozen major agricultural sustainability scorecards as a way of assuring that Manomet's scorecard integrates major

national and international agriculture indicators that are important to consumers, retailers, and rural and farm sustainability groups. What separates Manomet's work apart from others is that it bridges high-level scientific and academic indicators with indicators important at the farm and regional scale. Elements that are both top-down and bottom-up are combined to ensure that Manomet's scorecard is relevant and useful to all decisionmakers, from farmers to farm policymakers.

As a result, Manomet's Vital Capital Scorecard is likely to produce different results, says Erin Fitzgerald, Manomet's partner at Dairy Management, Inc. (DMI). “This project takes the first bottom-up view of what farmers hold dear; they get to participate in deciding what is important to evaluate,” says Fitzgerald. “All the other groups evaluating farms and farmland are doing it top-down. When they



Gloria Freund

Did THIS come from me? Bessie and her friends check out cowpots—biodegradable planting pots made from composted cow manure.

do their scorecards, they'll see that we're far apart, because no one has asked the farmers. Manomet's will be different, because Manomet wants the farmers to participate.”

Fitzgerald is emphatic about the importance of recognizing that a farm's contribution to the community goes far beyond what it produces. She calls the farmer “a protectorate” whose daily life is steeped in the values society holds dear: our land, water, and air. “Consumers need to value farms beyond just the products that come off them. They represent our community, our world. The Vital Capital Scorecard will help get to that.”

At left: Matthew Freund owns a dairy farm in Canaan, Connecticut, where Manomet's Vital Capital Scorecard is being tested. The scorecard will measure all the contributions a dairy operation makes to the local community, environment, and economy. A member of the Cabot Creamery Cooperative, the dairy's 250 Holsteins produce more than milk. Freund collects 15,000 cubic feet of methane in a digester and turns it into energy. The farm also has a farm stand, bakery, and catering service, and produces ice cream, hay, corn, switchgrass, flowers, and hydroponic tomatoes—and cowpots.



UPDATE: Arctic Shorebirds

Stephen Brown and Trevor Lloyd-Evans worked with U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to assess the importance of Arctic Refuge river deltas to shorebirds preparing for their south-bound migrations. Field camps on three major deltas tracked shorebirds. In addition, the team collected avian influenza samples from birds throughout the arctic region as part of a large cooperative study involving partners across Alaska and the lower 48 states, and so far no cases of the highly pathogenic strain of concern for human health have been detected. Crews saw the peak numbers moving through each major site, and recorded high numbers of birds. Brown and his team also completed a survey of the entire coast—twice! This winter Brown will produce the first comparative assess-



Manomet photo

Why is this man smiling? Stephen Brown and his team saw an extraordinary abundance of breeding shorebirds in the Teshekpuk Lake Special Area of the National Petroleum Reserve-Alaska, where oil exploration was formerly off-limits due to exceptional wildlife values. Pressure for oil development is mounting.

ment of the importance of each river delta for foraging shorebirds, and its vulnerability to oil development.

Manomet and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service also completed a survey of the abundance of breeding shorebirds in the Teshekpuk Lake Special Area of the National Petroleum Reserve-Alaska (NPRA), an

exceptional wildlife habitat under intense pressure for oil development. The data will provide the first population estimates of shorebird species there. As the Bureau of Land Management considers whether to allow oil drilling, that information will be critical for developing environmentally sensitive management plans. 🌿

UPDATE: Climate Change Conference

Glaciers and ice sheets are melting, and sea level is rising. Another significant impact of climate change in New England is its potential effects on fish, wildlife, plants and their habitats. Conserving these important resources will require us to think creatively about how we protect and improve the resilience of habitats in an era of rapid change—this is the challenge of adaptation. In mid-November Manomet joined several non-profit organizations to co-sponsor an important, first-ever conference, “Responding to Climate Change: Working Together to Conserve Land, Wildlife and Habitat.” To preserve New England’s ecological systems, experts prescribe both adaptation and mitigation. Dr. Hector Galbraith, Director of Manomet Center for Conservation Sciences’ Climate Change Initiative, said, “A sea change has occurred in the world’s understanding of climate change. And now a sea change is necessary in our response.” Manomet will feature the rich discourse from the conference in upcoming web and print publications. 🌿



Manomet co-sponsored “Responding to Climate Change: A Conference of Conservation Leaders from Massachusetts and Beyond—Working Together to Conserve Wildlife, Plants & Habitat.”

UPDATE: Wildlife & Energy Solutions for Eastern States



Jerry & Marcy Monkman

Manomet’s Wildlife and Energy program works to ensure that the search for new energy sources does not compromise the health and habitats of marine wildlife and ecosystems.

Partnering with wildlife management and energy development communities, Manomet is developing specific management guidelines for reducing adverse effects to threatened and endangered species caused by energy development activity. The project is designed to position wildlife agencies for proactive management of energy development activities to protect wildlife and habitats in coastal and nearshore environments. “The project has had great buy-in and participation from state wildlife agencies and other stakeholders along the Atlantic coast,” says Project Director Katharine Parsons. “New technologies and infrastructure are being proposed to state and regional regulatory agencies at a break-neck pace. Putting information on best management practices at the finger-tips of wildlife and energy professionals helps promote sustainable energy decision-making.”

The project supports priority conservation actions in 16 eastern U.S. states. 🌿

SPRING 2009
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 PARTNERSHIPS FOR SUSTAINABILITY

Manomet Center for Conservation Sciences is dedicated to helping humans live in harmony with natural resources. We have led the way in bringing together stakeholders—communities, individuals, universities, government agencies, and businesses—to develop cooperative, science-based policies and management strategies that work in the real world.

Our programs focus on enabling people, communities, and businesses to measure, manage, and sustain natural systems and the wildlife and people dependent on them. We strive to develop new solutions for climate change and natural capital protection and to create conservation strategies for wildlife, working landscapes, and wetlands.

For more information, visit www.manomet.org

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ON THE COVER:

In addition to farm products, working landscapes such as this Vermont farmland also provide water filtration, wildlife habitat, and carbon sequestration. Story, page 2.

Photo: Jerry & Marcy Monkman



Providing a sustainable environment, society, and economy is a serious challenge for our generation and those to come. By working together, we can find a pathway to sustainability and improve conditions for all life on earth. As a trusted leader in science with a mission of bringing people together to the table to solve complex issues, we are taking on the most pressing issues of our time and forging lasting solutions.

To learn more about Manomet and become a Partner in our exciting initiatives, visit www.manomet.org or call us at 1-888-231-3345 for a FREE information packet.



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