

Conservation Leaders Included in *Our Outdoor Heroes Curriculum*

John James Audubon (1785-1851)

John James Audubon, ornithologist, naturalist and painter, identified 25 new species of birds and 12 new subspecies, kept detailed journals, and strived to document all North American birds in *Birds of America*. The National Audubon Society was named in his honor.

Spencer Fullerton Baird (1823-1887)

Spencer Fullerton Baird, naturalist, ornithologist, ichthyologist, and herpetologist, was the first curator named at the Smithsonian Institution. He also was appointed the Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries for the U.S. Fish Commission.

Henry David Thoreau (1817-1862)

Author and poet Henry David Thoreau, best known for his work about living simply in a natural surrounding at *Walden Pond*, was a naturalist and historian. His last writing about natural history and philosophy became the precursor to ecology and environmental history.

George Perkins Marsh (1801-1882)

George Perkins Marsh, known as America's first environmentalist, was also a diplomat, philologist, novelist, and art collector. He played a major role in the creation of Adirondack Park and brought attention to deforestation.

George Bird Grinnell (1849-1938)

George Bird Grinnell traveled the American West and studied Native Americans, animals and the environment. He also wrote articles dealing with conservation and protection of buffalos, helped establish the Glacier National Park, helped restore woodlands, and organized the first Audubon Society and the New York Zoological Society.

Theodore Roosevelt (1858-1919)

Theodore Roosevelt, 26th President of the United States, expanded U.S. wildlife policies and established national parks, forests and monuments. He also was an author, explorer, naturalist, and historian.

John Muir (1838-1914)

John Muir, known as "The Father of our National Parks," founded the Sierra Club, petitioned Congress for the National Park Bill, and influenced through his writings the creation of Sequoia and Yosemite National Parks. He was an engineer, naturalist, author, botanist, and geologist.

Paul Kroegel (1864-1948)

Paul Kroegel, conservationist and naturalist, established Pelican Island bird sanctuary in Florida, was the first federal bird reservation warden for the Florida Audubon Society, and was hired as the first National Wildlife Refuge Manager.

Aldo Leopold (1887-1948)

Aldo Leopold, ecologist, forester, author, and professor, developed modern environmental ethics, was involved in wilderness conservation, founded the science of Wildlife Management, helped found the Wilderness Society, and wrote the first game and fish handbook.

Jay N. “Ding” Darling (1876-1962)

Jay N. “Ding” Darling, conservationist and editorial cartoonist who won two Pulitzer Prizes, helped found the National Wildlife Federation and promoted wetlands. He initiated the Federal Duck Stamp and headed the U.S. Biological Survey (forerunner of U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service).

Robert Marshall (1901-1939)

Robert Marshall was chief of Forestry for the U.S. Bureau of Indian Affairs and helped found the Wilderness Society. He was a scientist, sociologist, adventurer, forester, and conservationist.

Rachel Carson (1907-1964)

Rachel Carson, marine biologist and environmentalist, wrote articles on conservation that advanced the global environmental movement, wrote about environmental issues, and testified in court cases about environmental issues.

Wendell Berry (1934-)

Wendell Berry co-authored “A 50 year Farm Bill” for sustainable agriculture, protested use of coal-burning power plants and mountaintop coal mining, and promoted organic gardening and farming. He is a novelist, poet, environmental activist, cultural critic, farmer, and professor.