

HISTORIC LANDMARKS IN AMERICAN BIRD CONSERVATION

1886 George Grinnell founds the first Audubon Society.

1896 Harriet Hemenway, her cousin Minna Hall, and their friends start a campaign to urge women to stop wearing bird plumes.

1900 The Lacey Act puts limits on market hunting by making it illegal to hunt birds in one state and sell them in another.

1903 President Theodore Roosevelt designates Pelican Island, Florida, as a federal refuge, thereby establishing the National Wildlife Refuge System.

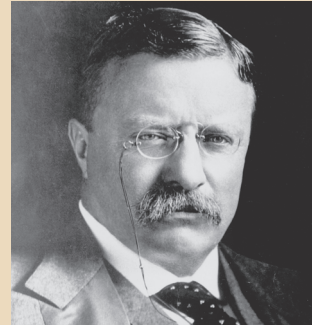
1916 Canada and the U.S. join in support of the Migratory Bird Convention, making it unlawful to take or sell any migratory bird, nest, or egg, unless under permit. The U.S. government passes the Migratory Bird Treaty Act soon after, in 1918.

1934 Waterfowl licenses are introduced and become the funding mechanism for wetlands acquisition, supporting habitat conservation for waterfowl and other birds through the "Duck Stamp" program.

1934 Roger Tory Peterson publishes his landmark *Field Guide to the Birds*. The book was the first to highlight readily noticeable visual field marks, making bird identification accessible to the layman and contributing to the understanding of birds by a broader audience.

1940 A Department of the Interior reorganization consolidates the Bureau of Fisheries and the Bureau of Biological Survey into one agency to be known as the Fish and Wildlife Service, with the mission of working with others to conserve, protect, and enhance fish, wildlife, plants, and their habitats for the continuing benefit of the American people.

1962 Rachel Carson publishes *Silent Spring*.



President Theodore Roosevelt



Brown Pelican:

Pelican Island protected in 1903



First Duck Stamp



Rachel Carson