



AOU Conservation Award, 2005:

Author: Lovejoy, Thomas E.

Source: The Auk, 123(1) : 285-287

Published By: American Ornithological Society

URL: [https://doi.org/10.1642/0004-8038\(2006\)123\[0285:ACA\]2.0.CO;2](https://doi.org/10.1642/0004-8038(2006)123[0285:ACA]2.0.CO;2)

BioOne Complete (complete.BioOne.org) is a full-text database of 200 subscribed and open-access titles in the biological, ecological, and environmental sciences published by nonprofit societies, associations, museums, institutions, and presses.

Your use of this PDF, the BioOne Complete website, and all posted and associated content indicates your acceptance of BioOne's Terms of Use, available at www.bioone.org/terms-of-use.

Usage of BioOne Complete content is strictly limited to personal, educational, and non - commercial use. Commercial inquiries or rights and permissions requests should be directed to the individual publisher as copyright holder.

BioOne sees sustainable scholarly publishing as an inherently collaborative enterprise connecting authors, nonprofit publishers, academic institutions, research libraries, and research funders in the common goal of maximizing access to critical research.

excellence (*Information content of carotenoid-based plumage coloration in the House Finch*, M.S., 1999, Auburn University; and *The costs and benefits of sexual coloration in songbirds*, Ph.D., 2003, Cornell University). After a brief post-doctoral fellowship in 2004 at the University of California, Davis (*Colorful pigments as natural immunostimulants in wild birds: An ecological perspective*), Dr. McGraw assumed his current position as Assistant Professor of Biological Sciences at Arizona State University.

Dr. McGraw's publication record has been described as extraordinary and phenomenal. In addition to the many papers that have appeared in high-impact journals, he is the co-editor with his M.S. advisor, Geoffrey Hill, of two volumes on avian coloration published by Harvard University Press in 2006. Even more impressive than his rate of publication is the fact that his research has been characterized by unerring attention to scientific rigor and cutting-edge questions. Dr. McGraw has worked with numerous collaborators, his elders, his peers, and younger scientists, and is known for his ability to go seamlessly and cooperatively from question to result to publication. The rapid creation of knowledge that characterizes Dr. McGraw's research has allowed his studies to have near-immediate influence on the research of others, with the result that the whole field of bird coloration has advanced significantly in recent years.

His future contributions seem likely to more than match his early impact. He is currently studying color patterns in hummingbirds, penguins, parrots, and finches and has mastered the power of a comparative approach, while continually expanding his research expertise by acquiring new technical abilities. The AOU anticipates that his work will be of increasing interest to a widening variety of avian biologists interested in the roles of hormones, behavior, parasites, immunity, and neurobiology in accounting for the splendor we call bird coloration.

Award criteria.—The Ned K. Johnson Young Investigator Award recognizes outstanding and promising work by a researcher early in his or her career in any field of ornithology. Candidates excel in research and show distinct promise for leadership in ornithology within and beyond North America. They must have received their doctorate within five years of being nominated, must not have received the award previously, and must be a member of the AOU at the time of nomination. The award consists of a framed certificate and an honorarium provided through a gift to the endowment of the American Ornithologists' Union honoring Ned K. Johnson, a lifelong supporter and former President (1996–1998) of the AOU. This is a new award, presented for the first time in 2005, and is funded by the Ned K. Johnson Fund of the AOU.

The Auk 123(1):285–287, 2006

© The American Ornithologists' Union, 2006.

Printed in USA.

AOU CONSERVATION AWARD, 2005:

THOMAS E. LOVEJOY

Thomas E. Lovejoy's contributions as an avian scientist, conservation biologist, and activist are especially deserving of recognition through the first AOU Conservation Award. His vision, accomplishments, and influence have launched important research initiatives in conservation biology, have shaped global actions and thinking about biological diversity and its conservation, and have been effective in species preservation.

Dr. Lovejoy earned his Ph.D. in 1971 at Yale University under the tutelage of G. Evelyn Hutchinson, and conducted pioneering field work on the community ecology of Amazonian rainforest birds that introduced bird-banding to Brazil. Dr. Lovejoy then worked as one of the first staff scientists at the World Wildlife Fund, where he contributed to early efforts in the conservation of Neotropical migratory birds and conceived the idea for the Biological Dynamics



Thomas E. Lovejoy examining fragmented Amazonian forest landscape resulting from clearing for cattle ranching, north of Manaus, Brazil, 1990. (Photograph by R. O. Bierregaard.)

of Forest Fragments (BDFF) Project. While most ecologists in 1979 were trying to study systems where species interactions had not been altered by human influences, Dr. Lovejoy launched what would become a landmark, long-term study to measure and understand the effects of forest fragmentation in conjunction with The Brazilian National Institute for Amazonian Research (INPA). The BDFF Project generated experimental data that addressed a fierce debate over the value of a single large or several small reserves (SLOSS) and the process of relaxation in mainland islands. The BDFF Project has produced over 500 papers, 100 theses, and several books; has become a major training facility for Latin American biologists; and recently enjoyed its 25th anniversary. In recognition of this work and his long collaboration with scientists and research organizations in Brazil, Dr. Lovejoy was awarded the Order of Scientific Merit from the Brazilian Government, one of the very few foreigners to receive such an honor.

Dr. Lovejoy has greatly expanded and shaped the conservation activities of some of the world's most influential scientific and environmental organizations through high-level

positions at World Wildlife Fund–U.S.; the Smithsonian Institution; the U.S. Department of the Interior; the President's Council of Advisors in Science and Technology; the World Bank; the United Nations Foundation; and now as President of the H. John Heinz III Center for Science, Economics and the Environment. In each case, he has used a strong scientific base to build institutional capacity and provide a focus on tropical conservation. In addition, he has assisted and influenced scores of other conservation institutions through service on their boards of directors. He was essential in the formation of the Society of Conservation Biology (SCB), serving on its initial governing board and as President during its formative years.

Dr. Lovejoy used his roles in these organizations to advance the science and conservation of biological diversity. He was partly responsible for coining the now-familiar terms "biological diversity" and "biodiversity" in 1980. He has been a leader in publicizing the rising loss of species worldwide because of growing human population, habitat degradation and loss, climate change, pollution, and exploitation of plants and animals. Moreover,

he originated the innovative concept of “debt-for-nature swaps,” in which debtor nations struggling to meet their financial obligations can reduce foreign debt in exchange for payments in support of in-country conservation activities. Since their inception by the World Wildlife Fund in 1989, debt-for-nature swaps have been implemented in numerous countries around the world, providing over \$3 billion in funds for conservation and millions of hectares of habitat protection. Finally, Dr. Lovejoy took his conservation message to the general public through lectures and addresses, testimony before Congressional subcommittees, and the creation of the television series *Nature*, the most popular long-term series on public television in the United States.

In recognition of his pioneering work in conservation biology and tropical ecology, the AOU

presents Thomas E. Lovejoy with the AOU Conservation Award for 2005.

Award criteria.—The AOU Conservation Award recognizes extraordinary scientific contributions to the conservation, restoration, or preservation of birds and their habitats by an individual or small team (usually fewer than 10 people). Contributions from throughout the world and over any time course are eligible. Appropriate activities include: (1) applied research, restoration, and educational actions that conserve birds or preserve significant bird habitats; (2) scientific examination of the principles of avian conservation and application of new insights into species restoration; and (3) scientific evaluation, guidance, creation, and oversight of avian recovery programs or habitat reserve–restoration programs. The award consists of a framed certificate and an honorarium.

The Auk 123(1):287–288, 2006

© The American Ornithologists' Union, 2006.

Printed in USA.

MARION JENKINSON AOU SERVICE AWARD, 2005:

KIMBERLY G. SMITH

The Marion Jenkinson AOU Service Award recognizes exceptional and outstanding service to the American Ornithologists' Union. Kimberly Smith served a distinguished five-year term as Editor of *The Auk*, from 2000 to 2004. Kim introduced such innovations as “Perspectives in Ornithology,” “100 years ago in the American Ornithologists' Union,” and Spanish and French abstracts. He demonstrated an unswerving commitment to the ever-increasing quality of content, maintaining *The Auk* as the highest-impact journal in organismal biology. However, beyond these contributions as Editor, the Jenkinson Award recognizes Kim for his efforts and success in totally reforming the way AOU manages its publication enterprise. Publications constitute the Union's greatest expense, by far, and are its principal contributions to the ornithological community. Upon taking over as editor, Kim encountered issues with printing and publication that had bedeviled a succession of editors and treasurers. He realized that the AOU and

its authors were not receiving the benefits of modern publishing technologies. Under Kim's leadership, the AOU brought its editorial and publishing functions “in house” by hiring an editorial staff while contracting out printing and mailing. The results of these innovations included decreased cost per page, decreased average publication time, increased journal size, and increased quality control of the entire editorial and publication process. Kim then led the way in establishing systems that allowed electronic submission, review, editing, and revision of manuscripts, leading directly to a copy-edited manuscript ready for printing. Not only did AOU publishing go paperless, but the process put the author in direct contact with the editorial staff and allowed more authorial control over the manuscript process.

Once the AOU Publications Office was established, it was soon apparent that it added significant resources for ornithology as a whole. The AOU Publications Office was able to support the re-invigoration of *Ornithological Monographs*, to