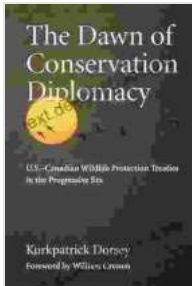


The Dawn of Conservation Diplomacy: A Turning Point for Wildlife Protection



The Dawn of Conservation Diplomacy: U.S.-Canadian Wildlife Protection Treaties in the Progressive Era (Weyerhaeuser Environmental Books) by Kurkpatrick Dorsey

★★★★☆ 4.8 out of 5

Language : English
File size : 5499 KB
Text-to-Speech : Enabled
Screen Reader : Supported
Enhanced typesetting : Enabled
Word Wise : Enabled
Print length : 354 pages



The early 20th century marked a turning point in the history of wildlife conservation. The unregulated exploitation of natural resources and the rapid decline of wildlife populations had reached a critical point. In response, several international agreements were signed to protect wildlife and natural resources. These agreements laid the foundation for the modern conservation movement and helped to create a global framework for conservation.

The First International Agreements

The first international agreement on wildlife conservation was the Convention for the Preservation of Birds Useful to Agriculture, signed in 1902. This agreement was followed by the Convention for the Protection of Birds, signed in 1950, and the Convention on International Trade in

Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES), signed in 1973. CITES is one of the most important international agreements on wildlife conservation and has helped to protect countless species from extinction.

The Role of the United States

The United States has played a leading role in the development of conservation diplomacy. In 1903, President Theodore Roosevelt established the Pelican Island Bird Reservation, the first federal bird sanctuary in the United States. In 1918, the Migratory Bird Treaty Act was signed between the United States and Canada, which protected migratory birds and their habitats. The United States also played a key role in the development of CITES and has been a major contributor to the Convention's success.

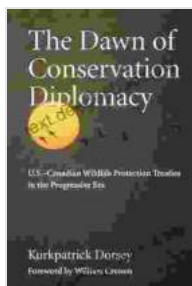
The Challenges of Conservation Diplomacy

Conservation diplomacy is a complex and challenging field. There are many different stakeholders with competing interests, and it can be difficult to find common ground. However, the success of conservation diplomacy over the past century shows that it is possible to cooperate to protect wildlife and natural resources.

The Future of Conservation Diplomacy

The future of conservation diplomacy is uncertain. There are many challenges to overcome, including the increasing human population, climate change, and the illegal wildlife trade. However, the conservation movement has made significant progress in the past century, and there is reason to hope that we can continue to protect wildlife and natural resources for future generations.

The dawn of conservation diplomacy was a major turning point in the history of wildlife conservation. The international agreements that were signed in the early 20th century laid the foundation for the modern conservation movement and helped to create a global framework for conservation. The United States has played a leading role in the development of conservation diplomacy, and we must continue to work with other countries to protect wildlife and natural resources.



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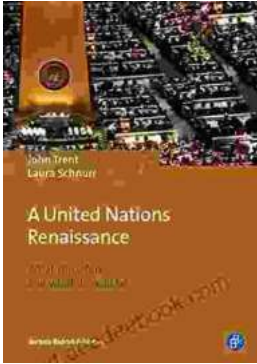
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