

ECOCITIZEN

SUMMER / TWO THOUSAND AND FOURTEEN

EARTHWATCH LAUNCHES THE ECOCITIZEN

In our first issue, we are delighted to share a few outstanding achievements at Earthwatch and exciting news for our future. Because of your generous contributions, we continue to gain invaluable knowledge in the field to sustain our natural resources.

IN THE AMAZON, STUDENTS BLOSSOM INTO ECOCITIZENS



IN THE SAMIRIA RIVER BASIN, STUDENTS DEVELOP INTO ECOCITIZENS

On Earthwatch's Peruvian Amazon Riverboat expedition, students in the field work to conserve a fragile ecosystem and, in the process, discover themselves. Returning from the expedition, Gretel von Bargen, advanced-level biology teacher, had only words of gratitude: **"I want to thank the parents, guardians, businesses and students who worked hard to finance our expedition. I know the financial cost can be great, but I have no doubt that the knowledge gained and conservation efforts funded are well worth the expense."** During the expedition, her students' confidence blossomed into a lifelong love of learning, scientific exploration, and commitment to the earth's natural resources as EcoCitizens.

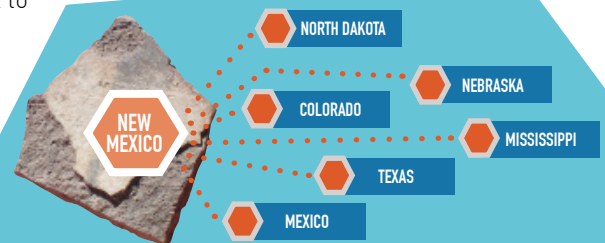
→ Full article available at: earthwatch.org/news-media



EARTHWATCH VOLUNTEERS SIFT THROUGH THE EARTH LOOKING FOR OBSIDIAN IN NEW MEXICO.

EARTHWATCHERS UNCOVER ANCIENT SOCIAL NETWORK

The prevalence of everyday social networks (facebook, twitter) may seem like a modern invention; but 14 fragments of obsidian, a volcanic rock used to make arrowheads and other tools, point to an ancient social network. Earthwatchers excavating a site occupied by ancestral Pueblo people (also known as the Anasazi) during the Basketmaker III period (500 to 725 A.D.), have found the spread of obsidian tools over 900 miles away from their origin of creation. Proving the necessity of trade and personal interactions over large distances—not unlike sending a message across the internet—was as alive then as it is today.



THE SPREAD OF ANCIENT SOCIAL NETWORKING IN NORTH AMERICA

THEN, NOW AND IN THE FUTURE

OUR RICH HISTORY

In 1971, Earthwatch's first expedition took place in Ethiopia's Amaro Mountains; the expedition formed the organization's commitment to science, education, citizens, and the planet. Since then, Earthwatch volunteers and primary scientists have spent **4.4 million hours** in the field, **educated 1,000s** of environmental stewards and leaders, supported 1,350 conservation projects in over **120 countries**, and collected **10 million hours** of research crucial to environmental sustainability.

EVOLUTION OF AN EXPEDITION: EXPLORING AN ACTIVE VOLCANO IN NICARAGUA

1983

Professor Hazel Rymer begins research at the Masaya volcano in Nicaragua and the Poás volcano in Costa Rica.

2008

Earthwatch team members bring their contributions to the project including the use of GPS technology, monitoring of volcanic gases, and the collection of geoelectric and gravity data.

2009

Teams make the crucial discovery that bio-indicators (organisms such as plants) provide an early warning system of declining health in an ecosystem.

2015

On your next expedition in the field, help us develop evacuation plans and track volcanic pollutants.

SAVE THE DATE

FOR THE FIRST TIME, PLEASE JOIN US AT
EARTHWATCH

SUMMIT

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AT HARVARD UNIVERSITY
CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS
NOVEMBER 6TH - 8TH, 2014

**THREE DAYS OF EDUCATION, INNOVATION
AND NETWORKING BETWEEN CITIZENS &
LEADING SCIENTISTS TO ADDRESS
RAPID ENVIRONMENTAL CHANGE
AND THE FUTURE OF OUR PLANET.**

UPCOMING EXPEDITIONS, 2015



MEASURING A BRONZE WHALER SHARK AND COLLECTING BIOLOGICAL DATA PRIOR TO RELEASE.

EXCLUSIVE INSIDER LOOK AT 2015 EXPEDITIONS

- Climate Change at Joshua Tree:** In California's Joshua Tree National Park, examine climate change to gauge the health of the Joshua Tree and this fragile desert environment.
- Excavating in the Canary Islands:** On the remote island of Lanzarote, learn how colonial-era farming can influence modern-day subsistence farming.
- Sharks in South Africa:** In South Africa's Walker Bay, safely catch, study, and tag small native sharks not found anywhere else.
- Penguins in Patagonia:** Along Patagonia's rugged coast, monitor penguins using tiny tracking devices.
- Wolves and Fire in Canada:** In the Canadian wilderness, track wolves, measure forest growth, and help restore elk using controlled fires.
- Coral Reefs in the Cayman Islands:** Beneath the Caribbean waters, help reefs face climate change.
- Dolphins in Slovenia:** Off Slovenia's coast, join the first-ever survey of dolphins to protect their population.

Contact us to join the waitlist for these new expeditions.