7 Pillars of North American Model for Wildlife Conservation
Shane Mahoney

Called “7 Sisters”:

1. **Wildlife is held in the public trust**
2. **Eliminating commerce in dead wildlife**
3. **Allocating wildlife use through law**
4. **Hunting opportunity for all**
5. **Wildlife may be killed only for legitimate reasons (food, fur, self defense, property protection)**
6. **Wildlife is an international resource (Migratory Bird Protection Act 1916)**
7. **Science is the basis for wildlife policy**

- **Lacey Act** - prevented illegal wildlife being moved between states
- **Duck Stamp** – needed in addition to a waterfowl hunting license (provides protection by buying habitat support)
- **Pittman-Robertson Act** – guns and ammunition tax used for conservation
- **Dingle-Johnson Act** – similar code for fishing
- **Endangered Species Act**
- **National Environmental Policies Act/ EPA**
- **Clean Water Act**

- **Teddy Roosevelt** strongly believed in conservation and the right of everyone to hunt and fish. Established many national forests and parks.
- **George Perkins Marsh** – *Man and Nature*; influenced later activists; preserve resources for long term use
- **Aldo Leopold** – father of wildlife management
- **Lewis & Clarke** – important in discovering new wildlife
- **George Grendel** – bird society
- **Gifford Pinchot** – head of 1st US forest service
- **John Muir** – wilderness; Yosemite, started Sierra Club
- **Siften & Hewitt** – Canadian
- **Prime Minister Lorrie**
- **J. Ding Darling** – cartoonist who brought issues to forefront
- **William Herbert** – European aristocrat who discussed hunting traditions