

Annotated Bibliography (ADAA6000)

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For my annotated bibliography and for my dissertation I have found and narrowed down thirteen books to inform my research and my writings. In this annotated bibliography I will cover a selection of the books I have read the most through or understand the best. I will cover a summary of the book and its author, its relevance and impact to the subject and its connection to myself and my works/projects.

Connection to my practices: I have, since beginning photography in college, been intrigued and drawn to natural landscape and wildlife as my subjects for bodies of work, personal projects and main motivation for creating photographic works. Going forward I intend to make the majority of my projects and documentary / artistic photographic and video works about or including natural themes, such as wildlife, nature landscapes, pieces on plants, flora and fauna with overarching themes of conservationism. These subjects and authors relate to myself personally and not just my work through my own personal philosophies, beliefs and opinions, I am largely opposed to 'city living', modernism and globalism and I am of the belief that conservationism is a must for humanity to progress and develop and a species, as individuals and as societies, that we have a duty and responsibility to our future generations to leave them the best possible chances and opportunities but also a duty and responsibility to all living things of the earth, plants, wildlife, and land to protect, restore, maintain, experience and be a part of the larger ecosystems and lifecycles of the planet.

A Sand County Almanac Aldo Leopold 1949

Author Summary: Aldo Leopold born in January 1887, dying in April 1948, was an American born philosopher and conservationist. Leopold served with the U.S Forest service for near twenty years from 1909 – 1928, during which with Leopolds personal efforts the first national wilderness area was established called the Gila Wilderness Area in New Mexico. Leopold would later be attributed to the creation of the wildlife management systems in the United States and the development and enforcement of key conservationist and environmentalist ideas. Teaching at the University of Wisconsin Leopold published *Game Management* a textbook in the theories and practices of managing wildlife and large game animals.

Book Summary: Published posthumously after Leopolds death the year prior, *A Sand County Almanac* is the second book authored by Aldo Leopold, before and during the writings used to publish the book Leopold was restoring an old, dilapidated and broken-down farmstead located in the Sand Counties, the result of this personal project was his most acclaimed and influential book.

A Sand County Almanac is a collection of essays, one written for each month of the year which depict local wildlife, flora and fauna, their patterns, life cycles and details. These observations were done on the restored farmstead in which he lived with his family. The second part of the book *Sketches Here and There* covers more detail in his time as a forester and naturalist over his life, moving from writings of local observations to writings of a larger geographical area and through his own memories in these places. Included in this second part of the book is the “Thinking Like a Mountain” essay in which Leopold writes about the death of a shot Wolf and thinks on the natural cycle of prey and predator wildlife and how a balance between the two is necessary for local ecosystems to be sustainable and healthy. This all culminates to Leopolds main philosophical theory called the “Land Ethic”, this idea states how humans as individuals and societies should use, protect and manage land, its wildlife and habitats, Leopold talks about the place that we have as humans in the natural world and asks for the shifting of perspective from what resources the land and wildlife have that we can take advantage of to how we can properly integrate ourselves, systems and practices further with nature as we had before in history, to see wildlife, land and ocean as something to cultivate and protect rather than to plunder.

Breaking New Ground Gifford Pinchot 1947

Author Summary: Gifford Pinchot, born in August 1865, dying in October 1946, was an American forester and politician. Pinchot studied in France's National Forestry School after a suggestion by his father to become a forester. Pinchot on his return to the United States would work as a forester for George Vanderbilt's Biltmore Estate, during which Pinchot would develop the first large scale forest management plan and would become well known for it, this plan and its popularity would directly lead to Pinchot's appointment to the National Forest Commission created in 1896, of which his and the commissions purpose was to manage forests, public land and determine whether forest reserves needed to be created. Pinchot would later be appointed Chief as the Forest service would be created in 1905, during this time Pinchot would set a standardised system of management for national forests along with greatly expanding their areas and protections. Gifford Pinchot would be one of the main characters in the popularisation, expansion and spokesperson for the ideas and philosophy of conservation.

Book Summary: *Breaking New Ground* was published posthumously after Pinchot's death in 1946. "The greatest good for the greatest number over the longest time" is a quote from Pinchot that encompasses the philosophy and ideas written about in the book and lived by Pinchot himself, the idea is that of a sustainable, managed extraction and use of natural resources, with a focus on timber. This at the time of writing and publication was in contrast to the ideas that timber on the North American Continent was endless and did not need to be conserved, protected or managed and that the wasteful use of that timber was an inconvenience to the individual and not a larger scale problem to be concerned about. Pinchot in the book also goes over his efforts to have large companies and monopolies release large areas of land that they were decimating without any concern of wildlife, habitats and the ecosystems or the sustainability of the practice, Pinchot wanted an enforceable management system for the harvesting of natural resources and the absolute protection of certain areas from any and all outside harmful interference. Along with this Pinchot goes over his early education and forestry career along with his working relationship with the 26th President of the United States Theodore Roosevelt who like Pinchot was a deep conservationist and environmentalist and not only advocated for protections of wildlife and land but acted upon their words and desires to create systems, bureaus and national parks / monuments.