
MARCH 11-12



2021 Symposium on
Integrative Conservation

CELEBRATING 10 YEARS OF ICON

Registration

Scan the QR code below with your phone or click the URL link to register for SIC. An email with Zoom details will be sent to the address you enter on the registration form the day before the event.

Registration URL:

https://docs.google.com/forms/d/e/1FAIpQLSeJmB6W4MLEox_P8LtCRo9_acpHOWIfhhHxfX8MsEaD7ONRXw/viewform?usp=sf_link



Symposium on Integrative Conservation ICON 10th Anniversary

Welcome to the 7th Symposium on Integrative Conservation (SIC) at the University of Georgia! SIC is organized by graduate students in the Integrative Conservation (ICON) program, a multi-department and interdisciplinary PhD program at UGA. SIC serves as a forum to showcase graduate student research at all stages of development, and allows students to receive feedback on their ideas from others in the ICON community. It is also an opportunity to share ICON students' work with members of the five participating home departments (Anthropology, Geography, Odum, Warnell, and the newly added Marine Sciences), prospective ICON students, and the broader UGA community.

This year we are also celebrating the 10th anniversary of ICON, through reflections on the history of the program and by fostering connections between current students and program alumni. While this year's SIC will look a bit different than most, we are excited about the opportunities for broad participation that the virtual format allows. We hope you will join us throughout the event to hear about the innovative research being conducted by students across disciplines.

Finally, thank you for taking time out of your day to attend. Your participation means so much to the students who have prepared presentations, and to the entire ICON community as we seek to highlight all that the program means to us. We hope SIC will provide a meaningful opportunity to connect or reconnect with members of the ICON community, past and present, and across departments.

Sincerely,
Corrie Navis
2021 SIC Chair





2011	The Integrative Conservation (ICON) PhD Program is started at the University of Georgia. Pete Brosius is founding director of CICR and ICON, and Nate Nibbelink is ICON graduate coordinator.
2014	<p>ICON hosts its 1st Symposium on Integrative Conservation. 1st SIC Co-chairs: Dean Hardy and Lowery Parker.</p> <p>Nate Nibbelink becomes director of CICR and Nik Heynen director of ICON.</p>
2015	<p>2nd SIC Co-chairs: Jessica Chappell and Jonathan Hallemeier Keynote: Nick Salafsky (Foundations of Success)</p>
2016	<p>3rd SIC Co-chairs: Caitlin Mertzlufft and Jenny Bloodgood Keynote: David Haskell (Sewanee: The University of the South)</p>
2017	<p>4th SIC Co-chairs: Emily Ayscue and Kristen Lear Keynote: Mara Goldman (University of Colorado - Boulder)</p> <p>Nik Heynen steps down as ICON director and his duties shift to Sonia Hernandez, who becomes ICON graduate coordinator.</p>
2018	<p>5th SIC Co-chairs: Emily Yeager and Jeffrey Beauvais Keynote: Rebecca Lave (Indiana University - Bloomington)</p> <p>In September, CICR and ICON also host the first Integrative Conservation Conference (ICC) at UGA, bringing in presenters from across the nation for a four day conference held at the Georgia Center. Sarah Horsley chairs. Keynote: Dr. Jonathan Kramer, Director for Interdisciplinary Science, National Socio-Environmental Synthesis Center (SESYNC)</p>
2019	<p>6th SIC Co-chairs: Alec Nelson and Olivia Ferrari Keynote: Kiran Asher from University of Massachusetts - Amherst</p>
2020	<p>The second ICC is held at UGA. Rhianna Hohbein and Cydney Seigerman co-chair. Keynotes: Dr. Elaine Gan (New York University) and Pamela McElwee (Rutgers University)</p> <p>ICC and SIC become biennial conferences, held in alternating years.</p>
2021	<p>7th SIC Chair: Corrie Navis Keynote: Eduardo Brondizio (Indiana University - Bloomington)</p>

Keynote Speaker



Eduardo S. Brondizio is a Distinguished Professor of Anthropology and directs the Center for the Analysis of Social-Ecological Landscapes (CASEL) at Indiana University Bloomington (USA). Brondizio also holds external professorship with the Environment and Society program (NEPAM) at the University of Campinas, Brazil.

Brondizio's research program combines long-term field-based research with rural and urban populations in the Amazon and international collaborative research on global environmental and climate change, including the development of integrative methodologies and multi-scalar approaches leveraging on the contributions of the social sciences, and local knowledge, to global change issues. In the Amazon and/or globally, Brondizio's work has examined the relationship between development and conservation policies, commodity markets, household and community-level processes, and landscape change; rural mobility, rural-urban networks, and urbanization; the contribution of Indigenous and local knowledge to food production and conservation; multi-level landscape governance; pressures on indigenous lands; and, among others, interactions between climate change and inequality affecting rural and urban populations in the global south.

Brondizio has served on numerous international scientific and editorial boards in the Americas, Europe, and Asia, and contributed leading roles in global environmental assessments and sustainability initiatives. He served as Co-Chair of the Global Assessment on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES). Brondizio is Editor-in-Chief of *Global Environmental Change: Human and Policy Dimensions* [Elsevier]. Brondizio is an elected member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences and a foreign member of the French Academy of Agriculture.

Thursday, March 11

10:00 - 10:15 Drs. Sonia Hernandez and Nate Nibbelink Opening remarks

Session I

10:15 - 10:35 Olivia Ferrari Socio-ecological Borderlands at Medellín's Periphery: Spaces of Multispecies Opportunity

10:35 - 10:55 Sameera Gujarathi-Talati Drivers of Environmental Behavior: Case of Gujarat Fisherfolk

10:55 - 11:15 Bryan Bozeman Conservation Communication Efficacy: A Preliminary Analysis

11:15 - 11:30 **Break**

Session II

11:30 - 11:50 Jeffrey Beauvais Demographic Drivers of Coastal Water Access in South Carolina: Environmental Justice Dimensions of Coastal Infrastructure

11:50 - 12:10 Katie Foster Free, Prior, and Informed, Consent (FPIC) for Indigenous Peoples: A Comparison of Laws and Practice Across Latin America

12:10 - 12:30 Cydney Seigerman Integrative Understandings of Water, Drought, and Socioecological Inequities in and through Contemporary Artistic Performance in Ceará, Northeast Brazil

Friday, March 12

Session III Speed Talks

10:00 - 10:10 Rachel Arney How Ecological Science Produces More Than Just Knowledge: A Critical Physical Geography of the U.S.-Mexico Border

10:10 - 10:20	Jorge Rojas Jimenez	Assessing Social-Ecological Complexities Influencing Human-Tapir Interactions in a Key Tapir Corridor, in Northwestern Costa Rica
10:20 - 10:30	Kanchana C. Balasubramanian	Enhance Tree Cover through Landscape Restoration to Improve Urban Livability: A Case Study in Kochi, India
10:30 - 10:40	Asif Sandeelo	Politics of Conservation Among Institutions
10:40 - 10:50		Extended Q&A Session for Speed Talks
10:50 - 11:00		Break

Session IV

11:00 - 11:20	Wezddy Del Toro Orozco	Integrating Jaguar Movement Ecology in an Interdisciplinary Approach to Understanding Human-Jaguar Conflicts and Promoting Coexistence in the Brazilian Amazon
11:20 - 11:40	Corrie Navis	Conservation of a Rare Amphibian on South Georgia Public Lands
11:40 - 12:00	David Hecht	Ornithologies & Ontologies: Mapping More-Than-Human Worlds of Conservation in Bhutan
12:00 – 1:30		Lunch

Keynote Address

1:30 - 2:30	Dr. Eduardo Brondizio	Finding Hope in Local Sustainability Initiatives in a World of Structural Inequalities
2:30 - 2:45		Break

10th Year Recognition & Alumni Panel

2:45 - 3:00	Dr. J. Peter Brosius	ICON 10th Year Recognition
3:00 - 3:15	Dr. Nate Nibbelink	Concluding Remarks
3:15 - 4:30		ICON Alumni Panel
4:30 - onward		Post-Conference Mixer

Abstracts

Session 1 - Thursday, March 11 10:15-11:15

Socio-ecological Borderlands at Medellín's Periphery: Spaces of Multispecies Opportunity

Olivia Ferrari

Department of Anthropology, University of Georgia

The end of the 20th century and beginning of the 21st century have seen overwhelming global urbanization trends. Despite these trends a tendency remains to address the rural and the urban as a binary, as separate landscapes facing distinct sets of issues. Peri-urban environments represent spaces at the edge of the urban and the rural, and recently growing scholarship reveals not just transitional spaces, but rather socio-ecologically dynamic landscapes. My proposed dissertation research asks how Medellín, Colombia's urban-rural border might represent a cultural and ecological meeting point, and whether it presents opportunities for human and bird populations. Communities at Medellín's peripheries have grown significantly in recent decades, due to displacement from rural regions by armed conflict. Displaced people fleeing violence bring with them environmental practices from diverse rural backgrounds, to put down new roots at the city's edge. Peri-urban Medellín may also represent an ecologically significant landscape for wildlife. Bird diversity, overall higher in Colombia than in any other country, may thrive in these heterogeneous ecosystems shaped by humans and at a highland-lowland meeting point. Through ethnographic methods, participatory mapping, and wildlife habitat mapping, this research will ask how human and non-human residents, along with urban development projects, shape these landscapes. This research will focus on opportunities these spaces may present for conflict-displaced humans and for wildlife, and human-environment relationships that may challenge urban/rural and nature/culture dichotomies.

Drivers of Environmental Behavior: Case of Gujarat Fisherfolk

Sameera Gujarathi-Talati

Odum School of Ecology, University of Georgia

In order to solve today's environmental problems, understanding drivers of environmental behavior is important. This is especially critical in natural resource dependent socio-economic systems. I study the drivers for adoption of a reef conservation project among fisherfolk belonging to the western coast of India, in the state of Gujarat. My research indicates that

economic factors, perception of quality of marine resources, environmental values and belief in how much one can influence policy is likely to impact the willingness to contribute money and time to the conservation project.

Conservation Communication Efficacy: A Preliminary Analysis

Bryan Bozeman¹, Celeste Condit², Gary Grossman¹

1. Warnell School of Forestry and Natural Resources, University of Georgia; 2. Department of Communication Studies, University of Georgia

Narratives are powerful modes of communication. Their ability to persuade people to feel or behave a certain way is recognized as evidenced by their use in marketing strategies and public health initiatives. Science communication has traditionally been delivered in non-narrative, didactic packages, which are unintuitive and unfamiliar to most nonscientists. More recently, conservation organizations have begun using stories to communicate the importance of natural resource and biodiversity conservation, often through short films. However, little is known about the actual impact of conservation communication products. Do conservation stories motivate people to support conservation via alignment with story-centric beliefs or intent to engage in conservation behavior? We conducted a longitudinal experiment using a conservation film about freshwater biodiversity in Southern Appalachia to determine: 1) the degree to which audiences were engaged by the story, 2) whether or not that engagement was associated with shifts in conservation behavior intent or beliefs, and 3) if the effects of the film persisted over time.

Session 2 - Thursday, March 11

11:30-12:30

Demographic Drivers of Coastal Water Access in South Carolina: Environmental Justice Dimensions of Coastal Infrastructure

Jeffrey Beauvais and Jeb Byers

Odum School of Ecology, University of Georgia

The built environment is instrumental in cementing racial hierarchies by inscribing spatial segregation onto the landscape. On the coast, upland privatization enables infrastructure development that provides recreation and property protection, which contribute to appreciating home values and enticing amenities. Certain types of infrastructure, such as docks and marinas, are likely to be highly associated with a privatized upland and I hypothesize that their presence can act as proxies for communal loss of fishing access. Conversely, public infrastructure such as fishing piers, public beach access points, and boat ramps may increase communal fishing access if they are functional and accessible. We analyze the spatial distribution of coastal infrastructure at the census block group level across the six coastal counties of South Carolina to determine if significant relationships exist between public and private components of the built environment and the racial/economic composition of block groups.

Free, Prior, and Informed, Consent (FPIC) for Indigenous Peoples: A Comparison of Laws and Practice Across Latin America

Katie Foster

Department of Anthropology, University of Georgia

In international laws on Indigenous rights, the concept of “free, prior, and informed, consent” (FPIC) has emerged as a central tenet to protect Indigenous Peoples’ decision-making authority over their lands and resources. But, like many international laws, national governments are responsible for implementation and enforcement, leading the practice of FPIC to look quite different from one country to the next. Drawing on research that I conducted as part of my ICON internship at an Indigenous women’s organization in Peru, I will present on the significance of this body of law to Indigenous rights and environmental governance, as well as the various forms FPIC takes in different socio-political contexts across Latin America.

Integrative Understandings of Water, Drought, and Socioecological Inequities in and through Contemporary Artistic Performance in Ceará, Northeast Brazil

Cydney K. Seigerman

Department of Anthropology, University of Georgia

From the Great Drought (1877-1878) until the worst drought in recent history (2012-2018), hydrological experts underscore ten significant drought events in the semi-arid state of Ceará, northeast Brazil. Drought, in this context, is understood as an absence of water, specifically lower-than-average cumulative annual rainfall at the state level. While this hydrological description highlights the prevalence of drought in Ceará, the emphasis on cumulative rainfall values renders invisible how disparate, inequitable experiences of drought are produced through the interactions between hydrological and social processes. Contemporary artistic performance projects in Ceará confront the often-neglected complexities of drought and related inequities through the integration of multiple ways of knowing—including cultural memory, lived experience, and hydrological studies—as embodied performance. Drawing on filmed performance events, performance scripts, personal correspondences, and hydrological research, I examine how meanings of drought and water in Ceará are transmitted, confronted, and (re)created through experimental performance works by contemporary Cearense artists. Marked by water’s presence and absence, the projects engage with the socioecological complexities of drought and water as they blur the distinction between the fantastic and the real across the sertão (hinterlands). The intertwined physicality and spirituality of water saturate the performances.

Session 3 - Friday, March 12 10:00-11:00

How Ecological Science Produces More Than Just Knowledge: A Critical Physical Geography of the U.S.-Mexico Border

Rachel Arney

Geography Department, University of Georgia

The production of ecological knowledge is assumed to be apolitical and value-neutral; yet, ecology and biophysical science more broadly are inherently social and political processes. This is particularly relevant in politically-charged spaces like the U.S.-Mexico borderlands, which have been central to broader political debates in recent years. While many governmental and academic institutions are active in producing ecological knowledge about and along the U.S.-Mexico border, the connections between these scientific activities and border maintenance regimes have ignored – if not reproduced – the humanitarian crisis and larger racist and xenophobic ideas about migrants. This paper uses a case study of U.S. federal government land stewardship agencies - and in particular the Bureau of Land Management and the Southern Arizona Project - in order to highlight how supposedly objective biophysical research at the border is mobilized in service of larger political projects that are harmful to both marginalized peoples and the environment. Focusing especially on the way that scientific reports and documents demonize undocumented border crossers and humanitarian workers, I argue that decontextualized, ostensibly apolitical ecological knowledge as practiced by these institutions ultimately works to reproduce and reify the hardening of international borders and larger nationalist political narratives. I call for a move toward more emancipatory ecologies and biophysical research that both accounts for and moves away from colonial narratives in scientific production.

Assessing Social-ecological Complexities Influencing Human-Tapir Interactions in a Key Tapir Corridor, in Northwestern Costa Rica

Jorge Rojas Jimenez^{1,2,3}, Sonia M. Hernandez^{1,4}, Jeffrey Hepinstall-Cymerman¹, Richard Chandler¹, Christopher Jordan⁵

1. Warnell School of Forestry and Natural Resources, University of Georgia; 2. Costa Rica Wildlife Foundation; 3. Nai Conservation; 4. Southeastern Cooperative Wildlife Disease Study at the College of Veterinary Medicine, University of Georgia; 5. Global Wildlife Conservation

Costa Rica has one of the largest populations of the highly endangered Baird's tapir in Central America, largely concentrated in protected areas; however, even in Costa Rica, tapirs need multi-factorial and integrative protection: both habitat preservation of protected areas, and protection when they stray outside those boundaries. In the Tenorio-Miravalles Biological Corridor (TMBC), in Northwest Costa Rica tapirs move between two protected areas utilizing human-dominated landscapes, and human-wildlife conflicts (vehicular collisions, poaching and

retaliation killings) are common. We aim to understand the movement and ecology of tapirs that stray outside of protected areas and strengthen human-tapir co-existence in those areas, through: 1) identifying human-tapir interaction hotspots by describing the distribution and movements of tapirs in this corridor, 2) implementing community-outreach workshops to identify mitigation strategies, and 3) characterizing the local natural resource governance that could mediate human-tapir coexistence. The social-agricultural practices, local governance structure, and life history research we propose—describing the occupancy/distribution and movement patterns of tapirs at TMBC—are integral to informing all other aspects, including management and conservation.

Enhance Tree Cover through Landscape Restoration to Improve Urban Livability: A Case Study in Kochi, India

Kanchana C. Balasubramanian^{1,2}, Priya Narayanan², Sidhtharthan Segarin²

1. Warnell School of Forestry and Natural Resources, University of Georgia; 2. World Resources Institute India

Kochi is a densely populated coastal city that lies in the district of Ernakulam, located in the state of Kerala, India. Over the years, the city has seen an increase in surface temperature of about 0.2°C to 0.4°C each year since 1990. Landscape restoration, through improved tree cover, provides multiple ecosystem services essential to cities and their residents, providing many benefits for climate, water, biodiversity and resident health and well-being. Cities4Forests initiative for Kochi aims to identify the potential for landscape restoration and tree-based interventions to address urban heat island risks and reduce local surface temperature through improved tree cover. A participatory mapathon was conducted with the local residents and city councilors of Kochi to assess spatial baseline of trees, potential areas for improving tree cover and the restoration interventions. A mapathon is an intensive, multi-day event focused on collection and interpretation of spatial data using OpenForis Collect Earth. With the participation of the residents of Kochi, the mapathon process enabled establishing tree baseline data, mapping the potential areas for improving tree cover, identifying urban restoration interventions, and securing local buy-in for restoration in Kochi. Further identification of land ownership and ecologically suitable tree species will enable implementation of tree-based restoration and address the issues of urban heat islands in Kochi.

Politics of Conservation Among Institutions

Asif Sandeelo

Department of Anthropology, University of Georgia

This talk will mainly focus on how different conservation organizations in Pakistan look at species conservation issues, and how politics among them shapes and re-shapes the same. The various scales of politics such as local, national and international try to influence each other and species become less important in such scenarios. The talk will look into the case study of the Houbara bustard, a migratory bird hunted for sport by Arab princes in Pakistan, and will shed light on other factors such as economy and social set-ups.

Session 4 - Friday, March 12 11:00-12:00

Integrating Jaguar Movement Ecology in an Interdisciplinary Approach to Understanding Human-Jaguar Conflicts and Promoting Coexistence in the Brazilian Amazon

Wezddy Del Toro Orozco^{1,2}, Nathan Nibbelink¹

1. Warnell School of Forestry and Natural Resources, University of Georgia 2. Instituto de Desenvolvimento Sustentavel Mamiraua (IDSM)

The continued growth of human populations has caused human-large carnivore conflict to increase worldwide. Carnivore mortality resulting from this conflict has been identified as the main cause of population decline and local extinction of several species. The conflict also generates economic loss and insecurity for humans, especially in rural populations. This conservation problem occurs in the Brazilian Amazon, where people losing livestock due to predation by jaguars (*Panthera onca*) in rural communities is common and where many jaguars are killed every year. The study area is located near the center of the largest Jaguar Conservation Unit on the planet. Through 410 questionnaires in over 300 local communities, data about human-felid interactions and people's perceptions was collected in nine conservation units totaling 81,702km² in the Brazilian Amazon. Preliminary analyses of this data have refined the knowledge of priority areas to work where human-jaguar conflict is high and of the perception and drivers of local people for killing the jaguars. It has also allowed us to characterize the livestock predation by jaguars in the region. Jaguar movement data has also been collected through GPS radio collars, by the Amazonian Feline Ecology and Conservation Research Group (IDSM). As part of the next steps, through a doctoral work at The University of Georgia's Integrative Conservation (ICON) PhD program, Del Toro will design and execute interdisciplinary research for seeking integrative solutions to complex conservation challenges, as it is achieving human-jaguars coexistence. This research will involve determining jaguars' predation patterns in the flooded forest and non-flooded forest environments near priority communities. Understanding jaguar-prey (native prey and livestock) relationships is crucial for implementing informed management actions. In addition, we want to develop and test local interventions adapted to the unique environments of flooded and non-flooded forest of the Amazon for mitigating and/or preventing predation of domestic animals. By integrating human perspectives and jaguar movement ecology, and testing methods to reduce conflicts we can make informed advances in coexistence.

Conservation of a Rare Amphibian on South Georgia Public Lands

Corrie Navis

Warnell School of Forestry and Natural Resources, University of Georgia

The southeastern United States is among the most important global hotspots of amphibian biodiversity, particularly for salamanders. Many of those species, particularly those native to the coastal plain, remain understudied and may be at risk of extinction. A number of entities in the region are currently working to conserve one such rare endemic salamander, the Striped Newt (*Notophthalmus perstriatus*), but lack a wealth of data on which to base management decisions. I will present my ongoing ecological research on Striped Newts as I work to fill those gaps in knowledge, and discuss the challenges of conservation work on an uncommon and poorly-known species. While most people in the southeastern U.S. may never be aware of this species' existence, the lands now being managed for their conservation have been used by people for centuries or millennia. I will share my plans for upcoming research on the socio-ecological histories of public lands that are currently being managed primarily for species conservation, and my goal to explore how those histories impact how land managers and residents view and interact with those lands today.

Ornithologies & Ontologies: Mapping More-Than-Human Worlds of Conservation in Bhutan

David Hecht

Department of Anthropology, University of Georgia

At the intersection of Tibetan Buddhism and indigenous 'Bon' animism in the Eastern Himalayas, complex spiritual and spatial ontologies exist between protective territorial deities (gnas bdag gzhi bdag, yul lha, tsen) and the communities that propitiate them. In Bhutan, a suite of local deities and more-than-human spirits are known to occupy territory, in forests, cliffs, rocks, trees, lakes, and springs, mediating relationships between people and their environments. Different local deity classes are understood to occupy and exhibit agency within a territory, areas described as "the deity's palace" or "citadel of the deity" (pho brang). These spiritually imprinted landscapes inevitably intersect with the politics of conservation and development. While characteristics of gnas bdag gzhi bdag are historically documented in religious texts, there have been relatively few efforts to document this knowledge with community practitioners in Bhutan. Moreover, even fewer efforts to map deity citadels in a participatory capacity exist, precluding richer geographical understanding of their relational complexities, protected status, spatiality, and territoriality. Due to the centrality of deity citadels to lived religious experience and the cultural geographies of Bhutan, documenting this knowledge in relationship with significant more-than-human actors and places of conservation significance will work to foreground often marginalized cultural knowledge in sites of historical and contemporary ecological significance.

Keynote Address - Friday, March 12

1:30-2:30

Finding Hope in Local Sustainability Initiatives in a World of Structural Inequalities

Dr. Eduardo S. Brondizio

Department of Anthropology, Indiana University - Bloomington

This presentation reflects on the opportunities and challenges of place-based sustainability initiatives in the Amazon in light of development inequalities, global markets, and climate change. The context is set with an overview of the findings of the IPBES Global Assessment Report on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services. It then introduces the AGENTS project (Amazonian Governance to Enable Transformation to Sustainability), which has been documenting local-level initiatives across the Brazilian Amazon. These are place-based initiatives in rural areas pursuing changes in productive systems, governance arrangements, value-aggregation and access to markets with the goals of improving living standards and environmental sustainability. The presentation examines challenges and opportunities for local initiatives at the intersection of historical and current trends in economic development and policies.

Acknowledgements

SIC is a truly collaborative endeavor and could not have happened without the assistance of many dedicated individuals. We would first like to thank Eduardo Brondizio for enthusiastically and graciously agreeing to be the keynote speaker for this event. We would also like to thank Nate Nibbelink and Sonia Hernandez for serving as the fearless leaders of the Integrative Conservation Ph.D Program. Nate first served as ICON graduate coordinator from 2011 to 2014 before becoming director of the Center for Integrative Conservation Research until this year, when he plans to step down. As such, he has been an instrumental part of the ICON program for all 10 years of its existence, and for that we are extremely grateful.

We also extend our appreciation to all of the faculty volunteers for giving presentation feedback throughout the day. This feedback is critical for students at all stages of their research development. We would especially like to thank all of the student-run committees for their dedication to making this Symposium happen, and the session moderators for their support throughout the event.

SIC Planning Committees

Chair.....	Corrie Navis
Program Committee.....	Jeffrey Beauvais, Katie Foster
Volunteer Coordination.....	Cydney Seigerman
Audio-Visual.....	Alec Nelson, Bryan Bozeman
Alumni Involvement.....	Jonathan Hallemeier
Prospective Students	Rachel Arney
Publicity	Angela Hsiung, Akanksha Sharma
Souvenirs	Corrie Navis, Alyssa Quan

Session Moderators

Session I.....	Corrie Navis
Session II.....	Alyssa Quan
Session III.....	Dina Rasquina
Session IV.....	Jeffrey Beauvais
Keynote.....	Bruno Ubiali, Cydney Seigerman
ICON 10th Year Recognition.....	Rachel Arney
Alumni Panel & Social.....	Jonathan Hallemeier

We express our endless gratitude to Talley Vodicka for her tireless support of the ICON program and students. We also acknowledge both the Center for Integrative Conservation Research and the Integrative Conservation Ph.D. Program for their financial support of this event. Finally, we thank all the attendees for their interest in and engagement with integrative conservation research at UGA.