

"YOU CANNOT FLY LIKE AN EAGLE WITH THE WINGS OF A WREN."

- W.H. HUDSON

J. Zdunich



Juvenile red-tailed hawk

Why the name Hudsonia?

This name recognizes the Hudson River, the golden-heathers (*Hudsonia* spp.), novelist and naturalist W.H. Hudson, and other "Hudsons." Of course Hudsonia's work is not limited to the Hudson River, but extends to the entire Hudson Valley and other northeastern states!

Please support Hudsonia with a generous donation!

J. Zdunich



Hudson river, mist rising (Tivoli North Bay) J. Zdunich

Sincere thanks to Jenny Lee Fowler, a Hudson Valley artist and 2000 Bard College graduate, who graciously donated the use of her artwork.

photos © Erik Kiviat design by Julianna Zdunich

Donations to Hudsonia are deductible to the fullest extent allowed by law. Hudsonia's most recent Form 990 is available from the New York State Department of Law Charities Bureau or the Hudsonia office.



2017 Fall Funds Appeal

Hudsonia



i swim in this river.
© Jenny Lee Fowler

How many Hudson River images can you identify in Jenny's artwork?

Here are some of them, with mention of related Hudsonia studies.



Water-chestnuts caught in common reed tassel

Nonnative water-chestnut (*Trapa natans*) covers many sheltered tidal shallows north of Bear Mountain, and has colonized many ponds off-river. Dense water-chestnut can eliminate submergent plants and some fishes, and affect human activities, but can also increase denitrification which improves water quality.



Cattail

There are three kinds of cattails—narrow-leaved, broad-leaved, and hybrid. Narrow-leaved and hybrid cattail dominate many Hudson River marshes. Cattails are important for marsh bird nesting and muskrat food, produce an abundant small moth eaten by songbirds, and serve many other habitat and water quality functions.



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Red-tailed hawk
J. Zdunich

Bald eagles, great blue herons, mallards, tree swallows, red-winged blackbirds, and many other birds frequent the tidal shallows and wetlands. We've just analyzed literature on the mute swan, a controversial nonnative bird. We have also studied *Phragmites* and cattails as bird habitat, and birds breeding along the railroads.



Young Blanding's turtle

Several turtle species occur in the Hudson and inland. We formerly studied snapping turtles, and are now working on painted turtles. Both have increased in Tivoli North Bay over the last 45 years.



Banded killifish school

Hudson River fishes are important ecologically and economically. Our recent studies have focused on the American eel. This species has declined throughout its range for reasons that are still unclear, and is a conservation priority.

Sailboats formerly transported goods, and now serve for recreation and education. We are analyzing how people use the urban-nature interface in an estuarine delta region of New Jersey.

Hudsonia's approach to studying the Hudson and other places integrates human and non-human nature for the best understanding of biodiversity and conservation. Our attention ranges from geology, to habitats and species, to human culture and behavior, to habitat mapping, to environmental planning and land preservation. The arts express how people perceive the landscape, thus indicate human needs in relation to the environment.

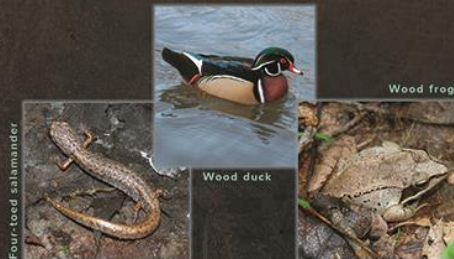


Gretchen Stevens with biodiversity assessment trainees

Hudsonia's Habitat Connections research program addresses the linkages between people and non-human nature. Our Biodiversity Resources Center translates research into conservation and planning recommendations, education, and training.

Findings from Hudsonia research are disseminated in nontechnical reports, *News from Hudsonia*, scientific papers and presentations, workshops, and seminars. Inquire for more information.

Please send a generous donation to keep our research and education programs afloat.



Four-toed salamander

Wood duck

Wood frog