
Wolves Smithsonian Science

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Wolves Smithsonian Science

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PAOLA SARAI

Wolves Abrams

For fans of Helen MacDonald's *H* is for Hawk and Mary Roach, Erica Berry's *WOLFISH* blends science, history, and cultural criticism in a years-long journey to understand our myths about wolves, and track one legendary wolf, OR-7, from the Wallowa Mountains of Oregon. A Most Anticipated Book of 2023: *Vulture*, *Salon*, *Bustle*, *The Rumpus*, *The Financial Times*, *Debutiful*, and more! "Wolfish starts with a single wolf and spirals through nuanced investigations of fear, gender, violence,

and story. A GORGEOUS achievement." —Blair Braverman, author of *Welcome to the Goddamn Ice Cube* "This is one of those stories that begins with a female body. Hers was crumpled, roadside, in the ash-colored slush between asphalt and snowbank." So begins Erica Berry's kaleidoscopic exploration of wolves, both real and symbolic. At the center of this lyrical inquiry is the legendary OR-7, who roams away from his familial pack in northeastern Oregon. While charting OR-7's record-breaking journey out of the Wallowa Mountains, Erica simultaneously details her own coming-of-age as she moves away from home and wrestles with inherited beliefs about fear, danger, femininity, and the body. As Erica

chronicles her own migration—from crying wolf as a child on her grandfather's sheep farm to accidentally eating mandrake in Sicily—she searches for new expressions for how to be a brave woman, human, and animal in our warming world. What do stories so long told about wolves tell us about our relationship to fear? How can our society peel back the layers of what scares us? By strategically unspooling the strands of our cultural constructions of predator and prey, and what it means to navigate a world in which we can be both, Erica bridges the gap between human fear and grief through the lens of a wrongfully misunderstood species. *Wolfish* is for anybody trying to navigate a world that is often scary. A powerful, timeless, and

necessary book for our current and future generations.

Smithsonian Year Oxford University Press, USA

Discover the transformative lessons from one of humanity's oldest teachers—the wolf—with this enthralling, accessible, and “beautiful book” (Helen Hunt, Academy Award-winning actress) that “is rich with meaning, emotion, and spirit. A must read” (Douglas W. Smith, PhD, leader of the Wolf Restoration Project at Yellowstone National Park) to help us restore our connection with nature, our communities, and our deepest selves. Myths from cultures around the world show that wolves have enthralled humankind for millennia. In *The Wolf Connection*, Teo Alfero, shamanic practitioner and wolf conservancy founder, shows how interacting with wolves and wolfdogs can benefit people from all walks of life. By restoring our ancestral bond with these resourceful beings, we can reclaim the best of what it means to be human. The Wolf Connection offers twelve Wolf Principles to awaken our intuition, live more authentically, and heal from trauma. The principles draw on knowledge

that Teo and the Wolf Connection sanctuary team have gleaned firsthand through their Wolf Therapy® education and empowerment program, as well as the findings of wolf biologists and the wisdom of First Nation elders. Stories from myriad sources including Wolf Heart Ranch provide a compelling understanding of the lessons wolves have to offer us.

Wolves for Yellowstone?: Research & analysis Teacher Created Materials

Is a dog a wolf? Yes and no. Get beyond stereotypes and learn what science and research can teach us about the differences as well as similarities between the domestic dog and its wild and hybrid wolf relations.

Half-Earth: Our Planet's Fight for Life Simon and Schuster

A fun, pocket-sized book presenting the remarkable dinosaurs and other creatures that roamed Earth billions of years ago *Smithsonian Dinosaurs and Other Amazing Creatures from Deep Time* traces the journey of life on Earth from its origins some 4.6 billion years ago. Beginning with the first evidence of life in the form of single-celled microbes, it moves through the Cambrian era's explosion of

biodiversity around 540 million years ago through the mass extinction event 252 million years ago that cleared the stage for the first turtles, pterosaurs, and other dinosaurs and mammals of the Triassic era. It offers a rare look at some of the world's most fascinating creatures: from sauropods, the largest creatures to ever walk the land, to the top carnivorous predator *Tyrannosaurus rex*, as well as the mastodons, saber-toothed cats, dire wolves, walrus-whales, and other beasts that seem outlandish to us now. Profiling these and many other fascinating creatures throughout prehistory, the book is sure to delight young dinosaur enthusiasts.

The Wolves of Isle Royale Voyageur Press (MN)

A Research Strategy to Examine the Taxonomy of the Red Wolf provides independent guidance about taxonomic research on the red wolf, *Canis rufus*. Building from the 2019 report *Evaluating the Taxonomic Status of the Mexican Gray Wolf and the Red Wolf*, this report reviews and ranks research applications to determine the taxonomy of wild canid populations in southern Louisiana and

other relevant locations. The report then develops a research strategy to examine the evolutionary relationships between ancient red wolves, the extant managed red wolf populations, and the unidentified canid populations.

A Research Strategy to Examine the Taxonomy of the Red Wolf University of Chicago Press

Vol. 3-4 edited by John D. Varley and Wayne G. Brewster; Sarah E. Broadbent and Renee Evanoff, technical editors.

Smithsonian Dinosaurs and Other Amazing Creatures from Deep Time Harper Collins Provides facts about wolves, such as their habitat, packs, and feeding habits.

Dogs Smithsonian Institution

From the villainous beast of “Little Red Riding Hood” and “The Three Little Pigs,” to the nurturing wolves of Romulus and Remus and Rudyard Kipling’s *The Jungle Book*, the wolf has long been a part of the landscape of children’s literature.

Meanwhile, since the 1960s and the popularization of scientific research on these animals, children’s books have begun to feature more nuanced views. In *Picturing the Wolf in Children’s Literature*, Mitts-Smith analyzes visual images of the

wolf in children’s books published in Western Europe and North America from 1500 to the present. In particular, she considers how wolves are depicted in and across particular works, the values and attitudes that inform these depictions, and how the concept of the wolf has changed over time. What she discovers is that illustrations and photos in works for children impart social, cultural, and scientific information not only about wolves, but also about humans and human behavior. First encountered in childhood, picture books act as a training ground where the young learn both how to decode the “symbolic” wolf across various contexts and how to make sense of “real” wolves. Mitts-Smith studies sources including myths, legends, fables, folk and fairy tales, fractured tales, fictional stories, and nonfiction, highlighting those instances in which images play a major role, including illustrated anthologies, chapbooks, picture books, and informational books. This book will be of interest to children’s literature scholars, as well as those interested in the figure of the wolf and how it has been informed over time.

Wolves IUCN

Scientists strive to develop clear rules for naming and grouping living organisms. But taxonomy, the scientific study of biological classification and evolution, is often highly debated. Members of a species, the fundamental unit of taxonomy and evolution, share a common evolutionary history and a common evolutionary path to the future. Yet, it can be difficult to determine whether the evolutionary history or future of a population is sufficiently distinct to designate it as a unique species. A species is not a fixed entity — the relationship among the members of the same species is only a snapshot of a moment in time. Different populations of the same species can be in different stages in the process of species formation or dissolution. In some cases hybridization and introgression can create enormous challenges in interpreting data on genetic distinctions between groups. Hybridization is far more common in the evolutionary history of many species than previously recognized. As a result, the precise taxonomic status of an organism may be highly debated. This is the current case with the Mexican gray wolf (*Canis*

lupus baileyi) and the red wolf (Canis rufus), and this report assesses the taxonomic status for each.

Recovery of Gray Wolves in the Great Lakes Region of the United States National Academies Press

Written with a general audience in mind, *The Way of the Wolf* focuses on wolf behavior and biology, offering an overview of the animals' social hierarchy, communication methods, feeding habits, courtship, and reproduction. A new understanding of the world's most misunderstood and maligned animal. 75 full-color photographs.

Isle Royale Biosphere Reserve: A bibliography of scientific studies W. W. Norton & Company

How the Dog Became the Dog posits that dog was an evolutionary inevitability in the nature of the wolf and its human soul mate. The natural temperament and social structure of humans and wolves are so similar that as soon as they met on the trail they recognized themselves in each other. Both are highly social, accomplished generalists, and creatures of habit capable of adapting? homebodies who like to wander. How the Dog Became the Dog

presents domestication of the dog as a biological and cultural process that began in mutual cooperation and has taken a number of radical turns. At the end of the last Ice Age the first dogs emerged with their humans from refuges against the cold. In the eighteenth century, humans began the drive to exercise full control of dog reproduction, life, and death to complete the domestication of the wolf begun so long ago.

Yellowstone Wolves National Geographic Books

This volume narrates the history of science on television, from the 1940s to the turn of the 21st-century, to demonstrate how disagreements between scientists and television executives inhibited the medium's potential to engage in meaningful science education.

The Secret World of Red Wolves CRC Press

A conservationist group has launched a campaign for the reintroduction of the wolf in Japan, arguing that the wolf would be the saviour of upland areas that are suffering from wildlife pestilence.

Waiting for Wolves in Japan Routledge

The Wolf Almanac has become an acknowledged reference work on the

evolution and history of wolves: their biology and physiology, behavior and sociology; and their influence in ancient culture and mythology. This newly revised edition contains the most recent information on the wolves of Yellowstone, as well as fully updated information on the status of wolves throughout the world.

Wolf Empire Simon and Schuster

Wolves are much more than big, bad animals that prey on other animals. Did you know that wolves are like dogs—they are loyal, affectionate, and highly intelligent. live in packs—or families—led by the strongest female and male. are friendly with one another: They play games, bring food to one another, and even babysit one another's cubs! Award-winning science writer Seymour Simon has teamed up with the Smithsonian Institution to give you the real story about this mythical and legendary animal in an updated edition of his classic full-color photographic introduction.

Unsettled Borders Rowman & Littlefield

It's easy to see why dogs are the most popular pets in the world. For a run in the park or a cozy snuggle on the couch, a dog is the perfect companion! But dogs are

much more than just loyal pets. For thousands of years, these amazing animals have helped people herd sheep, hunt for food, and keep warm. Award-winning science writer Seymour Simon has teamed up with the Smithsonian Institution to bring you an updated edition of his classic full-color photographic introduction to man's best friend.

Picturing the Wolf in Children's Literature Taylor & Francis

Red wolves are shy, elusive, and misunderstood predators. Until the 1800s, they were common in the longleaf pine savannas and deciduous forests of the southeastern United States. However, habitat degradation, persecution, and interbreeding with the coyote nearly annihilated them. Today, reintroduced red wolves are found only in peninsular northeastern North Carolina within less than 1 percent of their former range. In *The Secret World of Red Wolves*, nature writer T. DeLene Beeland shadows the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's pioneering recovery program over the course of a year to craft an intimate portrait of the red wolf, its history, and its restoration. Her engaging exploration of this top-level

predator traces the intense effort of conservation personnel to save a species that has slipped to the verge of extinction. Beeland weaves together the voices of scientists, conservationists, and local landowners while posing larger questions about human coexistence with red wolves, our understanding of what defines this animal as a distinct species, and how climate change may swamp its current habitat.

The Real Wolf University of Chicago Press
From the story *The Mask of the Wolf* to a collection of engaging activities, this informative book ecites children adn adults about wolves. Carefully researched adn fully illustrated, *The Wonder of Wolves* is an invaluable resource about one of nature's most malligned and misunderstood animals-the wolf. Ages 8-12

The Wonder of Wolves UNC Press Books
Wolves are controversial figures worldwide and much effort has focused on how to conserve them while addressing public concerns. With its solitary habits and fruit-eating diet, the endangered maned wolf roams the South American grasslands and swamps, playing a vital part in maintaining

biodiversity hotspots. Compared to the grey wolf, little is known about its relationship with local people and the environment and the reasons for its decline, making research about this unique species an urgent concern. *Ecology and Conservation of the Maned Wolf: Multidisciplinary Perspectives* gathers the work of leading researchers from diverse disciplines and countries, covering up-to-date research on the biology, ecology, and conservation of the maned wolf. It presents innovative insights that can benefit conservation strategies and offers perspectives for the future of the species. The book is divided into three parts. Part I explains the general issues concerning the maned wolf: population viability, the relationship between maned wolves and people, and the management of captive maned wolves. It also reviews current aspects of species biology, including conservation genetics, feeding ecology, social structure and reproduction, and conservation medicine. Part II contains case studies that present knowledge gathered from conservation programs and field research in all countries where the species is currently found—Brazil,

Uruguay, Argentina, Bolivia, and Paraguay. Part III offers perspectives from diverse fields of research, exploring the challenges and opportunities connecting maned wolf conservation efforts with those of its habitat and of other endangered species. This includes education and communication tools, the application of human dimensions research to maned wolf conservation, ethnoconservation perspectives, and the ecological and socioeconomic challenges to the conservation of the cerrado habitat. *The Way of the Wolf* Roberts Rinehart

"An audacious and concrete proposal...Half-Earth completes the 86-year-old Wilson's valedictory trilogy on the human animal and our place on the planet." —Jedediah Purdy, *New Republic* In his most urgent book to date, Pulitzer Prize-winning author and world-renowned biologist Edward O. Wilson states that in order to stave off the mass extinction of species, including our own, we must move swiftly to preserve the biodiversity of our planet. In this "visionary blueprint for saving the planet" (Stephen Greenblatt),

Half-Earth argues that the situation facing us is too large to be solved piecemeal and proposes a solution commensurate with the magnitude of the problem: dedicate fully half the surface of the Earth to nature. Identifying actual regions of the planet that can still be reclaimed—such as the California redwood forest, the Amazon River basin, and grasslands of the Serengeti, among others—Wilson puts aside the prevailing pessimism of our times and "speaks with a humane eloquence which calls to us all" (Oliver Sacks).