UMCES provides the science to aid Maryland leaders in making decisions about sea-level rise and the oyster stock

The University of Maryland Center for Environmental Science provides the science for policymakers to address the pressing environmental issues in our communities. In fact, UMCES has been providing independent and evidence-based science information to the State of Maryland, on policy and management actions for Chesapeake Bay and throughout the state, since its inception in 1925. This fall, UMCES scientists led research efforts in two important areas that will help leaders plan for the future, including an update to Maryland's sea-level rise report and the first oyster stock assessment in 135 years.

MORE

Two new books bring together more than 40 years of experience on
Chesapeake Bay

UMCES Professor Emeritus Vic Kennedy examines Chesapeake Bay's environmental history and surveys the diamond-backed terrapin in two new books that bring together more than 40 years studying the ecological processes in the Maryland's environment.

_Shifting Baselines in the Chesapeake Bay_ gathers an unparalleled collection of scientific resources and eyewitness reports to create a comprehensive examination of the Chesapeake's environmental history. In _Ecology and Conservation of the Diamond-backed Terrapin_, Kennedy joins leading terrapin researcher Willem M. Roosenburg to bring together a group of expert scientists to summarize our current understanding of terrapin biology, physiology, behavior, and conservation efforts.

**MORE**

_DolphinWatch featured on MPT's Outdoors Maryland_

Boaters are seeing a resurgence in the number dolphins in the waters of the Chesapeake Bay. Helen Bailey and Bill Dennison are featured on Maryland Public Television's _Outdoors Maryland_ talking about how a healthier Chesapeake Bay is leading to a dolphin comeback, and how the DolphinWatch
Next Generation: Zoraida Perez-Delgado on looking at the past to predict the future of climate change

Master's student Zoraida Pérez Delgado has been using coral records from the Atlantic, Indian, and Pacific oceans to understand how volcanic events have historically impacted precipitation and temperature over the last 400 years. By understanding how our climate has changed in the past, scientists hope to improve models used to predict future changes that have been accelerated by the burning of fossil fuels.

MORE

UMCES IN THE NEWS

New York diner chomps on an oyster, finds a pearl (CNN)
Maryland's fragile oyster population; from spawn to spat (WYPR-On the Record)

For decades, scientists thought sturgeon had vanished from Maryland waters. They're delighted to be wrong (Baltimore Sun)

Maryland may see higher than average sea level rise (Washington Post)

Meet scientists who are researching the environmental impact of ditches on the Eastern Shore (Maryland Public Television - Maryland Farm and Harvest)

Sea level rise projections dire: 'We're on the worst-case pathway' (Delmarvanow.com)

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