

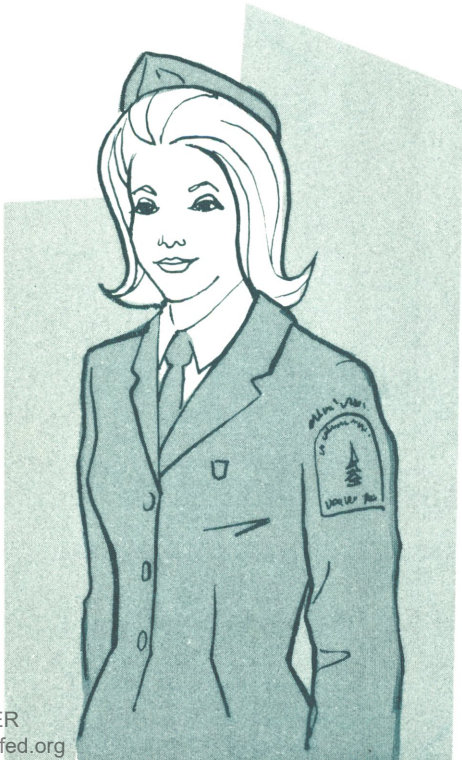
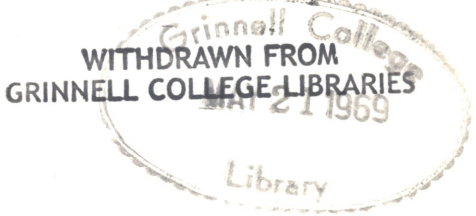
L13.11:50

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR  
Wage and Labor Standards Administration

Leaflet 50

January 1969

# CAREERS for WOMEN in CONSERVATION



# CAREERS for WOMEN in CONSERVATION



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR  
WAGE AND LABOR STANDARDS ADMINISTRATION  
WOMEN'S BUREAU

January 1969

Leaflet 50

---

For sale by the Superintendent of Documents  
U.S. Government Printing Office  
Washington, D.C. 20402 - Price 10 cents

## What are the attractions of conservation work for women and girls?

- There is opportunity to use one's abilities and energies in helping protect and develop our country's natural resources.
- Contact with people is frequent on many of the jobs.
- Much of the work is performed in the healthful out of doors.
- Because conservation work may relate to parks, forests, wildlife, fish, soil, water, air, rangelands, or recreation areas, there are a variety of job opportunities.
- The demand for trained workers is rising as our Nation becomes more conservation minded.

## Does conservation work have job opportunities for women?

Yes, many women are employed in this field. At present, however, most have supporting positions as, for example, clerical workers, personnel workers, or public information specialists.

A few women are engaged directly in conservation work--mainly in research, administration, or education.

The number of women in conservation occupations is expected to rise as more obtain the specialized education needed and as nationwide efforts to attain equal opportunity for women are intensified.

## Which are the major conservation professions?

Conservation professions with special appeal to women include:

Fishery specialist	Recreation resource specialist
Forester	Soil conservationist
Park naturalist	Soil scientist
Range conservationist	Wildlife specialist

## What are the major duties of these professions?

FISHERY SPECIALISTS develop and carry on programs for conserving and producing fish and other aquatic animals. These specialists engage in biological research, help establish new ways of breeding and stocking fish, and develop improved methods of processing and preserving fishery products. The work requires a college degree in fishery science, fishery management, or a related subject.



FORESTERS generally are concerned with managing, developing, and protecting forest lands and resources. Their duties may include making maps of forest areas; planning both the cutting of trees and reforestation projects; and arranging for the protection of forests and wildlife from fire, disease, and destructive animals and insects. The work requires a college degree with a major in forestry.

PARK NATURALISTS engage in studies of flowers, animals, geological formations, and other natural features of parks. They plan and participate in programs to inform the public about the natural, scientific, and historic features of parks and may develop exhibits, give lectures, and conduct field trips within the parks. The work requires a college degree in botany, zoology, geology, natural history, or a related field.

RANGE CONSERVATIONISTS perform scientific work aimed at developing and protecting rangelands for such uses as grazing, recreation, timber production, and wildlife refuge. They make range studies in production, weed or insect control, fire protection, and other range needs. The work requires a college degree in range conservation, range management, agronomy, or a related subject.



RECREATION RESOURCE SPECIALISTS plan and coordinate the use of land, water, and related resources so that outdoor areas are developed and protected for public enjoyment. They conduct surveys of recreation needs and resources, study proposed recreation areas, and advise on legislation relating to recreation. The work requires a college degree in outdoor recreation, natural resources, geography, or a related subject.

SOIL CONSERVATIONISTS give technical assistance and guidance to farmers, ranchers, and others about water control and crop cover, the prevention of soil erosion and deterioration, and the rebuilding of depleted or eroded soils. They spend periods at outdoor work and at desk work, studying the proper use of soils, developing conservation plans, and dealing directly with land managers. The work requires a college degree in soil conservation or a related agricultural science.

SOIL SCIENTISTS study the physical, chemical, and biological characteristics and behavior of soils--both in the laboratory and in the field. They classify soils, prepare maps locating different kinds of soil, and predict the yields expected for various crops, grasses, and trees in each type of soil. The work requires a college degree in soil science or a closely related major.

WILDLIFE SPECIALISTS make studies of the migrations, living places, abundance, habits, and related characteristics of birds, animals, and other wildlife excluding fish. They interpret study findings, give lectures, provide technical assistance, and make recommendations to promote the conservation of wildlife. The work requires a college degree in the biological, zoological, or wildlife subject of interest.



### What other professions are utilized in conservation work?

Many professional workers not unique to conservation work are also important contributors to this field. They include:

- Architect
- Biologist
- Botanist
- Chemist
- Economist
- Engineer
- Geologist
- Landscape architect
- Lawyer
- Personnel officer
- Public information officer
- Writer and editor

### Are semiprofessional workers needed in conservation work?

Yes, many conservation fields employ semiprofessional workers. Since these workers generally do not have a college degree, they work under the supervision of professional conservation workers, performing lesser skilled duties. Job titles of some of these semiprofessional workers are:

- Conservation aide
- Fishery aide
- Forest recreation aide
- Forestry aide
- Range aide
- Soil conservation technician
- Survey aide
- Technical aide

## Who employs conservation workers?

The major employer of conservation workers is the Federal Government. Other important employers are State, county, and local governments. Teachers of conservation subjects usually work in colleges and universities. Private companies employing conservation workers include logging firms, papermills, range owners, banks, and public utilities.

## How can a girl or woman help as a volunteer to conserve our natural resources?

Conservation work can start with concern for preserving natural resources "close to home." These need to be protected not only for our continuing enjoyment but also for scientific and educational uses. Examples of voluntary conservation work are:

- Feeding and protecting birds, animals, and other wildlife in the local area.
- Initiating or supporting efforts aimed at:
  - Preserving neighborhood parks near your home.
  - Protecting outdoor retreats from highways and commercial use.
  - Eliminating air and water pollution.
  - Creating a national wildlife refuge or wilderness area.
  - Establishing a new national park.

## Where can detailed information about conservation jobs be obtained?

Additional information is available from local conservation societies, the public employment office in your area, and college placement offices. You can obtain without charge single copies of the following publications by writing the offices named below:

- “Careers in Resource Management.” WRITE Branch of Employment and Training, Bureau of Land Management, U.S. Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C. 20240.
- “Careers in Soil Conservation Service.” WRITE Personnel Division, Soil Conservation Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C. 20250.
- “Careers in the National Park Service.” WRITE Branch of Employment and Employee Relations, National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C. 20240.
- “Employment Opportunities in the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife.” WRITE Division of Personnel Management, Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, U.S. Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C. 20240.
- “Women in the Forest Service.” WRITE Division of Personnel Management, Forest Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C. 20250.
- “Working for the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation.” WRITE Bureau of Outdoor Recreation, U.S. Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C. 20240.

The following Bureau of Labor Statistics reprints, from the Occupational Outlook Handbook, may be obtained at 10 cents each by WRITING the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402:

- “Employment Outlook for Conservation Occupations: Foresters, Forestry Aids, Range Managers.” Bull. 1550-20.
- “Occupations in Agriculture.” Bull. 1550-95.

**What are some of the conservation publications?**

Numerous conservation societies and other organizations issue publications which report on conservation or related activities, as for example:

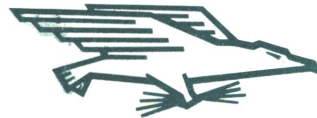
- “Community Action for Natural Beauty.” WRITE Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. 40 cents.
- “Conservation News.” This semimonthly newsletter may be obtained without charge by WRITING National Wildlife Federation, 1412 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
- “Getting Something Done.” WRITE League of Women Voters Education Fund, 131 East 23d Street, New York, N.Y. 10010. 15 cents.
- “New Challenges for Wilderness Conservationists.” WRITE The Wilderness Society, 729 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.
- “A Worthwhile Summer in Your National Park.” WRITE The Student Conservation Association, Sagamore Hill National Historic Site, Mtd. Rte. Box 304, Oyster Bay, N.Y. 11771.

Other conservation publications include the *Audubon Magazine*, *The Living Wilderness*, *National Parks Magazine*, *Outdoor America*, *The Outdoor News Bulletin*, and the *Sierra Club Bulletin*.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR  
Wage and Labor Standards Administration  
WOMEN'S BUREAU  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20210  

---

Official Business



POSTAGE AND FEES PAID  
U.S. Department of Labor

THIRD CLASS MAIL