MEM/MF STUDENTS BY CONCENTRATION

- 3% ECOTOX-HEALTH
- 4% GLOBAL
- 6% FORESTRY
- 9% DISTANCE EXECUTIVE LEADERSHIP
- 10% WATER
- 14% COASTAL
- 14% ECOSYSTEMS
- 17% ECON-POLICY
- 23% ENERGY

MEM/MF DIVERSITY

- 36% MALE
- 64% FEMALE
- 11% INTERNATIONAL
- 33% MINORITY

NICHOLAS SCHOOL COMMUNITY

- 360 PROFESSIONAL STUDENTS
- 180 PHD STUDENTS
- 280 UNDERGRAD STUDENTS
- 150 AFFILIATED FACULTY
- 150 STAFF

BUDGET

- $45 MILLION BUDGET
- $17.9 MILLION DIRECT COSTS
- $3.6 MILLION INDIRECT REVENUE

JOINT DEGREE STUDENTS

- 15%

MEM/MF STUDENTS BY CONCENTRATION

- 3% ECOTOX-HEALTH
- 4% GLOBAL
- 6% FORESTRY
- 9% DISTANCE EXECUTIVE LEADERSHIP
- 10% WATER
- 14% COASTAL
- 14% ECOSYSTEMS
- 17% ECON-POLICY
- 23% ENERGY
THE DUKE MARINE LAB
State-of-the-art teaching facilities in Beaufort, NC including
The Marguerite Kent Repass Ocean Conservation Center
and The Orrin H. Pilkey Research Laboratory

ENVIRONMENT HALL
LEED Platinum Certification
Duke Campus, Durham

DUKE FOREST
Over 7,000 acres of forested land and open fields
used for student and faculty research and classes

NICHOLAS SCHOOL HISTORY

1920's
Duke President William Preston Few begins recruiting new faculty who will help him transform his then small college into a comprehensive, internationally recognized university.

1927
Ecologist A.S. Pearse joins Duke's faculty. Over the next decade, he is instrumental in recruiting other key faculty in the natural sciences and in the formation of the Department of Geology in 1936.

1938
With Pearse's support, forest ecologist Clarence Korstian presents his vision for a new School of Forestry to the Duke Board of Trustees. The board enthusiastically supports his vision and votes to create the school.

1938
Sixteen students and several faculty members in marine biology take up summer residence on Pivers Island, which Duke purchased at Pearse's urging three years earlier. The Duke Marine Lab is born.

1950's-1960's
A period of growth: The Marine Lab becomes a year-round teaching and research facility in 1954, and the Department of Geology and School of Forestry expand their programs on Duke's Durham campus.

1970
The School of Forestry is renamed the School of Forestry and Environmental Sciences. Its mix of disciplines expands to include environmental policy, biodiversity conservation, water quality management, wetlands, and environmental toxicology.

1991
The School of Forestry and Environmental Sciences and the Duke Marine Lab merge and become the new Duke School of the Environment. In 1997, the Department of Geology joins the school.