NICHOLAS SCHOOL COMMUNITY

350 PROFESSIONAL MASTER'S STUDENTS

160 PHD STUDENTS

70 CORE FACULTY

120 CORE STAFF

TEACHING 1600 UNDERGRADS A YEAR

BUDGET

$50 MILLION BUDGET

270 RESEARCH PROJECTS ANNUALLY TOTALING ABOUT $17 MILLION

MEM/MF STUDENTS BY CONCENTRATION

MEM/MF DIVERSITY

36% MALE

64% FEMALE

11% INTERNATIONAL

33% MINORITY

JOINT DEGREE STUDENTS

MEM/MF STUDENTS BY CONCENTRATION

3% ECOTOXICOLOGY AND ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH

4% GLOBAL ENVIRONMENTAL CHANGE

6% FORESTRY

9% DISTANCE EXECUTIVE LEADERSHIP

10% WATER RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

14% COASTAL ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT

14% ECOSYSTEMS SCIENCE AND CONSERVATION

17% ENVIRONMENTAL ECONOMICS AND POLICY

23% ENERGY AND ENVIRONMENT

BUDGET

$13 MILLION DIRECT COSTS

$3 MILLION INDIRECT REVENUE

NICHOLAS SCHOOL COMMUNITY

Duke
NICHOLAS SCHOOL OF THE ENVIRONMENT

forging a sustainable future
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.