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% Ecosystem Science and Conservation
- 17% Environmental Economics and Policy
- 23% Energy and Environment

MEM/MF DIVERSITY

- 36% Male
- 64% Female
- 11% International
- 33% Minority

NICHOLAS SCHOOL COMMUNITY

- 360 Professional Students
- 180 PhD Students
- 65 Affiliated Faculty
- 108 Active Undergrad Majors in Both EOS + ESP
- 150 Staff

BUDGET

- $43.7 Million Budget (Includes Sponsored Research Directs)
- $12.5 Million Direct Costs
- $2.8 Million Indirect Revenue

360 Research Projects Annually

MEM/MF STUDENTS BY CONCENTRATION

- 11% Joint Degree Students

NICHOLAS SCHOOL COMMUNITY

- 180 PhD Students
- 65 Affiliated Faculty
- 108 Active Undergrad Majors in Both EOS + ESP
- 150 Staff

BUDGET

- $43.7 Million Budget (Includes Sponsored Research Directs)
- $12.5 Million Direct Costs
- $2.8 Million Indirect Revenue

360 Research Projects Annually
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 Studies. 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 Studies and the
Duke Marine Lab merge and become the new Duke School
of the Environment. In 1997, the Department of Geology joins
the school.