

Charles Darwin Foundation  
**ANNUAL REPORT**  
**2006**



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**Charles Darwin**  
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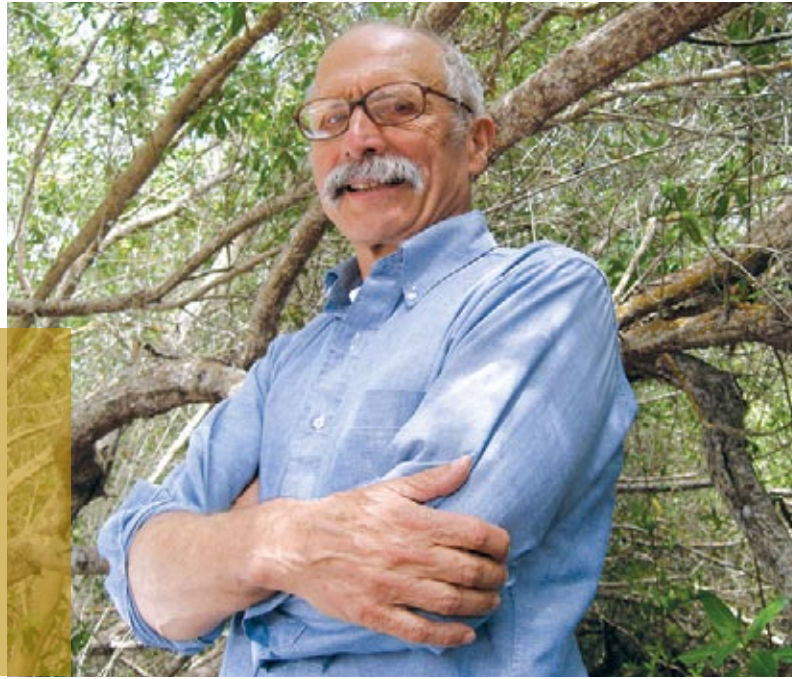
The Charles Darwin Foundation operates the Charles Darwin Research Station in Puerto Ayora, Santa Cruz Island, Galapagos Islands, Ecuador. The Charles Darwin Foundation is an *Association Internationale Sans But Lucratif* (AISBL), registered in Belgium under the number 371359 and subject to Belgian law. The address in Belgium is Avenue Louise 50, 1050 Brussels.

## Acronyms

CEA	Environmental Education Center
CI	Conservation International
CIMEI	Inter-Institutional Management Committee for Introduced Species
COMBI	Communication for Behavioral Impact
COPROPAG	Galapagos Artisanal Fishing Production Cooperative
CDRS	Charles Darwin Research Station
ERGAL	Galapagos Renewable Energy Project
FAE	Ecuadorian Air Force
CDF	Charles Darwin Foundation
FUNDAR	Foundation for Alternative and Responsible Development for Galapagos
GEF	Global Environment Facility
INAMHI	National Institute of Meteorology and Hydrology
INGALA	Galapagos National Institute
INOCAR	Naval Oceanographic Institute
MAG	Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock
NASA	National Aeronautic and Space Administration
NCSU	North Carolina State University
NGO	Non-governmental organization
GNPS	Galapagos National Park Service
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
GMR	Galapagos Marine Reserve
SESA	Ecuadorian Agricultural Health Service
SICGAL	Galapagos Inspection and Quarantine Service
SNEM	National Malaria Eradication Service
IUCN	World Conservation Union
UNCW	University of North Carolina Wilmington
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
WWF	World Wide Fund For Nature



## Message from Peter Kramer President of the Board of Directors



The past year will be remembered as the time when we started implementing an important strategic shift: the inclusion of social and economic research in the set of our primary activities.

Some will say that this is not entirely new – and of course they are right! It was always understood that our mission is broader than furthering biological and ecological studies.

Many of us remember our discussions decades ago leading to changing the name of our facilities from “*Charles Darwin Biological Station*” to “*Charles Darwin Research Station*”. Conservation and sustainable development can succeed only on the basis of solid economic and social knowledge, which needs to be based on sound scientific research.

What is new is that we now actively promote and facilitate such essential research. We are doing that in close partnership with all who have a stake in Galapagos conservation, in particular the inhabitants and local institutions of Galapagos. The “Galapagos Report 2006-2007”, recently published jointly with the Galapagos National Park Service and INGALA, points into that new direction.

To further illustrate this new approach, this year’s Annual Report highlights local perspectives, local work and local stories. We are particularly proud of our work involving local volunteers, teaching and training of local students on all levels and having Galapagueños of all sectors participating in our research. Galapagos is a global treasure – and it can be preserved only with and through local people.

*Peter Kramer*



## Message from Graham Watkins Executive Director

### CHARLES DARWIN FOUNDATION: 1996-2006 / 2006-2016

For 48 years, the Charles Darwin Foundation (CDF) has been a key advisor to the Government of Ecuador on the conservation of Galapagos.

As a result of the **actions of the Government of Ecuador, supported by the CDF**, the archipelago is arguably in a better state today than it was 100 years ago.

Goats are gone from nine islands and northern Isabela, cats from Baltra, and pigs and donkeys from several islands. Meanwhile, tortoise populations are recovering on four islands **as many of the uninhabited islands are recuperating** from the ravages of the past.

The Galapagos Marine Reserve restricts fishing to only residents and is managed under a participatory management framework with a well financed Galapagos National Park Service (GNPS) patrolling the waters. Much of the conservation action in Galapagos is financed by tourism visitation through a series of mechanisms such as the Park entrance fee.

During the last ten years, **more than 1,500 volunteers and scholars have been trained by the CDF** and many of our alumni now occupy key positions in Ecuador and beyond. In addition, an inspections and quarantine system (SICGAL) has been implemented to reduce arrivals of introduced species.

Finally, the Municipalities work with various partners to manage development impacts, including the Inter-institutional Committees for the Management of Invasive Species.

Unfortunately, **the advances made in conserving Galapagos are being increasingly challenged and undermined.** Over the last 15 years, Galapagos has undergone rapid growth and change. Future effective management requires a better understanding of the factors that underlie the links among tourism, urban growth and immigration.

Decision making has been decentralized to the islands, the local community has grown, and local residents search for a better standard of living. Meanwhile, new invasive species arrive and endangered species are newly affected. All of these changes bring new research and information challenges that we need to address.

Responding to the changes in Galapagos and new information demands, 2006 was a transition year for the CDF. Therefore, **in this letter I want to reflect on the past ten years and talk about the ten years to come.**

The CDF tripled in size from 50 staff and a budget of USD 1.7M in 1997 to over 160 staff and a budget of US\$4.7M. At the same time, the institution has become increasingly transparent and in 1999 we produced our first public annual report.

Between 2004 and 2006 **we changed our governance to increase stakeholder oversight** by forming governance and finance committees linked to the Board.

In the last ten years, the CDF spent USD 38M on research and complementary activities to ensure the conservation of Galapagos. An average of 125 people worked for the CDF, 70% of whom are permanent residents. Over 1 000 volunteers have worked with us in the last ten years; 24 Galapagos and 52 mainland students have graduated with financial support from the CDF.

With these resources the CDF supported over 300 research missions, including more than 1 000 researchers resulting in **over 800 publications from staff and supported researchers.** Our research has provided a deeper understanding of the natural history of the archipelago, provided the basis for guide books and interpretation used in tourism and been important for decision making.

Critically, the **CDF has supported the development of local institutional capacities** as a partner in the development of the Galapagos Special Law and in the implementation of participatory management in the Galapagos Marine Reserve.

The 2006-2016 CDF Strategic Plan presents several important changes that respond to the political, social, economic and ecological changes of the last ten years. The CDF will continue to improve efficiency, further streamline the CDF, use renewable energies, and minimize waste in order to allocate 45% of our resources to research and 40% to technical assistance and information dissemination.

Our expanding research alliances will include partnering with social science research institutions. By working with key clients – the GNPS, INGALA and the Municipalities – the **CDF will undertake prioritized research linking social and biological sciences.** At the same time the CDF will continue to build local institutional and individual capacities to support effective management and sustainable and equitable enterprise development in the islands.

And there is much more to do, including working with the GNPS and INGALA **to establish a new human ecosystem monitoring system.** Future research will focus on understanding the dynamics of human ecosystem of Galapagos and not just the biological issues.

The 2007 declaration of Galapagos as at risk by the President of Ecuador and by UNESCO recognizes that the archipelago is at a crossroads.

The CDF will continue to undertake quality research, provide information and help build the capacity of government institutions. As we move ahead, we hope that you, our partners, will continue **to support us so as to ensure the long term conservation of these extraordinary and unique islands.**







‘We have to get people involved in science’

LENYN BETANCOURT

Lenyn, a biologist from Galapagos, was a CDF scholarship recipient. He devised a simple and effective methodology to involve the community in scientific research projects. Thanks to the collaboration of scores of people, two new introduced insects were detected.



Since I am from Galapagos, it was clear to me that the people here were scarcely aware of the Foundation's work. If I had asked my mother what the Foundation did, she certainly would not have known what to say. That lack of connection makes it difficult for people to get interested in conservation.

That's why my thesis was such a challenge. At the Foundation we wanted to establish an effective community outreach strategy. The idea was simple: to get the community involved in monitoring terrestrial invertebrates introduced into Puerto Ayora.

I didn't conceive of my thesis as a piece of research that was to end up in a library. My goal was to establish contact with the community, provide local people with information and include them in our scientific efforts.

During my thesis work, I established a special relationship with homemakers and was able to share extensively with them. It was fantastic...

People collected insects they thought were new and asked me all sorts of questions, that sometimes had nothing to do with terrestrial invertebrates or my project, and I got back to them with the answers. They wanted to know how to get rid of rats or revive their plants, ordinary things like that.

And what was really great was seeing how they felt important because they were contributing, and because someone was giving them answers.

After this, I want my work to give everyday people the opportunity to learn more and to benefit from and take part in science.

There is nothing quite as satisfying as knowing that your work is recognized scientifically by your colleagues and appreciated by the community, as well. I was able to become a gateway between the Foundation and the people, and to me that's what was most important.

*Lenyn Betancourt*

## SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAM

- We sponsored Lenyn's thesis, Project for Community Participation in Monitoring Introduced Terrestrial Invertebrates in Puerto Ayora, in 2006.
- He was one of **ten Galapagos natives awarded scholarships by the CDF** to develop their thesis projects, in 2006.
- We are also providing support to **nine Galapagos scholarship students** for outside studies in different fields, and we sponsored **two national interns for their thesis work with the CDF**.



Juan Carlos Valarezo was a CDF scholarship recipient who worked on the Galapagos petrel project.

# ‘We are not going to see the first extinction of a Galapagos bird’

BIRGIT FESSL



This Austrian ornithologist first came to the archipelago ten years ago to work with finches. Her greatest challenge with the Mangrove Finch is to keep it from dying out. She is considering the feasibility of a captive breeding program.



**W**hen the project began, my youngest child was just a baby, and it was hard to leave the house. Still, directing this research work was a challenge I really wanted, and it has made me a more flexible person.

For me, working on this project with the Mangrove Finch has been wonderful, but difficult at the same time, since it is a joint effort with the Park (GNPS) and requires a substantial amount of coordination.

In the field, the days are long – with treks beginning at 5:30 a.m. and a lot of time spent just waiting – and end up the evenings at a solar battery operated computer. There is not much else going on... except some Sundays the Park people would invite us to watch a movie at the hut on Bolivar Canal.

But one thing's for sure: there is nothing so exciting as seeing my little chicks come out of the nest for the first time; witnessing that moment is beyond compare and I never tire of seeing it, even though I have been working with finches for ten years.

I have gone from pure science to science applied to conservation, which is what my Mangrove Finch project is all about. And I think everyone should realize that if the Mangrove Finch disappears because of its current precarious situation, it would mean we are not doing things right in Galapagos.

Often, the toughest thing is knowing how to be flexible and creative enough: keeping hold of an unfailing motivation for yourself and your team. That's the only thing that gets you through the hours of sitting and waiting for a little bird.

*Birgit Fessel*



The Mangrove Finch was never a numerous species in the archipelago. It lives exclusively on Isabela and Fernandina islands.

## THE MANGROVE FINCH PROJECT

- The GNPS, Darwin Initiative, and Durrell Wildlife Conservation Trust underwrote the start-up of this project.
- **The work began in October 2006 and will last three years.** Durrell's Glyn Young is the project leader; Bryan Milstead and Birgit Fessel (both from the CDF) are the project administrator and manager, respectively.
- **There were never large populations of mangrove finches.** These birds only inhabit Isabela and Fernandina because of the islands' distinctive mangroves, which grow from 10 to 30 meters tall.
- It is estimated that **there are only 150 individuals in the whole archipelago.**



Marcelo is a thirty-eight year old farmer whose greatest treasures are his two kids and four hectares in Bellavista. He uses the CDF *Weed Identification and Management Manual*, stemming the spread of introduced plants in the farming zones and the surrounding National Park.

MARCELO LOYOLA

‘Now I know how to get rid of invasive plants’





The CDF provided the manual and training in its use to the farmers in Galapagos. The passion fruit (above) is one of the plants being controlled.

I was six when I came to Santa Cruz. My parents decided to leave the province of Cañar to try their luck here, and we stayed. My children are here, and my land; and this is where I want to end my days.

I only started working for the Park four years ago; before that, I made a living from farming and cattle raising. Now I only go to my farm in Bellavista when I'm not working on the blackberry eradication project.

I still need to take care of my four hectares, though, and the manual helps me a lot, because I had gotten to the point where I couldn't handle the weeds anymore. One day it occurred to me to go to the Foundation to ask for help, and they gave me the manual.

I'm really working well now, because it's easier and I don't waste so much time. Before, I used to follow the

instructions on the herbicide container, but pretty soon the weeds would grow back. The manual shows us how to remove invasive plants without damaging the earth and crops, or other plants that are native.

One good thing is that anyone who knows farm work can understand the manual; it's just a matter of being determined to get rid of the weeds, but I'm still battling the Lantana (*Lantana camara*).

I don't really know why, but my life now is very different from before. And, frankly, I like it better. Instead of felling trees, as I did when I was young, I plant them on my farm and at my house. In my back yard, I have a bunch of native plants, especially "daisy trees" (*Scalesia*), which I like very much.

Marcelo Loyola

## WEED IDENTIFICATION AND MANAGEMENT MANUAL

- The Weed Identification and Management in Galapagos Manual was the result of a redrafting and reissue of the original publication printed by the CDF in 2001.
- The idea was **to provide effective techniques – using fewer chemicals – that would be safer** for farmers' health and would work faster to control 23 kinds of invasive plants classified as weeds.
- **One thousand copies of the guide were made for distribution to farmers** on Santa Cruz, San Cristobal, Isabela and Floreana.
- CDF researchers Rachel Atkinson, Jorge Luis Rentería, Ana Mireya Guerrero and Johanna Mader took part in preparing the material.
- This effort was financed and supported by the GEF and UNDP sponsored project "Total Control of Invasive Species in the Galapagos Islands", with active collaboration by the GNPS, INGALA, and SESA SICGAL.

# ‘Working with the sharks was pure teamwork’



TITO FRANCO AND ALEX HEARN



**M**y job in the group was to catch the shark and keep it alive and immobilized until it could be tagged. For me, that’s no problem, because I’ve been fishing since I was a kid. I started with mullets in the Puerto Ayora bay and catching lobsters at Playa de los Alemanes (Germans’ Beach).

Since I already knew Alex from his work at the fisheries, I told him I could help because I have experience in releasing sharks live, even when they’re caught up in the long lines.

I wanted to be a part of the tagging to see for myself what was happening with the sharks, and find out if it was true that they were dying out, and why they said it was our fault (the artisanal fishermen’s).

Well, the trip was incredible, because I learned many things about sharks from the scientists. And I taught them how to let a shark go.

There in the boat, we were all the same. If we had to carry something, we all did it together. The only difficult thing for me was English, so I asked them to please speak Spanish. And they did.

*Tito Franco*





In one of the last places where you can see sharks in large numbers, marine biologist Alex Hearn and fisherman Tito Franco joined forces to do the first shark tagging in the Galapagos Marine Reserve (GMR): a story of cooperation and good results.

Thirty sharks were tagged with SPOT/PAT satellite and ultrasonic tags on this trip.

If you wanted to say something to sum up this project, it would be that it was a success because of all the support and good will that went into it. When we had problems getting the tags to take on the trip, INGALA unexpectedly put a launch at our disposal, and the tags arrived at Darwin and Wolf.

I had worked with Tito before, but in these ten days, he showed a great spirit of cooperation. We were following a shark for 48 hours and had split up the vigil into 8 hour shifts, but Tito practically never left the boat. And he wasn't only skippering; he had an eye out for that shark, using the hydrophone. He was fully involved. That's when I was reminded of how hard men work at sea.

I tagged my first shark on this trip, a female hammerhead. When I finally managed it, I started shouting as if I'd made a goal in the European Cup final.

We had to wait a long time to start this project. The stars finally got aligned in 2006, and we were able to start our research, which is vital for this vulnerable, key species, representative of Galapagos.

*Alex Hearn*

## THE FIRST SHARK TAGGING

- July 2006 saw the first shark tagging expedition in the Galapagos Marine Reserve. This was a **pilot project to determine mobility and seasonal patterns**.
- One preliminary result was support for the theory of "hot points": that there are specific places that sharks seek out.
- **Eighteen hammerheads and twelve Galapagos sharks** were tagged.
- CDF marine biologist Alex Hearn was in charge of the project, with collaboration from Patricia Zárate and Fernando Hidalgo.
- The GNPS, Conservation International, WWF-Galapagos, UC-Davis, and Stanford-TOPP all worked together on this CDF undertaking. Our strategic partners in the region were the Malpelo Foundation (Malpelo Island), STRI (Coiba Island) and Pretoma (Cocos Island).



“Conservation and sustainable development can only be successful if they are based on sound economic and social understanding”.

PETER KRAMER







“We have to adapt to Galapagos,  
not the islands to us”

WILSON CABRERA



‘Galapagos is our treasure chest;  
we don’t want to fill it up with pets’



MICHELLE CONTRERAS

When she is older, Michelle will study medicine in Quito and then return to San Cristobal, a place she has learned to respect and care for. Twenty-six other students from the Jaime Roldós High School also received training at the CDF Environmental Education Center in 2006. There are more and more friends of conservation and sustainable development in Galapagos all the time.



I don't know why, but I never felt the need to have a pet, and now much less, after having been a part of the dog and cat census with the Foundation. I learned that a dog or cat can do a lot of harm, like eating a baby iguana.

It made me sad to find out that in San Cristobal there are a lot of dogs and cats, some running free in the streets. I don't know if it's because the owners don't sterilize them or because people bring them in on ships and planes.

I had a great time going to the CEA and helping with conservation in Galapagos, which is our only treasure trove. I learned not only what our endemic plants are, but also I met friends from other grades and schools, and found out I had a lot in common with them. We laughed a lot together.

I also had a chance to share with people from San Cristobal on the Saturday censuses. Everyone was really nice when they welcomed us into their homes.

In the cooperative cleanups on the coastline, I realized that this was an easy way to help take care of our islands and to get to know people, find out what they do, how they think, and how they live.

Doing the 120 Hour Program with the Foundation was important because we learned things there that they don't teach you in school, and we got to meet more people in the community, too.

In those months, I learned two important things: the people from San Cristobal are cooperative, and all of us from Galapagos should be proud of our islands and take care of them like the treasure they are.

*Michelle Contreras*



The students who participate in the CEA 120 Hour Program perform different tasks, like painting murals.

## ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION CENTER

- The CDF has been a part of the Ministry of Education's 120 Hour Student Participation Program in San Cristobal since 2002. **Eleventh graders** devote four hours a week to the program.
- During the 120 hours, the boys and girls learn about introduced species, the GMR, and management of the nursery. In addition, they do an evaluation of native and endemic plants and **participate in the dog and cat census**.
- The 2006 group from the Jaime Roldós High School produced a manual on native and endemic plants.
- The San Cristobal CEA is coordinated by Alejandra Badillo, with the help of the CDF volunteer Fernanda Tomalá.

‘We have  
to adapt to  
Galapagos,  
not the  
islands to us’



WILSON CABRERA

He was the best hunter on Project Isabela, with a record of 1.8 bullets per goat eradicated. His biggest lesson: it is very costly to eradicate an invasive species. It is better to prevent their introduction and devote those resources to community development.

I only got involved with the Park in 1998, even though I had looked for an opportunity prior to that. From that time on, I was assigned to the goat eradication project.

I already knew how to handle weapons because I used to go out hunting with my dad here in Santa Cruz from the time I was eight years old. On Project Isabela, I was one of the original twelve hunters. Toward the end, there were thirty-eight of us.

I also helped with geographic information on the project, managing databases and maps. Those days were very busy ones. We were up at 5:00 a.m. to go out hunting and at night some of us were still putting information into the computer. I loved that part.



I didn't just learn how to handle the GPS (Global Positioning System), but also to appreciate what we have here in Galapagos. Now I know how much damage an introduced species does and how much it costs to eradicate it. I saw all that effort, time and money that was required, and I thought about how everything that was being invested in eradication could have been put into helping the community.

I am proud to have been part of the project and I learned something important: Galapagos doesn't have to adapt to us, we're the ones who have to adapt to Galapagos.

Here we can't expect to have everything that exists in other places, because Galapagos is fragile. Goats, pigs, tilapia fish... those things you can have anywhere. But there are tortoises, lizards and plants that only exist here, and we are putting them in danger by trying to have all the comforts of outside. If we are going to live in Galapagos, we have to live the way it's necessary here.

*Wilson Cabrera*



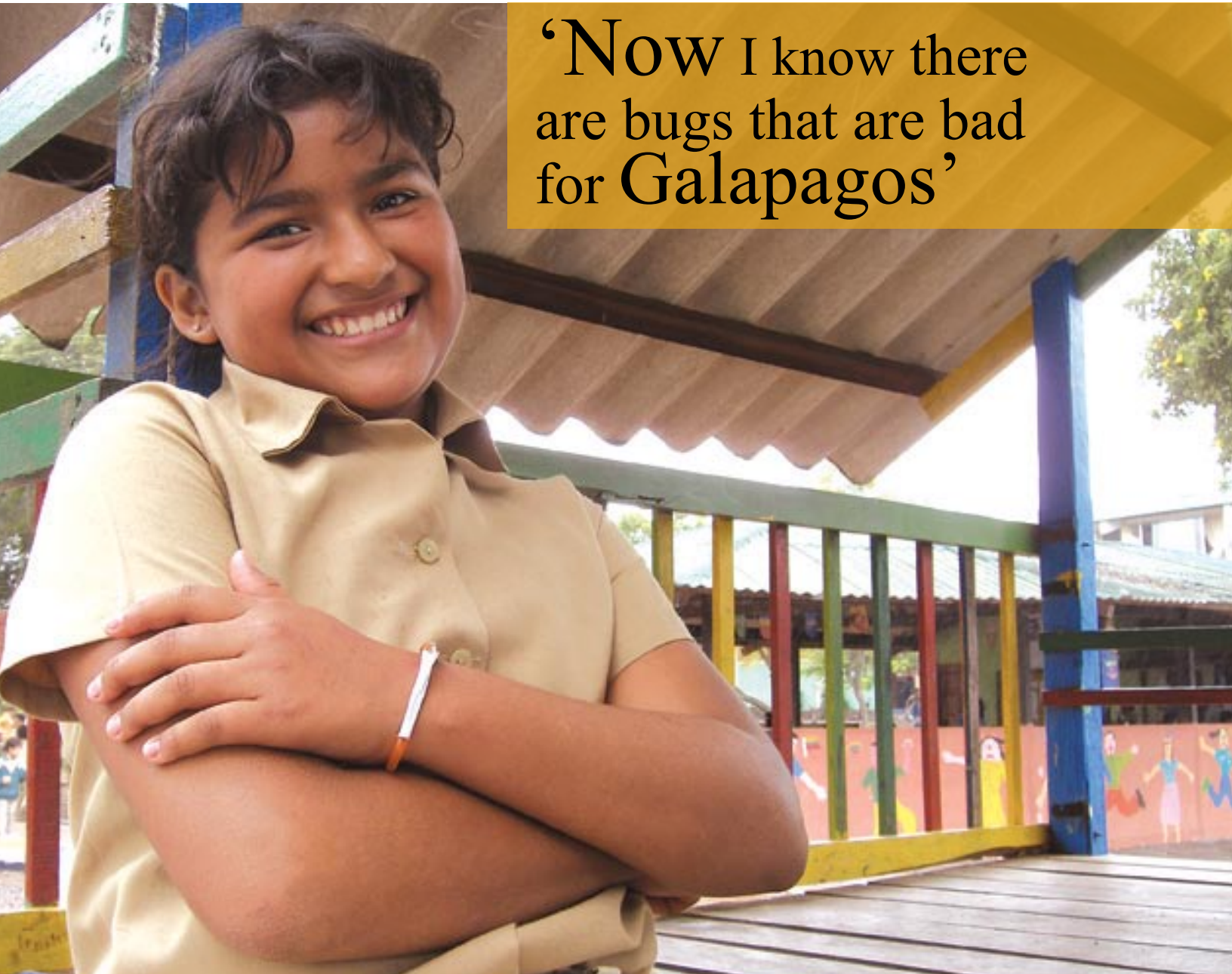
The work days at the camp were strenuous. Participants had to do all sorts of things, from giving baths to "Judas" goats (so-called because they wear radio transmitters), to kitchen work, to hunting from a helicopter.



## PROJECT ISABELA

- This joint CDF-GNPS ecological restoration project started in **1998 and ended in 2006**. It was the first official bi-institutional effort carried out between the two organizations.
- **Goats have been 100% eliminated from Santiago Island and from northern Isabela.**
- The program consisted of three stages: preparation, eradication, and monitoring.
- CDF Technical Assistance Director Felipe Cruz and GNPS Control and Eradication chief Victor Carrión were in charge of the project from 1998 to 2006.
- Throughout its course, Project Isabela was supported by a number of individuals and organizations worldwide. To all of them we extend our sincere gratitude.





‘Now I know there are bugs that are bad for Galapagos’

PAOLA GÜILCAPI

**M**y favorite subject is science, which is why I want to be a teacher when I grow up. But I’m going to make my classes short and fun, like when we were collecting insects with my classmates.

At first, I was a little scared the bugs we had to collect would bite me, but nothing happened, luckily.

We had rules for working: order, discipline, and we couldn’t go too far off. We had to get near each bug with a little stick and put it quickly into a jar, close the lid, and tape the label with the animal’s name and shape on it, and with our name and the place we caught it. And we had to handle them really carefully, too.

The first few times, I went looking for insects at my house, up in the town of Bellavista, but I didn’t find anything strange or new.



Like eleven year old Paola, 188 children and adolescents from two Puerto Ayora schools were part of the insect monitoring effort. Housewives and shopkeepers also took part in this pilot project that involved the community in conservation-aimed scientific research.



Other key participants in monitoring were shopkeepers. Thanks to them, one of the newly introduced insects was detected.

Then we started to look in the Galo Plaza schoolyard. Some classmates found a few strange insects and then everything got more exciting. Those were the classes I enjoyed the most, because they were like contests of who had the weirdest or biggest bug, and the time went by fast.

I found out that there are little creatures that are bad for Galapagos and for people, too, like poisonous spiders or wasps. I also learned that you shouldn't bring raw food or fruits from "outside" (the mainland). Bugs travel in your clothes, too, so when I come back from the mainland, I shake everything out really well.

I think that's how some cockroaches got into my house. They're driving my mom and me crazy. We've done everything to get rid of them, but they won't go away...

*Paola Güilcapi*

#### INTRODUCED INVERTEBRATE MONITORING

- **Two new introduced species** were found: *Antiteuchus tripterus* (Hemiptera: Pentatomidae) and *Sitophilus zeamais* (Coleoptera: Curculionidae). Another species collected was *Scutellista sp.* (Hymenoptera: Pteromalidae), which may be a new introduction and will have to be examined by a specialist.
- CDF biologist Piedad Lincango was the project coordinator.
- Among the introduced species recorded, at least 34.4% are highly invasive or have a high potential for directly impacting the endemic plant and invertebrate species in Galapagos.



LUIS QUISHPE

## ‘I learned the secrets of Galapagos through its climate’

Luis was one of the FAE volunteers who worked with the CDF meteorological station for six month periods. His job in climatology helped both the scientists with their research and the community people in their daily lives.

I visited Galapagos for the first time in 2000, when I was assigned to Baltra to do climatology at the airport. However, I did not learn as much about Galapagos then as I did when I came back in 2006 to work jointly with the Foundation. Like everyone in the Air Force, I had to choose my specialization, and I decided on meteorology. As a meteorologist, I was able to come as a volunteer to help at the meteorological station the Foundation has in Puerto Ayora.

Even though I had been doing synoptic observations and climatology for years, it was not until I worked at the Station that I realized the full importance of this kind of work. I was always focused only on meteorology as applied to aeronautics.

But when I went back in 2006, I discovered that meteorology fits into other activities. For example, it is used to monitor vegetation. I was sent to Santiago Island and there I could see exactly how the plants reacted when there was little rainfall.



The data we volunteers gathered are very important for the scientists' work, but also for farmers and the community in general.

With the information that gets processed at the Foundation stations, the people involved in science work out relationships and make comparisons to figure out how the weather affects plants, animals, and the sea.

It is also used for everyone's benefit, for example, to know what will happen with the Dengue mosquito depending on one or another weather condition, or whether El Niño is coming or not. This is a quiet kind of work, but it is very worthwhile.

*Luis Quishpe*

## METEOROLOGICAL STATION

- The CDF has had an agreement with the Ecuadorian Air Force (FAE) since 2002 for two volunteer FAE meteorological observers to monitor information for six months at the Academy Bay meteorological station in Puerto Ayora.
- **The CDF has two stations on Santa Cruz: Puerto Ayora and Bellavista.** It also has two pluviometers on San Cristóbal and Isabela. The CDF stations are networked and share information with the World Meteorological Organization.
- The information gathered is also shared with INHAMI and INOCAR, the Provincial Office of Agriculture, and the Ministry of Health.

The meteorological station at Puerto Ayora is located at Academy Bay, where water temperature and other parameters are measured.



## We also worked on...

**The CDF Implemented a New Organizational Structure.** A new program structure was started in 2006. There are now five directors, each responsible for a program: Institutional Management, Research, Technical Assistance, Information and Development, and Finance and Administration. This structure is intended to enhance knowledge development and sharing, as well our advisory help to partners in Galapagos conservation.

**More Support for Scientists.** We began the process of reviewing and evaluating our sponsorship systems for visiting and collaborating scientists. Attention to the needs of visiting scientists comes under the Research Program, which has a salaried employee whose job is to assist the Research Director.

**Improved Infrastructure for Better Results.** We built a new quarantine station that is at the disposal of our staff and visiting scientists. Moreover, we began the process of centralizing the geographic information and database management systems.

**Research to Include Galapagos Corals on the IUCN Red List.** In 2006, we worked with the Durrell Institute for Conservation and Ecology and the Durrell Wildlife Conservation Trust to offer the Course for Action Aimed at Island Species in Galapagos. Additionally, we worked with local and international partners to offer a workshop on corals and types of algae in danger of extinction. We also provided support to more than forty groups of visiting scientists.

**Population Dynamics of Exploited Marine Species.** With the help of the GNPS, we assessed the impact of lobster

**Essential Information on the Galapagos Economy.** With a considerable database and studies on the tourism-based archipelago economy, we prepared a document entitled 'Galapagos at Risk' that shows how tourism is the dominant factor in Galapagos development. This information was also part of the 2006 Galapagos Report.

**New Facilities and More Efficient Energy Use.** Thanks to GEF Project support, we were able to build a new herbarium, a new invertebrate laboratory, and a new vertebrate museum. We also installed solar panels that provide 10% of CDRS energy consumption. In addition, we collaborated with the Ministry of Energy and Mines on the Charles Darwin Research Station environmental audit.



and sea cucumber fisheries. We also did studies on the warty sea cucumber (*Stichopus horrens*), held a workshop on white fishing with the University of La Coruña, and conducted a pilot study of lobster movement patterns.

**Fishery Monitoring and Management Advice.** Along with the GNPS, FUNDAR and COPROPAG, we analyzed lobster fishery, published and distributed a 2005 fishery digest, and did on-site lobster fishery monitoring. We also worked on sustainability indicators and a fisheries database, besides developing and working toward approval of management measures for 2007.





**Impact on Galapagos Corals.** We established baseline information on coral management and decision-making, for which we did mapping and monitoring. In addition, we worked with CI, Wild Aid, and the University of Edinburgh on gathering information to reduce impact on corals through knowing the correct location of ships' anchors.

**Subtidal Ecological Monitoring of GMR Coastal Management Sub-Zones.** GMR coastal zoning was jointly evaluated with the GNP based on data collected in surveys conducted over two years. In addition, the work included aspects of the NASA oceanographic project, classification of endangered species, and data collection on the bottom of the sea.

**Connectivity and Dynamics of Undercurrents in the GMR.** Using NASA satellite technology, a team made up of Biomar, the GNPS and the NCSU/UNCW NASA gathered baseline information at open sea and from the area off the coast in order to define local marine ecosystems, solve questions as to their management, and determine the impact of the Cromwell Undercurrent.

**Bio-Mapping of Marine Species.** We put together a team with the Swedish Museum of Natural History and specialists from Kenya, Uruguay and the United Kingdom to determine environmental conditions that different species need to survive in the GMR.

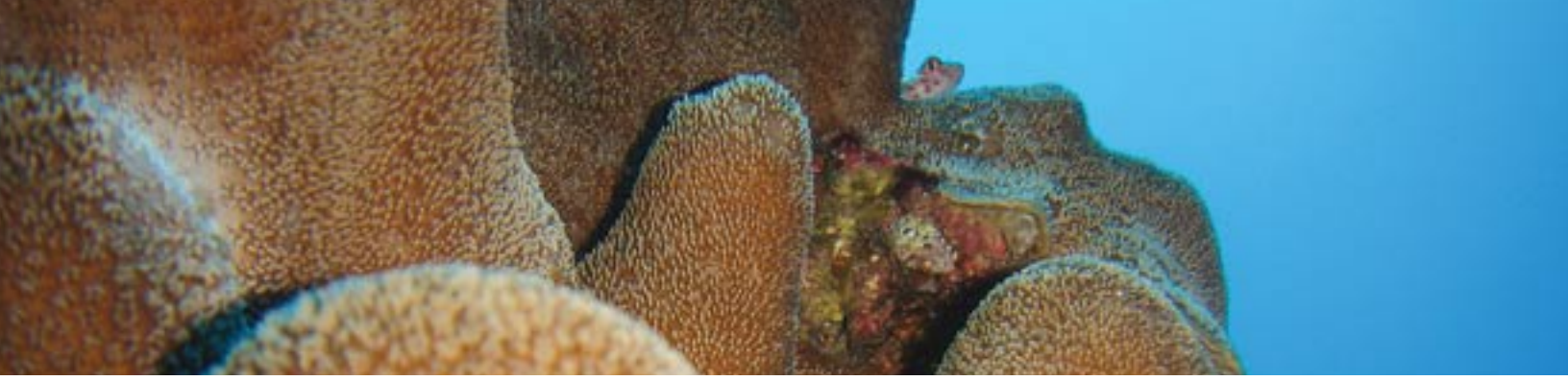
**Lichen and Nonvascular Plant Inventory.** We recorded more than 250 new species in Galapagos, of which some were even new to science.

**Inventory of Macrofungi.** Thanks to help from Scott Bates (Arizona State University) and Leif Ryvar den (University of Oslo), we began to prepare a list of macrofungi species. A comparative study of macrofungi in the Scalesia forests was also undertaken.

**Protection of *Scalesia affinis*.** In collaboration with the GNPS and the Santa Cruz Municipal Council, we fenced off the last population of *Scalesia affinis* on the island to keep it in its natural state.

**Restoration of Los Gemelos with the Aid of International Volunteers.** In partnership with Earthwatch and more than 100 international volunteers, we carried on invasive species control around Los Gemelos, in the high zone of Santa Cruz Island.

**Control and Eradication of Introduced Plant Species.** We assisted the GNPS with technical support, training, planning, data management and preparation of maps for control and management of introduced plant species. The GNPS applied this information in eradication projects on the islands of Santiago, Isabela, Floreana and Santa Cruz.



## We also worked on...

**Continuation of the Land Iguana Repatriation and Breeding Program.** To follow up the Land Iguana Breeding Program, we gave awareness raising talks on Baltra Island Iguana conservation to FAE drivers and officials.

**Monitoring of Land Tortoises in Their Habitats.** We gave the GNPS a report on the status of giant tortoise populations so that they could take management measures.

**Galapagos Sea Lion and Fur Seal Populations and Health Status.** During information gathering on the population, propensities, breeding and health problems of sea lions and fur seals, we found a new disease affecting sea lion pups. These studies are used as a baseline for decision-making and seek to raise local community awareness for their conservation.

**Waved Albatross Monitoring.** We worked as a team with the GNPS, ProDelphinus, the Ministries of Environment and Foreign Relations, Wake Forest University and the University of Colorado to obtain baseline information on the albatross population, its reproductive success, impact of introduced species on them, and mapping and monitoring. We also contributed in decision-making concerning this species.

**Monitoring Dead Birds on the Puerto Ayora-Canal de Itabaca Road in Santa Cruz.** This project determined the distribution, sex, age, and species of the dead birds. This information was released to the community to make people aware of the speed limit that should be obeyed on that route. The GNPS, INGALA, transportation co-ops, National Police, Prefecture, and the Municipal Government of Santa Cruz all aided in this effort.

**White-Cheeked Pintails and Avian Flu.** In a joint initiative with the GNPS, University of Missouri, Saint Louis Zoo, and the University of Guayaquil, we studied the state of health of these birds and their status with respect to avian flu.

**Santa Cruz and Baltra Wind Farm Impact Study.** Prior to setting up a wind farm, we conducted a joint study with ERGAL, Electro-Galápagos and the GNPS to get a baseline of the species that might be affected by the presence of this infrastructure.

**Baseline of Bird Diseases.** Along with CIMEI, SESA, MAG, the GNPS, the University of Missouri and the Saint Louis Zoo, we obtained baseline information on diseases affecting the different bird species in Galapagos.

**Recovery of Galapagos Petrel Nesting Zones in San Cristobal.** With support from the E8 (group made up of the nine leading electricity companies of the G8 countries), the GNPS and the San Cristobal Electricity Company, we carried out a study in the La Comuna petrel nesting zone. This information was the basis for controlling introduced species and checking the reproductive status of the petrel.

**Floreana Mockingbird Monitoring.** As we do every year, we conducted a mockingbird population survey with the GNPS in the bird's habitat. Mapping and monitoring of introduced species that threaten the bird was also performed.



**Weekly *Aedes aegypti* Monitoring.** We worked with the SNEM and CIMEI to supply the Ministry of Public Health with information as to how to avoid the spread of dengue. The project was based on research into the mosquito's population density and distribution in Santa Cruz. Preventive monitoring was also done in San Cristobal.

**The First List of Galapagos Lepidoptera.** We published the first database of endemic and introduced species, with 300 species reported in the archipelago.

**Specialization in Gastronomy at the Galapagos National High School.** With the aim of improving the knowledge level of young Galapagueños to prepare them for jobs in the tourist sector, we contributed to creating a Gastronomy specialization as part of the diversified course of study at the Galapagos National High School.

**Galapagos Island CIMEI Support.** A system of regular assistance to the CIMEI was set up. Along with the Municipal Council and other collaborators, we aided this institution in eradicating introduced species on San Cristobal and Santa Cruz.

**Educational Reform in Santa Cruz Canton.** With active participation by the Municipal Council and the educational sector in Santa Cruz, we worked on setting up and getting approval for the Santa Cruz Cantonal School Board. We also initiated a curriculum reform process to include a strong environmental awareness component and encourage island cultural values.

**Red List of Endangered Lepidoptera.** Based on a first study of Macrolepidoptera done by our Foundation, we evaluated endemic lepidopteran species and suggested measures for their conservation.

**Study of the Effect of Tourist Ship Lights in the Dispersion of Insects.** We performed the first study of this type in the world in order to provide a scientific basis for the GNPS and SESA to apply measures to prevent insect dispersion among the archipelago's islands.

**Supporting Decision-making Processes.** We were involved in training and guidance on issues such as experiential (or demonstration) fishing, creation of the Cantonal Health Board, and meetings with the Cantonal Tourism Board and the Cantonal Council for Childhood and Adolescence. In these and other areas, we have sought to facilitate decision-making for better community interaction at all levels.

**Onboard Teachers.** With the assistance of Lindblad Expeditions, we once again conducted our project devoted to Galapagos teachers. This program is aimed at taking them around to become acquainted with the archipelago inch by inch, so that they can better encourage the conservationist spirit in their students.

**We Played Sabuesito, Too.** We developed and offered the educational game Sabuesito to eighth, ninth and tenth grade teachers. This teaching tool helps develop students' reading comprehension skills while learning about Galapagos.

# Financial Summary

We wish to express our special appreciation for the international community's valuable support and generous contributions, which were crucial to attaining our goals in 2006.

## Revenue

Total CDF revenue in 2006 was 17% higher than in 2005. Most of that increase came through contributions from foundations and NGOs, which accounted for 14% of the difference.

Revenue from bilateral and multilateral organizations was substantial and contributed to funding the Research and Technical Assistance programs. This revenue also underwrote the outstanding portion of the 2005 Invasive Species Project cost.

Additionally, an event sponsored by the Grand Duke of Luxembourg raised USD 200 000 for the CDF.

## Expenses

Reinforcement of the Research and Technical Assistance programs made up a large part of expenditures, which accounted for 49% and 29% of the total, respectively. The Research Program concentrated on priority studies, baselines, and monitoring and pilot management programs.

Expenses were also concentrated in implementation of the GEF Invasive Species of Galapagos Project, which relies on support from the Ecuadorian Ministry of Environment and the United Nations Development Programme.

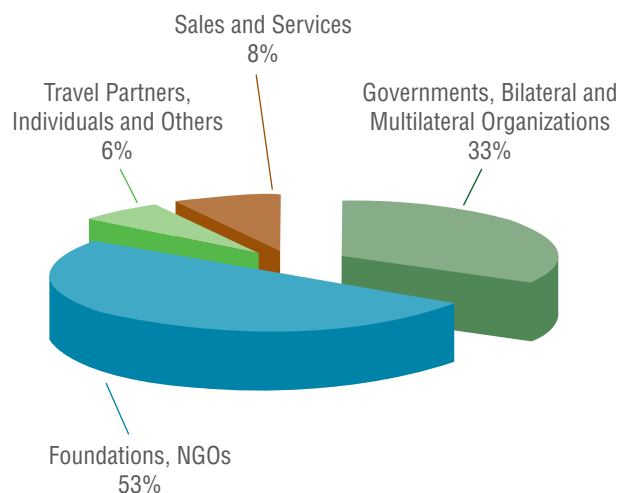
Investment in the Technical Assistance Program, which is responsible for promoting the sustainability of Galapagos management and conservation, focused on strengthening inter-institutional cooperation and building local capacity. With funds from our own revenues, the CDF has continued to provide support to Galapagueño scholarship students.

In 2006 we also started a resource optimization and cost streamlining phase, along with a process of administrative restructuring and improvement of purchasing procedures.

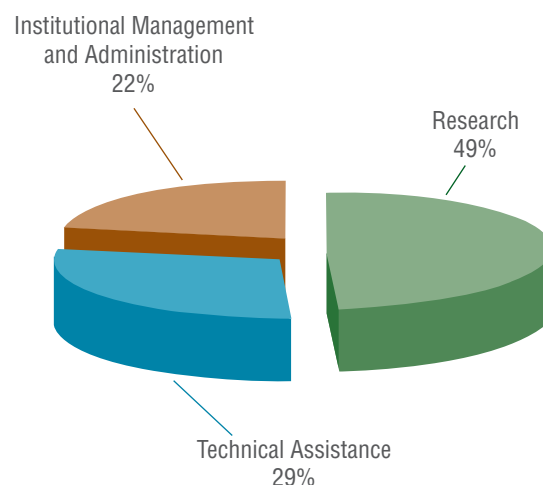


# Income and Expense Statement

## • 2006 Operating Revenue



## • 2006 Operating Expenses



### REVENUE

**2006**

Governments, Bilateral and Multilateral Organizations	1,508,635.96
Foundations, NGOs	2,384,375.08
Travel Partners, Individuals and Others	292,720.72
Sales and Services	366,169.51
<b>Total Revenue</b>	<b>4,551,901.27</b>

### EXPENDITURES

Research	2,107,650.37
Technical Assistance	1,231,007.41
Institutional Management and Administration	937,198.24
<b>Total Expenditures</b>	<b>4,275,856.02</b>
Depreciation	218,294.95
<b>Surplus / Deficit</b>	<b>57,750.30</b>

At the time of this printing, the 2006 financial audit was under way.

## Donors

The CDF is the first and foremost research organization dedicated specifically to Galapagos. For nearly 50 years, the CDF has relied on donors to carry out its work, and without such donors as listed below, the CDF can simply not operate.

We extend our most heartfelt thanks to those who truly believe in the work we are doing and in the need to conserve Galapagos. These donors, and the countless others throughout the years, are the reason that Galapagos remains the most intact tropical archipelago in the world.

Presented here are the donors whose generous gifts funded active projects in 2006.

### Individuals

- Gustav Bergman
- Ellen & Clifford Russell Cmolik
- David B. Ford
- Ahti Heinla
- Hollister Legacy
- Cleveland Hickman
- Latsis family
- Gary Morse
- Saladin family
- Talbot family
- William Aberhart High School
- John G. Hollister
- Mark & Janet Eckhouse
- Marjorie J. Cappel & friends
- Bob Wojcik

### Travel Partners

- Celebrity Cruises
- Discovery Initiatives Travel
- Galapagos Travel
- G.A.P. Adventures
- International Galapagos Tour
- Operators Association (IGTOA)

### Foundations

- Beneficia Foundation
- Galapagos Conservation Fund, (Lindblad Expeditions)
- Heinz Sielmann Stiftung
- Keidanren Nature Conservation Foundation
- Morton Funger Foundation
- National Fish & Wildlife Foundation
- Ocean Fund
- Penguin Fund of Japan
- Stanley Smith Horticultural Trust
- Stewart Foundation
- The Pew Charitable Trust
- The Royal Society, United Kingdom
- Tinker Foundation
- United Nations Foundation
- Worthington Family Foundation

### Non Governmental Organizations

- Conservation International
- Earthwatch International

- World Wide Fund for Nature
- World President's Organization

### Governments, Bilateral and Multilateral Organizations

- Belgium Science Policy
- Commission of the European Communities (INCOFISH)
- Darwin Initiative
- E8
- Global Environment Facility
- Government of Ecuador
- Government of Finlandia
- Inter-American Development Bank
- Japanese Government Assistance to Community Projects Program
- Japan International Cooperation Agency
- Max Planck Institute
- National Fish and Wildlife Foundation
- National Marine Fisheries Service
- North Carolina State University (NASA sponsored project)
- The Royal Society
- United Nations Development Program
- United Nations Foundation

- (Implementing agency: UNESCO)
- U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID)

### Corporations

- Ambient Sound Investments
- Ocean Fund
- SeaWorld, Inc.
- Roma Pizza
- Ab Initio

### In-kind Contributions

- Celebrity Xpedition Ecuador
- Daniel Fitter
- Ecuadorian Air Force
- Galapagos National Park Service
- Heidi Snell
- Kleintours
- Lindblad Expeditions
- Metropolitan Touring
- Suzanne Hughes
- TAME Airlines
- Toyota
- Tui de Roy
- Visiting and collaborating scientists

## Friends of Galapagos Organizations

The Friends of Galapagos Organizations (FOGOs) in various countries partner with the CDF to raise both funds and awareness in support of conservation in Galapagos. Primarily membership organizations, FOGO's work within their respective countries to develop long term relationships with donors (individuals, foundations, governments, and others) and campaign for the conservation of Galapagos. FOGO's often play a key role in obtaining and administering specific grants included in the CDF donor list.

Listed in alphabetical order, below are the FOGO's that supported the CDF's mission in 2006. We extend our sincere appreciation to these valuable partners.

Frankfurt Zoological Society  
E-mail: info@zgf.de  
Web site: www.zgf.de

Friends of Galapagos Netherlands  
E-mail: secr.galapagos@hetnet.nl  
Web site: www.galapagos.nl

Galapagos Conservation Trust (UK)  
E-mail: gct@gct.org  
Web site: www.savegalapagos.org

Japan Association for Galapagos  
E-mail: info@j-galapagos.org  
Web site: www.j-galapagos.org

Friends of Galapagos Switzerland  
E-mail: galapagos@zoo.ch  
Web site: www.galapagos-ch.org

Galapagos Conservancy (USA)  
E-mail: darwin@galapagos.org  
Web site: www.galapagos.org

Galapagos Darwin Trust  
in Luxembourg  
Email: cdrs@fcdarwin.org.ec

Nordic Friends of Galapagos  
Email: k.kumenius@kolumbus.fi  
Web site: www.galapagosnordic.org





# The 2006 General Assembly and Board of Directors

The General Assembly is the governing body of the CDF and reflects its international character. Members include scientists, philanthropists, Ecuadorian Government officials, and others dedicated to the CDF's mission. The Assembly sets policy, issues regulations, elects the Board of Directors, and approves the operating plan and budget, as well as dealing with other important matters. The president of the CDF presides over the General Assembly at its annual meeting in Ecuador.

## Patron

- HRH Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh

## Board

- Peter Kramer Ph.D., President
- M.Sc. Eliécer Cruz, Vicepresident
- Robert Bensted-Smith, Ph.D., Treasurer
- M.Sc. Sylvia Harcourt-Carrasco, Secretary
- HRH Grand Duke Henri of Luxembourg
- Foreign Affairs Ministry
- Mrs. Tui De Roy
- Günter Reck, Ph.D.
- Jim Thorsell, Ph.D.

## Honorary Members

- Rodrigo Borja Cevallos, Ph.D.
- David Challinor, Ph.D.
- Arq. Sixto Durán-Ballén
- Ing. León Febres Cordero
- Oswaldo Hurtado Larrea, Ph.D.
- Plutarco Naranjo, Ph.D.
- Mr. Roger Perry
- Tom Simkin, Ph.D.

## Ex-Officio Members

- Presidency of Ecuador
- Vice Presidency of Ecuador
- Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock, Ecuador
- Ministry of Environment, Ecuador
- Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ecuador
- Ministry of Tourism, Ecuador
- National Higher Educational Council
- World Wide Fund for Nature

- Galapagos Conservancy
- Institute of Research for Development
- Geographic Military Institute
- National Fishery Institute
- National Galapagos Institute
- Naval Oceanographic Institute
- Smithsonian Institution
- Max Planck Institute for Ornithology
- Metropolitan Touring
- Museum of Natural Sciences
- United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
- Frankfurt Zoological Society
- Galapagos National Park Service
- Science and Technology Secretary
- World Conservation Union

## Active Member

- David Anderson, Ph.D.
- Laura Arcos, Ph.D.
- M.Sc. Alfredo Arévalo Tello
- Mrs. María Eulalia Arízaga de Balfour
- Léon Baert, Ph.D.
- Oswaldo Báez, Ph.D.
- Mr. David Balfour
- Ing. Bernardo Beate
- Robert Bensted-Smith, Ph.D.
- Rodrigo Bustamante, Ph.D.
- M.Sc. Luis Calvopiña
- Linda Cayot, Ph.D.
- Segundo Coello, Ph.D.
- Guy Coppois, Ph.D.
- M.Sc. Eliécer Cruz
- Ms. Desiré Cruz
- Mrs. Sarah Darwin
- Mrs. Tui De Roy
- Mrs. Dolores Gangotena de Diez

- Irenäus Eibl-Eibesfeldt, Ph.D.
- Fernando Espinoza, Ph.D.
- Joe Flanagan, Ph.D.
- Mrs. Emma Flor de Tejada
- Tom Fritts, Ph.D.
- Dennis Geist, Ph.D.
- Mr. Jacinto Gordillo
- Óscar Gordillo, Ph.D.
- Peter Grant, Ph.D.
- Rosemary Grant, Ph.D.
- Jack Stein Grove, Ph.D.
- Elena Gualancanay, Ph.D.
- Minard Hall, Ph.D.
- Ole Hamann, Ph.D.
- M.Sc. Sylvia Harcourt-Carrasco
- Mr. Freddy Herrera
- Hendrik Hoeck, Ph.D.
- Mr. Juan Holguín
- Marinus S. Hoogmoed, Ph.D.
- Syuzo Itow, Ph.D.
- Blg. Macarena Iturralde
- Mr. Pablo Iturralde
- Mr. Michael Jackson
- Mrs. Yolanda Kakabadse
- Mr. Randal Keynes
- Friedemann Koester, Ph.D.
- Peter Kramer, Ph.D.
- Octavio Latorre, Ph.D.
- Andrew Laurie, Ph.D.
- Mr. Sven-Olof Lindblad
- M.Sc. María López
- Alfredo Luna Tobar, Ph.D.
- HRH Grand Duke Henri of Luxembourg
- Craig MacFarland, Ph.D.
- Jean Pierre Maelfait, Ph.D.
- Mr. Luis Maldonado
- Kazumi Matsuoka, Ph.D.
- Conley K. McMullen, Ph.D.

- Mr. Godfrey Merlen
- Eugenia del Pino, Ph.D.
- Günther Reck, Ph.D.
- Arq. Rodolfo Rendón
- Mr. Raymond F. Rifenburg
- Mrs. Carmen Rivadeneira de Moncayo
- Ira Rubinoff, Ph.D.
- Marcelo Santos Vera, Ph.D.
- Mr. Juan Schiess
- Ec. Roque Sevilla
- Howard Snell, Ph.D.
- Mrs. Heidi Snell BFA
- Mrs. Jennifer Stone
- M.Sc. Luis Suárez
- Jim Thorsell, Ph.D.
- Fritz Trillmich, Ph.D.
- Roberto Troya, Ph.D.
- Carlos Valle, Ph.D.
- Hernán Vargas, Ph.D.
- Ing. José L. Villa
- Tjitte de Vries, Ph.D.
- Pádraig Whelan, Ph.D.
- Martin Wikelski, Ph.D.

## Corresponding Members

- Mrs. Katherine Coolidge
- Mr. Felipe Cruz
- Mrs. Kay T. Dodge de Peraza
- Prof. Cleveland Hickman Jr.
- Mr. M. Charles Huttel
- Richard Keynes, Ph.D.
- Bernard Landry, Ph.D.
- Mr. John Lastavica
- Duncan Porter, Ph.D.
- Mr. José Rodríguez Rojas

# We are the CDF



The efforts of the CDF depend on a hardworking and dedicated group of people. More than 70% of CDF staff is permanent resident in Galapagos and nearly 90% are Ecuadorian.

- |                         |                        |                       |                     |                    |
|-------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| Iván Aldaz              | Lourdes Cedeño         | Tony Inga             | Marisol Ochoa       | Mayela Rueda       |
| Manfred Altamirano      | Gonzalo Cerón          | Alberto Jaramillo     | Mario Olaya         | Víctor Rueda       |
| Franklin Alboleda       | Susana Chamorro        | Patricia Jaramillo    | Manuel Orellana     | Sara Luz Ruiz      |
| Rachel Atkinson         | Freda Chapman          | David Jiménez         | Ana María Ortega    | Diego Ruiz         |
| Ronal Azuero            | María Chilibingua      | Freddi Jiménez        | Nancy Oviedo        | Elmer Salazar      |
| Alejandra Badillo       | Fernando Chiriboga     | Gustavo Jiménez       | Ximena Pacheco      | Carla Segura       |
| Stuart Banks            | Grey Chóez             | José Jiménez          | Mariela Padilla     | Timothy Silcott    |
| Freddy Baque            | Sonia Cisneros         | Pedro Jiménez         | Sofía Padilla       | Sayonara Suárez    |
| Ma. de Lourdes Barcia   | Adela Cruz             | Sandra Landázuri      | Cristina Paz        | Sandra Tapia       |
| Ma. del Carmen Barragán | Felipe Cruz            | Piedad Lincango       | Washington Pepinos  | Claudio Terán      |
| Juan Barreno            | David Cruz             | Alizon Llerena        | Roberto Pépolas     | Natalia Tirado     |
| Fabián Bersosa          | Priscilla Cubero       | Liz Llerena           | Amable Pilla        | Cecilia Tobar      |
| Lenyn Betancourt        | Lilia Cunalata         | Washington Llerena    | Mercedes Pincay     | Verónica Toral     |
| Franklin Betancourt     | Julio Delgado          | Cristina Loayza       | Fernando Pinillos   | Marco Toscano      |
| Giovanna Brito          | Pilar Díaz             | José Loayza           | Deisy Plaza         | Alan Tye           |
| Thomas Bryans           | Elena Farías           | Andrea Marín          | Paola Pozo          | Janina Valarezo    |
| Karola Buitrón          | Ma. Auxiliadora Farías | Cruz Márquez          | Aleyda Puente       | Pablo Valladares   |
| Frank Bungartz          | Roxana Fernández       | Alejandro Martínez    | Enrique Ramos       | Omar Valle         |
| Félix Burgos            | Birgit Fessl           | María Teresa Martínez | Luis Ramos          | Carlos Vega        |
| Goberth Cabrera         | Mariela González       | José Masaquiza        | Solanda Rea         | Martha Véliz       |
| Roslyn Cameron          | Jacinto Gordillo       | Alejandro Mieles      | Bolivia Rentería    | Mariana Vera       |
| Karl Campbell           | Germania Granda        | Bryan Milstead        | Jorge Luis Rentería | Gabriela Verdesoto |
| Jaime Cango             | Ma. Elena Guerra       | Manuel Montalván      | Patricia Robayo     | Leonardo Vivar     |
| Susana Cárdenas         | Ana Mireya Guerrero    | Jerson Moreno         | María Isabel Rojas  | Graham Watkins     |
| René Carrión            | Anne Guézou            | Mary Carmen Moya      | Klever Román        | Patricia Zárate    |
| Mauricio Castrejón      | Alexander Hearn        | Juan Carlos Murillo   | Cristina Ron        |                    |
| Williams Castro         | Henri Herrera          | Francis Nicolaides    | Lázaro Roque        |                    |
| Charlotte Causton       | Jorge Herrera          | Carmen Nicolalde      | Mauricio Rosero     |                    |



## Scholarship Program

The CDF gives scholarships to exceptional students in Galapagos and provides financial aid and other forms of support to promising Ecuadorian postgraduate students in the fields of conservation, science and education.

### Galapagos Scholars

Verónica Michuy, María Escarabay, Magaly Balladares, Fredy Nugra, Édgar Masaquiza, Grace Pesantes, Danny Pauta, Sandra García, Jeniffer Suárez.

### Galapagos Thesis Scholars

Nathalia Tirado, Peter Tejada, Diana Salazar, Jimmy Mora, Lenyn Betancourt, Diógenes Aguirre, Carolina Larrea, Verónica Michuy, Xavier Arturo, Fredy Nugra.

### National Thesis Scholars

Marjorie Riofóro, César Peñaherrera.

### International Scholarship Awardee

Colleen Sullivan.

### Ph.D. Scholar

Vanessa Coronel.

### Interns

Freddy Salazar y Carlos Núñez.



## Volunteer Program

National and international students and professionals who volunteer benefit from a hands-on conservation experience with the CDF. Their considerable expertise and dedication contributes to building the Foundation's capacity to effectively respond to the challenges facing Galapagos.

### Local Volunteers

Andrés Panezo, Barbara Anderson, Verónica Véliz, María Cango, Jessenia Reyes, Xavier Arturo, Edison Cadena, Miguel Sangoquiza, Sonia Castillo, Andrea León, Mayra Sánchez, Carlos Carrión, Alberto Proaño, Karen Constante, Diana Gil, Joffre Rogel, Irving Cevallos, Grace Pesantes, Boris Novoa, Carolina Jácome, Jorge Sevilla, Graciela Cevallos, Danny Pauta, Luis Mora, Ronald Panatta, Gabriela Guaycha, Hildha Lara, Jenniffer Haz, Angélica Vera, Carmen López, Omar Castillo, Mariela González, Sonia Castillo, Ángel Yucailla, Lenyn Betancourt, Luis Mora, Bolívar Ríos, Luis Molina, María Castro, Washington Córdova, Johanna Castañeda, Mercedes Barrera.

### Local Student Volunteers

Álex Paredes, José Salazar, Raquel Vilelma, Román Miranda, Ángel Ulloa, Alfonso Velasteguí, Yesenia Castillo, Stéfano Alcívar, Gabriel Tinajero, Daniel Sabando, Cristhian Castro, Carlos Chapi.

### National Volunteers

Santiago de Jesús, Verónica Cevallos, Juan Urdánigo, Martha Santander, Karim Sáenz, César Vinueza, Karina García, Mónica Tapia, Edwin Castro, Éder Sierra, Mónica Andrade, Pablo Garcés, Sara Cornejo, Luis Espinoza, Carlos Fonseca, María Palacios, Paolo Piedrahita, Edison Lomas, José Barcia, Ana Ortega, Jeaneth Delgado, Walter Simbaña, Daniel Segura, Luis Pérez.

### National FAE Volunteers

Jorge Benavides, Rogelio Vega, Eduardo Santos, Carlos Yacelga.

### International Volunteers

Sophie Edgar, Matthew Simkins, Paula Barnard, Carlos Pi, Johanna Mader, Elena Fernández, Zoe Greatorex, Anthony Jepson, Malcolm Lindsay, Claudia Mayorga, Lorena Venegas, Enzo García, Macarena Parra, Andreas Christensen, Peggy Baier, Alejandra Espinosa, Jenny Tucek, María Dollo, Angélica Rodríguez, Ghennie Rodríguez, Mary González, Mauro Patti, Kylie Topal, Melissa Heitmann, Pringle Richard, Carl Stepath, Annie Lalancette, Frauke Ziemmeck, Lorraine Crouch, Ellen Beaumont, Gisela Sertório, Adair Muth, Christina Kachulis.

# CDF Publications

(CDF staff, scholars and volunteers in bold lettering)

## Peer reviewed Publications

- Alava JJ & **Salazar S.** (2006) 'Status and conservation of Otarids in Ecuador and the Galapagos islands'. In AW Trites, SK Atkinson, DP DeMaster, LW Fritz, TS Gelatt, LD Rea & KM Wynne (eds.) Sea lions of the World. Alaska Sea Grant College Program, University of Alaska Fairbanks, 495-519 pp.
- **Buddenhagen C.** & **Jewell K.** (2006) 'Invasive plant seed viability after processing by some endemic Galapagos birds'. *Ornitologia Neotropical* 17: 73–80.
- **Causton CE,** Peck SB, Sinclair BJ, **Roque-Albelo L.,** Hodgson CJ & Landry B. (2006) 'Alien insects: threats and implications for the conservation of the Galapagos islands'. *Annals Entomological Society America* 99: 121-143.
- **Hearn A.** (2006) 'Life history of the slipper lobster *Scyllarides astori* Holthuis 1960, in the Galapagos islands, Ecuador'. *Journal of Experimental Marine Biology and Ecology* 328 (1): 87-97.
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- **Tejada P.** (2006) 'Estudio del empate oceánico como alternativa de pesca para el sector pesquero de las islas Galápagos'. Fundación Charles Darwin, Isabela, Galápagos, Ecuador. 55pp.
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- **Vargas HF** (2006) 'The ecology of small populations in a changing climate'. PhD thesis. University of Oxford. 353 pp.

# Visiting Scientists

## Terrestrial Vertebrate Research

**Steven Emslie** (University of North Carolina): Foraging ecology of three species of tropical boobies in Galapagos • Diego García • Teresa Maness • Devin Taylor • Carlos Zavalaga.

**Simon Goodman** (University of Leeds, Darwin Initiative): Diseases of Galapagos fauna • Andrew Cunningham • Arnaud Bataille.

**Kathryn Huyvaert** (Colorado State University): Electronic monitoring of albatross movements in the nonbreeding season and Nazca booby survey • Julius Brennecke • Sarah Converse • Teresa Maness.

**Lukas Keller** (University of Zurich): Study of interbreeding and disease susceptibility in Galapagos mockingbirds • Herbert Biebach • Iris Biebach • Stefan Henrich • Paquita Hoeck.

**Sonia Kleindorfer** (Flinders University): Effects of the parasitic *Philornis downsi* fly on Darwin's finches • Rebekah Christensen • Rachael Dudaniec • Judy O'Connor.

**Patricia Parker** (St. Louis Zoo, University of Missouri): Study of Galapagos bird diseases • Lyndell Bade • Jennifer Bollmer • Rebekah Christensen • Karen de Matteo • Mary Duncan • Tjitte de Vries • Joshua Hull • Judy O'Connor • Pablo Sánchez • Catherine Soos.

**Kenneth Petren** (University of Cincinnati): Comparative study of the genetic divergence among Darwin's finch populations • Heather Farrington • Kristen Harfmann • John Niedzwiecki • Elizabeth Ristagno.

**Jeffrey Podos** (University of Massachusetts): Morphology and vocal evolution in Darwin's finches • Daniel Buresh • Ana Gabela • Sarah Green • Andrew Hendry • Antony Herrel • Eric Hilton • Katleen Huyghe • Morgan Jackson • Steven Johnson • Luis Fernando de León • Christine Neidel • Sofía Sánchez • Ian Taff • Juan Carlos Valarezo • Beatrijns Vanhooydonck • Amanda Whitton • Katie Hallowell • Jessica Barker • Richard Wiley • Minna Wiley • Mathew McFalls • Daniel Ardia • Sarah Huber.

**Jeffrey Powell** (University of Yale): Molecular genetics of giant tortoises of the Galapagos Islands • Cazim Huseni • Scott Glaberman • Ylenia Chiri • James Gibbs • Thomas Fritts • Monique Méndez • Adalgisa Caccone • Alessandro Powell.

**David Rostal** (Georgia Southern University): Reproduction of Galapagos Giant Tortoises • Thane Wibbels.

**Lloyd Tyndall** (SEAWORLD): Galapagos penguin and cormorant survey.

**Gregory Shriver** (University of Delaware): Development of a strategy for monitoring and evaluating the impact of introduced plants on the Pachay *Laterallus spilonotus* • James Gibbs • Margaret Pepper • Nicole Schwarz • Ann Woltz.

**Fritz Trillmich** (University of Bielefeld): Social structure in sea lion colonies • Birte Muller • Ulrich Porschmann • Katuska Torres.

**Hernán Vargas** (Oxford University): Climatic change and conservation of endemic Galapagos birds.

## Botanical Research

**Scott Bates** (Arizona State University): Study of mushrooms and their pathogens in Galapagos • Tonya Boschmann.

**César Gómez** (Universidad Politécnica de Madrid): Creation of the Galapagos Seed Bank • María Estrella Tortosa.

**Lawrence Evans** (Western Montana Mycological Association): Research into Galapagos mushrooms.

## Marine Ecology and Conservation Research

**Rodrigo Bustamante** (CSIRO, Australia): Evaluation of the ecological impact of fisheries • Anthony Smith • Ana Parma.

**Daniel Costa** (University of California, Santa Cruz): Food ecology and diving physiology of the Galapagos sea lion • David Casper • Luis Figueroa • Carey Kuhn • Matthew Rutishauser • Stella Villegas • Mary Zavanelli.

**Terence Dawson** (University of Edinburgh): Biological diversity and health status of ecosystems and coral reefs in the Galapagos Marine Reserve • Angel Chiriboga • Jorge Córtez • Sylvia Earle • Graham Edgar • Peter Glynn • Cleveland Hickman Jr. • Frederic Liss • Adrienne Romanski • Fernando Rivera.

**Michael Graham** (Moss Landing Marine Laboratories, California): Discovery and exploration of deep-water algal populations in Galapagos • Lauren Garske • Maxwell Overstrom-Coleman • Brent Hughes • Sean Connell • Brian Kinlan.

**Paul Kingston** (Heriot-Watt University): Studies of polychaetes in Galapagos.

**Peter Klimley** (University of California, Davis): Shark tagging and monitoring in the Galapagos • James Ketchum • George Schillinger.

**John Morrison** (North Carolina State University): Connectivity dynamics of outcroppings in the Galapagos Marine Reserve • Anita Black Mc Culloch • Daniel Kamykowski • Geoffrey Sinclair • Blake Schaeffer • William Vander Veer Sweet.

**Juan Freire** (Universidad de La Coruña): Spatial management of the spiny lobster resource in the Galapagos Islands • Luis Fernández • Ramón Muiño.

**Bente Stoa** (University of Life Sciences Norway): Studies of *Ziphius cavirostris*, Cuvier's beaked whale • Javier Araya • Merula Dalebout.

**Luis Vinuesa** (Oregon University): Ecological study of tropical rocky intertidal systems • Ryan Browning • Annika Krutwa • Mae Marjore Noble • Diego Ruiz.

**Martin Wikelski** (Princeton University): Studies of stress in marine iguanas • James Adelman • Maren Vitousek-Bemis • Nicole Cyr • Gregory Florant • Michael Romero.

**Jonathan Witman** (Brown University): Studies of productivity in vertical wall communities • Margarita Brandt • James Palardy.

## Terrestrial Invertebrate Research

**William Conner** (Wake Forest University): Evolution and conservation of Galapagos Lepidoptera • Sarah Garrett.

**Andrea Sequeira** (Wellesley College, USA): Studies on the evolution of Galapagos beetles • Sayantani Bhattacharya • Analía Lanteri.

**Bernard Landry** (Natural History Museum of Geneva): Identification and categorization of specimens in the Terrestrial Invertebrate Reference Collection • Patrick Schmitz.

## Other Areas of Research

**Noémie d'Ozouville** (Université Pierre et Marie Curie, Francia): Study of the hydrological functioning of the Galapagos Islands • Mathilde Adelinet • Niels Auken • Ghislain de Marsily • Jérôme Fortin • Stéphane Rampillon • Lars Rasmussen • Martin Scheffmann • Kurt Sorensen • Gunilla Svensson.

**Dennis Geist** (University of Idaho): Migration of magma from the Fernandina and Sierra Negra volcanoes • Karen Harpp • Nathalie Vigouroux • Erika Rader • William Chadwick Jr. • Beth Bartel • Andrés Ruiz.

**Frank Sulloway** (University of California, Berkeley): Following in Darwin's footsteps: observations of ecological changes since his visit • Daniel Bennett • Sergey Brin • Peter Danzing • Elizabeth Johnson • Pamela McClelland • Elizabeth Morris • Eric Rorer • Christopher Sasaki • Anne Wojcicki.

**Alexander Tudhope** (University of Edinburgh): Variations in the El Niño phenomenon in the last few millennia: high resolution records from analysis of fossil coral and sediments in Galapagos • Colin Chilcott • Julia Cole • Anne Wilson.





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To provide knowledge and assistance, through scientific research and complementary action, to ensure the conservation of the environment and biodiversity in Galapagos.

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