

Annual Report 2012

صندوق محمد بن زايد
للمحافظة على الكائنات الحية
The Mohamed bin Zayed SPECIES CONSERVATION FUND



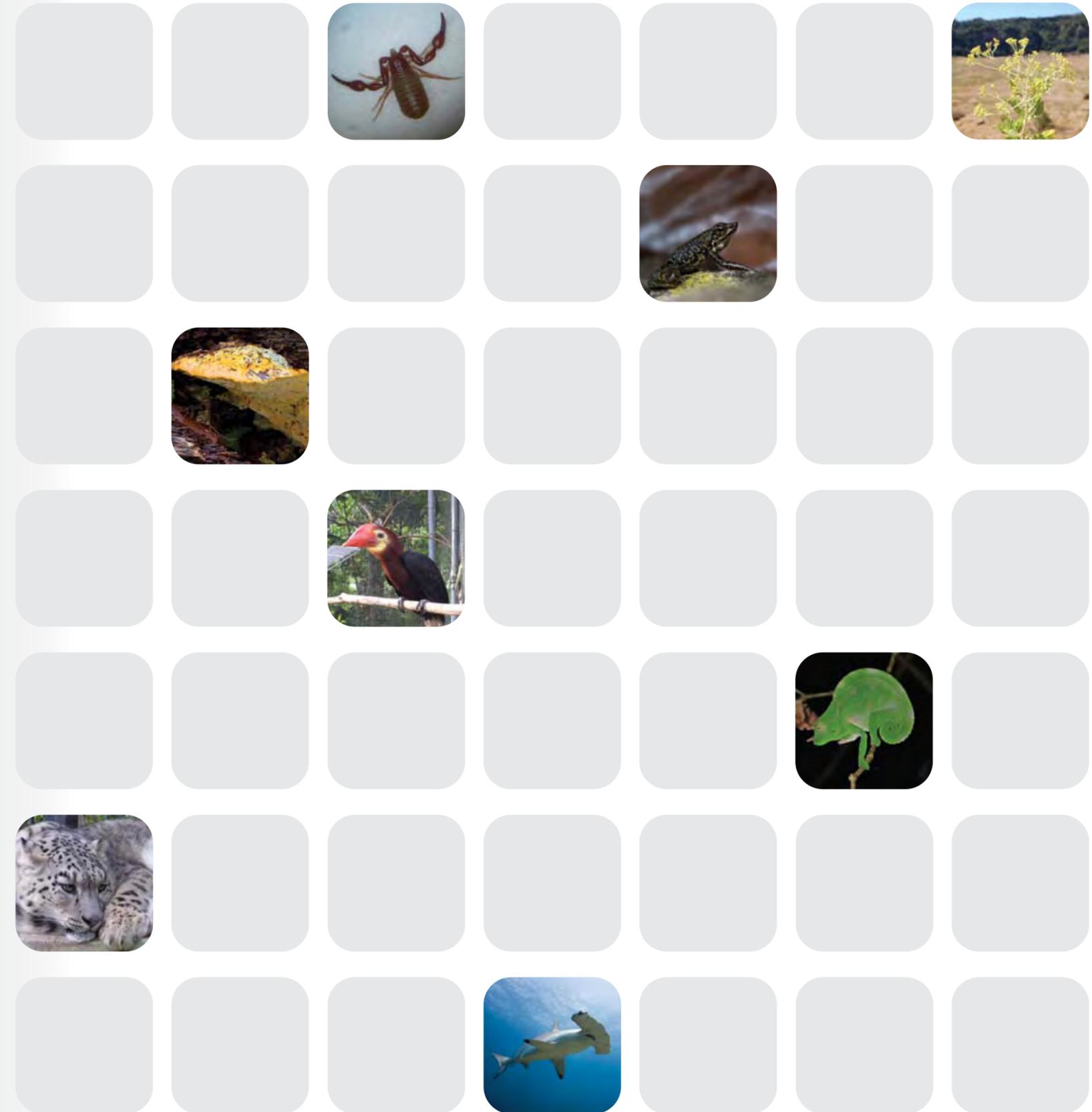


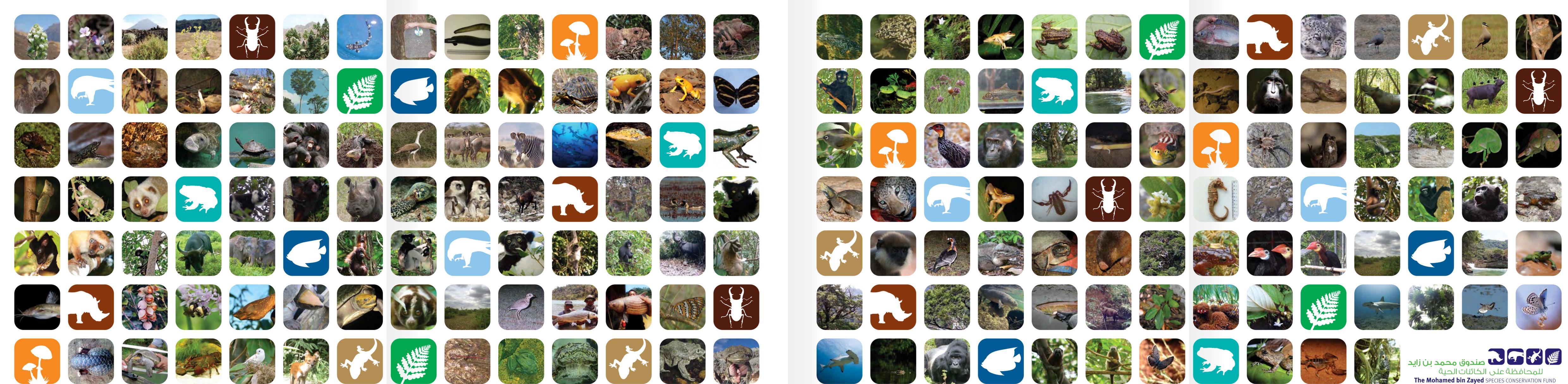
Annual Report 2012

The Mohamed bin Zayed Species Conservation Fund provides financial support to species conservation projects worldwide.

In 2012, The Mohamed bin Zayed Species Conservation Fund supported 217 projects in 75 countries with more than \$1.5m.

More than \$1.36m was granted to species listed as Critically Endangered, Endangered, or Vulnerable by the IUCN Red List.







Your Highness

In 2012 the Fund has been able to greatly aid the global effort to conserve the diversity of life by continuing its success and giving \$1.5m to more than 200 projects worldwide. Since its inception, the Fund has now disbursed more than \$8.7m to targeted species conservation work, implemented through nearly 825 projects in more than 125 countries across six continents.

The impact of the Fund continues to amaze me. Among the more than 200 projects supported in 2012, the financial support provided by the Fund helped train a pilot in Kenya who is now patrolling rhino habitat for poachers; it helped locate the breeding grounds of a sea bird previously thought to be extinct; it aided in the discovery of several new tree species in Mexico and many new species of spiders in India; it protected the habitat of a butterfly in Nepal and that of a cave-dwelling amphibian in Croatia. The stories of success are replicated across many species, in many locations across the globe.

In 2012, the Fund received more than 1,500 grant applications – a statistic clearly indicating the global urgency of species conservation and the popularity of the Fund. However, we were able to support less than 20% of these applications – and most with only partial funding. The demand on our limited resources is great and we are only selecting the most effective projects which target the world's most endangered or unknown species.

The Fund has certainly become one of the world's most important organizations providing small, targeted species conservation grants. Our continued support means that more species have been helped back from the brink of extinction, and the passionate efforts of dedicated conservationists have been given crucial financial backing.

As the Fund looks toward its 5th anniversary and beyond, it will continue to build on this solid base in order to develop into a truly long-term entity, able to help the cause of species conservation long into the future. On behalf of the Fund and the recipients of its grants, I would like to thank you for your support and vision in making this goal a reality.

Razan Khalifa Al Mubarak
Managing Director



Since early 2009 your donation of €25m has had a significant impact on species conservation throughout the world.



Dear Grant Recipients

During the course of 2012 the Fund has continued to build on the financial support provided to dedicated species conservation projects throughout the world, increasing the total amount awarded in small grants to more than \$8.7m through to the end of 2012.

In 2012 the Fund continued to support conservation projects targeting threatened species, particularly those listed by the IUCN Red List as Critically Endangered or Endangered. The Fund also continued its strong financial support for species listed as Data Deficient or Not Evaluated with over \$120,000 dispersed to 23 projects. Importantly, the Fund continues its mission to support the species conservationists who dedicate their lives to saving the world's most threatened and least-known species.

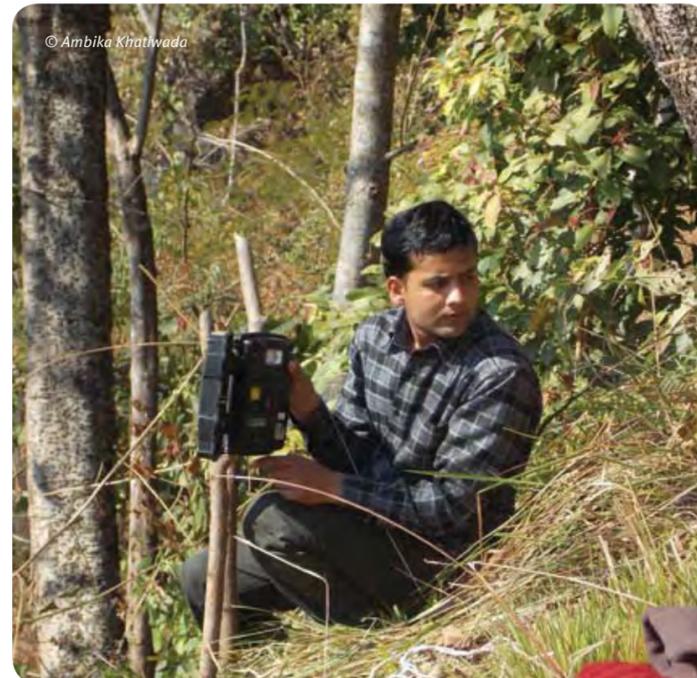
The Fund is experiencing a significant increase in the number of grant applications it receives, and more money is requested than can be distributed. During the three grant giving periods in 2012, the total amount requested by grant applicants approached \$21m, while the Fund was only able to distribute \$1.5m.

The Fund has adapted to this supply and demand imbalance by applying more stringent review criteria. The Fund approved less than 20% of the applications received in 2012. In addition, most of the successful grant applications received only partial funding. It is hoped that some money is better than none and indeed the endorsement of the Fund will improve grant seekers success in securing additional financial support from alternative sources.

As the Fund moves into 2013 and beyond, it will continue to adapt to the challenging circumstances facing species conservation. It will continue to seek additional capital, strive to maximize its investments, and work to refine its mechanisms for reviewing grant applications.

We would like to thank all those who have applied for grant from the Fund, the grant recipients who have helped implement the Fund's ideals, and all those who have supported the Fund by giving their time and experience.

The Board of Advisors
The Mohamed bin Zayed Species Conservation Fund



Why Species Conservation?

The sense of loss resulting from extinction is a relatively modern phenomenon. In many ways it is the result of a new understanding of the impact of our activities, and a greater sense of responsibility for that impact. The sense of responsibility for endangered species has a complex origin. It has developed out of academic studies, concern for lost resources, the love of a species engendered through hunting, and importantly, from the sense of loss all of us have experienced as landscapes have been emptied of majestic trees, bison or passenger pigeons.

There is an urgent need now to re-stimulate a broad discussion on the subject of species conservation and biodiversity, and to better integrate individual environmental initiatives addressing individual issues such as species conservation, climate change, habitat destruction and unsustainable development. Ultimately, the conservation community must end the era of promoting one environmental cause at the expense of another, because if one of these causes (or any of the others competing for attention) fails, all of them are far less likely to succeed. Just like the species of a complex ecosystem, our individual conservation efforts are more interdependent than we tend to recognize, and we will all only be as strong as our weakest links.

Recognizing the crisis facing species conservation, His Highness Sheikh Mohamed bin Zayed Al Nahyan, Crown Prince of Abu Dhabi and Deputy Supreme Commander of the UAE Armed Forces, established this dedicated fund for the provision of support to individual and coordinated species conservation initiatives. To retain the species and habitats we treasure, and indeed need, the Mohamed bin Zayed Species Conservation Fund seeks to support on-the-ground champions of species conservation; the individuals in the villages, field stations, laboratories and homes, that are dedicated to conserving their local (and the world's global) threatened species.

The Fund helps their work through focused financial support and is nurturing the next generation of species conservationists by making the best conservation practices available to them using innovative methods of communication. Through additional events and activities, the Fund will also seek to recognize individual leaders in the field of species conservation whose passion and commitment often goes

unnoticed, and in doing so, to inspire others with an interest in the field of conservation.

The provision of this significant contribution is consistent with a long-standing tradition of philanthropy and conservation established in the Emirate of Abu Dhabi. Locally, significant conservation programs have been introduced to protect nearby species as diverse as the Arabian oryx, gazelle, houbara bustard, dugong and marine turtle, amongst others.

The people of Abu Dhabi have witnessed first-hand the tangible benefits of targeted and well-resourced species conservation initiatives. For example, the population of the Arabian oryx, hunted to near extinction in the early 1970s, is currently on the rise again and the Emirate of Abu Dhabi is leading efforts to reintroduce the species to its traditional desert habitat.

Through the Mohamed bin Zayed Species Conservation Fund this tradition continues, in the form of an innovative and genuinely international approach to philanthropy and species conservation.





Grants & Projects

The Mohamed bin Zayed Species Conservation Fund was established to provide targeted grants to individual species conservation initiatives, recognize leaders in the field, and elevate the importance of species in the broader conservation debate. Its focus is global, and eligibility for grants extends to all plant and animal species conservation efforts, without discrimination on the basis of region or selected species.

Managed by an independent board, comprised of leaders in the field of species conservation, the Fund allocates grants on the basis of a detailed application form completed by potential beneficiaries.

Grants are awarded based on the project's or individual's ability to meet criteria pre-determined by the Fund, and it is the intention of the Fund to provide small, targeted grants to local and grassroots projects. To cover a wide spectrum of species conservation efforts, two types of grants are available; up to \$5,000 or those between \$5,000 and \$25,000.

The Fund aims to reduce the unwieldy processes usually associated with grant applications, especially for smaller projects where onerous administrative processes can negate the benefits of financial grants and contributions. For a grant of up to \$5,000 the Fund aims to have a review process which is more flexible and lenient than for larger grants. All grants are subject to independent review and are awarded following board meetings which are held at least three times a year.

To make the process of submitting applications more convenient for conservationists based around the world and the process of awarding and reviewing grants more efficient for the Board, the Fund implemented a sophisticated online system that allows:

- Potential grant recipients to submit applications via the Fund's website www.speciesconservation.org
- Board members to log on and approve projects
- Grant recipients to upload their project reports two times per year for the Board to review
- Grant recipients to upload information about their project as a case study to help highlight their work



© Bhaiva Khanal. Great Hockey Stick Sailor, Nepal



© Jonathan Clegg. Emerald Palm Viper, Costa Rica



© Javier Franseso Ortega, Palm Tree, Haiti



The Structure of the Fund

The Donor

His Highness General Sheikh Mohamed bin Zayed Al Nahyan, Crown Prince of Abu Dhabi and Deputy Supreme Commander of the UAE Armed Forces.

His Highness General Sheikh Mohamed bin Zayed Al Nahyan holds a wide range of policy, legislative and economic responsibilities in Abu Dhabi and the UAE. He is a committed conservationist and philanthropist.

As the Crown Prince of the Emirate of Abu Dhabi, His Highness Sheikh Mohamed is Chairman of the Abu Dhabi Executive Council. Under the guidance of His Highness Sheikh Khalifa bin Zayed Al Nahyan, President of the UAE and Ruler of Abu Dhabi, the Executive Council oversees the development and implementation of all government policy and legislation in the Emirate.

The environment is one of Sheikh Mohamed's highest priorities, from a policy and a personal perspective. He was instrumental in the establishment of the Environment Agency - Abu Dhabi, and has led significant conservation efforts to protect the falcon, houbara bustard and Arabian oryx within the UAE and internationally. In January 2008, His Highness announced the Abu Dhabi Government would contribute US\$15 billion to Masdar, the global standard-setting alternative and renewable energy initiative based in Abu Dhabi, and developer of the world's first carbon-neutral, zero waste city.

In addition to these responsibilities, His Highness is Chairman of Mubadala Development Company, an investment organization owned by the Abu Dhabi Government.

The Mohamed bin Zayed Species Conservation Fund is a private philanthropic interest.



The Board of Directors

The Fund is managed by an independent board of directors, comprised of leaders in the field of species conservation, who allocate financial grants on the basis of a detailed application form completed by potential beneficiaries.

The independent Board of The Mohamed bin Zayed Species Conservation Fund oversees all aspects of its operation, including the development of policies and procedures, the recognition of leaders in the field of species conservation, the provision of financial grants to successful applicants, and the review of project reports submitted three times per year.

The Board provides a mix of local and international expertise in the field of environmental conservation and policy development, with a particular focus on species conservation.

At present, membership of the Board is as follows:

H.H. General Sheikh Mohamed bin Zayed Al Nahyan
Chairman

H.E. Mohamed Al Bowardi
Deputy Chairman

H.E. Majid Al Mansouri
Board Member

H.E. Razan Khalifa Al Mubarak
Board Member and Managing Director

Dr. Frédéric Launay
Board Member and Acting Director General

Dr. Russell A. Mittermeier
International Representative

Dr. Mike Maunder
International Representative



Mission & Objectives

The Mohamed bin Zayed Species Conservation Fund is a significant philanthropic endowment established in October 2008 to:

- Provide targeted grants to individual species conservation initiatives
- Recognize leaders in the field of species conservation
- Elevate the importance of species in the broader conservation debate

The Fund's reach is truly global, and its species interest is non-discriminatory. It is open to applications for funding support from conservationists based in all parts of the world, and will potentially support projects focused on any and all kinds of plant and animal species – amphibians, birds, fish, fungi, invertebrates, mammals, plants and reptiles – subject to the approval of an independent evaluation committee.

In addition, the Fund aims to recognize leaders in the field of species conservation and scientific research to ensure their important work is given the attention it deserves and to elevate the importance of species in global conservation discourse. The Fund hopes to nurture the growth of a thriving global community of well-resourced species conservationists.

The Fund was launched in 2008 at the World Conservation Congress in Barcelona, with an initial endowment of €25m, and it is envisaged that the Fund's establishment will act as a catalyst to attract additional donations from third party sources to ensure the annual contribution to direct species conservation initiatives increases over time.

The Mission

Elevate the importance of species in the conservation debate by:

- Providing timely support for grass-roots initiatives which are making a real difference to species survival
- Supporting those whose passion, dedication and knowledge is the key to saving species
- Assisting conservation of species *in-situ*, that is, in their natural habitat
- Elevating awareness of species conservation and stimulating renewed interest among young people in natural sciences
- Attracting further contributions to species conservation from across the globe



Disbursement of Funds

The Fund is committed to providing grants to high quality projects for all types of species in need of urgent conservation efforts; irrespective of geographic location. In 2012, 217 grants were disbursed across continents and the Fund received about 1,300 grant applications.

In 2012 more than \$1,500,000 was awarded to species conservation in more than 75 countries world-wide. In total, the Fund has contributed \$8,749,518 to 824 projects across the world.

Grant Money USD (\$) & Percent of Grants by Continent

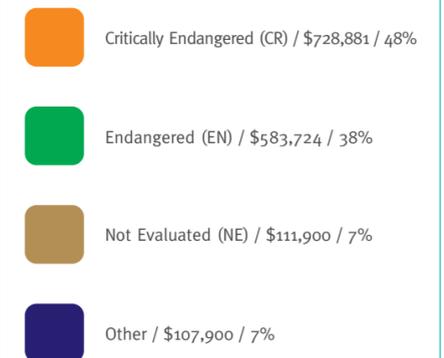
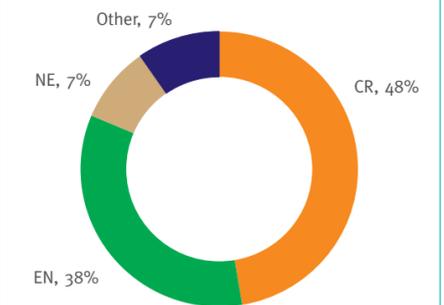


Grant Money USD (\$) & Percent of Grants by Species (not to scale)



Percentages are approximate.

Grant Money USD (\$) & Percent of Grants by IUCN Classification



In 2012 the Fund received about 1,300 applications, and disbursed 217 grants worth a total of over \$1.5m to projects in 75 countries spread over six continents.

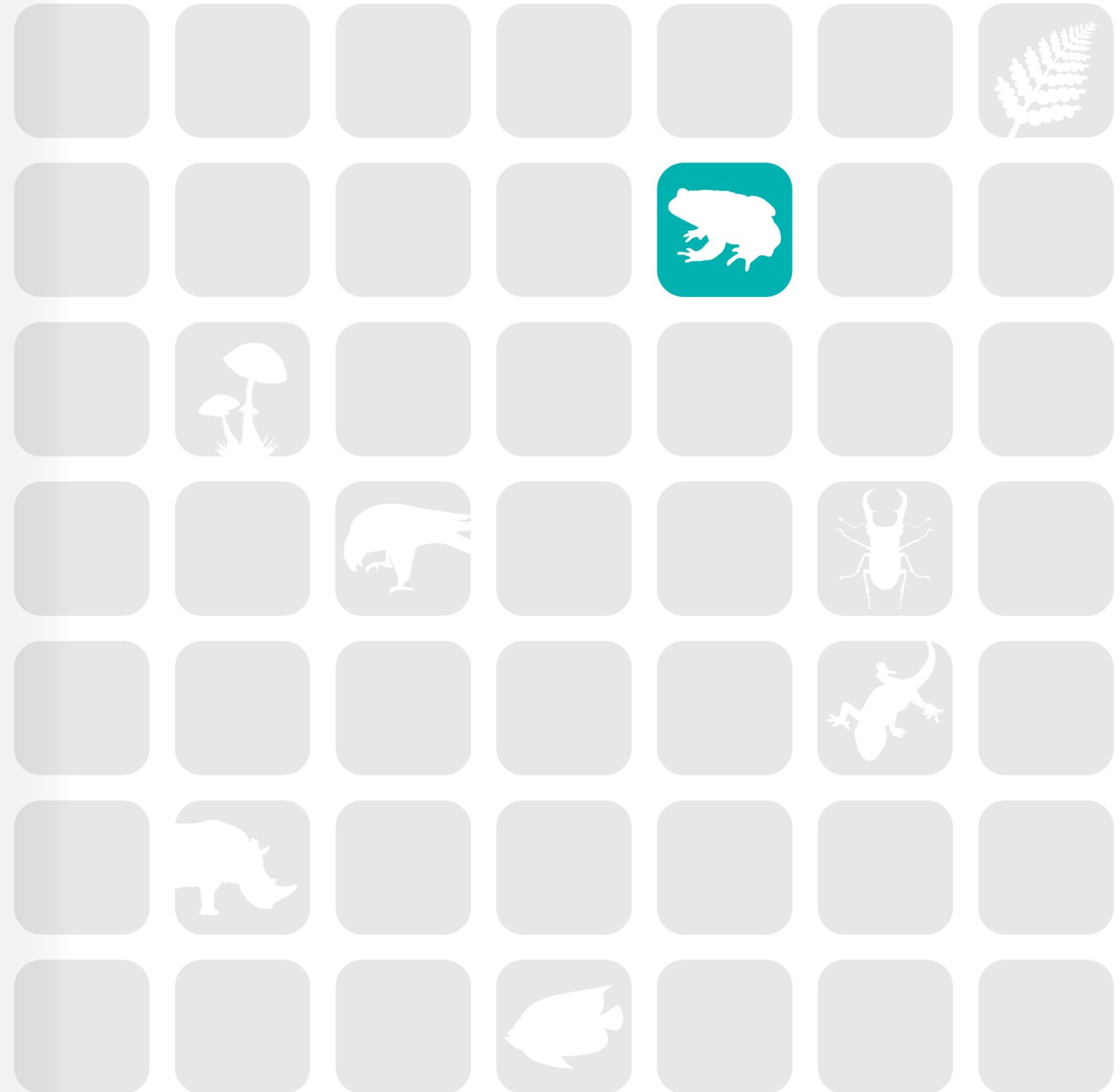
Amphibian Case Studies

There are more than 6,000 known amphibian species. Of these 2,000 are threatened or extinct.

12-13 **Olm**

14-15 **Lungless Salamander**

16-17 **Archeys's Frog**





Vulnerable

\$8,000

Olm

Proteus anguinus

“The Fund has followed us into the deep darkness of one of the last unknown places of Europe - the Croatian underground. We visited caves that no one has ever seen, and discovered that there might also be some completely new cave fish and invertebrates living together with the olm.”



The olm is an aquatic cave-adapted salamander that lives 300 meters below the surface of the ground in the karst surrounding the Adriatic Sea. Olms reside in absolute darkness and as such have developed a powerful sensory system of smell, taste, hearing and electro-sensitivity.

Red List Justification

Listed as Vulnerable because its area of occupancy is less than 2,000 km², its distribution is severely fragmented, and there is continuing decline in the extent and quality of its habitat, and presumably also in the number of mature individuals.





Vulnerable

\$8,000

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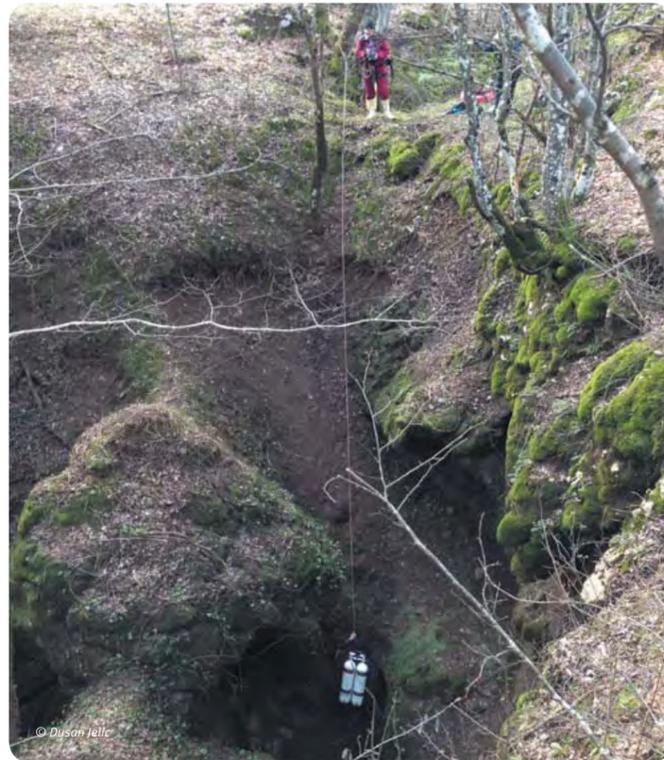
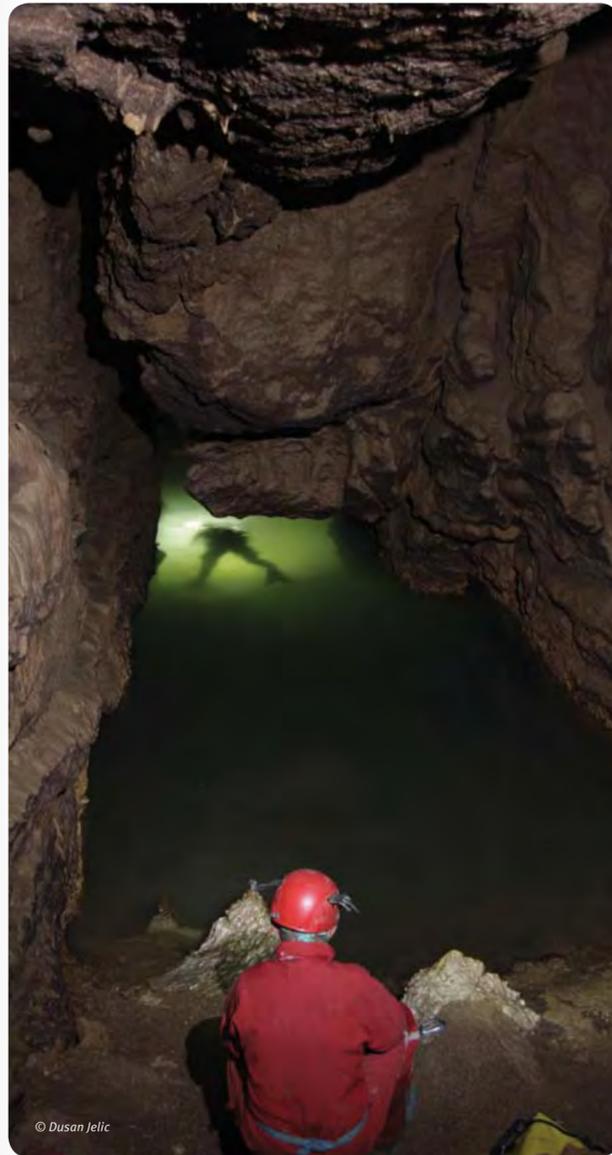


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“Our work has just begun. We discovered there might also be some completely new cave fish and invertebrates living together with the olm.”
Dusan Jelic, Croatian Herpetological Society



Project Details

The aim of this project is to develop protocols to enable monitoring of the olm and its underground habitat throughout Croatia and across its range. At the same time, its threats will be investigated and education/awareness-raising activities will be undertaken.

Project Results

Given the heat and lack of rainfall, mid-summer is a perfect time to search for olm in Croatia. The team visited several caves known to be home to olm, diving along transects, taking water samples, and setting underground water data loggers. Along one 80 m subterranean transect the team recorded more than 200 olm. The most recorded was Markarova cave system in December 2012 with more than 270 individuals.

How The Fund Helped

“The Fund has followed us into the deep darkness of one of the last unknown places of Europe - the Croatian underground. We visited caves that no one has ever seen, but even there we found pollution and garbage. We managed to estimate some of the largest populations of olm and pinpoint areas for strict protection. Our goal now is to set up long term olm monitoring and to raise environmental awareness among local people.”

“Our work has just begun. We discovered there might also be some completely new cave fish and invertebrates living together with the olm.”



Dusan Jelic
Croatian Herpetological Society



Not
Evaluated

\$13,000

Lungless Salamander

Bolitoglossa insularis

This grant helped build local capacity to improve understanding and conservation of this endemic Lungless salamander.



An earring placed next to the salamander provides a size reference.

Formed by two volcanoes rising from Lake Nicaragua and linked by a low strip of wetland, Ometepe is one of the largest freshwater islands in the world. Within its 276 km² there is a dramatic range of altitude, topography and climate, creating a mosaic of habitats representing the majority of the Nicaragua's ecosystems. This species is known only from the locality in pristine pre-montane moist forest, at 800 meters above sea level.

Conservation Observation of the Grant Recipient

Our initial survey results suggest that the species is rare and may be confined to a small area (around 1,100 hectares) of intact cloud forest on the slopes of Maderas Volcano between 800 and 1,300 meters above sea level.

Project Details

This project seeks to establish essential baseline data on the distribution, abundance, ecology and threats to the species. Volunteers from the local community will be empowered to help conserve Ometepe's endemic salamander and other amphibian species.

Project Results

This research has provided baseline estimates of the salamander's population and its ecology. Using a participatory research project 12 community volunteers collected data with the technical support of a herpetologist. In six months the research team captured only 12 Lungless salamanders (four adults, six juveniles, two younger salamanders) and for each individual collected morphometric data, climatic data, and a description of the vegetation in which it was found. Though initial research indicates *B. insularis* is rare in comparison with the Mombacho salamander (200 individuals counted with less effort), additional research is needed to determine the conservation status.

How The Fund Helped

"This grant helped build local capacity to improve understanding and conservation of Ometepe's endemic Lungless salamander (*Bolitoglossa insularis*). A team of 15 conducted a preliminary census to determine the abundance and spatial distribution of the species, which would inform a conservation action plan."



© Silvia Robleto

Salvadora Morales
Flora & Fauna International



© Silvia Robleto



Critically Endangered

\$2,900

Archey's Frog

Leiopelma archeyi



The Fund has allowed travel to one of the very few sites that Archey's frog populations remain, in order to take diet samples from introduced potential predators. Furthermore it has provided the means to analyze these diet samples using novel molecular techniques.



© Bastian Egeter

Extremely little is known about the impacts of predators on Archey's frog, and the results of this study will help inform conservation managers. One challenge has been the large amount of time it takes to visually analyze prey remains in predator diet samples. Over 1,000 samples have been collected and each sample took on average 30 minutes to process.

Red List Justification

Listed as Critically Endangered because of a drastic population decline, estimated to be more than 80% over the last ten years.



© Bastian Egeter

Project Details

To assess predation on the Critically Endangered Archey's frog a diet study of introduced potential predators will be undertaken. The present study has resulted in the collection of over 250 samples from the wild. It is hoped that, once the samples have been analyzed, the study will lead to a greater understanding of the impacts of predation by invasive mammals on native frogs in this part of New Zealand.

Project Results

All fieldwork has been carried out. Samples from the wild and from the lab rats fed introduced frogs have been visually analyzed under microscope. However, visual techniques have a very low success rate in identifying prey remains of frogs. Therefore, we have successfully developed molecular techniques to identify frog prey remains in predator diets and have so far confirmed ship rats as predators of Archey's frogs. The next step is to carry out molecular analysis on all diet samples collected from the wild to get a precise estimate of existing predation rates.

How The Fund Helped

"The Fund has allowed travel to one of the very few sites that Archey's frog populations remain, in order to take diet samples from introduced potential predators. Furthermore it has provided the means to analyze these diet samples using novel molecular techniques."



© Bastian Egeter

Bastian Egeter
University of Otago

Bird Case Studies

There are 9,990 known bird species. Of these more than one in seven is threatened or extinct.

- 20-21 Kiwikiu
- 22-23 Sociable Lapwing
- 24-25 New Zealand Storm Petrel





Critically
Endangered

\$6,000

Kiwikiu (*Maui Parrotbill*)

Pseudonestor xanthophrys



The grant that we were awarded to start these experiments (providing supplemental food to an insectivorous species) has given us a jump start... We are now able to take the results of these experiments and better design the reintroduction plan, set for five years from now.



This year, a new 600 hectare natural area reserve, Nakula, was designated by the State of Hawaii, and is currently being fenced. While no Kiwikiu (Maui Parrotbill) currently exist in this reserve, the goal is to restore the forest and reintroduce Kiwikiu to this part of Maui.

Red List Justification

The habitat within its extremely small range is being seriously degraded by introduced feral ungulates. Much of its range is now fenced so it may be adequately protected from this threat, but the small population remains at risk from environmentally stochastic events and exotics.

Fixing a leg band to a Maui parrotbill helps researchers identify it by sight.



© Maui Forest Bird Recovery Program



Critically Endangered

\$6,000

Kiwikiu (*Maui Parrotbill*)

Pseudonestor xanthophrys



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© Maui Forest Bird Recovery Program



© Maui Forest Bird Recovery Program

The objectives of this project include monitoring demographics at the edge of this species' range to more accurately assess the trajectory of the population.

Hanna Mounce, Maui Forest Bird Recovery Program



Project Details

The objectives of this project include monitoring demographics at the edge of this species' range to more accurately assess the trajectory of the population as a whole while experimentally assessing the feasibility of increasing productivity by offering supplemental food.

Project Results

To date, Kiwikiu have not visited the supplemental feeding stations; however, it can take time for target birds to find and use supplemented arthropod food. We have since tested our feeder designs with the captive Kiwikiu flock and had very positive results. Some design changes have been made for 2013 to get the feeders higher in the canopy and away from the foraging height of non-natives.

How The Fund Helped

"The grant that we were awarded to start these experiments with providing supplemental food to an insectivorous species has given us a jump start... We are now able to take the results of these experiments and better design the reintroduction plan, set for five years from now."

"This grant actually gave me a lot more confidence in seeking out additional funding streams. Since then, MFBRP has applied for four additional grants on our own and been awarded one of these to date."



© Maui Forest Bird Recovery Program

Hanna Mounce
Maui Forest Bird Recovery Program



© Maui Forest Bird Recovery Program



© Maui Forest Bird Recovery Program

Top: Maui creeper
Upper Right: Maui parrotbill
Far Right: Maui parrotbill



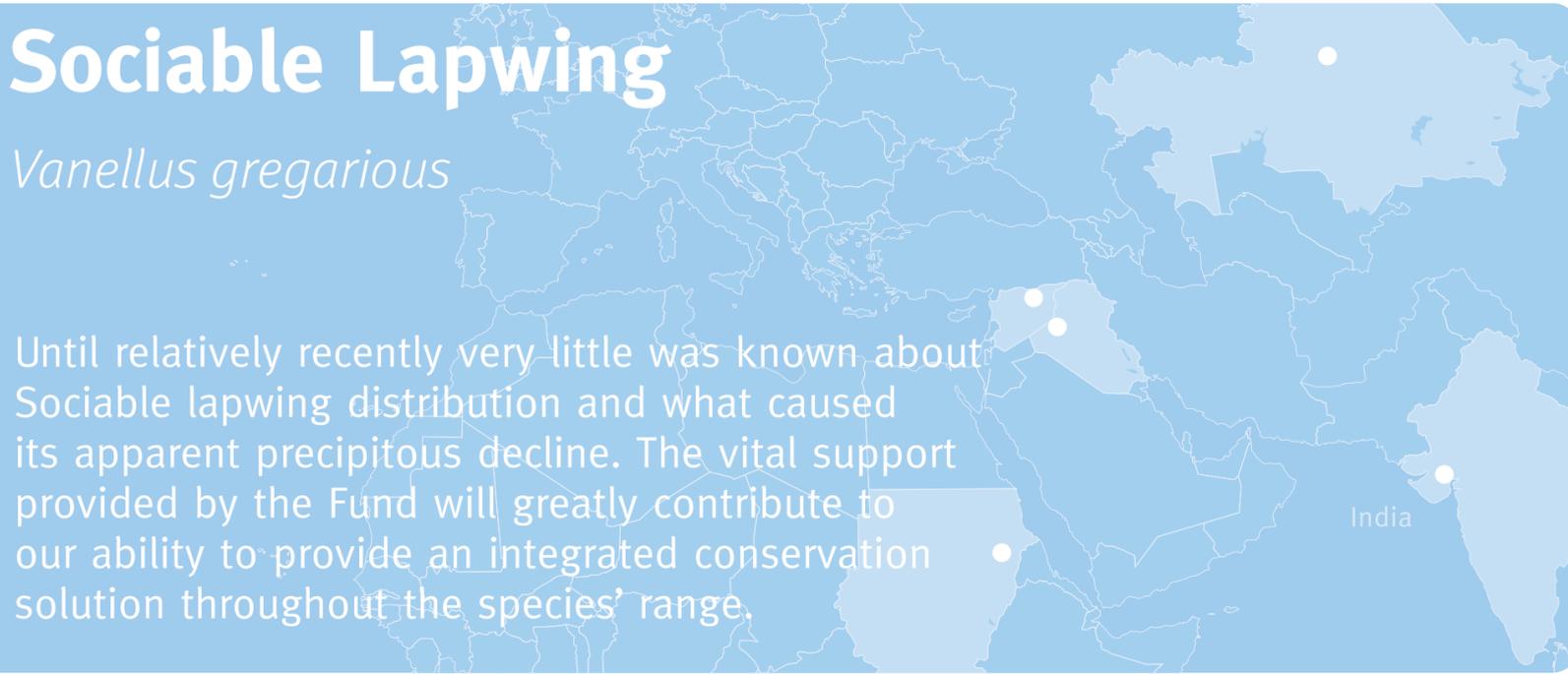
Critically Endangered

\$18,000

Sociable Lapwing

Vanellus gregarious

Until relatively recently very little was known about Sociable lapwing distribution and what caused its apparent precipitous decline. The vital support provided by the Fund will greatly contribute to our ability to provide an integrated conservation solution throughout the species' range.



© Nabegh Ghazal Asswad

In 2012, the Fund awarded grants to five national Sociable lapwing projects located across its extensive migratory range from its summering grounds in Kazakhstan to one of its winter homes in Sudan. Though listed as Critically Endangered, recent discoveries of large migrating flocks in Turkey and Syria numbering in the thousands may warrant its downlisting to Endangered. Collectively, these range-wide projects will add important information to our knowledge of the species, the threats it faces and its current global status.

Red List Justification

Its population has undergone a very rapid reduction, for reasons that are poorly understood; this decline is projected to continue and increase in the future. However, recent fieldwork in Kazakhstan (and counts in Turkey and the Middle East) has shown the population to be substantially larger than previously thought, and further research may show that the species warrants downlisting to a lower category of threat.



© Mike Parr

Project Details

INDIA: The project in India, one important wintering ground for the lapwing in the east of its range, aims to determine distribution, habitat preferences and threats in Gujarat (northwest), in order to develop local conservation strategies and raise local awareness.

IRAQ: The purpose of the project in Iraq is to find the main stopovers the bird uses during its migration through the country and then work to protect those areas.

KAZAKHSTAN: The purpose of the project in Kazakhstan is to conduct a thorough survey of the species' entire known breeding range throughout central Kazakhstan to determine its current distribution and identify any previously unknown threats to the habitat and the bird there.

SUDAN: The project in Sudan covers population monitoring and mapping its distribution in a key wintering area in the west of its range.

SYRIA: The project in Syria targets migration routes in autumn and spring and helps support an important awareness campaign among hunters.

How The Fund Helped

Until relatively recently very little was known about the Sociable Lapwing's distribution and what had caused its apparent precipitous decline. Initially it was thought that the primary cause was a loss of breeding habitat in one country – Kazakhstan – but an innovative international conservation campaign, using newly-available miniaturised satellite tracking technology, soon clarified the true extent of the bird's migratory range and identified that hunting throughout its flyway was a more likely immediate threat. The vital support provided by the Fund will greatly contribute to our ability to provide an integrated conservation solution throughout the species' range.



© Nabegh Ghazal Asswad, Syria

Jim Lawrence
BirdLife Preventing Extinctions Programme



Critically Endangered

\$9,000

New Zealand Storm Petrel

Oceanites maorianus



Support from the Mohamed bin Zayed Species Conservation Fund has been critical as it has enabled us to find this breeding site and will thus allow conservation actions to take place.



This sparrow-sized seabird was only known from museum specimens collected in the 1800s. It had not been seen since. However, one individual was observed and photographed off New Zealand's North Island in January 2003, and subsequently a flock of 10-20 was observed and photographed in November 2003.

Red List Justification

Previously assumed to have been extinct following the lack of records since three specimens were collected in the 1800s, this species was spectacularly rediscovered in 2003. Although there is very little information on which to base an assessment, the species has been precautionarily classified as Critically Endangered on the basis of an extremely small population.



Project Details

The discovery of the breeding grounds of the NZSP remains the critical priority in the conservation management of the species. This is the defining objective of the project. Once we know where this species breeds our priority will shift to providing an immediate assessment of the species population size, breeding habitat and biosecurity.

Project Results

We successfully captured and tagged 24 New Zealand storm petrel at sea with miniature radio tags. We simultaneously monitored three island groups – The Poor knights Islands, Mokohinau Islands and Little Barrier Island – to detect radio-tagged birds coming ashore at night. This was done using automatic and hand-held radio receivers that identified tags based on their individual code. We detected 12 out of 24 radio-tagged New Zealand storm petrels flying near or over Little Barrier Island over the course of three weeks of field work. No tagged birds were detected at the other islands. We tracked one bird to a nest site where it is currently incubating an egg on Little Barrier Island and identified the same valley on the island as a hotspot of activity where we believe other birds are breeding.

How The Fund Helped

“Prior to this year the breeding location of the New Zealand storm petrel was unknown. Finding that breeding location was essential for the conservation of the species to allow for an assessment of the size of the species population, its genetic health, any potential threats and any immediate management needs to improve its conservation status. This grant has been critical as it has enabled us to find this breeding site and will thus allow the above conservation actions to take place.”
“The project has contributed hugely to my professional development as it has allowed me the experience of leading this internationally significant conservation project.”

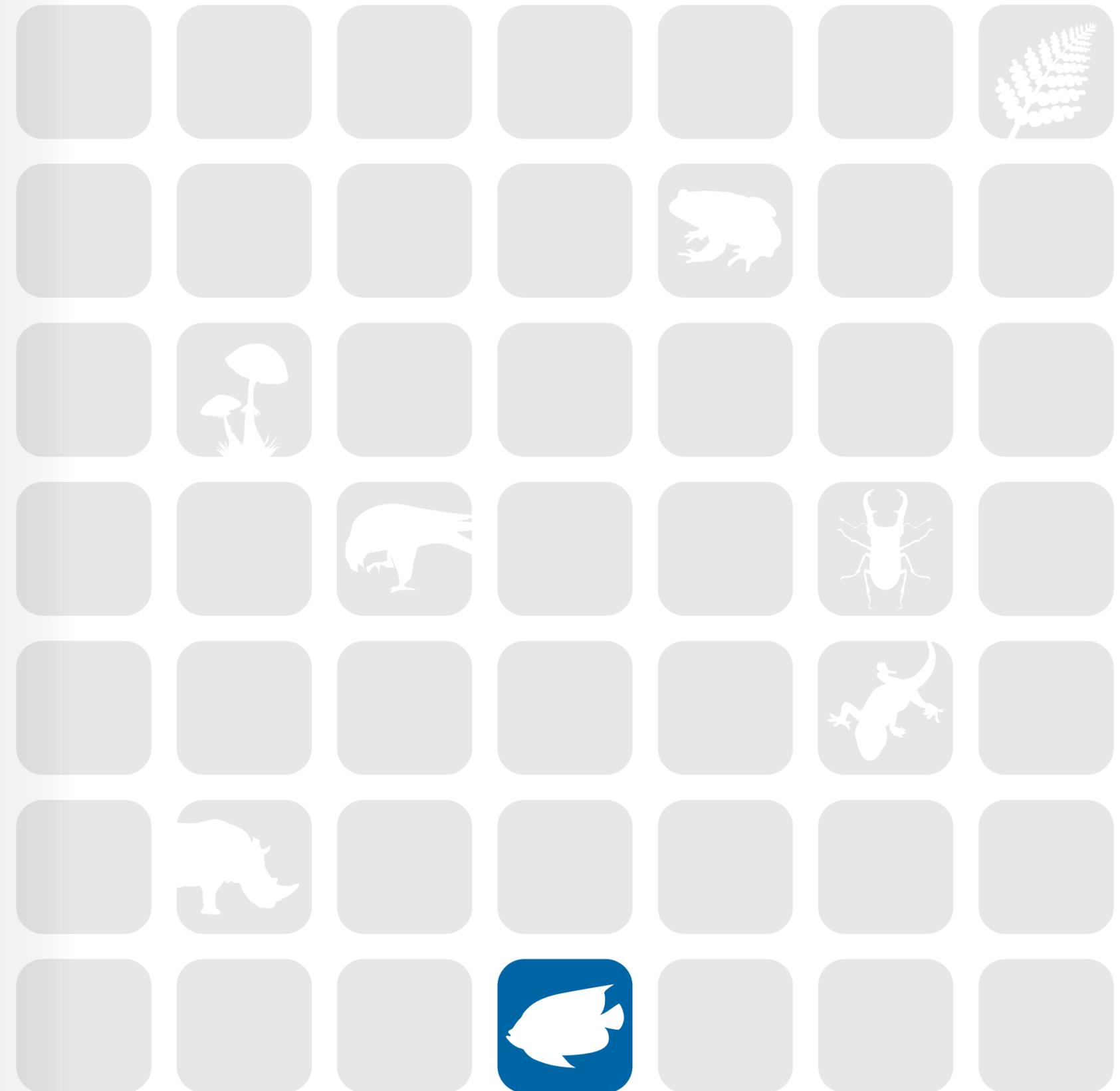
Matt Rayner
University of Auckland

Fish Case Studies

There are 30,700 known fish species, but less than 3,500 have been scientifically evaluated for risk of extinction.

28-29 Scalloped Hammerhead Shark

30-31 Rockskipper





Endangered

\$10,000

Scalloped Hammerhead Shark

Sphyrna lewini

The Fund helped me as a professional, since it supported the most important project of Mision Tiburon – a very small NGO that I started with the support of other marine biologists and conservationists.



At this moment, the protection of this species in the region is mainly focused on oceanic islands (Galapagos, Cocos Island, and Malpelo). However, there is a need to focus more conservation efforts on the critical coastal habitats where pregnant females leave the pups in coastal water estuaries, bays and mangroves. These coastal waters are nutrient-rich and provide protection from predators.

Red List Justification

This species is heavily exploited through its range in the eastern Pacific. Of particular concern is increasing fishing pressure at adult aggregating sites such as Cocos Island (Costa Rica) and the Galapagos Islands (Ecuador), and along the slopes of the continental shelf where high catch rates of juveniles can be obtained.



© David Garcia / Mission Tiburon



Endangered

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Sphyrna lewini

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“In the past year Mision Tiburon has equipped 120 sharks with conventional and acoustic tags. The acoustic tagging program helped describe the fidelity and residence of *Sphyrna lewini* in Golfo Dulce, considered the first properly identified nursery area for this species in the tropical eastern Pacific.”
Andres Lopez, Mision Tiburon



Project Details

(1) Evaluate the habitat use of the Scalloped hammerhead shark in the Golfo Dulce; (2) reduce mortality of scalloped hammerhead shark in the Golfo Dulce through the recommendation of effective conservation strategies; (3) inform Golfo Dulce fishery communities about the critical situation and the importance of nursery area protection in these coastal waters.

Project Results

In the past year Mision Tiburon has equipped 120 sharks with conventional and acoustic tags. The acoustic tagging programme helped determine the fidelity and residence of *Sphyrna lewini* in Golfo Dulce, considered the first properly identified nursery area for this species in the tropical eastern Pacific. In November 2011 and August 2012 the results were presented to the Commission of the Fishing Management Plan of Golfo Dulce. Also, the scientific information was used by the Government of Costa Rica for the inclusion of the hammerhead shark in Appendix III of CITES. On June 28, 2012 CITES accepted the proposal of the Government of Costa Rica, and in September the Scalloped hammerhead shark was officially included in Appendix III of CITES.

How The Fund Helped

“The Fund helped me as a professional, since it supported the most important project of Mision Tiburon – a very small NGO that I started with the support of other marine biologists and conservationists. Because of this, the Fund will have a significant and lasting impact on Mision Tiburon. Thanks to the Fund we expanded the project and obtained better scientific results for hammerhead shark conservation.”



Andres Lopez
Mision Tiburon



Not
Evaluated

\$5,000

Rockskipper

Andamia heteroptera



The Fund has helped us develop professionally as scientists by enabling us to gain more experience in the field collecting data. Moreover, the Fund has helped me complete my graduate work.



Rockskippers get their names from their ability to jump or skip over rocks as a means of locomotion between tidal pools. They eat algae by scraping surfaces with their jaws. Rockskippers are a type of blenny (or *Blenniidae*) and are common across the Indo-Pacific.

Red List Justification

The only known scientific data for this species are from 1938. This lack information about the biology of *Andamia* affects the species' conservation status. Most of the beaches in Java are used for tourism, and this will inevitably affect the habitat of amphibious fish.

Project Details

To provide updated information about the rockskipper, *Andamia heteroptera*, from the south coast of Java, specifically information about its taxonomy, ecology and behavior.

Project Results

It was observed that *Andamia heteroptera* is an abundant rockskipper species on Siung beach, Yogyakarta, Indonesia. *A. heteroptera* is mostly found on rocks that have direct wave action. It has a tetrapod-like vertebrae structure as well as having primitive fish muscles – information that was not covered in the 1938 research.

How The Fund Helped

“The essential support provided by the Fund has allowed us to collect data about this rockskipper. We have found the area where *A. heteroptera* is most frequently observed. We have also collected photographs and biological data, especially bone and muscle structure of the species. These data and discoveries form the necessary groundwork to confirm the species' conservation status.”

“The Fund has helped us develop professionally as scientists by enabling us to gain more experience in the field collecting data. Moreover, the Fund has helped me complete my graduate work.”



Gatot Nugroho Susanto



© Embun.A.P.Willy

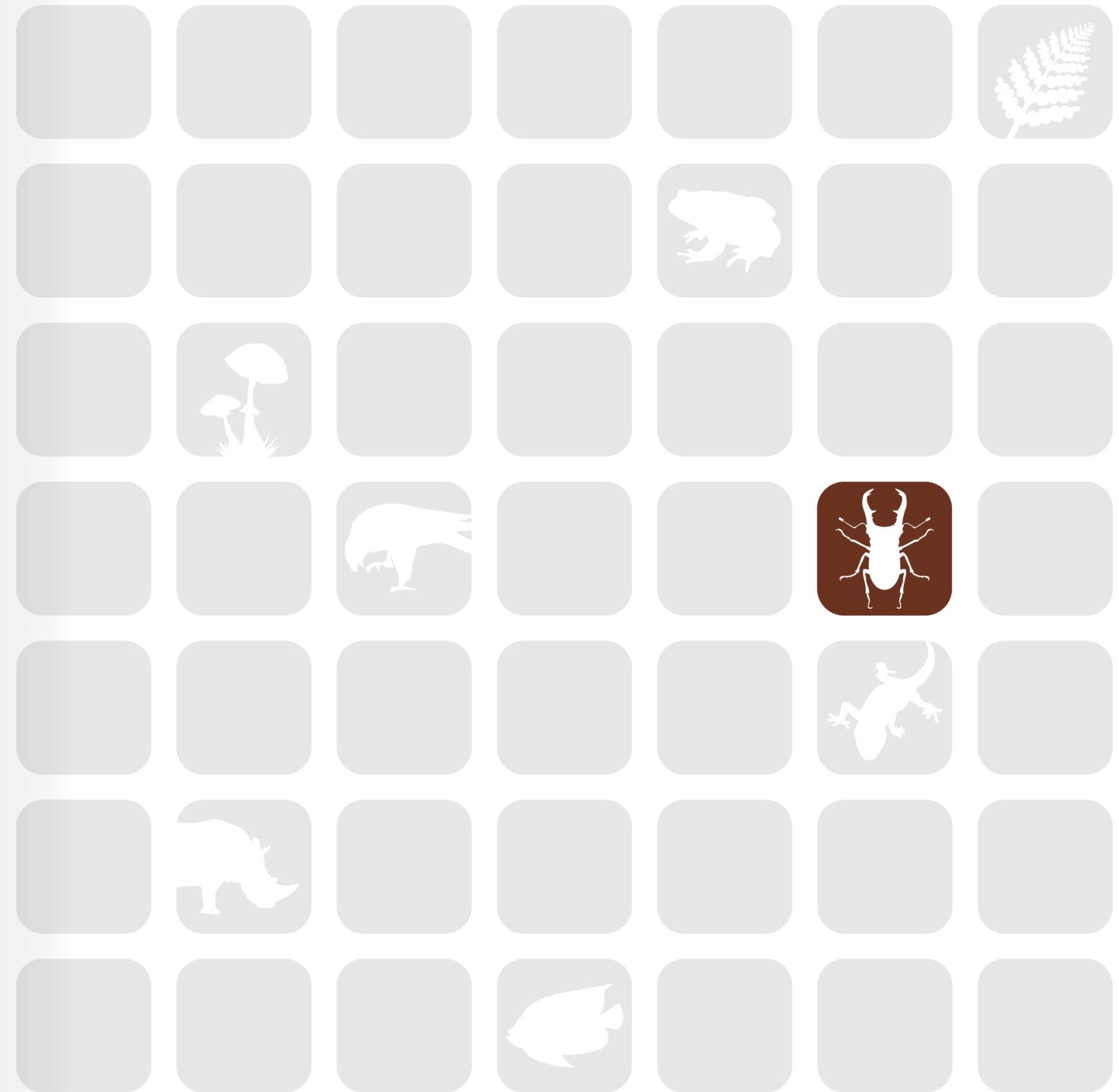
Invertebrate Case Studies

Invertebrates constitute 95% of all known species, with over 1.25 million described. The greatest loss of biodiversity is expected to be suffered by invertebrates.

34-35 The Terrible Hairy Fly

36-37 Blue Mountain Jewel

38-39 Great Hockey Stick Sailor





Not
Evaluated

\$12,000

The Terrible Hairy Fly

Mormotomyia hirsuta Austen

Support from the Fund has been directly responsible for the discovery and characterization of three new breeding sites of The Terrible Hairy Fly, and led to discoveries that will generate several new peer-reviewed publications.



© Robert Copeland

Using binoculars the grant recipient scans the rock cliff faces in this area of Kenya for pink and black stains. The stains, caused by a “slurry of bat urine and guano,” signal the possible presence of The Terrible Hairy Fly. The fly lays eggs in the bat guano – giving the name “The terrible hairy fly” a new meaning.

Conservation Observation of the Grant Recipient
The Terrible Hairy Fly is Critically Endangered, although like most arthropods, not included in IUCN checklists. It is considered the rarest fly in the world and is the only species representing an entire family, the *Mormotomyiidae*.



© Robert Copeland



Not
Evaluated

\$12,000

The Terrible Hairy Fly

Mormotomyia hirsuta Austen

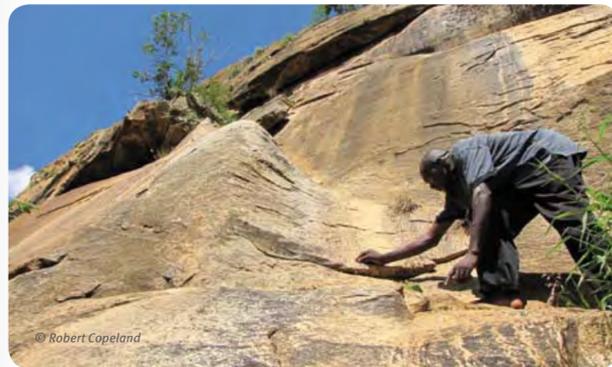
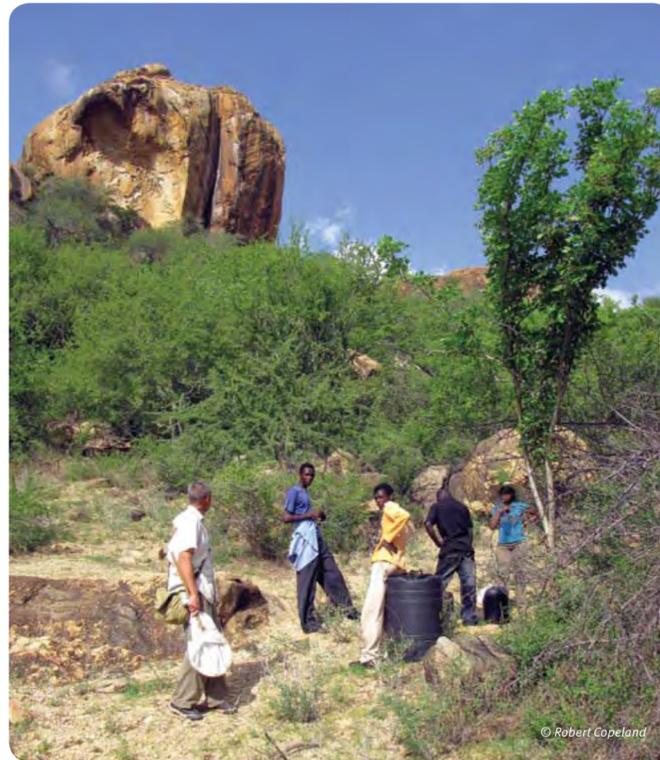
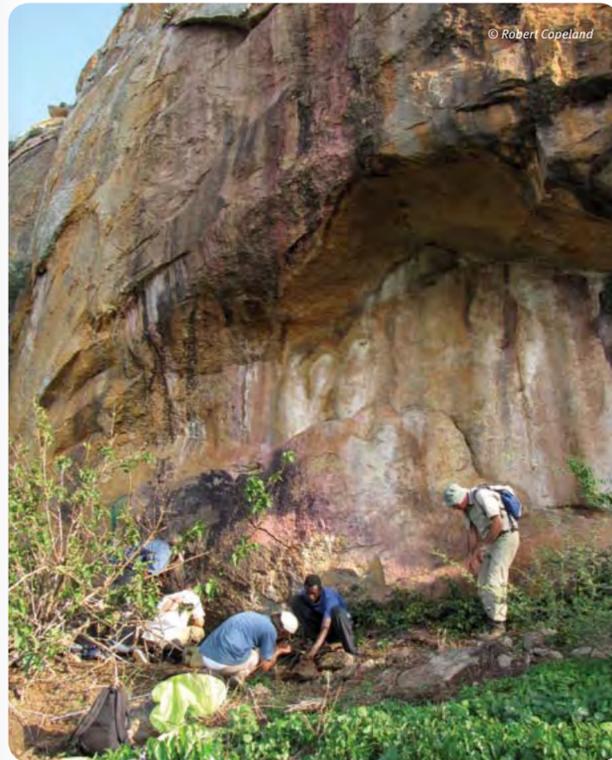


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The pink and black bat guano stains on the rock faces indicate the possible presence of the Terrible Hairy Fly.

With the discovery of the pink and black guano indicator, the researcher has been able to identify three additional sites where the species lives. Now, and because of the Fund’s grant, The Terrible Hairy Fly is known to exist in four locations rather than only one. Perhaps losing its title as the world’s most rare fly, but certainly retaining its terrible-ness.

Project Details

One of the main objectives of this project is to search caves and cave-like habitats in the immediate region and elsewhere for additional fly populations.

Project Results

With the discovery of the pink and black guano indicator, the researcher has been able to identify three additional sites where the species lives. Now, and because of the Fund grant, The Terrible Hairy Fly is known to exist in four locations rather than only one. Perhaps losing its title as the world’s most rare fly, but certainly retaining its terrible-ness.

How The Fund Helped

“Support from the Fund has been directly responsible for the discovery and characterization of three new breeding sites of The Terrible Hairy Fly. Because all four presently-known *Mormotomyia* sites display the same distinctive characteristics (i.e. nearly inaccessible cracks in steep rock faces, with characteristic staining of rock directly below the cracks) we have been able to develop a ‘search image’ that should greatly speed up the discovery of new sites.”
“This funding has led to discoveries that will generate several new peer-reviewed publications. Less importantly, because of the near-iconic status of The Terrible Hairy Fly my professional reputation has been enhanced.”



Robert Copeland
International Centre for Insect
Physiology and Ecology



© Robert Copeland



Data Deficient

\$5,000

Blue Mountain Jewel

Rhinoneura caerulea Kimmins

The discovery of a third population of Blue mountain jewel on Gunung Mulu is important and suggests that the species is under no serious immediate threat and its Red List assessment can be changed from Data Deficient to either Least Concern or Near Threatened.



Above: Bornean skimmer. Right: Blue mountain jewel

Before this project very little was known about the Blue mountain jewel, in particular its known distribution was just two mountain ranges, neither with any protected status, and from one of these it had not been recorded since 1932, despite several searches.

Red List Justification

Rhinoneura caerulea is known only from the type series (two males, one female, from two locations on the same mountain) collected from montane forest above 1,000 meters on Mount Dulit in north eastern Sarawak, Malaysia in 1932.

Project Details

(1) Attempt to find populations of the target species at montane sites in three protected areas in north east Sarawak, Malaysia; (2) gather more information on the habitat requirements of the primary target species; (3) gain a better understanding of the conservation status of the target species; (4) undertake a general survey of the montane Odonata within the protected area.

Project Results

The project was a success; the primary target species and one of the other target species were found. We now have much more information on their habitat requirements. Invaluable data was generated on a number of other poorly known species, for instance the recently discovered *Telosticta kajang*. Several species found are unnamed, but already known from other locations, however one species of *Amphicnemis* was discovered during the project, at a higher altitude than any other species of the genus occurs. This is significant in conservation terms because nothing can be done to conserve a species unless its existence is known.

How The Fund Helped

“The discovery of a third population of Blue mountain jewel on Gunung Mulu is important in two respects. Firstly Gunung Mulu is in a national park, so that this population at least is secure. Secondly, the population on Gunung Mulu occupies a different habitat from the other currently known population, suggesting that it occupies a broader range of habitats than was previously thought. These facts suggest that the species is under no serious immediate threat and its Red List assessment can be changed from Data Deficient to either Least Concern or Near Threatened.”



Rory Dow
IUCN Odonata Specialist Group



© Graham T. Reels



Not
Evaluated

\$3,000

Great Hockey Stick Sailor

Phaedyma aspasia kathmandia

“The Fund helped me study the target species making me a reputed professional able to plead to the court to prevent the marble quarry from impacting the butterfly.”

Nepal



© Bhaiya Kamal

With the habitat of the Great hockey stick sailor being completely destroyed by a local marble mining operation, the conservationist together with a lawyer’s association successfully petitioned the courts to issue a temporary injunction against the mining operation. Meanwhile, as the courts deliberate, the conservationist is vigorously working to collect data on the butterfly and its habitat.

Conservation Observation of the Grant Recipient
Existing only in the Lalitpur district of Nepal, its habitat is restricted to a few localized pockets between 1,485 and 1,850 meters above sea level. Its habitat is under pressure from unsustainable harvesting and a mining operation.



© Bhaiya Kamal

Project Details

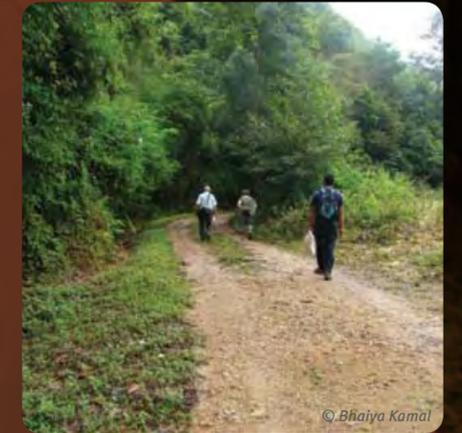
(1) Assess its population status; (2) analyze threats to its habitat; (3) launch a community-based conservation awareness programme; (4) update Red List status; (5) recommend a conservation programme.

Project Results

About 16 hectares of habitat for this butterfly has been completely cleared and is irreparable. Only a small area is left where only a few of this endemic species continue to survive. This butterfly appears for a brief period of May to June in the shady forest part nearby the marble quarry. Three individual specimens were recorded at the end of July 2011. In 2012 a total of eight specimens were recorded from May to July. These specimens were spotted within the elevation zone of 1,600 to 1,800 meters, mostly in shady forest habitat where little human disturbance had occurred. Likewise, a butterfly called Scarce siren (*Diagora nicevillei*) is a very rare and local species with its distribution within the elevation of 1,575 – 2,100 meters at the forested side of the marble quarry. This is the only locality where it still can be found.

How The Fund Helped

“The Fund helped me study the target species making me a reputed professional able to plead to the court to prevent the marble quarry from impacting the butterfly.”



© Bhaiya Kamal

Bhaiya Kamal
Nepal Bioheritage Forum
for Resources Conservation

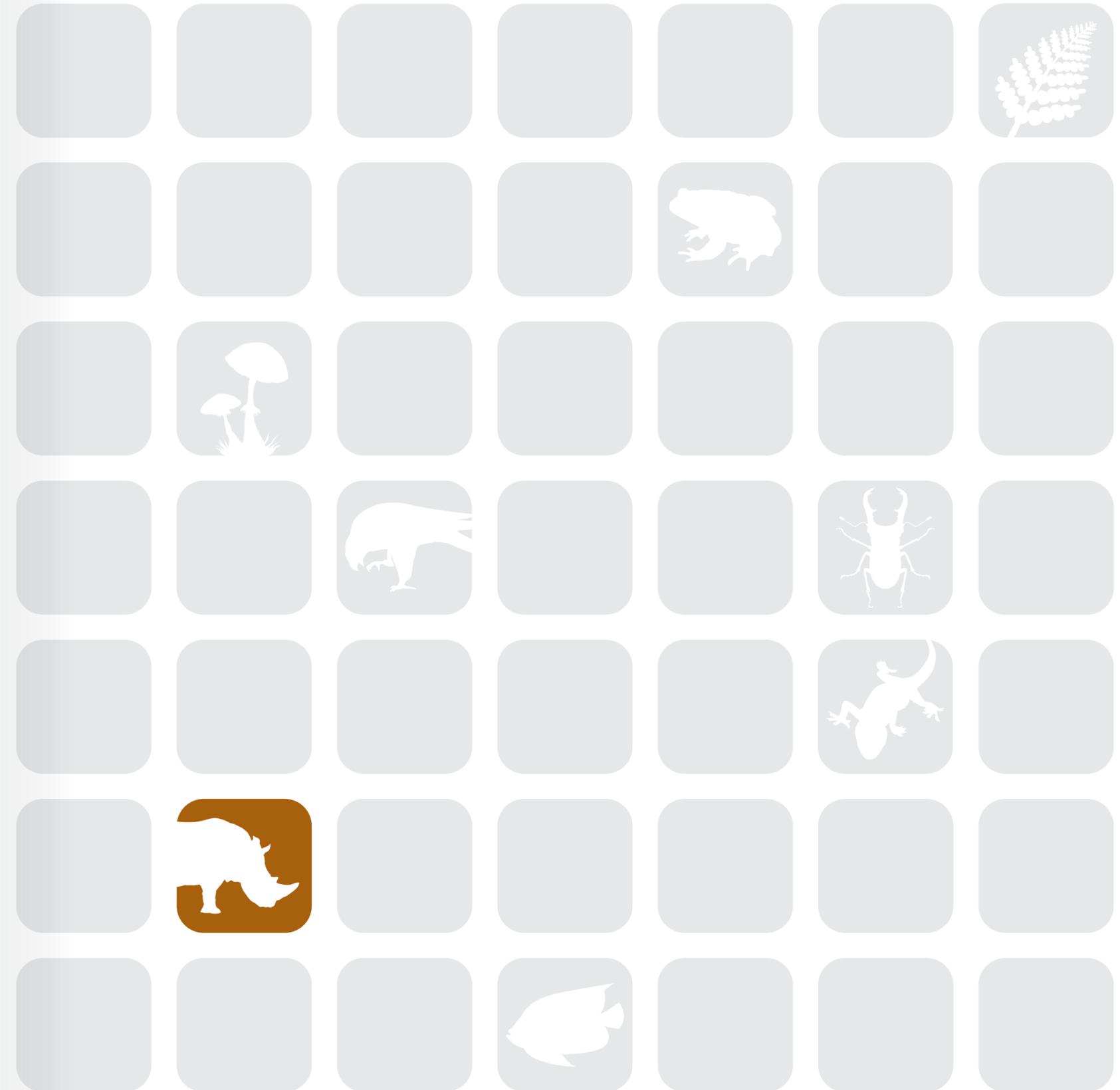
Mammal Case Studies

There are 5,488 known mammal species.
Of these more than one in five is threatened
or extinct.

42-43 Saola

44-45 Darwin's Fox

46-47 Chinese Pangolin





Critically
Endangered

\$5,000

Saola

Pseudoryx nghetinhensis

Using this innovative survey method to detect rare and elusive ungulates will provide us with valuable information on the basic ecology and distribution of these species.

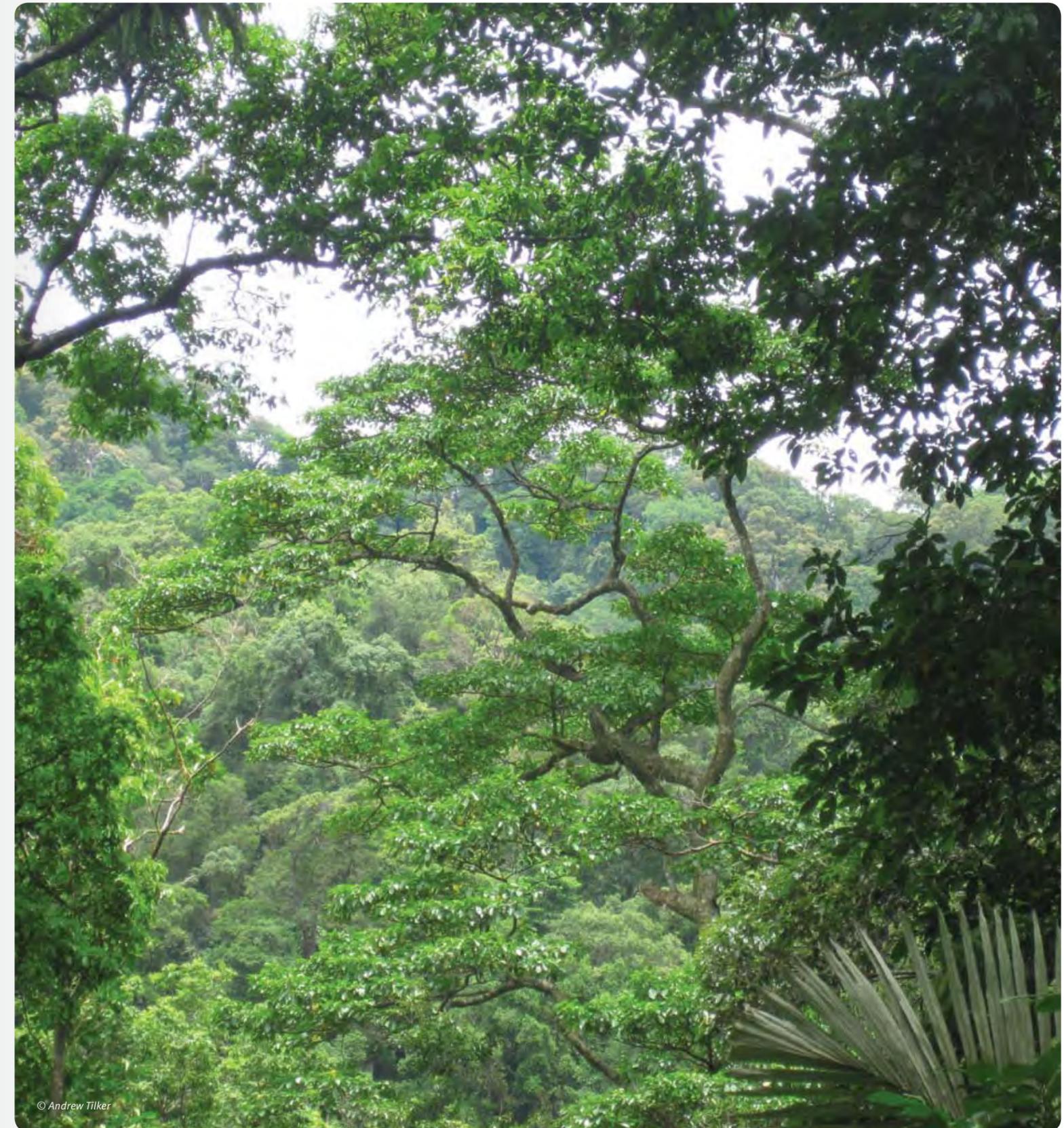


Above: The only camera trap image of a Saola.

The Saola is generally considered to be the greatest animal discovery in recent times, and is so different from any currently known species that it is placed in its own genus. The first record of this species came to the Western world in the form of three sets of horns discovered in 1992 in the Vu Quang Nature Reserve. The Saola has never been encountered in the wild by a biologist, and much of our present knowledge comes from tales from native villagers.

Red List Justification

It is unlikely that the global population is greater than the low hundreds, and lower estimates are in the tens. Biologists believe that no subpopulation numbers more than fifty individuals. Remaining populations are in a state of continuing decline.



© Andrew Tilker



Critically Endangered

\$5,000

Saola

Pseudoryx nghetinhensis

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Above: Typical Saola habitat. Snares are prevalent in the area.
Top Right: A poacher's shelter is burned.
Bottom Right: Collected leeches are prepared for analysis.

Andrew Tilker inspects the gut content of leeches collected in probable Saola habitat. DNA testing may reveal hard to obtain clues about Saola population characteristics.

Project Details

Using an innovative technique to gather ungulate population data, this biologist inspects the gut content of leeches collected in the probable Saola habitat. DNA testing may reveal hard to obtain clues about Saola population characteristics.

Project Results

Our team travelled to remote areas in two Vietnamese national parks. On these expeditions we collected approximately 500 leeches, which are currently being processed at the University of Copenhagen. Analysis will determine what mammals the leeches have fed upon, and consequently give us an idea of what mammals are in the forest. We documented plentiful large mammal evidence in the surveyed areas, including ungulate tracks and feeding signs, and are eagerly awaiting the genetic results.

How The Fund Helped

“Further development of the leech survey methodology is important if this technique is to be applied to the conservation of these species, and the grant provided a critical first step in this process. Using this innovative survey method to detect rare and elusive ungulates will provide us with valuable information on the basic ecology and distribution of these species.”

“The grant from the Fund enabled me to “get my foot in the door” and set up a project in one of the most biologically diverse and threatened eco-regions in the world. The Fund provided the crucial first backing for what I anticipate will be a long-term and significant study.”



© Andrew Tilker

Andrew Tilker
University of Texas-Austin



© Andrew Tilker



© Andrew Tilker



Critically
Endangered

\$10,000

Darwin's Fox

Lycalopex fulvipes

The results of this project confirm that Darwin's fox is not only restricted to the national park, but also occurs within a 30 km radius north and northwest of the protected area.



The Fund helped support the first intensive camera-trapping and scat survey to clarify the range of Darwin's fox on the Chilean mainland. Previous information showed this fox only occurred within Nahuelbuta National Park (NNP). The results of this project confirm that Darwin's fox is not only restricted to the national park, but also occurs within a 30 km radius north and northwest of the protected area.

Red List Justification

Total population size is less than 250 mature individuals with at least 90% of the population occurring in one subpopulation located on Chiloé Island.



Project Details

(1) To assess the local distribution of Darwin's fox inside the national park and surrounding lands; (2) identify critical areas and habitats outside the national park; (3) promote the conservation of Darwin's fox and other carnivores by minimizing human - wildlife conflicts.

Project Results

(1) Darwin's fox is not restricted to NNP. It occurs outside boundaries of this protected area up to 30 km north; (2) Darwin's fox occurs within different habitat types; however it selects less disturbed evergreen native forest; (3) activity patterns show Darwin's fox occurs mainly at night; (4) we detected a spatial segregation with the larger Culpeo fox; (5) camera-trapping also recorded other threatened species such as puma, southern pudu (deer) and guigna (small wildcat).

How The Fund Helped

"This was fundamental to my professional development as a professional and wildlife ecologist. The results of this project were presented in the 2nd Latin American Congress of Mammalogy in Argentina during November 2012. Information was also presented in local workshops in different cities within Chile."



Dario Moreira Arce
Etica en los Bosques / University of Alberta

Above: The fox (top left and bottom right) is only one of the many species caught by camera-traps.



Endangered

\$10,000

Chinese Pangolin

Manis pentadactyla

We have enabled ZSL to provide a local Nepalese with targeted training, mentorship and funding to help him realize his goal of becoming a future conservation leader in Nepal.

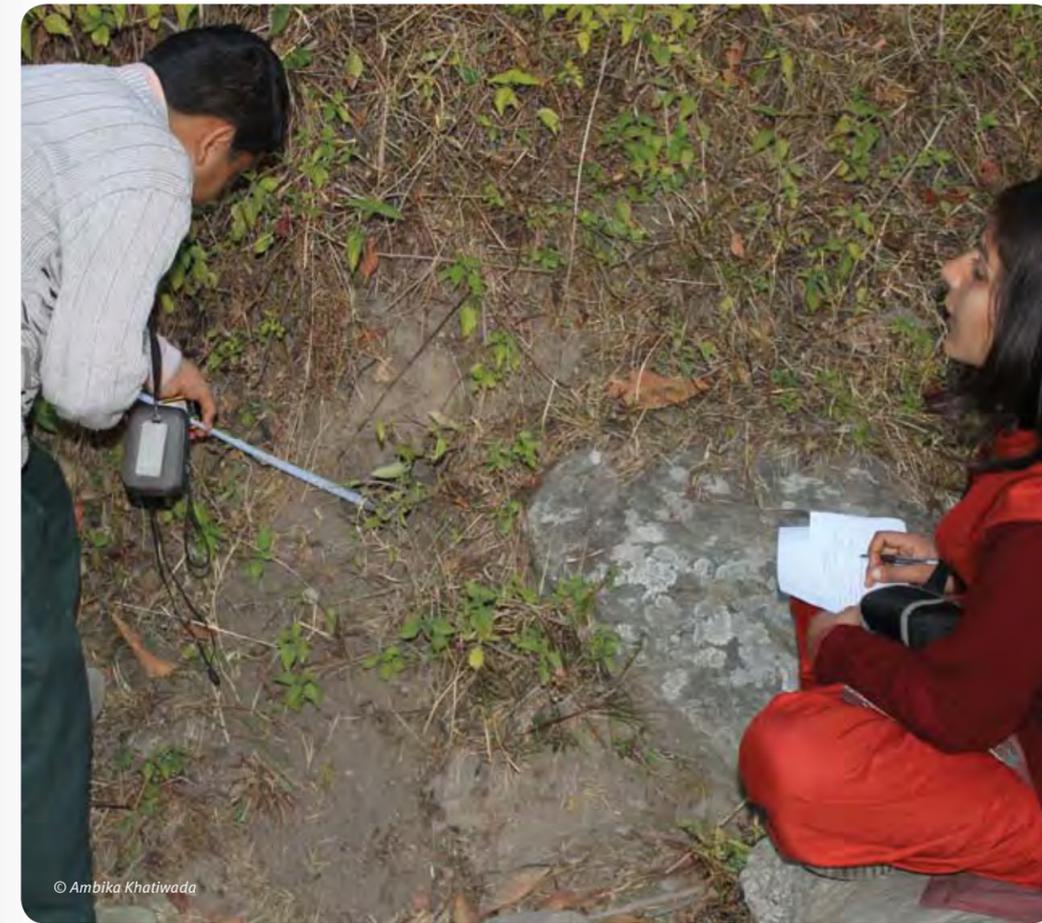
Nepal



Despite being one of the most exploited mammals in Southeast Asia, the Chinese pangolin has received relatively little conservation attention. The Fund has helped to change this by enabling Zoological Society of London (ZSL) to support local conservationist, Ambika Khatiwada, to undertake research into the conservation and threats facing the species in eastern Nepal.

Red List Justification

The species is heavily hunted inside China, as well as for export to China in other range states, primarily for medicinal purposes. The populations have been greatly reduced in the last 15 years, and the decline is suspected to continue over the next 15 years, at a rate of over 50%.



© Ambika Khatiwada

Project Details

Collecting baseline data on the status, distribution and threats facing the species in eastern Nepal through ecological and community interview surveys. A significant component of this project involves raising awareness of the importance of pangolins among local communities.

Project Results

Preliminary findings indicate that poaching and the illegal trade in pangolin scales for traditional Chinese medicine is more serious than anticipated. The field team found that some villagers were keeping pangolin scales in their houses in order to sell them to traders. A Pangolin Conservation Committee (PCC) has been created to raise awareness of the importance of pangolins and discourage people from poaching them. Early signs are encouraging, with several ex-poachers having now committed to conserving pangolins. Furthermore, after the implementation of our project an illegal trader, who frequently used to visit the study site to collect pangolin scales, was caught by Nepal police.

How The Fund Helped

“Thanks to the Mohamed Bin Zayed Species Conservation Fund ZSL has been able to provide a local Nepalese man with targeted training, mentorship and funding to help him realize his goal of becoming a future conservation leader in Nepal.” (Carly Waterman, ZSL)



© Ambika Khatiwada



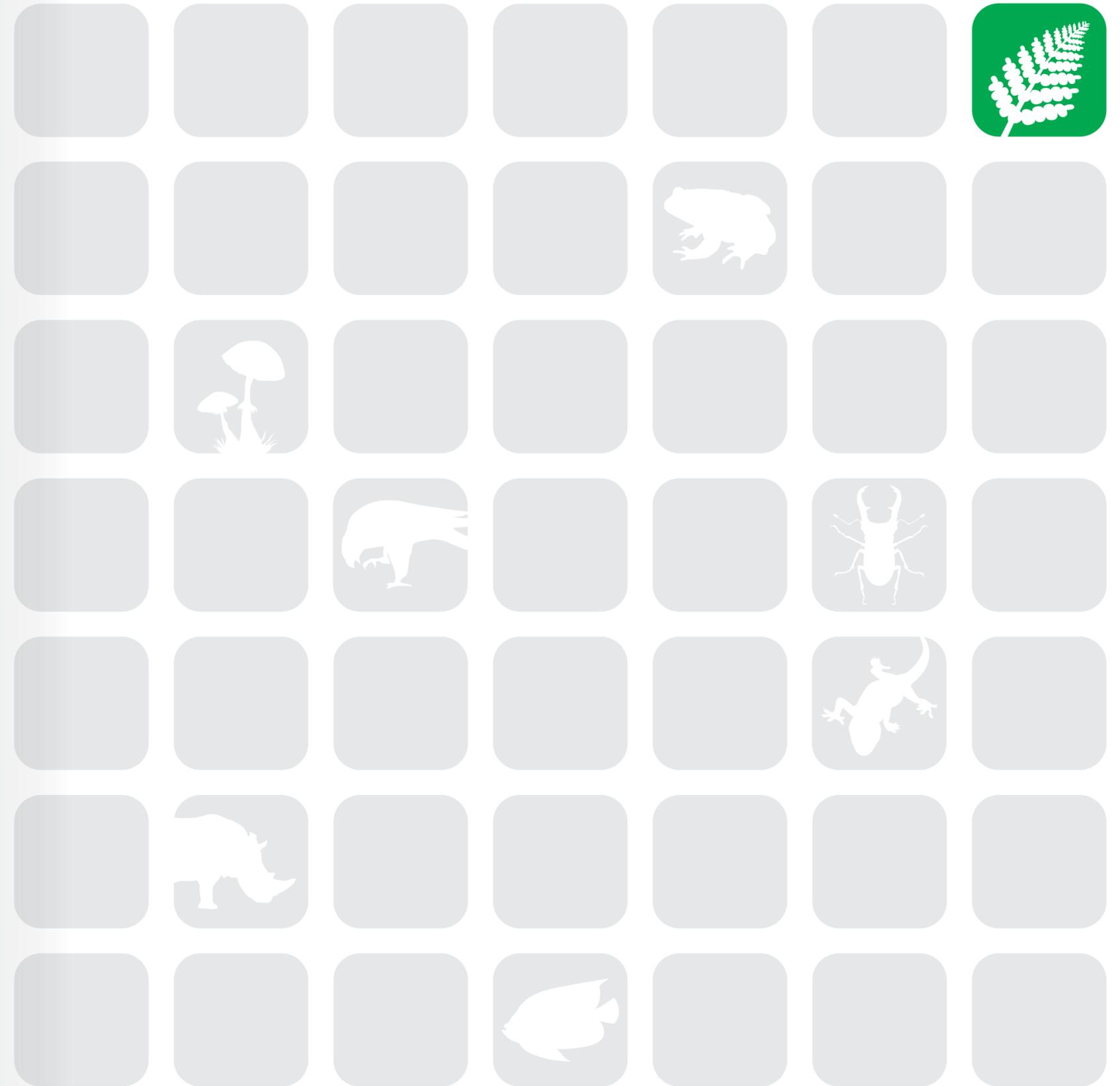
© Ambika Khatiwada

Ambika Khatiwada
EDGE Fellow, Zoological Society of London

Plant Case Studies

With almost 300,000 known plant species, evaluating their risk of extinction is a monumental task. Scientists are certain that plants face at least as much threat as other species types.

- 50-51 Pseudophoenix
- 52-53 Asplia
- 54-55 Hydrangea Species





Critically
Endangered

\$15,000

Pseudophoenix lediniana



Haiti

“This is our first project in Haiti. Therefore, it helped to strength our professional ties with botanists of this country. The good news is that despite the massive deforestation of the region there are two populations located along the valley where this species was originally described.”



This grant helped the principal investigator recruit Mrs. Rosa Rodriguez, the Head of Conservation at the National Botanic Garden of the Dominican Republic, as a graduate student working under his supervision.

The Fund recently supported a project led by Mrs. Rodriguez to investigate the same genus of palm in the Dominican Republic – a country which shares the island of Hispaniola with Haiti. Mrs. Rodriguez is now attempting to determine if the palms are morphologically distinct and should be recognized as a different taxonomic entity.

Red List Justification

Found in the south west peninsula of Haiti. In 1989 only 30 trees were found in the wild.





Critically Endangered

\$15,000

Pseudophoenix lediniana

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Red List Justification

Found in the south west peninsula of Haiti. In 1989 only 30 trees were found in the wild.



“A total of 73 adult individuals were counted, none of which were less than two meters tall. Demographic inventories confirmed the Critically Endangered status of this species as seedlings were not found.”
Javier Francisco-Ortega, Florida International University

Project Details

Determine the distribution range, conservation threats, and status of this palm; (2) provide recommendations to the IUCN/SSC Palm Specialist Group; (3) elaborate upon a conservation action plan; and (4) establish *ex situ* collections at participating botanic gardens.

Project Results

The good news is that despite the massive deforestation of the region there are two populations located along the valley where this species was originally described. A total of 73 adult individuals were counted, none of which were less than two meters tall. Demographic inventories confirmed the Critically Endangered status of this species as seedlings were not found. Populations are currently monitored on a monthly basis to determine the phenological stages of the target species and proceed with seed collections for *ex situ* conservation at several different botanic gardens in Haiti, the Dominican Republic, Puerto Rico, and Miami.

How The Fund Helped

“It helped us to develop our first ever funded project in Haiti. Therefore, it helped to strengthen our professional ties with botanists of this country.”



Javier Francisco-Ortega
Florida International University





Not
Evaluated

\$2,500

Aspilia

Aspilia grazielae

“To participate in work in which the main goal is the conservation of a threatened species can be considered a unique opportunity in the career of a biologist. In the case of the *Aspilia grazielae*, my participation and development was only made possible through the support received from the Fund.”



This endemic shrub of the Urucum Mountains in Brazil's Pantanal region is found at the heart of one of the world's largest iron ore mines. The expansion of the mine threatens this population.

Conservation Observation of the Grant Recipient

Listed as Endangered in the Brazilian red list of flora species. The biology of this species remains unclear. No studies on this species have been conducted.



Project Details

(1) Evaluate the number of individuals and the spatial distribution pattern of *Aspilia grazielae* in the Urucum Mountains; (2) promote the reintroduction of individuals in abandoned mine areas using seedlings; (3) follow the establishment success throughout the 24 months of study.

Project Results

After a year of study, we observed that the occurrence of this species is restricted to the upper part of the area; the species is distributed in patches 700 meters above sea level; the production of flowers, buds and new leaves is directly related to the rainfall increase; during the dry season, the fruits ripen and there is a considerable loss of leaves; we observed phenological timing between individuals that occur in conservation areas with those that grown in disturbed areas. The provision for expansion of mining activity compromises the integrity of populations of this species endemic to the Urucum Mountains.

How The Fund Helped

“To participate in work in which the main goal is the conservation of a threatened species, can be considered a unique opportunity in the career of a biologist. In the case of the *Aspilia grazielae*, my participation and development was only made possible through the support received from the Fund”



Carlos Rodrigo Lehn
Federal Institution of Education, Science and
Technology of Mato Grosso do Sul, Brazil



Not
Evaluated

\$10,000

Hydrangea Species

Hydrangea nebulicola nevl.

“We have discovered an unexpectedly high number of new Hydrangea species, and are currently studying and describing them. Most species are thought to be Critically Endangered, and at least one seems to be a botanical Lonesome George.”



© Marie-Stephanie Samain

Several new species of Hydrangea were found to be hidden in plain sight during the fieldwork for this project. The largest of these newly discovered species grow to more than 30 meters and flower above the tree canopy.

Conservation Observation of the Grant Recipient
A majority of these Hydrangea species remain undescribed and given the degree of deforestation and habitat destruction in Mexico, the plants are likely Critically Endangered.

Project Details

(1) Exploration in central and southern Mexico for additional localities of these new species; (2) characterization of their habitat; (3) description of these new species, including detailed morphological-taxonomical work and molecular analyses studying their relationships and genetic diversity; (4) evaluation of their status applying the IUCN Red List categories and criteria; and (5) *in situ* and *ex situ* conservation.

Project Results

We have discovered an unexpectedly high number of new Hydrangea species. As far as possible on each locality, we identified threats and cooperated with local people to make them aware of the presence of these unique plants and support their conservation. We are currently studying and describing the new species. Most species are thought to be Critically Endangered, and at least one seems to be a botanical “Lonesome George.” Despite meticulous exploration in the area, it seems represented by one adult individual in a very small remaining patch of cloud forest on top of a small, isolated mountain range.

How The Fund Helped

“Having conducted botanical fieldwork on a regular basis throughout Latin America since 2007, I became more interested in the conservation of these plant groups. The Fund has helped to develop this interest into reality. I have just moved from Belgium to Mexico, to be closer to the plants I am studying.”



© Marie-Stephanie Samain

Marie-Stephanie SAMAIN
Instituto de Ecología, A.C.,
Centro Regional del Bajío
Formerly of Ghent University, Belgium



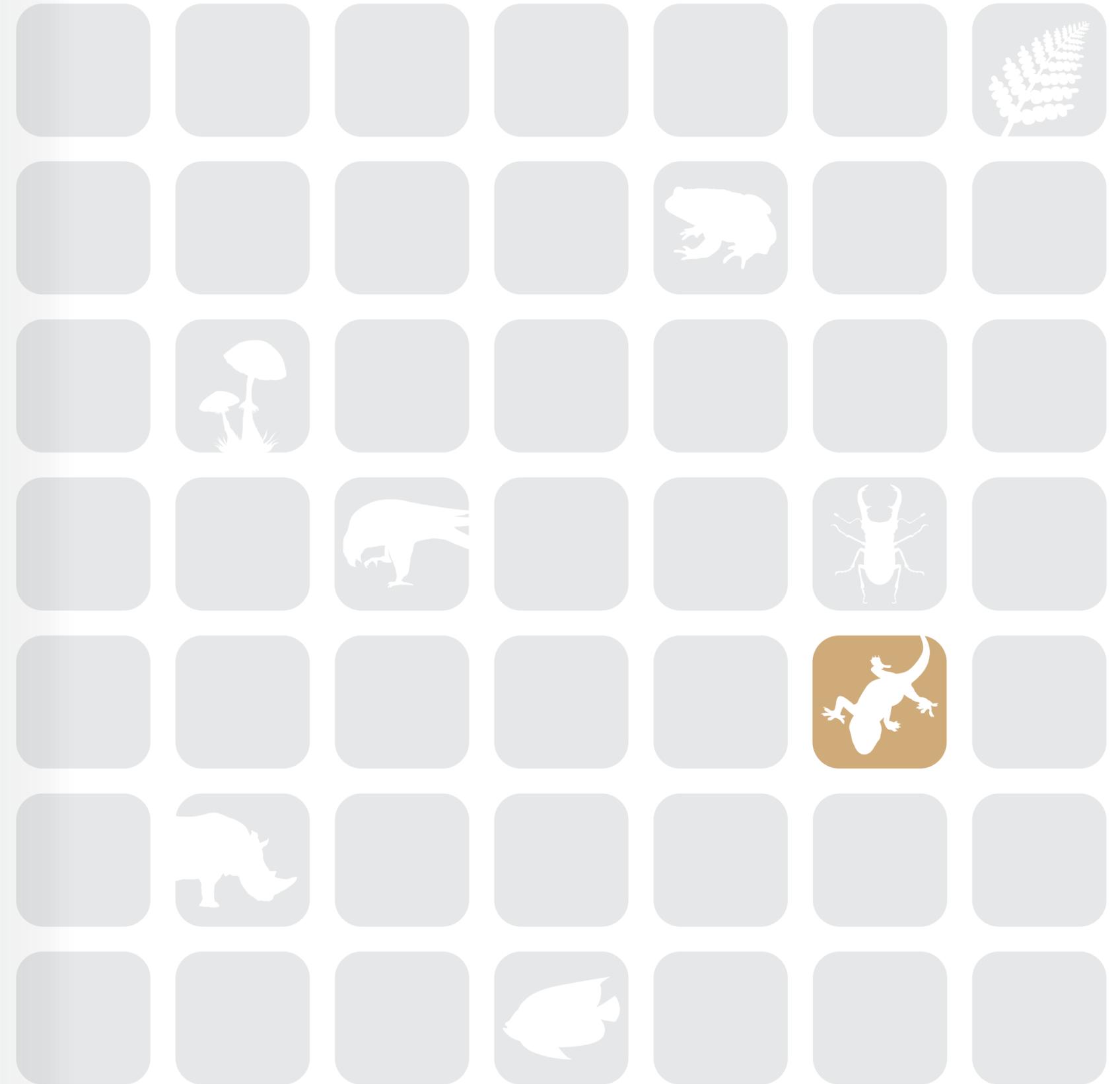
© Marie-Stephanie Samain

Reptile Case Studies

Almost half of the Critically Endangered reptiles are endemic to the Caribbean, Central or South America.

58-59 March's Emerald Palm Viper

60-61 Radiated Tortoise





Not
Evaluated

\$4,000

March's Emerald Palm Viper

Bothriechis marchi

“The support provided by the Fund has helped me to collect valuable data that will indicate what the main prey sources are for juvenile and adult Emerald palm vipers.”



March's emerald palm viper is a venomous pit viper species found in north western Honduras and eastern Guatemala.

Conservation Observation of the Grant Recipient

Considering its small geographic range, habitat specificity for elevations of 500 to 1,800 meters in lower montane and cloud forest, and the increasingly fractured nature of this habitat, it is considered Endangered and in decline.





Not
Evaluated

\$4,000

March's Emerald Palm Viper

Bothriechis marchi

“The support provided by the Fund has helped me to collect valuable data that will indicate what the main prey sources are for juvenile and adult Emerald palm vipers.”



March's emerald palm viper is a venomous pit viper species found in north western Honduras and eastern Guatemala.

Conservation Observation of the Grant Recipient

Considering its small geographic range, habitat specificity for elevations of 500 to 1,800 meters in lower montane and cloud forest, and the increasingly fractured nature of this habitat, it is considered Endangered and in decline.



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“We can infer from these findings that the main source of prey for juveniles are stream dwelling frogs. This was confirmed after finding examples of the Critically Endangered Spikethumb frog and the Critically Endangered Mountain brook frog in the stomachs of two juvenile Emerald palm vipers.”

Jonathan Clegg, Operation Wallacea



Project Details

This project will conduct the first ecological study on this top predator and provide the first estimates of population densities. Habitat and diet preferences will also be investigated in this delicate ecosystem where populations of potential amphibian prey including Critically Endangered endemic species are known to be affected by the chytrid fungus.

Project Results

The original target was to collect ten snakes. We were able to collect 30 in four weeks of fieldwork. There seems to be a distinct difference in habitat preference between juveniles and adults. All the juvenile vipers we sampled were found close to streams whilst most of the adult vipers were found on ridges or in open forested areas. We can infer from these findings that the main source of prey for juveniles are stream dwelling frogs, adult vipers are believed to be generalist predators. The former was confirmed after finding examples of the Critically Endangered Spikethumb frog (*Plectrohyla dasypus*) and the Critically Endangered Mountain brook frog (*Duellmanohyla soralia*) in the stomachs of two juvenile Emerald palm vipers.

How The Fund Helped

“The support provided by the Fund has helped me to collect valuable data that will indicate what the main prey sources are for juvenile and adult Emerald palm vipers. This is significant in Cusuco National Park because of the threat of the amphibian chytrid fungus to local frog populations. If March's emerald palm viper is proved to be a frog specialist then it could be vulnerable if local frog populations decline further in addition to the threat of habitat loss through deforestation.”



© Jonathan Clegg

Jonathan Clegg
Operation Wallacea



© Jonathan Clegg



Critically
Endangered

\$10,000

Radiated Tortoise

Astrochelys radiata

The Fund has contributed to the establishment of a management plan for the Radiated tortoise and its implementation within its most important natural habitat range in Madagascar.



For a native Tandroy, it is forbidden to be in contact with a Radiated tortoise, but if encountered by chance it brings good luck. Upon the chance encounter with a tortoise, the Tandroy people offer a bundle of green leaves to ensure their good fortune.

Red List Justification

Available information indicates that the species has disappeared entirely from about 40% of its past range through a combination of habitat loss and exploitation, and that remaining populations have been severely depleted by recent and on-going exploitation predominantly for domestic consumption.

Project Details

(1) Identifying additional reference sites where viable tortoise populations can be observed; (2) engage local communities to protect and monitor the Radiated tortoise populations at five reference sites; (3) develop a conservation plan for the species; (4) provide villagers with economically viable and sustainable alternatives to over-harvesting natural resources.

Project Results

On November 23, 2012, the Ambovombe community courthouse approved the authenticity of an ordinance, known locally as a "Dina," to protect tortoise within the region. This measure has received a very high endorsement from the traditional leaders. It was the first time in this area that a legal conservation framework was fully supported by tradition. In the end, this approach reinforced the culture as well as the conservation of a threatened species. From now on, the Dina called "Lilintane I Androy" is a national reference on tortoise conservation.

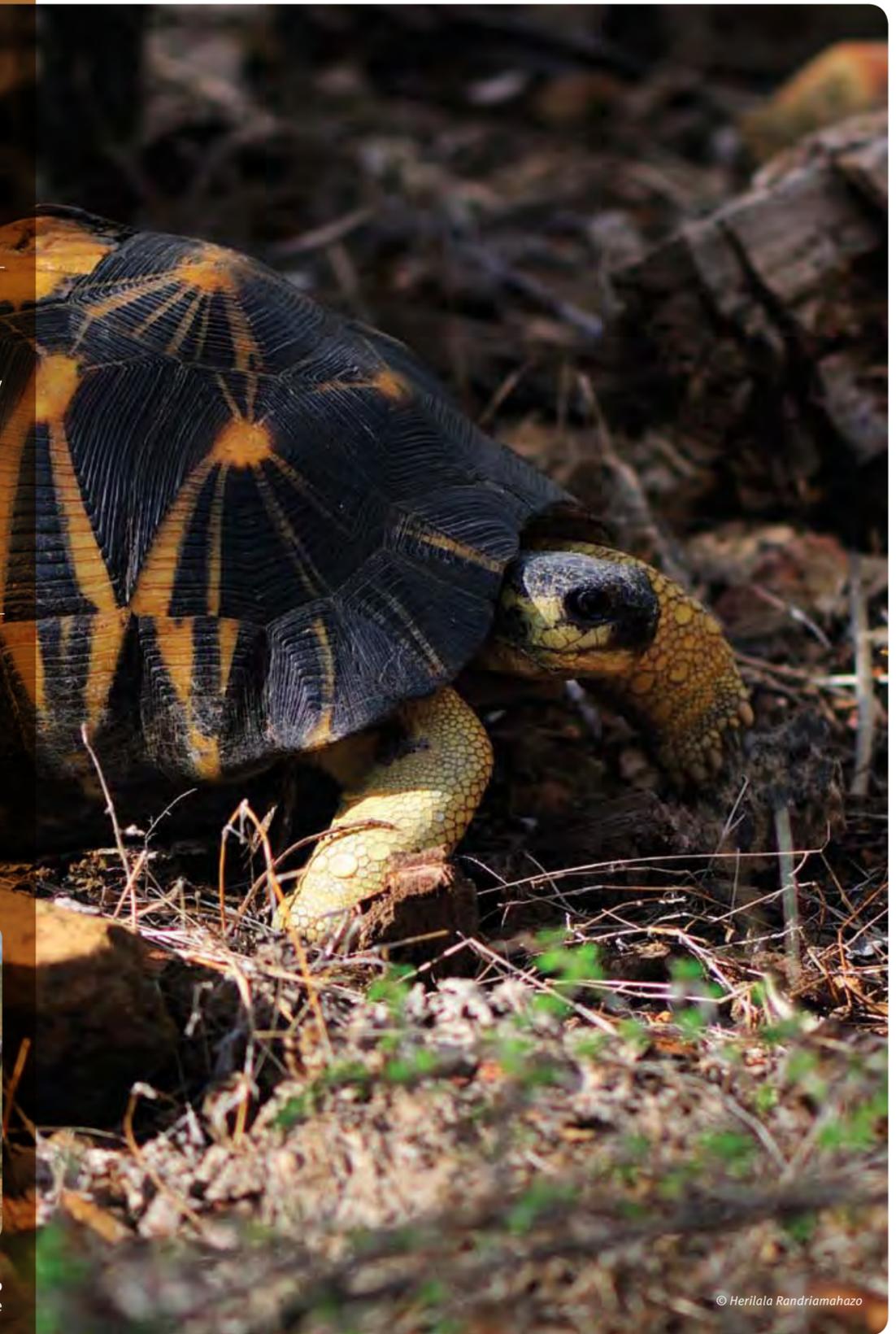
How The Fund Helped

"The Fund has considerably contributed to the establishment of a management plan for the Radiated tortoise and its implementation within the most important natural habitat range in Madagascar."

"I acquired basic skills to deal with social issues in biodiversity conservation and to empower community structures at village level thanks to this grant from the Fund."



Herilala Randriamahazo
Turtle Survival Alliance



© Herilala Randriamahazo

Fungus Case Studies

There are 50,000 known lichen, mushroom, and brown algae species. Only 18 have been scientifically evaluated for risk of extinction.

64-65 White Ferula Mushroom





Critically
Endangered

\$6,000

White Ferula Mushroom

Pleurotus nebrodensis

Conservation of fungi is not supported in Greece financially or legally. Funding of this project will enhance a more thorough study of the species, will contribute to the knowledge of its worldwide distribution and will verify the threats that it is facing.

Greece



© Zacharoula Gonou-Zagou

P. nebrodensis was first described as *Agaricus nebrodensis* by Giuseppe Inzenga, who collected it in 1863, from Madonie mountain chain in northern Sicily. He called it “the most delicious mushroom of the Sicilian mycological flora.” Since then *P. nebrodensis* has been found to grow constantly and exclusively in northern Sicily, in pastures with *Cachrys ferulacea*. This project investigates a range extension into Greece.

Red List Justification

The area where the White ferula mushroom is found covers less than 100 km² and its population is severely fragmented and declining. This is mainly due to the increasing number of mushroom gatherers, both professional and amateur, who usually collect unripe fruitbodies. As a result, it is estimated that less than 250 White ferula mushroom individuals reach maturity each year.



© Zacharoula Gonou-Zagou

Project Details

The aim is to estimate the extent of occurrence, area of occupancy and total population size of the species in Greece.

Project Results

While waiting for the collection period in spring to come, the first since receiving the funding, we have started preparing the laboratory experiments. We re-cultured strains of *Pleurotus nebrodensis* and closely related species that had been isolated from previous samplings and were deposited in the ATHUM Culture Collection of Fungi at the University of Athens. All revived strains were processed in order to be used for molecular analysis. They are kept in deep freeze and are ready for the extraction of DNA.

How The Fund Helped

“Conservation of fungi is not supported in Greece, or in most European countries, neither financially nor legally. Funding of this project will enhance a more thorough study of the species, will contribute to the knowledge of its worldwide distribution and will verify the threats that it is facing.”



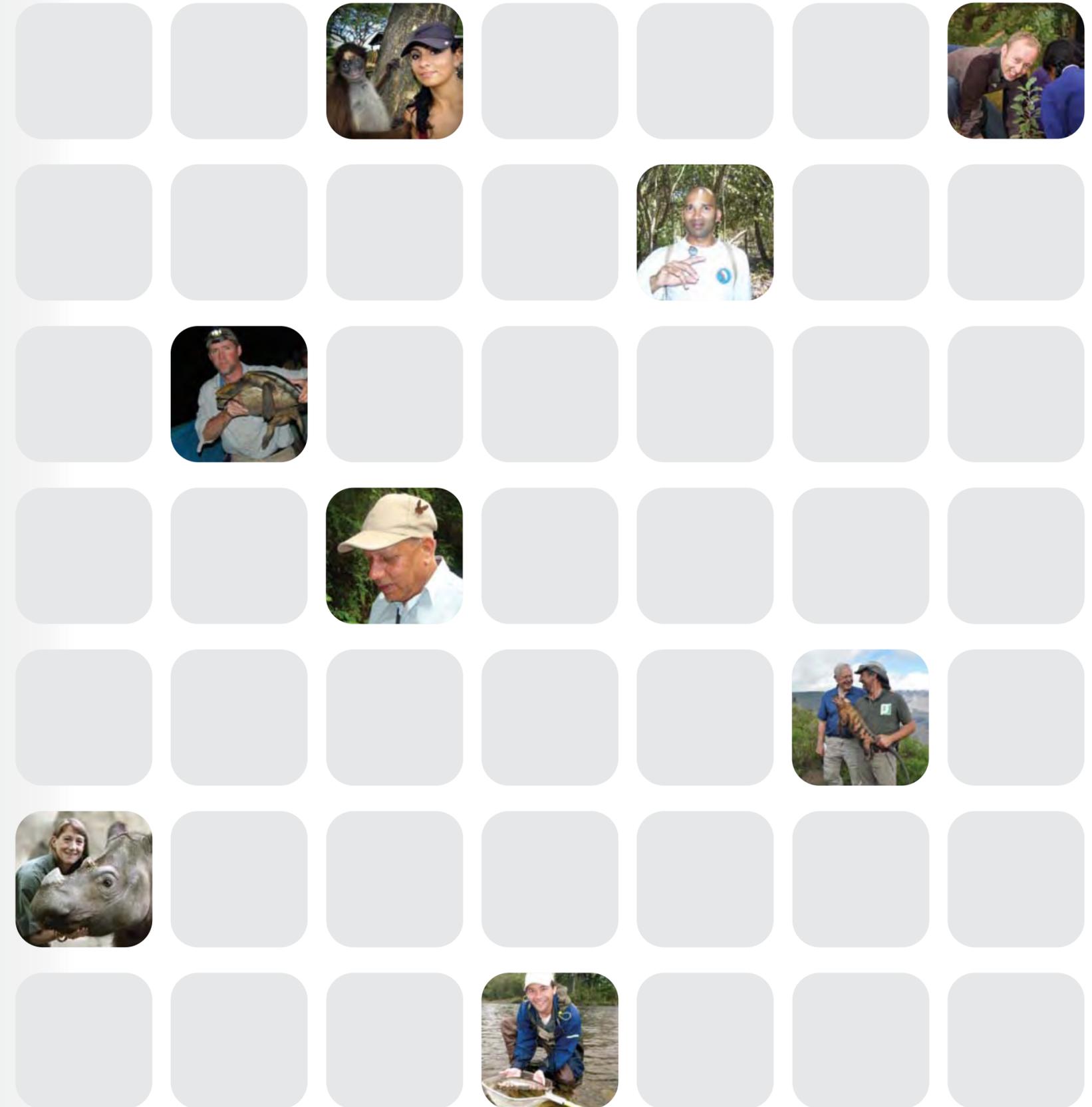
© Zacharoula Gonou-Zagou

Zacharoula Gonou-Zagou
National & Kapodistrian University of Athens



Faces of The Fund

Grant recipients are our heroes. They are the passionate and dedicated people committing their lives to the species they love.





Supported Projects

Amphibian <small>EX=Extinct / EW=Extinct in the Wild / CR=Critically Endangered / EN=Endangered / VU=Vulnerable / NT=Near Threatened / LC=Least Concern / DD=Data Deficient / NE=Not Evaluated</small>						
Vernacular Species Name	Name of Organization	Name	Scientific Species Name	Country	Continent	Funding
Analmalai's frog (CR)	Wildlife Information Liason and Development	Keerthi Krutha	<i>Indirana brachytarsus</i>	India	Asia	12,000
Dutoit's torrent frog (NE)	National Museums of Kenya	Beryl Akoth Bwong	<i>Petropedetes dutoiti</i>	Kenya	Africa	2,500
Golden mantella (CR)	Madagasikara Voakajy	Sylvain Ralaiarimalala	<i>Mantella aurantiaca</i>	Madagascar	Africa	7,000
Golden poison frog (CR)	World Land Trust-US	Paul Salaman	<i>Phyllobates terribilis</i>	Colombia	South America	4,000
Harlequin toad (CR)	Instituto de Ciencias Naturales	Juan E. Carvajal	<i>Atelopus mandingues</i>	Colombia	South America	2,500
Kerala Indian frog (CR)	Zoological Society of London	Craig Turner	<i>Indirana phrynoderma</i>	India	Asia	12,000
Kerinci's frog (DD)	KPH Salvator	Ryski Darmabusta	<i>Hylarana crassiovis</i>	Indonesia	Asia	2,000
Kuranda treefrog (CR)	Kuranda Envirocare	Cathy Owen	<i>Litoria myola</i>	Australia	Oceania	3,600
Lake Lerma salamander (CR)	N/A	Karla Pelz Serrano	<i>Ambystoma lermaense</i>	Mexico	North America	3,000
Lake Titicaca frog (CR)	Denver Zoological Foundation	Richard Reading	<i>Telmatobius culeus</i>	Peru	South America	8,000
Malcolm's Ethiopia toad (EN)	Ethiopian Wildlife Conservation Authority	Roman Abera	<i>Altiphrynoides malcomi</i>	Ethiopia	Africa	7,000
Mocha Island ground frog (CR)	Island Conservation	Nick Holmes	<i>Eupsophus insularis</i>	Chile	South America	7,500
Nahuelbuta mountain frog (CR)	Amphibian Survival Alliance	Phil Bishop	<i>Telmatobufo bullocki</i>	Chile	South America	7,000
Olm (VU)	Coatian Herpetological Society	Dušan Jelic	<i>Proteus anguinus</i>	Croatia	Europe	8,000
Pickersgill's reed frog (CR)	Endangered Wildlife Trust	Jeanne Tarrant	<i>Hyperolius pickersgilli</i>	South Africa	Africa	12,000
Rhacophorus catamitus (DD)	Andalas University	Ade Prasetyo	<i>Rhacophorus catamitus</i>	Indonesia	Asia	2,500
Rupestrian bromeliad frog (NE)	Instituto Biotrópicos	Izabela Barata	<i>Crossodactylodes sp. nov.</i>	Brazil	South America	4,400
Sahon'orana (EN)	E.D.Ena	Ranivoarivelo Soazara	<i>Scaphiophryne gottlebei</i>	Madagascar	Africa	2,000
Togo slippery frog (CR)	Herp Conservation	Caleb Ofori Boateng	<i>Conraua derooi</i>	Ghana	Africa	5,000
Williams bright-eyed frog (CR)	Conservation International	Robin Moore	<i>Boophis williamsi</i>	Madagascar	Africa	5,000
Williams' Ankaratra treefrog (CR)	ACSAM Initiative and Museo Regionale di Scienze Naturali	Franco Andreone	<i>Boophis williamsi</i>	Madagascar	Africa	10,000

Bird <small>EX=Extinct / EW=Extinct in the Wild / CR=Critically Endangered / EN=Endangered / VU=Vulnerable / NT=Near Threatened / LC=Least Concern / DD=Data Deficient / NE=Not Evaluated</small>						
Vernacular Species Name	Name of Organization	Name	Scientific Species Name	Country	Continent	Funding
Bengal florican (CR)	Aaranyak	Namita Brahma	<i>Houbaropsis bengalensis</i>	India	Asia	7,000
Black-breasted puffleg (CR)	Aves y Conservación	David Francisco Díaz Fernández	<i>Eriocnemis nigrivestis</i>	Ecuador	South America	2,000
Black-browed albatross (EN)	Vertebrate Research Group	Juan Pablo Seco Pon	<i>Thalassarche melanophrys</i>	Argentina	South America	7,500
Black-capped petrel (EN)	American Bird Conservancy	Leah Lavin	<i>Pterodroma hasitata</i>	United States	North America	5,000
Chilean woodstar (EN)	American Bird Conservancy	Erin Lebbin	<i>Eulidia yarrellii</i>	Chile	South America	9,000
Emerald starling (DD)	Conservation Society of Sierra Leone	Sama Monde	<i>Coccycolius iris</i>	Sierra Leone	Africa	2,000
Flores hawk-eagle (CR)	Raptor Conservation Society	Usep Suparman	<i>Nisaetus floris</i>	Indonesia	Asia	2,000
Forest owl (CR)	Wildlife Research and Conservation Society	Prachi Mehta	<i>Heteroglaux blewitti</i>	India	Asia	12,500
Great Indian bustard (CR)	Wildlife Institute of India	Yadvendradev Jhala	<i>Ardeotis nigriceps</i>	India	Asia	6,000
Greater adjutant (EN)	Aaranyak	Purnima Devi Barman	<i>Leptoptilos dubius</i>	India	Asia	11,000
Grey-breasted Parakeet (CR)	Associação de Pesquisa e Preservação de Ecossistemas Aquáticos	Jason Mobley	<i>Pyrrhura griseipectus</i>	Brazil	South America	5,000
Hooded grebe (CR)	Aves Argentinas	Hernán Casañas	<i>Podiceps gallardoi</i>	Argentina	South America	5,000
Hutton's shearwater (EN)	The Hutton's Shearwater Charitable Trust	Lindsay Rowe	<i>Puffinus huttoni</i>	New Zealand	Oceania	9,000
Javan hawk-eagle (EN)	YPAL	Dadan Ramdan	<i>Nisaetus bartelsi</i>	Indonesia	Asia	2,000
Javan lapwing (CR)	KPB-SOS	Muhammad Iqbal	<i>Vanellus macropterus</i>	Indonesia	Asia	3,000
Jerdon's courser (CR)	Nature Conservation Foundation	Panchapakesan Jeganathan	<i>Rhinoptilus bitorquatus</i>	India	Asia	11,000
Long-whiskered owl (EN)	American Bird Conservancy	Erin Lebbin	<i>Xenoglaux loweryi</i>	Peru	South America	5,000
Marsh seedeater (EN)	Aves Uruguay	Pablo Rocca	<i>Sporophila palustris</i>	Uruguay	South America	7,000
Marvelous spatuletail (EN)	American Bird Conservancy	Erin Lebbin	<i>Loddigesia mirabilis</i>	Peru	South America	6,000
Masafuera rayadito (CR)	Oikonos Ecosystem Knowledge	Peter Hodum	<i>Aphrastura masafuerae</i>	Chile	South America	5,000
Mauritius olive white-eye (CR)	Mauritian Wildlife Foundation	Vikash Tatayah	<i>Zosterops chloronothos</i>	Mauritius	Africa	2,000
Medium tree finch (CR)	Flinders University of South Australia	Sonia Kleindorfer	<i>Camahynchus pauper</i>	Ecuador	South America	12,000
Mount Cameroon francolin (EN)	International Research and Training Center	Eric Djomo Nana	<i>Francolinus camerunensis</i>	Cameroon	Africa	2,000
New Zealand storm petrel (CR)	University of Auckland	Matt Rayner	<i>Oceanites maorianus</i>	New Zealand	Oceania	9,000
Northern bald ibis (CR)	SEO/BirdLife	Sidi Imad Cherkaoui	<i>Geronticus eremita</i>	Morocco	Africa	5,000
Palkachupa cotinga (EN)	Asociacion Armonia	Bennett Hennessey	<i>Phibalura boliviana</i>	Bolivia	South America	5,000
Peruvian tern (EN)	Society for Coastal Ecosystems Protection	Doris Rodriguez	<i>Sterna lorata</i>	Peru	South America	2,500
Red-breasted goose (EN)	Le Balkan Bulgaria Foundation	Pavel Simeonov	<i>Branta ruficollis</i>	Bulgaria	Europe	7,000
Sharpe's longclaw (EN)	National Museums of Kenya	Samuel Bakari	<i>Macronyx sharpei</i>	Kenya	Africa	6,000
Short-crested coquette (CR)	Pronatura	Efrain Castillejos	<i>Lophornis brachylophus</i>	Mexico	North America	10,000
Sociable lapwing (CR)	Gujarat Ecology Society	Sonal Deshkar	<i>Vanellus gregarius</i>	India	Asia	2,000
Sociable lapwing (CR)	Nature Iraq	Omar Al-Sheikhly	<i>Vanellus gregarius</i>	Iraq	Asia	5,000

Sociable lapwing (CR)	Association for the Conservation of Biodiversity of Kazakhstan	Ruslan Urazaliyev	<i>Vanellus gregarius</i>	Kazakhstan	Asia	5,000
Sociable lapwing (CR)	Sudanese Wildlife Society	Ibrahim Hashim	<i>Vanellus gregarius</i>	Sudan	Africa	3,000
Sociable lapwing (CR)	Syrian Society for the Conservation of Wildlife	Nabegh Ghazal Asswad	<i>Vanellus gregarius</i>	Syria	Asia	3,000
Stresemann's bristlefront (CR)	American Bird Conservancy	Phillip Dehoux	<i>Merulaxis stresemanni</i>	Brazil	South America	4,000
Sumatran ground-cuckoo (CR)	N/A	Liza Meini Fitri	<i>Carpococcyx viridis</i>	Indonesia	Asia	1,600
Taita apalis (CR)	University of Illinois at Chicago	Luca Borghesio	<i>Apalis fuscigularis</i>	Kenya	Africa	9,000
White-backed vulture (CR)	Department of Wildlife Sciences	Ahmad Masood Khan	<i>Gyps bengalensis</i>	India	Asia	2,400
White-backed vulture (CR)	Dhartee Development Society	Saindino Mansoor Dahri	<i>Gyps benegalensis</i>	Pakistan	Asia	5,000
Writhed-billed hornbill (CR)	PhilinCon	Eberhard Curio	<i>Aceros waldeni</i>	Philippines	Asia	6,000
Yellow-billed cotinga (EN)	Osa Conservation	Jennifer Graham Redd	<i>Carpodectes antoniae</i>	Costa Rica	North America	6,000

Fish	EX=Extinct / EW=Extinct in the Wild / CR=Critically Endangered / EN=Endangered / VU=Vulnerable / NT=Near Threatened / LC=Least Concern / DD=Data Deficient / NE=Not Evaluated					
Vernacular Species Name	Name of Organization	Name	Scientific Species Name	Country	Continent	Funding
African spotted catshark (EN)	University of KwaZulu- Natal	Jessica Escobar-Porras	<i>Holohalaelurus punctatus</i>	South Africa	Africa	10,000
Banggai cardinal fish (EN)	The Indonesian Nature Foundation	Gayatri Reksodihardjo	<i>Pterapogon kauderni</i>	Indonesia	Asia	7,500
Bowany barb (CR)	St. Albert's College	Rajeev Raghavan	<i>Barbodes bovanicus</i>	India	Asia	11,000
European eel (CR)	Szent István University	Tamás Müller	<i>Anguilla anguilla</i>	Hungary	Europe	8,000
Hammerhead shark (EN)	Malpelo Foundation	German Soler	<i>Sphyrna lewini</i>	Colombia	South America	5,000
Jullien's golden carp (EN)	FISHBIO	Harmony Patricio	<i>Probarbus jullieni</i>	Laos	Asia	12,500
Jullien's golden carp (EN)	Universiti Malaysia Sarawak	Khairul Adha A. Rahim	<i>Probarbus jullieni</i>	Malaysia	Asia	6,000
Martenstyn's barb (EN)	University of Peradeniya	Gayan Nadeela Hirimuthugoda	<i>Puntius martenstyni</i>	Sri Lanka	Asia	3,700
Pangani tilapia (CR)	Sokoine University	Johnson Grayson	<i>Oreochromis pangani</i>	Tanzania	Africa	12,500
Rainbow goodeid (CR)	Universidad Michoacana de San Nicolas de Hidalgo	Omar Dominguez Dominguez	<i>Xenotoca eiseni</i>	Mexico	North America	10,000
Russian sturgeon (CR)	N/A	Ilya Ermolin	<i>Acipenser gueldenstaedtii</i>	Russia	Asia	5,000
Sakhalin taimen (CR)	Wild Salmon Center	Pete Rand	<i>Hucho perryi</i>	Russia	Asia	5,000
Singidia tilapia (CR)	National Museums of Kenya	Elizabeth Akinyi Odhiambo	<i>Oreochromis esculentus</i>	Kenya	Africa	5,000
Singidia tilapia (CR)	Eccelenzia Consorzio Research and Management	Willy Cornelius Kwiri	<i>Oreochromis esculentus</i>	Uganda	Africa	12,200
West African seahorse (DD)	The University of British Columbia	Amanda Vincent	<i>Hippocampus algiricus</i>	Senegal	Africa	7,000

Fungus	EX=Extinct / EW=Extinct in the Wild / CR=Critically Endangered / EN=Endangered / VU=Vulnerable / NT=Near Threatened / LC=Least Concern / DD=Data Deficient / NE=Not Evaluated					
Vernacular Species Name	Name of Organization	Name	Scientific Species Name	Country	Continent	Funding
Hapalopilus croceus (NE)	Swedish Species Information Centre	Anders Dahlberg	<i>Hapalopilus croceus</i>	Sweden	Europe	25,000
White ferula mushroom (CR)	National & Kapodistrian University of Athens	Zacharoula Gonou-Zagou	<i>Pleurotus nebrodensis</i>	Greece	Europe	6,000

Invertebrate	EX=Extinct / EW=Extinct in the Wild / CR=Critically Endangered / EN=Endangered / VU=Vulnerable / NT=Near Threatened / LC=Least Concern / DD=Data Deficient / NE=Not Evaluated					
Vernacular Species Name	Name of Organization	Name	Scientific Species Name	Country	Continent	Funding
Pseudoscorpionida (DD)	Institute of Ecology and Biological Resources	Nguyen Thi Dinh	<i>Pseudoscorpionida</i>	Vietnam	Asia	3,500
Amani flatwing (CR)	Senckenberg Research Institute	Viola Clausnitzer	<i>Amanipodagrion gilliesi</i>	Tanzania	Africa	8,000
Arabian staghorn coral (LC)	New York University - Abu Dhabi	John Burt	<i>Acropora downingi</i>	United Arab Emirates	Asia	9,000
Bumble bees (NE)	The Xerces Society	Sarina Jepsen	<i>Genus Bombus</i>	Russia	Asia	6,000
Cherax pallidus (EN)	University College London	Gita Kasthala	<i>Cherax pallidus</i>	Indonesia	Asia	7,000
Clark's crayfish (CR)	Australian Aquatic Biological	Robert McCormack	<i>Euastacus clarkae</i>	Australia	Oceania	8,000
Great hockeystick sailor (EN)	Nepal Bioheritage Forum for Resources Conservation	Bhaiya Khanal	<i>Phaedyma aspasia kathmandia</i>	Nepal	Asia	4,000
High Andean butterflies (NE)	Museo de Historia Natural Universidad Nacional de San Agustin	Jose Cerdeña	<i>Lepidoptera</i>	Peru	South America	3,000
Juan Fernandez diving beetle (NE)	Zoological State Collection Munich	Michael Balke	<i>Anisomeria bistriata</i>	Chile	South America	2,500
Kaiser-i-Hind (NE)	Zoo Outreach Organisation	Bexell Ayyachamy Daniel	<i>Teinopalpus imperialis</i>	India	Asia	10,000
Kauri redcoat damselfly (DD)	University of Canterbury	Milen Marinov	<i>Xanthocnemis sobrina</i>	New Zealand	Oceania	2,000
Sinai baton blue butterfly (CR)	University of Nottingham	Francis Gilbert	<i>Pseudophilotes sinaicus</i>	Egypt	Africa	2,650
Staghorn coral (CR)	University of Miami	Erica Towle	<i>Acropora cervicornis</i>	United States	North America	4,000
Tarantula (NE)	Wildlife Information Liaison Development Society	Manju Siliwal	<i>Lyrognathus spp</i>	India	Asia	6,000

Mammal	EX=Extinct / EW=Extinct in the Wild / CR=Critically Endangered / EN=Endangered / VU=Vulnerable / NT=Near Threatened / LC=Least Concern / DD=Data Deficient / NE=Not Evaluated					
Vernacular Species Name	Name of Organization	Name	Scientific Species Name	Country	Continent	Funding
African wild dog (EN)	Museum of Natural History, Eduardo Mondlane University	Jean-Marc André	<i>Lycaon pictus</i>	Mozambique	Africa	6,000
African wild dog (EN)	Virginia Tech/National Parks Department (Senegal)	Mamadou Daha Kane	<i>Lycaon pictus</i>	Senegal	Africa	5,000
Antillean manatee (EN)	Universidad Autonoma de Santo Domingo	Haydee Maria Dominguez Tejo	<i>Trichechus manatus Manatus</i>	Dominican Republic	North America	5,000
Asian elephant (Bornean sub-species) (EN)	Danau Girang Field Centre, Sabah Wildlife Department	Benoit Goossens	<i>Elephas maximus borneensis</i>	Malaysia	Asia	10,000
Asian elephant (EN)	Arkansas State University	Dinesh Neupane	<i>Elephas maximus</i>	Nepal	Asia	8,000
Bald uakari (VU)	Proyecto Mono Tocon	Jan Vermeer	<i>Cacajao calvus spp</i>	Peru	South America	3,350
Bengal slow oris (VU)	Primate Research Centre NE India	Nabajit Das	<i>Nycticebus bengalensis</i>	India	Asia	4,800
Black and white ruffed lemur (CR)	Missouri Botanical Garden, Madagascar Research and Conservation Program	Fortunat Rakotoarivony	<i>Varecia variegata</i>	Madagascar	Africa	12,500
Black bear (CR)	Plan for the Land Society	Taher Ghadirian	<i>Ursus thibetanus gedrosianus</i>	Iran	Asia	7,500
Black lion tamarin (EN)	Instituto de Pesquisas Ecologicas	Christoph Knogge	<i>Leontopithecus chrysopygus</i>	Brazil	South America	5,000
Black rhino (CR)	Stellenbosch University	Alison Leslie	<i>Diceros bicornis</i>	Malawi	Asia	12,000
Black rhino (CR)	Wildlife ACT Fund Trust	Bruce Lombardo	<i>Diceros bicornis</i>	South Africa	Africa	12,500
Blue-eyed black lemur (CR)	N/A	Isabel Prodger	<i>Eulemur flavifrons</i>	Madagascar	Africa	4,381
Bolivian chinchilla rat (CR)	Texas Tech University	Jorge Salazar-Bravo	<i>Abrocoma boliviensis</i>	Bolivia	South America	5,000

Bonobo (EN)	Zoological Society of Milwaukeee	Steven Seyfert	<i>Pan paniscus</i>	Democratic Republic of Congo	Africa	10,000
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Bornean banteng (EN)	Danau Girang Field Centre, Sabah Wildlife Department	Benoit Goossens	<i>Bos javanicus lowi</i>	Malaysia	Asia	10,000
Bornean orangutan (EN)	Kinabatangan Orang-utan Conservation Programme	Marc Ancrenaz	<i>Pongo pygmaeus morio</i>	Malaysia	Asia	10,000
Brown spider monkey (CR)	Universidad Central de Venezuela	Diana Liz Duque Sandoval	<i>Ateles hybridus</i>	Venezuela	South America	10,000
Cao Vit gibbon (CR)	Fauna & Flora International	Katie Frohardt	<i>Nomascus nasutus</i>	Vietnam	Asia	10,000
Chinese pangolin (EN)	Zoological Society of London	Carly Waterman	<i>Manis pentadactyla</i>	Nepal	Asia	10,000
Darien black spider monkey (CR)	Fundación Pro-Conservación de los Primates Panameños	Pedro Guillermo Mendez-Carvajal	<i>Ateles fusciceps rufiventris</i>	Panama	North America	8,500
Dhole (EN)	Rimba	Gopalasamy Reuben Clements	<i>Cuon alpinus</i>	Malaysia	Asia	5,000
Eastern chimpanzee (EN)	Oxford University and Budongo Conservation Field Station	Vernon Reynolds	<i>Pan troglodytes schweinfurthii</i>	Uganda	Africa	5,000
Eastern lowland gorilla (EN)	The Gorilla Organization	Odhran Jennings	<i>Gorilla beringei graueri</i>	Democratic Republic of Congo	Africa	10,000
Ganges River dolphin (EN)	Nepal Dolphin Conservation Society	Gopal khanal	<i>Platanista gangetica</i>	Nepal	Asia	5,000
Geoffroy's spider monkey (EN)	N/A	Luis Giron	<i>Ateles geoffroyi</i>	El Salvador	North America	5,000
Golden palm civet (CR)	N/A	Channa Rajapakse	<i>Paradoxurus aureus</i>	Sri Lanka	Asia	10,000
Golden-headed lion tamarin (EN)	Royal Zoological Society of Antwerp	Kristel Myriam De Vleeschouwer	<i>Leontopithecus chrysomelas</i>	Brazil	South America	12,500
Grevy's zebra (EN)	Grevy's Zebra Trust	Belinda Low Mackey	<i>Equus grevyi</i>	Kenya	Africa	10,000
Himalayan grey langur (EN)	Wildlife Information and Liaison Development	Martina Anandam	<i>Semnopithecus ajax</i>	India	Asia	16,000
Himalayan musk deer (EN)	Himalayan Research and Conservation Nepal	Bhakta Shrestha	<i>Moschus chrysogaster</i>	Nepal	Asia	8,000
Himalayan musk deer (EN)	Center for Molecular Dynamics	Priya Joshi	<i>Moschus leucogaster</i>	Nepal	Asia	7,500
Hirola (CR)	National Museums of Kenya	Abdullahi Hussein Ali	<i>Beatragus hunteri</i>	Kenya	Africa	10,000
Indian water buffalo (EN)	N/A	Richa Niraula	<i>Bubalus bubalis/ Bubalus arnee</i>	Nepal	Asia	2,320
Indri (EN)	Washington University in Saint Louis	Lana Kerker	<i>Indri indri</i>	Madagascar	Africa	5,000
Indus River dolphin (EN)	Indus Conservative Society	Haroon Rasheed	<i>Platanista minor</i>	Pakistan	Asia	4,800
Javan gibbon (EN)	Biodiversity Society	Hariyawan Agung Wahyudi	<i>Hylobates moloch</i>	Indonesia	Asia	3,000
Javan grizzled langur (EN)	N/A	Kasih Putri Handayani	<i>Presbytis comata fredericae</i>	Indonesia	Asia	3,500
Javan rhino (CR)	International Rhino Foundation	Sectionov	<i>Rhinoceros sondaicus</i>	Indonesia	Asia	15,000
Javan slow loris (EN)	Yayasan Inisiasi Alam Rehabilitasi Indonesi	Zulham Advan	<i>Nycticebus javanica</i>	Indonesia	Asia	4,110
Javan slow loris (EN)	Oxford Brookes University	Eva Johanna Rode	<i>Nycticebus javanicus</i>	Indonesia	Asia	6,000
Kaápor capuchin monkey (CR)	Emilio Goeldi Museum / Federal University of Pará	Liza Veiga	<i>Cebus kaapori</i>	Brazil	South America	10,000
Lemurs (CR)	Bristol Conservation and Science Foundation	Christoph Schwitzer	<i>Lemuroidea</i>	Madagascar	Africa	10,000
Leopard (EN)	Conservation Organisation For Afghanistan Mountain Areas	Amy Jennings	<i>Panthera pardus ciscaucasica</i>	Afghanistan	Asia	11,000
Nigerian Cameroonian chimpanzee (EN)	University of Canterbury, Nigerian Montane Forest Project	Alexander Knight	<i>Pan troglodytes ellioti</i>	Nigeria	Africa	7,500
Nimba otter shrew (EN)	Centre Suisse de Recherches Scientifiques en Côte d'Ivoire	Hilaire Kouakou Bohoussou	<i>Micropotamogale lamottei</i>	Cote d'Ivoire (Ivory Coast)	Africa	8,000
Persian leopard (EN)	Georg August University of Göttingen	Igor Khorozyan	<i>Panthera pardus saxicolor</i>	Iran	Asia	12,500

Purple-faced langur (EN)	Rajarata University of Sri Lanka	Rajnish Vandercone	<i>Trachypithecus vetulus</i>	Sri Lanka	Asia	11,500
Pygmy hippopotamus (EN)	Society for the Conservation of Nature of Liberia	Phillip Robinson	<i>Choeropsis liberiensis</i>	Liberia	Africa	12,000
Red-bellied guenon (EN)	Sustainable Development and Biodiversity Organization	Mechack Herbert Mariano Gboja Hougbedji	<i>Cercopithecus erythrogaster erythrogaster</i>	Benin	Africa	10,944
Robust golden mole (VU)	The Endangered Wildlife Trust	Ian Little	<i>Amblysomus robustus</i>	South Africa	Africa	10,000
Saiga antelope (CR)	San Diego Zoo Safari Park	Randy Rieches	<i>Saiga tartarica tartarica</i>	Russia	Asia	12,000
Saola (CR)	University of Texas -- Austin	Andrew Tilker	<i>Pseudoryx nghetinhensis</i>	Vietnam	Asia	5,000
Sclater's guenon (EN)	Oxford Brookes University	Nachamada Geoffrey	<i>Cercopithecus sclateri</i>	Nigeria	Africa	3,550
Handley's slender mouse opossum (CR)	Zoological Society of London	Catherine Lawson	<i>Marmosops handleyi</i>	Colombia	South America	5,000
Silvery-brown tamarin (EN)	N/A	Ana de Luna	<i>Saguinus leucopus</i>	Colombia	South America	7,000
Snow leopard (EN)	Friends of Nature	Raju Acharya	<i>Panthera uncia</i>	Nepal	Asia	5,000
Southern white-cheeked gibbon (EN)	IUCN Lao PDR	Vene Vongphet	<i>Nomascus siki</i>	Laos	Asia	10,000
Spectral tarsier (VU)	Texas A&M University	Sharon Gursky-Doyen	<i>Tarsius spectrum</i>	Indonesia	Asia	10,000
Sulawesi crested black macaque (CR)	Selamatkan Yaki	Harry Hilsner	<i>Macaca nigra</i>	Indonesia	Asia	12,000
Sumatran orangutan (CR)	Orangutan Information Centre	Panut Hadisiswoyo	<i>Pongo abelii</i>	Indonesia	Asia	12,500
Sumatran rhino (CR)	Cincinnati Zoo	Terri Roth	<i>Dicerorhinus sumatrensis</i>	Indonesia	Asia	11,000
Sumatran rhino (CR)	Leuser International Foundation	Jamal M Gawi	<i>Rhinoceros sumatrae</i>	Indonesia	Asia	12,500
Sumatran tiger (CR)	Alliance of Religions and Conservation	Kirsty Main-Ellen	<i>Panthera tigris sumatrae</i>	Indonesia	Asia	10,000
Tamaraw (CR)	Noé Conservation	Emmanuel Schutz	<i>Bubalus mindorensis</i>	Philippines	Asia	12,000
Tana River crested mangabey (EN)	Fauna & Flora International	Matthew Rice	<i>Cercocebus galeritus</i>	Kenya	Africa	7,000
Tonkin snub-nosed monkey (CR)	Hanoi University of Science	Hoang Thach	<i>Rhinopithecus avunculus</i>	Vietnam	Asia	12,000
West African chimpanzee (EN)	Oxford Brookes University	Laura Ginn	<i>Pan troglodytes verus</i>	Burkina Faso	Africa	3,000
West African chimpanzee (EN)	Wild Chimpanzee Foundation	Christophe Boesch	<i>Pan troglodytes verus</i>	Cote d'Ivoire (Ivory Coast)	Africa	12,000
West African chimpanzee (EN)	Foundation Chimbo	Annemarie Goedmakers	<i>Pan troglodytes verus</i>	Guinea-Bissau	Africa	5,000
West African chimpanzee (EN)	Tacugama Chimpanzee Sanctuary	Rosa Garriga	<i>Pan troglodytes verus</i>	Sierra Leone	Africa	8,500
West Caucasian tur (EN)	Youth Conservationists Group	Tamar Khardziani	<i>Capra caucasica</i>	Georgia	Asia	8,300
Western hoolock gibbon (EN)	Primate Research Centre	Jihosuo Biswas	<i>Hoolock hoolock</i>	India	Asia	5,000
Yellow-breasted capuchin monkey (CR)	Universidade Federal da Paraíba	Raone Mendes	<i>Cebus xanthosternos</i>	Brazil	South America	7,250
Yellow-fronted spider monkey (EN)	Instituto de Ciencias Biológicas Antonio Raimondi	Rolando Aquino Yarihuamán	<i>Ateles belzebuth</i>	Peru	South America	10,000

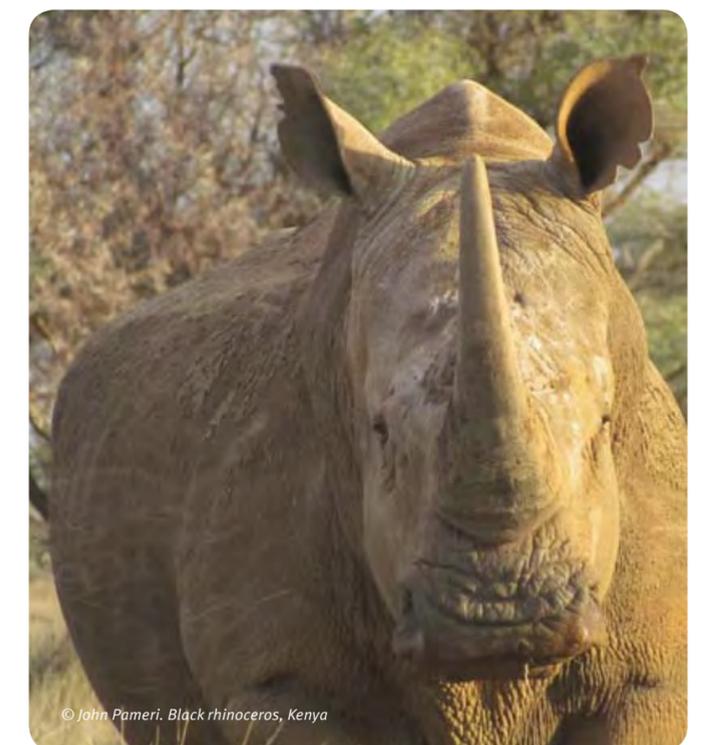
Plant						
EX=Extinct / EW=Extinct in the Wild / CR=Critically Endangered / EN=Endangered / VU=Vulnerable / NT=Near Threatened / LC=Least Concern / DD=Data Deficient / NE=Not Evaluated						
Vernacular Species Name	Name of Organization	Name	Scientific Species Name	Country	Continent	Funding
Bulburin nut (NE)	Macademia Conservation Trust	Michael Powell	<i>Macademia jansanii</i>	Australia	Oceania	2,000
Cacheo (NE)	Jardin Botanico Nacional	Rosa Rodriguez	<i>Pseudophoenix sp</i>	Dominican Republic	North America	10,000
Decalepis hamiltonii (NE)	Ashoka Trust for Research in Ecology and the Environment	Harisha Puttahariyappa	<i>Decalepis hamiltonii</i>	India	Asia	5,000
Dipterocarpus turbinatus (CR)	Shahjalal University of Science and Technology	Qumruzzaman Chowdhury	<i>Dipterocarpus turbinatus</i>	Bangladesh	Asia	3,000
Dracula orchid (CR)	SavingSpecies	Roger Harris	<i>Dracula gorgona</i>	Colombia	South America	5,000
East African plants	EAPRLA	Quentin Luke	<i>Cola octoloboides</i>	Tanzania	Africa	10,000
Gigasiphon macrosiphon (EN)	National Museums of Kenya	Itambo Malombe	<i>Gigasiphon macrosiphon</i>	Kenya	Africa	8,500
Large bellflower (CR)	St Helena National Trust	Philip Lambdon	<i>Wahlenbergia linifolia</i>	Saint Helena	Africa	9,000
Língua-de-vaca (NE)	Tropical Research Institute	Maria Romeiras	<i>Echium hypertropicum</i>	Cape Verde	Africa	12,500
Magnolia (CR)	Colombia Botanic Gardens Network	Carolina Sofrony-Esmeral	<i>Magnolia gilbertoi</i>	Colombia	South America	10,000
Manglietia ovoidea (CR)	Kunming Institute of Botany, Chinese Academy of Sciences	Chunyan Han	<i>Manglietia ovoidea</i>	China	Asia	5,000
Myrcianthes ferreyrae (NE)	San Agustín de Arequipa University	Daniel Noe Coaguila Nuñez	<i>Myrcianthes ferreyrae</i>	Peru	South America	5,000
Phylloxylon xiphoclada (CR)	Missouri Botanical Garden	Rakotonirina Nivoheintsoa	<i>Phylloxylon xiphoclada</i>	Madagascar	Africa	4,000
Puerto Rico manjack (CR)	Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew	Martin Hamilton	<i>Cordia rupicola</i>	Puerto Rico	North America	4,000
Roble de cera (EN)	N/A	Jose Luis Gomez Hechavarria	<i>Spirotecoma holguinensis</i>	Cuba	North America	2,000
Rocky cypress (EN)	Komarov Botanical Institute of the Russian Academy of sciences	Leonid Averyanov	<i>Calocedrus rupestris</i>	Laos	Asia	10,000
Sebastiania crenulata (CR)	Natural History Museum of Jamaica	Tracy Commock	<i>Sebastiania crenulata</i>	Jamaica	North America	10,000
The sinkhole cycad (CR)	Montgomery Botanical Center	Patrick Griffith	<i>Zamia prasina</i>	Belize	North America	5,000
Turkmen mandrak (NE)	University of Hohenheim	Abdolbaset Ghorbani	<i>Mandragora turcomanica</i>	Iran	Asia	4,000
Umburana Do Cheiro (EN)	Universidade Federal de Minas Gerais	Danilo Rafael Mesquita Neves	<i>Amburana cearensis</i>	Brazil	South America	4,500

Reptile						
EX=Extinct / EW=Extinct in the Wild / CR=Critically Endangered / EN=Endangered / VU=Vulnerable / NT=Near Threatened / LC=Least Concern / DD=Data Deficient / NE=Not Evaluated						
Vernacular Species Name	Name of Organization	Name	Scientific Species Name	Country	Continent	Funding
Anatolian viper (CR)	The Museum of Nature at V. N. Karazin Kharkiv National University	Oleksandr Zinenko	<i>Vipera anatolica</i>	Turkey	Asia	8,000
Assam roofed turtle (EN)	Help Earth	Jayaditya Purkayastha	<i>Pangshura sylhetensis</i>	India	Asia	5,000
Bahamian Andros iguana (EN)	Mississippi State University	Giuliano Colosimo	<i>Cyclura cychlura cychlura</i>	Bahamas	North America	5,000
Bay Island forest lizard (CR)	Wildlife Institute of India	Nitya Prakash Mohanty	<i>Corphophylax subcristatus</i>	India	Asia	5,000
Central American river turtle (CR)	Turtle Survival Alliance	Thomas Rainwater	<i>Deratemys mawii</i>	Belize	North America	10,000
Euphrates softshell turtle (EN)	Pars herpetologists institute	Hanyeh Ghaffari	<i>Rafetus euphraticus</i>	Iran	Asia	7,000
Galapagos pink land iguana (CR)	University of Rome	Gabriele Gentile	<i>Conolophus marthae</i>	Ecuador	South America	5,000
Geometric tortoise (EN)	University of the Western Cape	Margaretha D. Hofmeyr	<i>Psammobates geometricus</i>	South Africa	Africa	10,000
Gharial (CR)	National Trust for Nature Conservation	Babu Ram Lamichhane	<i>Gavialis gangeticus</i>	Nepal	Asia	5,000
Green turtle (EN)	Federal University of Paraná	Camila Domit	<i>Chelonia mydas</i>	Brazil	South America	4,000
Hawksbill turtle (CR)	Oceanic Society	Bryan Wallace	<i>Eretmochelys imbricata</i>	Belize	North America	12,000

Home's hingeback tortoise (DD)	Herpetological Resource and Management	David Mifsud	<i>Kinixys homeana</i>	Ghana	Africa	5,000
King cobra (VU)	N/A	Jignasu Dolia	<i>Ophiophagus hannah</i>	India	Asia	6,000
March's emerald palm viper (NE)	Operation Wallacea	Jonathan Clegg	<i>Bothriechis marchi</i>	Honduras	North America	4,000
Olive Ridley turtle (VU)	Sea Turtle Watch of Liberia	Trokon Saykpa	<i>Lepidochelys olivacea</i>	Liberia	Africa	2,750
Painted roofed turtle (EN)	Turtle Survival Alliance (India)	Shailendra Singh	<i>Batagur kachuga</i>	India	Asia	5,000
Puerto Rican worm lizard (NE)	N/A	Oscar Ospina	<i>Amphisbaena caeca</i>	Puerto Rico	North America	5,000
Radiated tortoise (CR)	Turtle Survival Alliance	Rick Hudson	<i>Astrochelys radiata</i>	Madagascar	Africa	12,000
Ricord's iguana (CR)	Institute for Conservation Research	Stesha Pasachnik	<i>Cyclura ricordii</i>	Dominican Republic	North America	10,000
River terrapin (NE)	Turtle Conservation Society of Malaysia	Pelf Nyok Chen	<i>Batagur affinis</i>	Malaysia	Asia	5,000
Siamese crocodile (CR)	Fauna & Flora International	Heather Land	<i>Crocodylus siamensis</i>	Cambodia	Asia	10,000
Softshell tortoise (VU)	Mweka Wildlife College	Reginald Mwaya	<i>Malacochersus tornieri</i>	Tanzania	Africa	10,000
Southern river terrapin (CR)	Wildlife Conservation Society	Brian D. Horne	<i>Batagur affinis</i>	Cambodia	Asia	10,000
Tomistoma (EN)	The Tomistoma Fund	Anthony Pine	<i>Tomistoma schlegelii</i>	Malaysia	Asia	4,500
Turks and Caicos iguana (CR)	Fort Worth Zoo	Tarren Wagener	<i>Cyclura carinata</i>	Turks and Caicos Islands	North America	5,000
Two-fingered skink (EN)	University of Porto	James Harris	<i>Chalcides mauritanicus</i>	Morocco	Africa	4,000
Usambara three-horned chameleon (EN)	Virginia Commonwealth University	James Vonesh	<i>Trioceros deremensis</i>	Tanzania	Africa	10,000
Zhou's box turtle (CR)	Centre for Natural Resources and Environmental Studies	Minh Le	<i>Cuora zhoui</i>	Vietnam	Asia	4,800



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2012 Financial Statement

Endowment:

The Fund's endowment started on April 7, 2009 with a value of \$29,202,745

Analysis Period: 31 December 2011 to 31 December 2012

Reporting Currency: US Dollars

Statement of Assets:

Begin value	30,524,342
Cash flow adjusted change in assets	3,600,312
Sum of cash flows	-1,897,189
End value	32,227,465
Portfolio performance	11.79%

Note: Negative sum cash flows include management fees and taxes, as well as withdrawals for grants. The endowment is managed by Credit Suisse.

Note: Historical information and financial-market scenarios are no guarantee for future performance.

Operations:

Analysis Period: 31 December 2011 to 31 December 2012

Reporting Currency: US Dollars

Fund management charges	401,295
Payroll and related costs	1,272,053
Public relations expenses	60,912
Travelling expenses	211,067
Website development and related costs	59,619
Other expenses	344,983
Total operations disbursements	2,349,929



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Contact:

To find out more about the Mohamed bin Zayed Species Conservation Fund please visit: www.speciesconservation.org

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