Annual Report
2013

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

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

In 2013 the Mohamed bin Zayed Species Conservation Fund supported 196 projects in 83 countries with more than $1.6m.

More than $1.34m was granted to species listed as Critically Endangered, Endangered, or Vulnerable by the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) Red List.

Since inception the Fund has distributed more than $10.3m to over 1,000 species conservation projects across the globe.

© Luis Ortiz-Catedral, Norfolk Island parakeet, Australia

Foreword

In 2013 the Fund has been able to greatly aid the global effort to conserve the diversity of life by continuing its success and giving $1.6m to almost 200 projects worldwide. Since its inception, the Fund has now disbursed more than $10.3m to targeted species conservation work, implemented through 1,019 projects in more than 125 countries across six continents.

The impact of the Fund on species conservation is significant. Among the nearly 200 projects supported in 2013, the Fund provided financial support for the development of a cutting edge technology to fight a fungus which is causing amphibian extinctions worldwide; it helped prove the continued existence of species feared extinct including a rare bird in Samoa and a fish in India; and helped ensure the survival of a rare species of tortoise after a wildfire destroyed its only remaining habitat. These cases can now be added to the existing success stories of the Fund, which have benefitted many different species in locations across the world.

In 2013, the Fund received almost 1,500 grant applications – a statistic that testifies to both the global urgency of species conservation and the popularity of the Fund. However, we were able to support less than 13% of these applications – and most with only partial funding. The demand on our limited resources is great and we only select the most promising 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 the behalf of the grant recipients, let me take this opportunity to thank His Highness Sheikh Mohamed bin Zayed Al Nahyan, Chairman of the Mohamed bin Zayed Species Conservation Fund for his generosity and concern for species conservation globally.

Razan Khalifa Al Mubarak
Managing Director

Dear Grant Recipients


© Tom Devitt


© Julian Olden


© Oleksandr Zinenko

During the course of 2013 the Fund has continued to build on the financial support provided to dedicated species conservation projects throughout the world, increasing the total amount disbursed in small grants to more than $10.3m through the end of 2013.

In 2013 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 $207,000 dispersed to 27 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 well-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 2013, the total amount requested by applicants approached $28m, while the Fund was only able to distribute $1.6m.

The Fund has adapted to this supply and demand imbalance by applying more stringent review criteria; hence the Fund approved less than 13% of the applications received in 2013. In addition, most of the successful grant applications received only partial funding. It is hoped that some money will be 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 2014 and beyond, it will continue to adapt to the challenging circumstances facing species conservation, as well as seek additional capital, strive to maximize its investments, and work to refine its mechanisms for reviewing grants applications.

We would like to thank all those who have applied for grants from the Fund, the grant recipients who have helped implement the Fund's ideals, and all those who have supported the Fund by lending 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 who 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 programmes 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.


© Michel Becholeni

Grants & Projects

© Andie Ang, Tonkin snub-nosed monkey, Vietnam

© Oleksandr Zinenko, Anatolian viper, Turkey

© Hugh Doulton, Livingstone's fruit bat, Comoros

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.

Advised by an independent review 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 Advisory 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; and
- grant recipients to upload information about their project as a case study to help highlight their work.

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, both 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 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 of directors 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; and**
- **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.

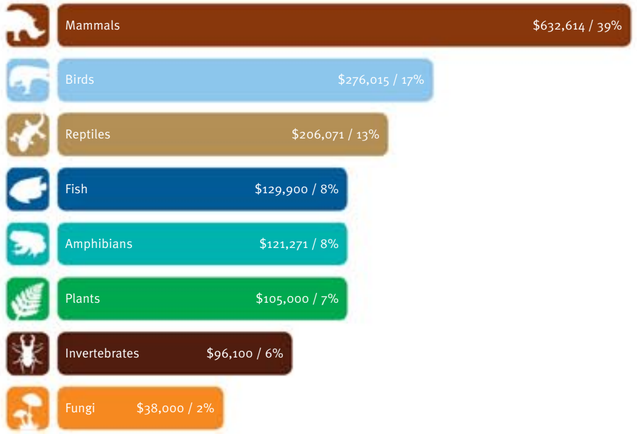
Disbursement of Funds

The Fund is committed to providing grants to high quality projects for all types of species in need of urgent conservation efforts without consideration for their geographic location. In 2013, 196 grants were disbursed across six continents and the Fund received about 1,500 grant applications.

In 2013 more than $1,600,000 was awarded to species conservation in more than 83 countries world-wide. Since inception in 2008 the Fund has contributed $10,324,789 to 1,019 projects across the world.

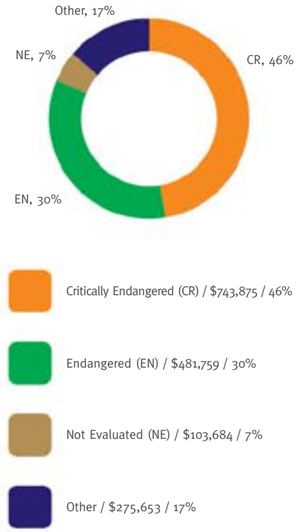
Grant Money USD ($) & Percent of Grants by Continent

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



Percentages are approximate.

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



In 2013 the Fund received about 1,500 applications, and disbursed 196 grants worth a total of over $1.6m to projects in 83 countries over six continents.

Bird Case Studies

11-12 **Stitchbird (Hihi)**

13-14 **Black-capped petrel**

15-16 **Tooth-billed pigeon (Manumea)**

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

Vulnerable

$10,000

New Zealand

Stitchbird (Hihi)

Notiomystis cincta

Forty-four birds captured on Little Barrier Island were transported to Bushy Park on mainland New Zealand for release. Forty of the forty-four birds were radio tagged. Subsequent monitoring indicated an 82% survival rate. At Bushy Park there is a reasonable chance of long-term persistence, given supporting measures such as supplementary feeding, the provision of nest boxes, and periodic top-up transfers to counter loss of genetic variation through inbreeding.

By 1890 this bird had retreated to Little Barrier Island – a small island off the northeastern coast of New Zealand. It is the goal of the Stitchbird Recovery Group to establish five viable populations outside Little Barrier Island. Bushy Park Sanctuary is regarded as the most suitable site for its next translocation. This bird is found nowhere else in the world.

Red List Justification

It has a very small range and population and is therefore susceptible to stochastic events and the impacts of human activities. Intensive conservation efforts aim to improve its status, but these have resulted in only partial success.

© Paul Gibson

© Paul Gibson

PROJECT DETAILS

To establish a new population of Stitchbird *Notiomystis cincta* and secure its long-term survival. The associated monitoring of nesting, behaviour, dispersal and survival will be a vital element of data associated with such translocations.

PROJECT RESULTS

Forty-four birds (22 males, 22 females) captured on Little Barrier Island were transported to Bushy Park for release. Forty of the forty-four birds were radio tagged. Subsequent monitoring indicated an 82% survival rate. At Bushy Park there is a reasonable chance of long-term persistence, given supporting measures such as supplementary feeding, the provision of nest boxes, and periodic top-up transfers to counter loss of genetic variation through inbreeding.

HOW THE FUND HELPED

"Interest in the Bushy Park project has captured people's imagination and inspired a desire to care for the earth's endangered species in a manner beyond our expectation. The establishment of new school environmental programmes has flowed directly from the project."

Male

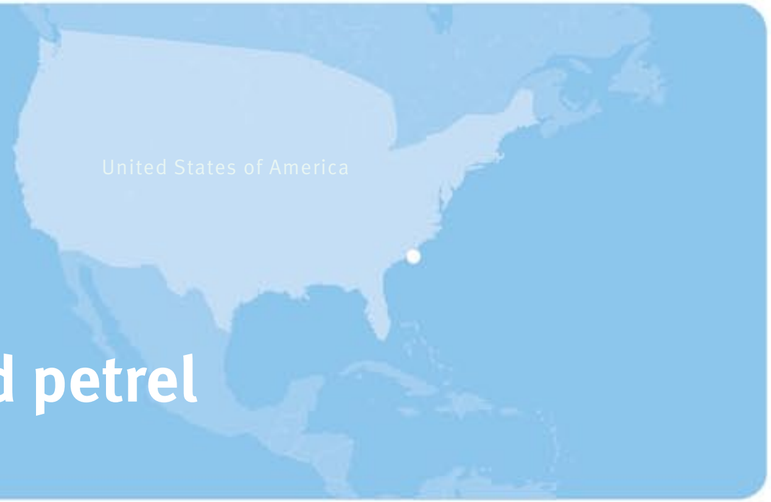
Female

© Allan Anderson

Allan Anderson
Bushy Park Trust

Endangered

$5,000



Black-capped petrel

Pterodroma hasitata

"Black-capped petrels are not an easy species to study and the Fund gave us a chance to experiment with at-sea capture. This was absolutely worthwhile, and the experience has helped us to refine the approaches we wish to use to continue our conservation research effort for the species. We are grateful that the Fund took a chance on our experiments and continues to support us in our Black-capped petrel research."

This project was a high-risk and high-reward endeavour. The grant recipients believed that they could succeed with the first-ever at-sea capture of Black-capped petrel. The success of the research team would have had global applicability to other petrels and similar species.

Red List Justification

It has a very small, fragmented and declining breeding range and population. It has already been extirpated from some sites, and declines are likely to continue as a result of habitat loss and degradation, hunting and invasive predators.

© George Wallace

© Glen Tepke

PROJECT DETAILS

American Bird Conservancy (ABC) proposed to confirm the locations of additional, more easily protectable colonies by capturing Black-capped petrels at sea off the coast of North Carolina and satellite-tracking them back to their colonies. If just one bird had led the ABC to a new colony, it would have been a game-changing event for the conservation of the species.

PROJECT RESULTS

Even though we were unsuccessful and have decided not to pursue at-sea capture any further, the Fund enabled us to try new methods of locating this very elusive species and promoted multi-national collaboration that has served to broaden our thinking about how to fully determine the current breeding range of the species.

HOW THE FUND HELPED

"Black-capped petrels are not an easy species to study and the Fund gave us a chance to experiment with at-sea capture. This was absolutely worthwhile, and the experience has helped us to refine the approaches we wish to use to continue our conservation research effort for the species. We are grateful that the Fund took a chance on our experiments and continues to support us in our Black-capped petrel research."

© George Wallace, Preparing a solar-power satellite tag

Ryan Trachtenberg
American Bird Conservancy

Endangered

$5,000

Samoa

Tooth-billed pigeon (Manumea)

Didunculus strigirostris

"We have now isolated four areas where Manumea occur and breeding has been confirmed to still occur in one of these areas. Indeed for the first time in 10 years a juvenile has been discovered and photographed by the research group."

Manumea are found only in Samoan forests on the islands of Upolu and Savai'i. A recent intensive search in the Savai'i uplands confirmed that Manumea numbers are critically low and now there are plans to uplist them to Critically Endangered. It is essential that the locations of any populations of Manumea are identified so conservation management can be implemented.

Red List Justification

It has a very small, fragmented range and population which are declining owing to hunting and habitat loss and degradation (partly driven by cyclones). The lack of recent records suggests that all subpopulations may now be so small that the species may warrant uplisting to Critically Endangered in the near future.


© Rebecca Stirnemann


© Rebecca Stirnemann


© Rebecca Stirnemann

PROJECT DETAILS

The project objectives were to (1) survey people living near sites in Upolu and Savai'i to assess local knowledge of the biology and spatial requirements of the Manumea, as well as locations of recent sightings; and (2) target key areas using ground-based surveys and long-term monitoring with automatic sound recorders.

PROJECT RESULTS

We have now isolated four areas where Manumea occur and breeding has been confirmed to still occur in one of these areas. Indeed for the first time in 10 years a juvenile has been discovered and photographed by the research group. It increasingly appears that lowland forest is critical for this species and it is important that we work closely with the local conservation groups.

HOW THE FUND HELPED

"The Fund has enabled us to buy equipment and do fieldwork on this rare and threatened species about which we still know so little. We have for the first time isolated areas that the species is using so conservation action can be undertaken with the local villages and owners of the land."


© Rebecca Stirnemann

This photograph of a juvenile Manumea is the first of the species in more than 10 years and confirms it's still breeding on Samoa.

Rebecca Stirnemann
Massey University

Reptile Case Studies

19-20 **Anatolian viper**

21-22 **Yellow-headed tortoise**

23-24 **Geometric tortoise**

There are nearly 10,000 reptile species. Of these, almost 20 percent are estimated to be threatened with extinction.

Anatolian viper

Vipera anatolica

"For the first time in 29 years, we have confirmed the existence of the species and found it in three different localities, at least two kilometers apart. In total 17 specimens were found, including for the first time several adult males."

Since the species was described in 1970, less than five Anatolian vipers have been found and it hasn't been seen since the late 1980's. It is thought to be restricted to mountainous habitat (limestone outcrops, karstic areas, sparse cedar and juniper forest) at elevations between 1,500 and 1,900 meters above sea level.

Red List Justification

This species is known only from one locality in southwestern Anatolia, Turkey. It has been recorded around 1,500 to 1,900 meters above sea level. It might occur more widely but surveys for this species in the region have failed to find it, suggesting that it is probably a range-restricted species.


© Oleksandr Zinenko


© Oleksandr Zinenko

PROJECT DETAILS

The main objectives of the project were to (1) survey the population and record the ecological data of *V. anatolica* in a reserve of southwest Turkey; (2) collect genetic samples; (3) develop an ecological model to map and investigate other potential areas of occupancy; (4) identify main threats; and (5) improve awareness of this unique species of snake.

PROJECT RESULTS

For the first time in 29 years, we have confirmed the existence of the species and found it in three different localities, at least two kilometers apart. In total 17 specimens were found, including for the first time several adult males. We collected information about their habitat, temperature preferences, seasonal and diurnal patterns, as well as feeding and reproduction activities. Snakes were observed in numbers sufficient for a population study. Vipers were marked and released to estimate population size using capture-recapture methodology.

HOW THE FUND HELPED

"Precise information about localities, habitats, ecology and threats is the starting point for every conservation strategy. Now we are preparing a recommendation report for the local nature conservation authority to raise their awareness and ultimately conserve this viper, so far only known from this place."


© Oleksandr Zinenko

Oleksandr Zinenko
The Museum of Nature
at V. N. Karazin Kharkiv National University

Yellow-headed tortoise

Indotestudo elongata

"Radio transmitters were attached to three tortoises and these were tracked between June and August 2013. One male was tracked for a period of 70 days. This particular male moved up and down the first order stream where it was first located and covered a straight line distance of approximately 3 km and had a home range of 8.5 hectares."

For this project one research student along with two local assistants spent 90 days trekking to different parts of the Rajaji National Park and covered a total distance of 1,300 km in search of tortoises. The study identified several hot-spots within the park where the tortoises live and park management has been sensitized to protect them, specifically from forest fires.

Conservation observation of the grant recipient

This species was identified as a species in need of conservation action at a workshop for a five-year conservation plan for freshwater turtles and tortoises in India organised by the Turtle Survival Alliance (TSA).

© R. Suresh Kumar, Tortoise are not easily found

© R. Suresh Kumar

PROJECT DETAILS

The overall objective of the project is to collect detailed ecological information on the Yellow-headed tortoise that is critical to the long-term conservation management of this poorly understood species.

PROJECT RESULTS

Since initiation of the study a total of 75 tortoises have been captured (38 males, 27 females and 10 juveniles). Forty-two tortoises were captured and tagged during the 2012 season and 24 of these were recaptured during intensive field work between March and August 2013. These recaptures (19 male and 5 female) were made at the same site where they were first captured, suggesting site-fidelity. The tortoise populations located will continue to be monitored long-term through the mark-recapture protocol initiated during this study.

Radio transmitters were attached to three tortoises and these were tracked between June and August 2013. One male was tracked for a period of 70 days. This particular male moved up and down the first order stream where it was first located, covered a straight line distance of approximately 3 km, and had a home range of 8.5 hectares.We collected and analyzed a few tortoise droppings and they contained fruits of *Dyospyros melanoxylon*, *Cordia dichotama*, and fig. On two occasions we also observed tortoises feeding on the carcass of a Sambar deer.

HOW THE FUND HELPED

Working as a faculty in the Department of Endangered Species Management of the Wildlife Institute of India, my research focus has primarily been on little known and threatened species. With support from the Fund I have been able to develop my expertise on the Yellow-headed tortoise. It was the first time I had radio-tracked tortoises and even though the data collected was only limited I gained a lot of experience during this activity.

© R. Suresh Kumar

R. Suresh Kumar
Wildlife Institute of India

Geometric tortoise

Psammobates geometricus

After a wildfire in South Africa ravaged the habitat of one of the 25 most endangered tortoises and freshwater turtles, the Fund gave $10,000 to Margaretha Hofmeyr to help keep the fire-rescued geometric tortoises and their offspring alive until their natural habitat recovers.

The main objectives of the project were to search the burned areas for hatchlings, monitor the health of rescued tortoises, assess reproduction of captive females, and initiate a Biodiversity Management Plan for the Geometric Tortoise.

Conservation observation of the grant recipient

The Geometric Tortoise will be changed from 'Endangered' to 'Critically Endangered' following the new South African Reptile Conservation Assessment. In 2011, the IUCN Tortoise and Freshwater Turtle Specialist Group proclaimed the Geometric tortoise as one of the world's 25 most endangered tortoises and freshwater turtles.

© Margaretha D. Hofmeyr, a wildfire claimed the lives and habitat of many tortoise

© Margaretha D. Hofmeyr

PROJECT DETAILS

The main objectives of the project were to search the burned areas for hatchlings, monitor the health of rescued tortoises, assess reproduction of captive females, and initiate a Biodiversity Management Plan for the geometric tortoise.

PROJECT RESULTS

Because of this grant, we managed to keep 50 adult tortoises and eight hatchlings alive and healthy under semi-captive conditions. Mating activity commenced at the expected time of the year and resulted in 71% and 91% of the females having eggs in 2012 and 2013, respectively. We recovered eight hatchlings after the first rains in 2013, and recorded a mass increase in the hatchlings of 129% over the first seven months. The body mass of adult tortoises increased by 16% since capture.

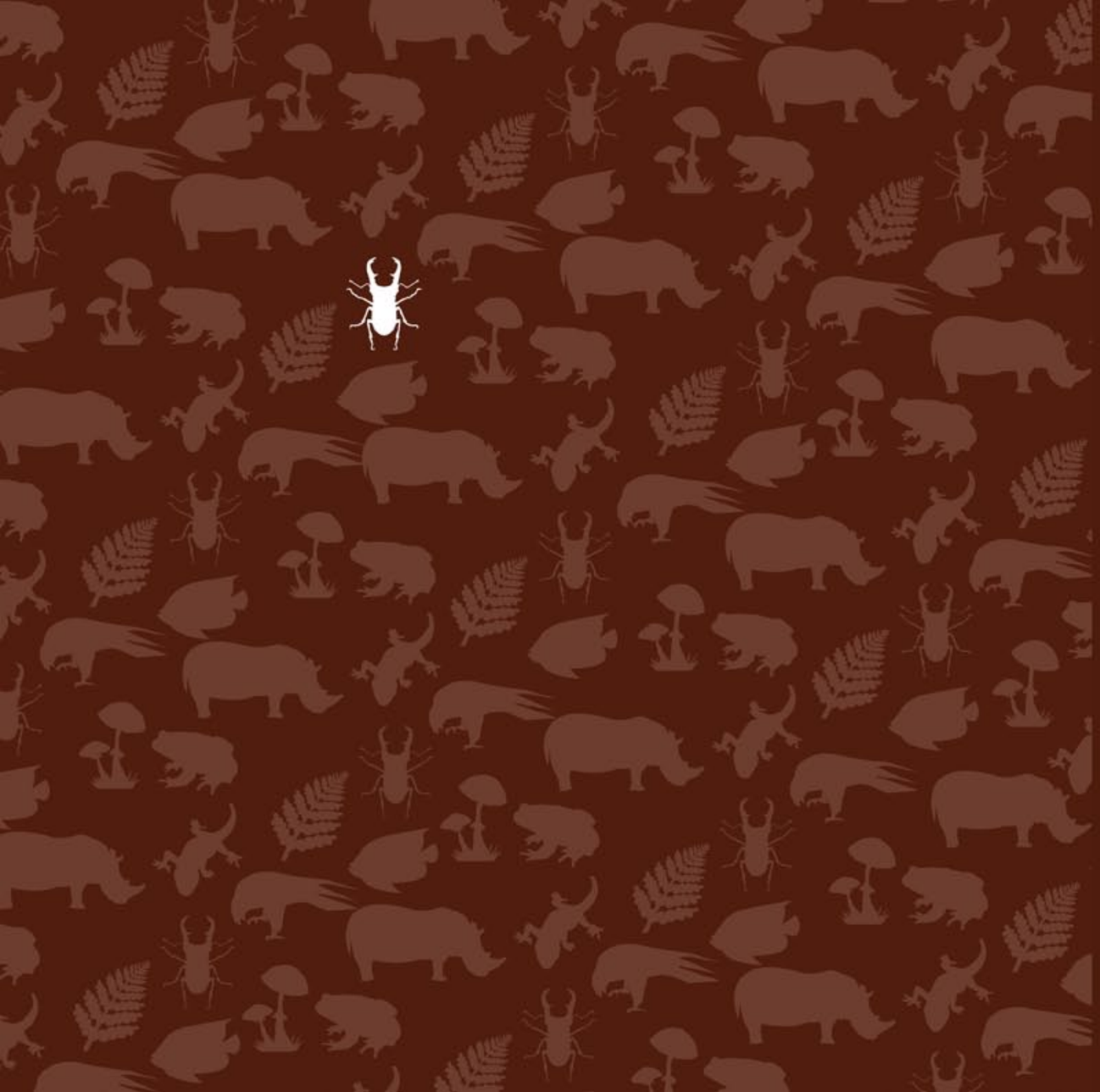
"I want to stress that us maintaining the camp tortoises alive, in good condition, so much so that the females carried on with a normal reproductive cycle, is viewed by international experts as a major accomplishment, and that we would not have been able to do this without the financial support of the Mohamed bin Zayed Species Conservation Fund."

HOW THE FUND HELPED

"We could not plan in advance for the effects of this catastrophic fire and required funding quickly, which the Fund provided, in order to start processes to help save the largest remaining population of the species. Due to this funding, we managed to keep 50 adult tortoises and eight hatchlings alive and healthy under semi-captive conditions."

© Margaretha D. Hofmeyr

Margaretha D. Hofmeyr
University of the Western Cape



Invertebrate Case Studies

27-28 Juan Fernandez diving beetle
29-30 Tarantula
31-32 Kauri redcoat damselfly

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.

Not Evaluated

$4,850

Juan Fernandez diving beetle

Anisomeria bistriata

The Fund has helped to make it possible for the Argentinian project partner Mariano Michat from the University of Buenos Aires to travel to the remote Robinson Crusoe Island as the first aquatic entomologist ever to conduct expert fieldwork focused on diving beetles.

Anisomeria bistriata is an aquatic diving beetle 8 mm long and of enigmatic morphology, with longish legs, elongated head and otherwise strange appearance. It is so distinct from the other 4,000 species of Dytiscidae that it was assigned its own tribe, Anisomeriini, only together with *Senilites tristanicola* from Tristan da Cunha.

Conservation observation of the grant recipient

Anisomeria is endemic to Juan Fernandez islands in the Pacific, off the Chilean coast. It has, to our knowledge, not been surveyed in over a century.


© Michael Balke


© Michael Balke

PROJECT DETAILS

The project goals were to (1) visit the islands to establish if the species still exists; (2) and if so, to describe its adult and larval habitat; (3) assess any anthropogenic threats; (4) place the species in a molecular phylogeny of the diving beetle family to infer the geographical origin of *Anisomeria* and its evolutionary history; and (5) publish these results in an international journal.

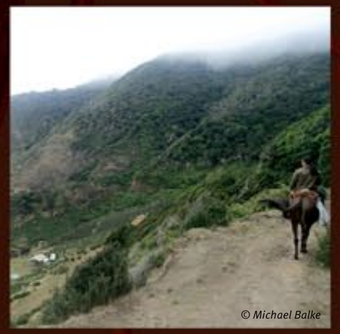
PROJECT RESULTS

Fieldwork was completed and proved successful. The target species was found to be quite abundant. The species does not appear to be threatened. We also used molecular phylogenetic techniques and global sampling of diving beetle representatives to reveal a macroevolutionary scenario for this unique species, and find it is a comparably recent colonizer from mainland South America. The species' unique morphology is best explained by adaptation to limited habitat resource and loss of flight ability in response to island life.

HOW THE FUND HELPED

"The Fund has helped to make it possible for the Argentinian project partner Mariano Michat from the University of Buenos Aires to travel to the remote Robinson Crusoe Island as the first aquatic entomologist ever to conduct expert fieldwork focused on diving beetles."

"The Fund has helped us to obtain data to produce two publications, one highly relevant to promote aquatic entomology in South America and another in an international high impact journal."


© Michael Balke

Michael Balke
Zoological State Collection Munich

Tarantula

Lyrognathus spp.

A total of 20 species of eight genera and four families of mygalomorphs were recorded in the first half of the project. Of which, 15 are suspected to be new species but further taxonomic verification is required before confirmation. Many new and range extension records are expected from this study.

In 2012 there was a rumour in Assam, India about swarming tarantula spiders biting people. However, tarantula spiders are solitary and do not emerge from their burrows in swarms. Before the onset of monsoon, male tarantula spiders mature and once final moult occurs they begin searching for females and in this process during night they might enter houses near the forested areas, but are not capable of swarming attacks.

Conservation observation of the grant recipient

The conservation status of these mygalomorph spiders was unknown until recently. In 2008, 14 of the 82 species of mygalomorphs were listed in the IUCN Red List, many of which are threatened by habitat loss and extensive collection for the pet trade. Many of the non-listed species are only known from their localities and have never been assessed.


© Manju Siliwal


© Manju Siliwal

PROJECT DETAILS

The overall objective of this project is to collect information on the diversity, distribution and status of mygalomorph spiders in northeast India.

PROJECT RESULTS

A total of 20 species of eight genera and four families of mygalomorphs were recorded in the first half of the project. Of these 15 are suspected to be new species but further taxonomic verification is required before confirmation. Many new and range extension records are expected from this study.

HOW THE FUND HELPED

"The present project has inspired me take up long-term studies and continue working in the area for mygalomorph conservation. Potential areas for future work have been identified and a proposal for new funds is under development and will be submitted to different funding agencies."


Tarantula search team

Manju Siliwal
Wildlife Information Liaison
Development (WILD) Society

Data Deficient

$2,000

Kauri redcoat damselfly

Xanthocnemis sobrina

"Thanks to the support of the Fund, the first up-to-date species inventory in more than 20 years was carried out."

According to the IUCN Red List, specimens from this genus are often not identified to the species level, and thus not much is known about them. Apparently certain behavioural traits may provide the only important clues on speciation in the genus.

Red List Justification

The species is found in forested areas of North Island, New Zealand. It has a small known range and is only known from a small number of sites, although there appears to be no information available on threats to the species' habitat. However since 1987, no new data on this species have been published and its current status is unknown.


© Milen Marinov


© Milen Marinov

PROJECT DETAILS

The project goals were to (1) locate breeding populations on the North Island of New Zealand; (2) estimate the extent of occurrence and total area of occupancy of *Xanthocnemis sobrina*; (3) assess the total population size within the species' range; (4) determine the phylogenetic relationships among the four species in the genus; and (5) project the future trends in the species' occupation area and identify threats in the areas that it occupies.

PROJECT RESULTS

The North Island of New Zealand was visited in January 2013. A total of 47 sites were sampled. *Xanthocnemis* species were discovered in 28 of these sites. None of the specimens collected during the present study could be definitely identified as *X. sobrina* based on the previously identified ecological, behavioural and morphological traits.

HOW THE FUND HELPED

"Thanks to the support of the Fund, the first up-to-date species inventory in more than 20 years was carried out."

"In June, 2013 I submitted an additional project proposal to the New Zealand Department of Conservation. It was successful and now I have sufficient funds to carry out the second phase of the project."


© Milen Marinov

Milen Marinov
University of Canterbury

Amphibian Case Studies

35-36 **Harlequin mantella**

37-38 **Rupestrian bromeliad frog**

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

Harlequin mantella

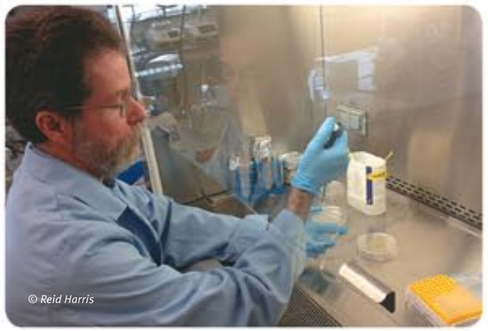
Mantella cowanii

"Recent work has shown that some species of amphibians' skin bacteria inhibit the lethal amphibian pathogen Batrachochytrium dendrobatidis (Bd). Bd causes the disease chytridiomycosis, which has caused widespread amphibian declines and extinctions around the world. Anti-Bd skin bacteria isolated from amphibians can be used as a probiotic to inhibit Bd."

Madagascar is a global biodiversity hotspot that has over 400 amphibian species, 99% of which are endemic. Bd has not been confirmed in Madagascar, but is expected to arrive at any time. Therefore, a proactive plan is necessary to protect currently endangered species and to prevent widespread species declines.

Red List Justification

This frog's area of occupancy is probably less than 10 km², its distribution is severely fragmented, and the extent of its habitat is probably declining; and also because of a drastic population decline, estimated to be more than 80% over the last three generations (estimated at 15 years).


© Reid Harris


© Molly Bletz

PROJECT DETAILS

Sample, collect and identify effective probiotic candidates from Malagasy amphibians.

PROJECT RESULTS

In August and September 2013, we sampled 456 individuals of 68 frog species across seven localities in Madagascar for cultivable bacteria. Cultivable bacteria have been isolated and are being tested for their inhibitory properties against Bd. Preliminary analysis shows that at least one bacterial isolate can inhibit Bd growth by 96%, suggesting that this isolate would be an effective skin probiotic. Additional sampling is occurring during January and February 2014.

HOW THE FUND HELPED

"The Fund is greatly helping me as I transition from a theoretical ecologist to a conservation ecologist who focuses on probiotics as a disease mitigation strategy for amphibians. The Fund is providing the resources necessary to conduct research in my new area of specialty"

© Molly Bletz

Reid Harris
James Madison University

Not Evaluated

$4,340

Rupestrian bromeliad frog

Crossodactylodes sp. nov.

"The population is being surveyed and more than 100 bromeliads are being monitored for the presence and absence of the species. We have demonstrated the area of occurrence to be less than 0.5 km² and at more than 1,800 meters above sea level."

A new amphibian species of *Crossodactylodes* was recently discovered in the South Espinhaço mountain range in southeastern Brazil. This is the highest point in the mountain range, at 2,059 meters above sea level. The site is characterized by rocky fields, cold weather, and a moist environment. The overall goal of this project is to design a long-term monitoring protocol for target species at the study area and contribute to the evaluation of the conservation status of the genus and the new species.

Conservation Observation of the Grant Recipient

Crossodactylodes sp. nov. is living in an area smaller than 1 km² and 1,800 meters above sea level in a single species of bromeliad. All three species known for the genus have the same habitat requirements, living strictly in bromeliads and are endemic to these highlands.

© Michel Becholeni

© Izabela Barata

✓ PROJECT RESULTS

The population is being surveyed and more than 100 bromeliads are being monitored for the presence and absence of the species. We have demonstrated the area of occurrence to be less than 0.5 km² and at more than 1,800 meters above sea level.

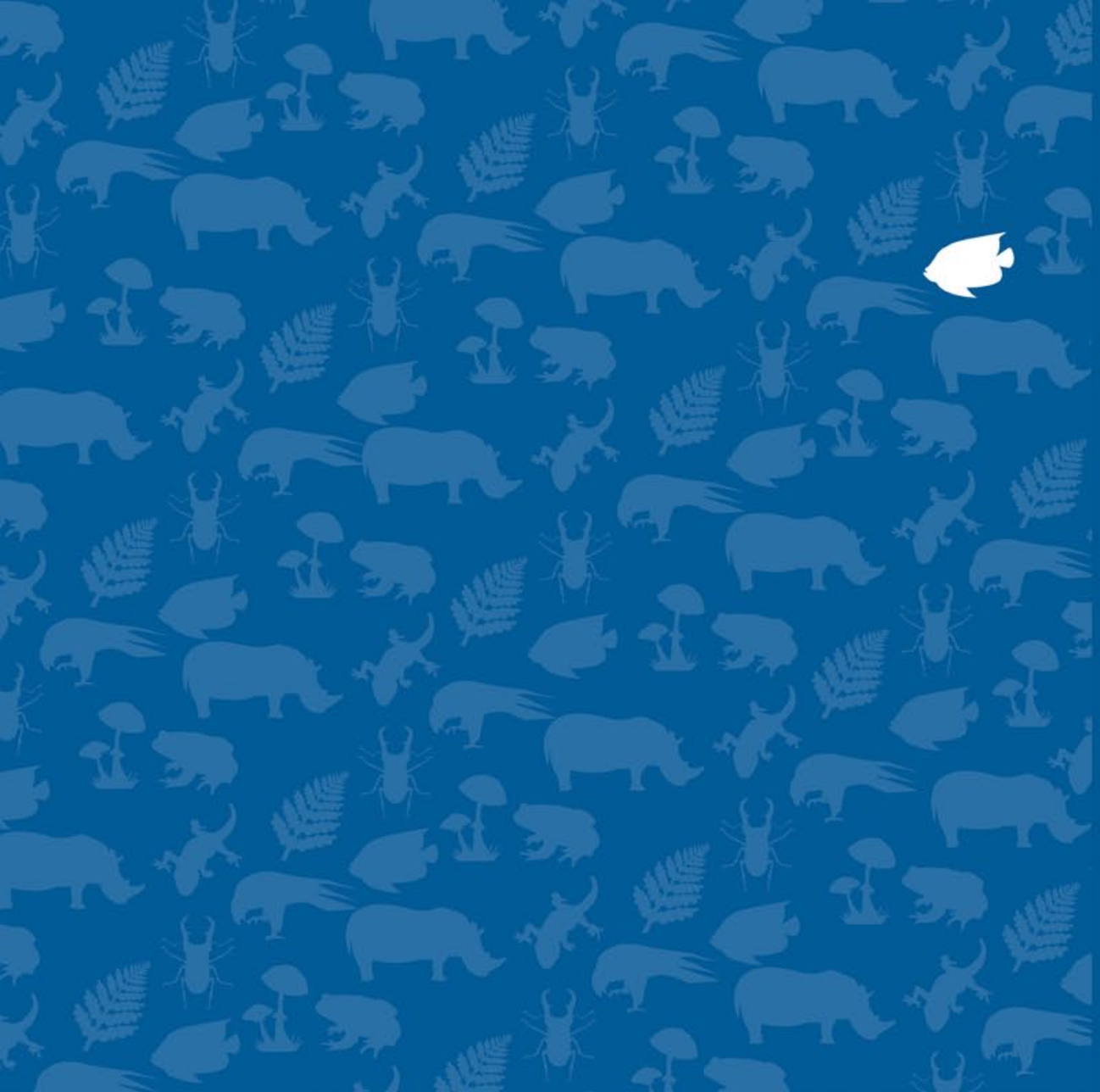
More than 150 students between the ages of nine and 12 years learned myths and facts about frogs and toads. We purchased film and video editing equipment, and have produced a video about our awareness raising activities for children.

HOW THE FUND HELPED

"I learned a lot about raising awareness: get people involved, let them participate, develop fun activities at local schools, use volunteers in monitoring programmes, and make them citizen scientists. In Brazil, our experience has shown the importance of empowering people with knowledge. We are bringing them closer to nature."

© Guilherme Braga Ferreira

Izabela Barata
Instituto Biotrópicos



Fish Case Studies

41-42 **Red canarese barb**
43-44 **Russian sturgeon**
45-46 **Australian lungfish**
47-48 **Petzea rudd**

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

Red canarese barb

Hypselobarbus thomassi

"The Fund has helped re-discover several species of freshwater fishes considered Critically Endangered – Possibly Extinct or Data Deficient. The field work carried out has helped improve our knowledge about these rare species, their distribution and threats to their habitat."

The Western Ghats, extending along the west coast of India and covering an area of 180,000 square kilometers, is one of the 34 Biodiversity Hotspots of the world. With over 290 species, of which 189 are endemic, the freshwater fish fauna of the Western Ghats is one of the richest and most unique in the tropical world.

Red List Justification

Hypselobarbus thomassi is reported from several drainages in the Western Ghats. However, only two areas yield confirmed reports. The species is restricted to an area less than 10 km², but in two severely fragmented locations.


© Rajeev Raghavan


© Rajeev Raghavan

PROJECT DETAILS

The main objective of the project was to advance freshwater fish conservation in the Western Ghats through (1) generating information on the current status - including distribution, population and threats - of eight species that have been missing for the last few decades; and (2) improving the protection of the last remaining habitats of such species, post re-discovery.

PROJECT RESULTS

Monthly surveys were carried out at several locations in the historic range of the missing/lost species of the Western Ghats, resulting in the rediscovery of populations of three species currently listed as Critically Endangered – Possibly Extinct (and Data Deficient), *Hypselobarbus lithopidos, Neolissochilus wynaadensis, and Hypselobarbus thomassi.* In addition, a poorly known fish species, *Garra mcclellandi* was also collected, as well as a fish which we think is *Barbodes bovanicus,* another species listed as Critically Endangered – Possibly Extinct. Detailed studies are being carried out to validate the taxonomic status and identity of the specimens we have collected.

HOW THE FUND HELPED

"The Fund has helped re-discover several species of freshwater fishes considered Critically Endangered – Possibly Extinct or Data Deficient. The field work carried out has helped improve our knowledge on these rare species, their distribution and threats to the habitat."


© Rajeev Raghavan

Rajeev Raghavan
St. Albert's College

Russian sturgeon

Acipenser gueldenstaedtii

"The Fund allowed me to test research methodologies that have not previously been used to study sturgeon poaching. As a result, a research institute is interested in administrative and scientific support for the project, as well as providing opportunities to present the results to the members of the Russian government."

The presence of the researchers at the catch area raised many eyebrows at the local agency for fisheries regulation and the private fishing companies because the industry is plagued with criminal activity.

Red List Justification

The species is now very rare in the Black Sea basin where almost all of the species' spawning sites have been lost due to dam construction, except in the lower Danube river where some spawning still exists but individuals are rare. The Caspian basin has lost 70% of spawning grounds since the 1950s mainly due to hydroelectric power stations.


© Ilya Ermolin


© Ilya Ermolin, a style of net used to capture sturgeon

PROJECT DETAILS

To investigate practices of poaching in local fishing communities and to identify social and cultural conditions under which the poaching practices exist, and to research the impact of these practices on the habitats and natural populations of sturgeon in the Caspian Sea basin.

PROJECT RESULTS

My colleague, Linas Svolkinas, and I conducted a range of interviews that allowed us to understand the structure of the poaching community; the supply chain of sturgeon meat and caviar; motives of poachers; and information about public authorities' knowledge on sturgeon poaching. We discovered many connections between poachers of the Volga River Delta and Kalmykia and poachers from the other regions of the Caspian Sea.

HOW THE FUND HELPED

"The Fund allowed me to test research methodologies that have not previously been used to study sturgeon poaching. As a result, a research institute is interested in administrative and scientific support for the project, as well as providing opportunities to present the results to the members of the Russian government."


© Ilya Ermolin

Ilya Ermolin

Australian lungfish

Neoceratodus forsteri

The Australian lungfish is one of only five surviving lungfish species in the world and is likely the oldest living vertebrate on the planet with fossil records dating back 380 million years. The project seeks to contribute new scientific knowledge necessary to stop the decline of, and support the recovery of, the endangered Australian lungfish.

At one time there were at least seven species of lungfish in Australia whose distributions extended to the centre of the Australian continent, but at present native populations of the Australian lungfish persist in only two rivers. The scientists will catch lungfish, harvest scale samples, and return the fish to the river. The fish scales will be analyzed to help determine biological trends in lungfish feeding ecology.

Conservation Observation of the Grant Recipient

Despite being federally-listed in Australia as a threatened species, globally recognized as a scientific icon and sacred to the indigenous people of the region, the long-term persistence of the Australian lungfish is in severe jeopardy.


© Julian Olden


© Julian Olden

© Julian Olden

PROJECT DETAILS

The project seeks to contribute new scientific knowledge necessary to stop the decline of, and support the recovery of, the endangered Australian lungfish. First, innovative stable isotope analysis of carbon and nitrogen in different regions of fish scales will provide the first ever investigation of century-long trends in lungfish resource use. Second, spatial and temporal patterns of lungfish resource use will be examined to inform strategic rehabilitation opportunities.

PROJECT RESULTS

"The project has advanced in three critical areas. First, I have completed a consultation period with local communities and other stakeholders in the study region and sought to enhance community participation in the field activities. Second, I have completed a preliminary exploration of scales from archived lungfish held in an existing scale databank. Third, field sampling for lungfish (to collect tissue for stable isotope analysis) has been conducted in multiple river sites strongly affected by dams and agriculture to examine how these threats affect lungfish resource use."

HOW THE FUND HELPED

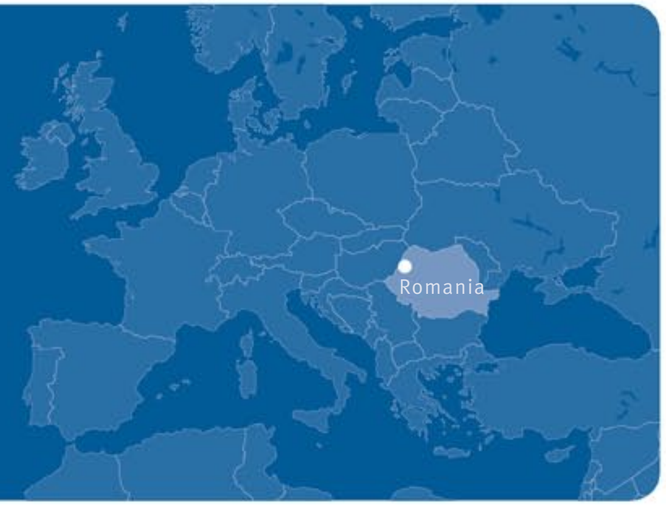
"The Fund has been instrumental in helping fill fundamental gaps in our knowledge of lungfish feeding ecology and how it varies over large spatial and temporal scales. Support from the Fund has helped enhance collaborations with international researchers and management organizations charged with saving the Australian lungfish from extinction, and it has paved the way for subsequent grant proposals, including National Geographic."


© Julian Olden

Julian Olden
University of Washington

Critically Endangered

$13,000



Petzea rudd

Scardinius racovitzai

In many parts of the world rudd are considered an invasive fish. However, the Patzea rudd *(Scardinius racovitzai)* lives only in a thermal spring in western Romania near the city of Oradea. This thermal spring is being severely degraded because a recently modernized public bath takes its water from the spring.

Melanopsis parreyssii, a snail, lives in the same thermal spring as the Petzea rudd and is also severely threatened. This project seeks to establish *ex situ* populations of the snail and the Petzea rudd for reintroduction should the thermal lake be restored to its original state.

Red List Justification

The species is restricted to a very small hot spring in Romania, with an area of occupancy of less than 1 km². In 2000 it was observed that the spring was heavily polluted with litter. The spring water is also used to feed a public bath which was being rebuilt with plans to channel even more water from the spring.


© Adrian Gagiu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PROJECT DETAILS

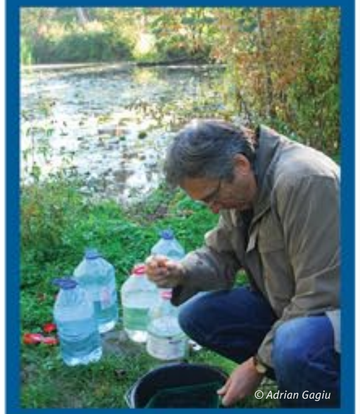
The main objective of the project was to establish a captive breeding programme for the fish and snail and maintain both populations in captivity. The captive breeding programme will help ensure the survival of the two species and enable their reintroduction in case their natural habitat is reconstructed.

PROJECT RESULTS

With the two partner institutions, 87 *Scardinius racovitzai* and 45 *Melanopsis parreyssii* adults were collected and continue to be maintained in captivity, providing data on the biology of these infrequently studied species. For *S. racovitzai*, the captive breeding has produced about 500 fry at Aquarium Galati in Romania and over 500 fry at Gödöllö University in Hungary. At Gödöllö University sperm was cryopreserved as well, and a genetic analysis is under way to confirm the validity of the species.

HOW THE FUND HELPED

Thanks to the Fund and together with our partners in the project, we were able to start a captive breeding programme for an endangered fish *Scardinius racovitzai* and an endangered snail *Melanopsis parreyssii* both of which are endemic to this hot spring. Because of the degradation of the natural habitat, this solution seems to be the only feasible way to save the two species from extinction.


© Adrian Gagiu

Adrian Gagiu
Muzeul Tarii Crisurilor Oradea, Romania

Mammal Case Studies

51-52 **Baluchistan black bear**
53-54 **Dhole**
55-56 **Ganges River dolphin**

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

Baluchistan black bear

Ursus thibetanus gedrosianus

Two sources of conflict exist in the study area – depredation on livestock (goat, sheep and cow) and the use of cultivated fruits (date palm, apple, orange, grape and watermelon). Although raiding orchards (especially date palm) is significant, depredation on livestock is the main cause of negative attitudes toward Asiatic black bears.

For the first time, this project has assessed the status of human-bear conflicts in the Hormozgan Province of southern Iran. Camera-trapping, scat analysis and interviews were among the activities of this project, despite severe field conditions, remoteness and regional insecurity.

Conservation observation of the grant recipient

The Asiatic black bear, *Ursus thibetanus*, is listed as Vulnerable on the IUCN Red List, but the Baluchistan black bear (*Ursus thibetanus gedrosianus)* is considered an "endangered species" by the Iranian Department of Environment, it is one of the rarest mammal species in the country with urgent need for conservation action.


© Taher Ghadirian


© Taher Ghadirian

PROJECT DETAILS

The objectives of this project were to determine the distribution of Asiatic black bears in the Hormozgan Province; identify the kind, intensity, and location of human-bear conflict; conduct scat analysis to determine diet in high conflict areas; and develop a public awareness programme in high-conflict areas.

✓ PROJECT RESULTS

Two sources of conflict exist in the study area – depredation on livestock (goat, sheep and cow) and the use of cultivated fruits (date palm, apple, orange, grape and watermelon). Although raiding orchards (especially date palm) is significant, depredation on livestock is the main cause of negative attitudes toward Asiatic black bears.

The date palm plantation is the main agricultural crop in the Hormozgan Province and is a staple food for the bears, as well. In recent years, due to the reduced financial value of the date palm and lack of transportation and packaging facilities, palm groves have been abandoned in many areas, which provide suitable and hassle-free food for the bears.

HOW THE FUND HELPED

"The Fund gave this project the opportunity to conduct a vast survey in almost all the black bear habitat in the province, even in remote areas that have been neglected during the 125 years of zoological studies in Iran."


© Taher Ghadirian

Taher Ghadirian
Plan for the Land Society

Dhole

Cuon alpinus

This project provided an opportunity to test the efficacy of scent-baited hair traps to aid in the collection of DNA from Dhole and other threatened carnivores. If successful, scent-baited hair traps have potential to improve the efficiency of monitoring populations of Dholes and other threatened wild carnivores in peninsular Malaysia.

Carrying out this research enabled us to monitor poaching activity through our camera and video traps. Poaching activity was always reported to the wildlife department and state government. Subsequently, the pictures and videos of wildlife and poachers from our cameras were used to lobby for increased protection of the landscape, which indirectly helps the conservation of this species.

Red List Justification

It is estimated that fewer than 2,500 mature individuals remain in the wild and the declining population trend is expected to continue. Main threats to the species include ongoing habitat loss, depletion of prey base, interspecific competition, persecution and possibly disease transfer from domestic and feral dogs.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PROJECT DETAILS

The overall objective of the project was to test the feasibility of using scent-baited hair-traps to obtain DNA from Dhole and other threatened carnivores in Malaysia. The grant was spent on buying the traps and scent and on deploying and monitoring them with camera traps. Information on the conservation status of Dholes and other threatened carnivores in the corridor should aid in the establishment of the corridor as a 'no-conversion' area.

PROJECT RESULTS

The research found that scent-baited hair traps may be unsuitable for the collection of DNA samples from Dholes in Malaysia, in part due the Dhole's occurrence at very low densities in this area. This method may also be unsuitable in areas with significant elephant presence as there does not appear to be any way of securing the hair traps against damage by elephants. Nevertheless, this technique requires further investigation as positive rubbing responses were recorded for the Malayan tiger and Clouded leopard.

HOW THE FUND HELPED

"Carrying out this research enabled us to monitor poaching activity through our camera and video traps. Poaching activity was always reported to the wildlife department and state government. Subsequently, the pictures and videos of wildlife and poachers from our cameras were used to lobby for increased protection of the landscape, which indirectly helps the conservation of this species."


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Gopalasamy Reuben Clements
Rimba

Ganges River dolphin

Platanista gangetica

"We used project funds to update the population status, habitat requirements and conservation threats to Ganges River dolphin in the Karnali River of Nepal. This information has provided important insights on the ecology of an isolated population of dolphin in Karnali and has been used to prepare Dolphin Conservation Action Plan for the Karnali River."

Prior to this project, no robust data on the status and ecology of Ganges River dolphin were available for the Karnali River in western Nepal. But now, we have obtained some important information in this regard.

Red List Justification

Considerable effort has been made to document its status since the early 1970s, yet rigorous quantitative data on numbers, mortality, extent of occurrence, and area of occupancy are still lacking for much of the species' range, especially in India and Bangladesh.

© Gopal Khanal

© Gopal Khanal, Traditional fishing methods are a major threat to river dolphin

PROJECT DETAILS

The main objective of this project was to conduct detailed research on the status, ecology, distribution and conservation threats to Ganges River dolphin in the Karnali River of Nepal.
A secondary goal was to raise awareness and disseminate the findings of this research for the conservation of this species.

PROJECT RESULTS

Updated information on population status, habitat requirements and conservation threats to Ganges river dolphin in the Karnali River of western Nepal has been obtained. Increased participation of local communities in conservation activities and subsequent reduction in the use of poison and harmful gear while fishing by fishermen has been observed. A commitment from wildlife conservation authorities and stakeholders of both Nepal and India has been secured for trans-border level conservation collaboration. As an outcome of this trans-border cooperation approach, the first series of joint dolphin monitoring in collaboration with WWF India and Bardiya National Park was recently conducted.

HOW THE FUND HELPED

"We used project funds to update the population status, habitat requirements and conservation threats to Ganges River dolphin in the Karnali River of Nepal. This information has provided important insights on the ecology of an isolated population of dolphin in Karnali and has been used to prepare Dolphin Conservation Action Plan for the Karnali River."

© Gopal Khanal

Gopal Khanal
Nepal Dolphin Conservation Society

Plant Case Studies

59-60 **Large bellflower**

61-62 **Falkland nassauvia**

63-64 **Macquarie Island cushion plant**

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.

Large bellflower

Wahlenbergia linifolia

"The Large bellflower is on the brink of extinction. A recent dry summer and the encroachment of invasive weeds have left the surviving population in a precarious state. Thanks to the Fund, we have been able to conduct routine maintenance with abseiling equipment, so that the plants now have some space to grow."

Surveys have revealed the world population of *Wahlenbergia linifolia* to be only 46 individuals, confined to an area covering just 13 m^2. A further 60 plants scattered nearby are probable hybrids with the small bellflower. Following a prolonged dry winter, the condition of all but one of the pure plants was assessed as 'moderate' to 'poor'. However, a gradual programme of invasive weed clearance is restoring the habitat, rat control has helped to remove one major pest, and some seed has been banked, in preparation for cultivation efforts over the coming year.

Red List Justification

Wahlenbergia linifolia is facing an extremely high risk of extinction in the wild in the immediate future, as the population is estimated to number less than 50 mature individuals. In addition there has been a decline observed in the number of mature individuals. Habitat quality is declining.


© Dr Philip Lambdon


© Dr Philip Lambdon

PROJECT DETAILS

The ultimate aim of the project is to restore Large bellflower in reasonable numbers to at least three new areas of suitable habitat in St. Helena's protected cloud forest zone.

✓ PROJECT RESULTS

Weeding of one existing bellflower site has commenced, with areas of New Zealand flax being stripped from the cliff face whilst abseiling on ropes to gain access. The cliff is rather unstable and when bare of vegetation there is a risk of rock fall. Therefore, the work is being conducted in stages, with at least two months between visits to allow settling and some vegetation to re-establish. Some exploration of the remote cliff sites at High Peak has been undertaken and four additional plants have been identified. An abseil survey of the (probably) extinct site at Wash House Crags has still not been undertaken – simply due to lack of time. However, it will hopefully be conducted soon, over the summer when conditions are less windy and treacherous.

HOW THE FUND HELPED

"The Large bellflower is on the brink of extinction. A recent dry summer and the encroachment of invasive weeds have left the surviving population in a precarious state. Thanks to the Fund, we have been able to conduct routine maintenance with abseiling equipment, so that the plants now have some space to grow."


© Dr Philip Lambdon

Dr Philip Lambdon
St. Helena National Trust

Not Evaluated

$12,000

Falkland nassauvia

Nassauvia falklandica

"By enabling vital field work to take place, the Fund has allowed us to better understand the distribution, ecology and threats that face the restricted range endemic *Nassauvia falklandica*. The Fund has therefore helped to safeguard this species against extinction and has paved the way for further collections to be made in the future."

Our current knowledge of *N. falklandica* indicates there are fewer than 250 mature individuals in the world and that it occurs at only two sites. *N. falklandica* has the most restricted range of any Falkland Island endemic vascular plant; its extent of occurrence and area of occupancy are less than 100 km² and 10 km², respectively.

Conservation Observation of the Grant Recipient

Based on our current knowledge *Nassauvia falklandica* qualifies as Critically Endangered because there are fewer than 250 mature individuals in the world and it is only currently known from a single location where the habitat is being degraded by livestock.


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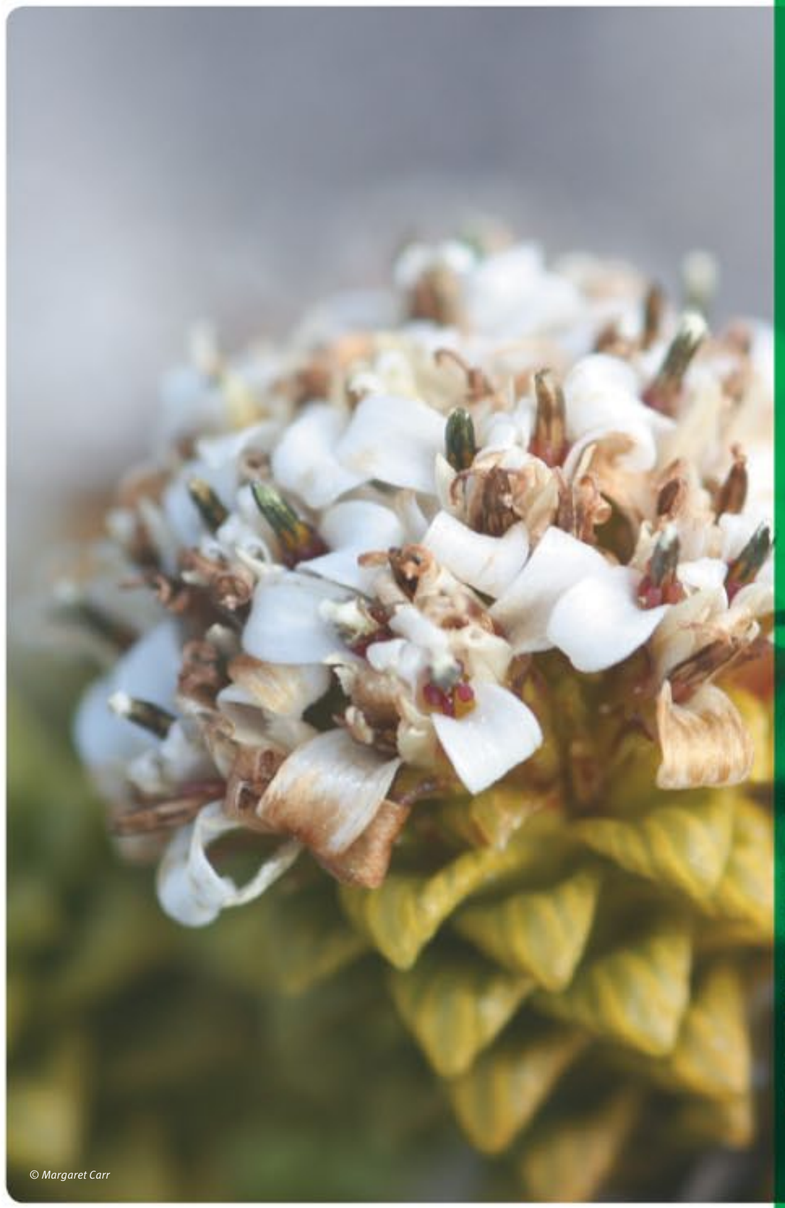
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PROJECT DETAILS

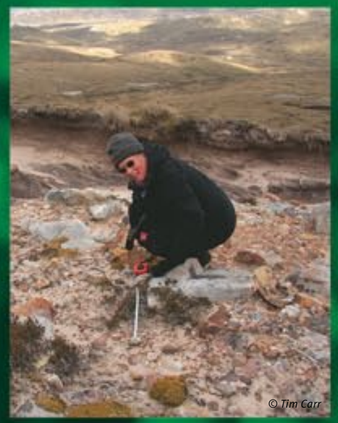
The objectives of this project are to (1) determine the full distribution of *Nassauvia falklandica* through systematic survey based on suitability modelling; (2) evaluate habitat characteristics and site requirements; and (3) determine its germination and growing requirements.

PROJECT RESULTS

Nassauvia falklandica populations were located at seven previously unrecorded sites, bringing the known number of locations up to eight. Detailed information on population sizes and habitat condition together with additional field notes are enabling a full re-assessment of the conservation status of *Nassauvia falklandica*. Seed collections have enabled the first ever *ex-situ* propagation of *Nassauvia falklandica*. This work will provide valuable insights into the biology of the species and also acts as an *ex situ* living collection of the species to complement the seed now safely stored in RBG Kew's Millennium Seed Bank.

HOW THE FUND HELPED

"By enabling vital field work to take place, the Fund has allowed us to better understand the distribution, ecology and threats that face the restricted-range endemic *Nassauvia falklandica*. The Fund has therefore helped to safeguard this species against extinction and has paved the way for further collections to be made in the future."


© Tim Carr

Rebecca Upson
Falklands Conservation

Not Evaluated

$12,000

Australia

Macquarie Island cushion plant

Azorella macquariensis

In late 2008, it was noticed that large areas of cushions were dying across the island. Subsequent surveys and research work has indicated that the cause of the dieback is multifactorial. A small experimental trial of nine potted specimens, with supplementary watering, was set up by the Royal Tasmanian Botanical Garden on Macquarie Island, and has been monitored monthly via photographs taken by field station staff.

The Macquarie Island cushion plant is one of only four plants endemic to Macquarie Island. It is the dominant species of the 'feldmark,' a plant community on the plateau uplands comprised of dwarf flowering plants, mosses, lichens, liverworts, interspersed with patches of bare ground. The feldmark covers 45% of the Island and *A. macquariensis* is considered to be a keystone species of this community.

Conservation Observation of the Grant Recipient

In March 2009, dieback was evident across the entire range of the species with approximately 90% of cushions dying in the worst affected sites.

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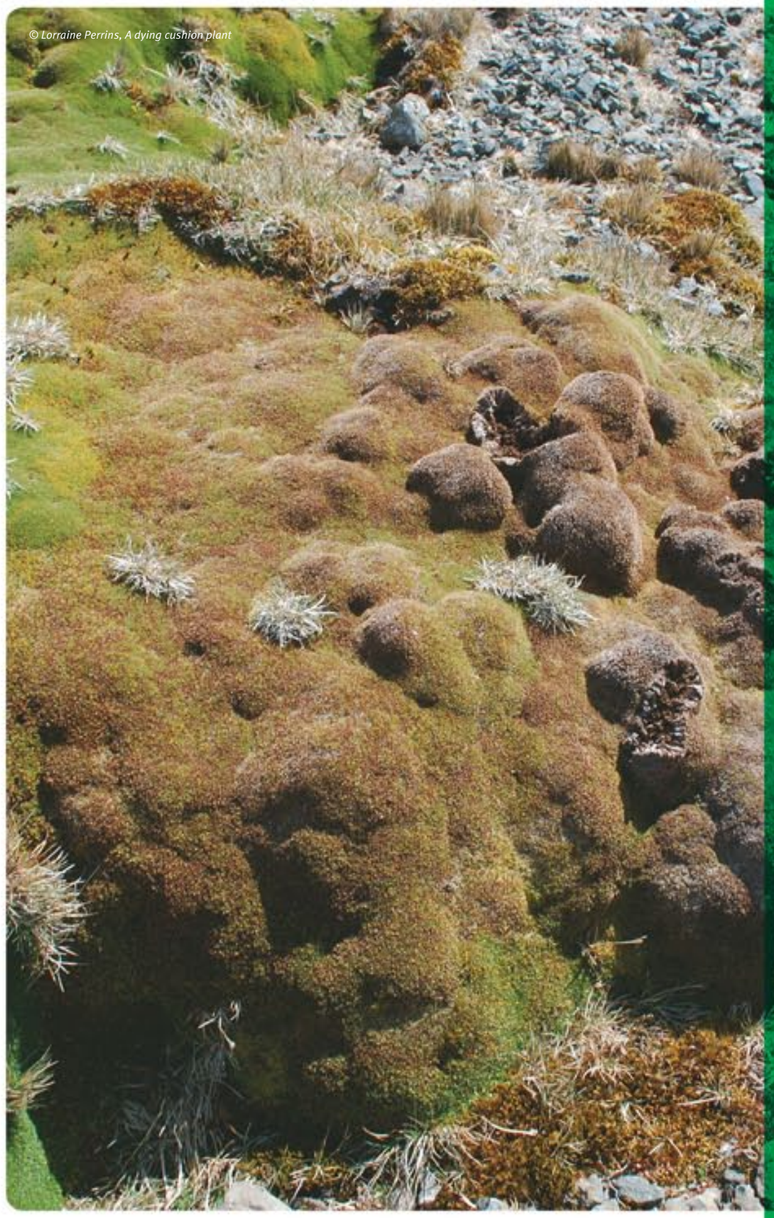

© Lorraine Perrins, A dying cushion plant

PROJECT DETAILS

The overall objectives of the project were to maintain a secure, long-term *ex situ* collection of *Azorella macquariensis* on Macquarie Island and; to increase viable holdings of *A. macquariensis* seed at the Royal Tasmanian Botanical Gardens (RTBG) for future recovery programme.

PROJECT RESULTS

A small experimental trial of nine potted specimens, with supplementary watering, was set up by the RTBG on Macquarie Island, and has been monitored monthly via photographs taken by field station staff. These plants have continued to grow successfully and this is now considered to be the most effective method of conserving this species, *ex situ*, until large quantities of seed can be harvested. To date the RTBG Seed Bank has received approximately 4,000 seeds. The 54 plants that will comprise the *ex situ* conservation collection on Macquarie Island will provide a collection of plants that can be hand pollinated to increase seed set and enable easier monitoring and harvesting of seed.

HOW THE FUND HELPED

"The grant received from the MBZ Species Conservation Fund allowed us to seek and obtain further support from other funding organizations, such as the Foundation for National Parks and Wildlife which provided $11,000 Australian Dollars."

Applying for and being successful in gaining sponsorship from the Fund has enabled me to develop greater confidence in applying for grants in the future.

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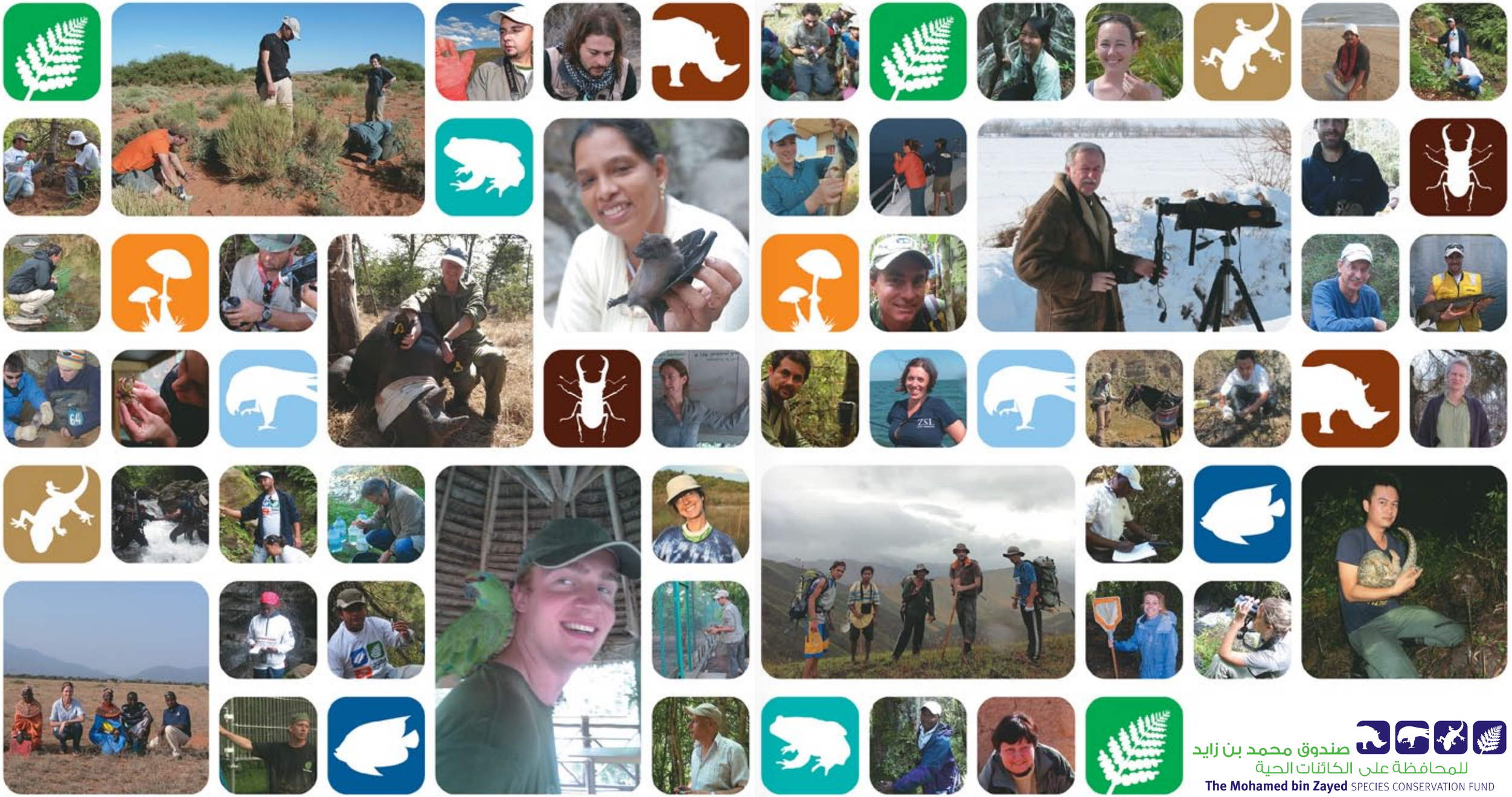
Lorraine Perrins
Royal Tasmanian Botanical Gardens

People of The Fund

Our grant recipients are passionate and dedicated people who commit their lives to the species they love.



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

Supported Projects

Amphibian

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Vernacular Species Name	Name of Organization	Name	Scientific Species Name	Country	Continent	Funding
Ansonia glandulosa (DD)	KSH Salvator, Andalas University	Nuzul Ficky Nuswantoro	*Ansonia glandulosa*	Indonesia	Asia	2,000
Cerrobravo frog (CR)	Intituto de Ciencias Naturales	Gustavo Alonso Gonzalez-Duran	*Niceforonia adenobrachia*	Colombia	South America	6,500
Das's dwarf toad (CR)	University of Peradeniya	Nayana Wijayathilaka	*Adenomus dasi*	Sri Lanka	Asia	5,000
Flea toad (NE)	Instituto Uiraçu	Micro Solé	*Brachycephalus pulex*	Brazil	South America	2,500
Gorgan salamander (CR)	N/A	Kamran Kamali	*Paradactylodon gorganensis*	Iran	Asia	2,500
Green mantella (CR)	James Madison University	Reid Harris	*Mantella crocea*	Madagascar	Africa	24,971
Harlequin frog (CR)	Fundación Amaru	Jose Perez	*Atelopus pastuso*	Colombia	South America	6,000
Holdridge´s toad (CR)	Universidad de Costa Rica	Juan Abarca	*Incilius holdridgei*	Costa Rica	North America	7,500
Hula painted frog (CR)	Technical University of Braunschweig	Miguel Vences	*Latonia nigriventer*	Israel	Asia	10,250
Locust coqui (CR)	Tropice Ventures Research and Education Foundation	Norman Greenhawk	*Eleutherodactylus locustus*	Puerto Rico	North America	5,500
Monte Iberia dwarf frog (CR)	N/A	Ansel Fong	*Eleutherodactylus iberia*	Cuba	North America	3,000
North African fire salamander (VU)	Fundación para la Investigación en Etología y Biodiversidad	Daniel Escoriza	*Salamandra algira spelaea*	Morocco	Africa	4,000
Rana acuatica de espada (CR)	N/A	Daniel Eugenio Ramos Gutierrez	*Telmatobius espadai*	Bolivia	South America	5,000
Rana arborícola del socopó (CR)	Instituto Venezolano de Investigaciones Cientificas	Ada Sanchez-Mercado	*Dendropsophus amicorum*	Venezuela	South America	2,550
Rana fisgona labios blancos (CR)	Museo de Zoologia, Universidad Nacional Autonoma de México	Tom Devitt	*Eleutherodactylus albolabris*	Mexico	North America	5,000
Red-bellied toad (NT)	Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Sul	Márcio Borges-Martins	*Melanophryniscus adimirabilis*	Brazil	South America	10,000
Reticulate harlequin frog (CR)	N/A	Ariadne Angulo	*Atelopus cf. reticulatus*	Peru	South America	7,000
Royal false brook salamander (CR)	San Francisco State University	Angel Conde	*Pseudoeurycea rex*	Guatemala	North America	2,500
Somuncura frog (CR)	La Plata Museum	Federico Kacoliris	*Somuncuria somuncurensis*	Argentina	South America	5,000
Xenophrys parallela (DD)	KSH Salvator, Andalas University	Ahmad Mursyid	*Xenophrys parallela*	Indonesia	Asia	4,500

Bird

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Vernacular Species Name	Name of Organization	Name	Scientific Species Name	Country	Continent	Funding
Akikiki (CR)	Kauai Forest Bird Recovery Project	Lisa Crampton	*Oreomystis bairdi*	United States	North America	18,595
Black-capped petrel (EN)	American Bird Conservancy	Ryan Trachtenberg	*Pterodroma hasitata*	Dominican Republic	North America	9,185
Blue-throated macaw (CR)	World Land Trust-US	Paul Salaman	*Ara glaucogularis*	Bolivia	South America	10,000
Blue-throated macaw (CR)	American Bird Conservancy	Holly Robertson	*Ara glaucohularis*	Bolivia	South America	3,600
California condor (CR)	Ventana Wildlife Society	Kelly Sorenson	*Gymnogyps californianus*	United States	North America	5,000
Cherry-throated tanager (CR)	SAVE Brasil	Pedro Develey	*Nemosia rourei*	Brazil	South America	10,750
Cochabamba mountain-finch (EN)	Asociación Armonía	José Antonio Balderrama	*Compsospiza garleppi*	Bolivia	South America	6,650
Dwarf olive ibis (CR)	Sociedade Portuguesa para o Estudo das Aves	Luis Costa	*Bostrychia bocagei*	Sao Tome and Principe	Africa	7,850
Ecuadorian tapaculo(EN)	N/A	Claudia Hermes	*Scytalopus robbinsi*	Ecuador	South America	4,000
Emerald starling (DD)	Conservation Society of Sierra Leone	Sama Monde	*Coccycolius iris*	Sierra Leone	Africa	4,000
Fuertes's parrot (CR)	ProAves Colombia	Felipe Barrera	*Hapalopsittaca fuertesi*	Colombia	South America	9,750
Giant ibis (CR)	People Resources and Conservation Foundation	Fernando Potess	*Thaumatibis gigantea*	Cambodia	Asia	7,500
Green parrot (CR)	Massey University	Luis Ortiz-Catedral	*Cyanoramphus cooki*	Australia	Oceania	18,985
Grenada dove (CR)	American Bird Conservancy	Holly Robertson	*Leptotila wellsi*	Grenada	North America	4,000
Jocotoco antpitta (EN)	American Bird Conservancy	Holly Robertson	*Grallaria ridgleyi*	Ecuador	South America	5,000
Junin grebe (CR)	Asociación Ecosistemas Andinos - ECOAN	Constantino Aucca Chutas	*Podiceps taczanowskii*	Peru	South America	10,625
Marsh seedeater (EN)	Aves Uruguay	Pablo Rocca	*Sporophila palustris*	Uruguay	South America	8,900
Maui parrotbill (CR)	Maui Forest Bird Recovery Project	Hanna Mounce	*Pseudonestor xanthophrys*	United States	North America	6,340
New Caledonian lorikeet (CR)	N/A	Andrew Legault	*Charmosyna diadema*	New Caledonia	Oceania	7,500
Norfolk Island parakeet (CR)	Island Conservation	Raymond Nias	*Cyanoramphus cookii*	Australia	Oceania	10,850
Peruvian plantcutter (EN)	N/A	Jeremy Flanagan	*Phytotoma raimondii*	Peru	South America	5,000
Pfrimer's parakeet (EN)	American Bird Conservancy	Holly Robertson	*Pyrrhura pfrimeri*	Brazil	South America	2,850
Ringed storm petrel (DD)	N/A	Angélica Yovana Murillo Vega	*Oceanodroma hornbyi*	Peru	South America	5,900
Royal cinclodes (CR)	Asociación Armonía	Rodrigo Wilber Soria-Auza	*Cinclodes aricomae*	Bolivia	South America	6,250
Siberian crane (CR)	International Crane Foundation	Claire Mirande	*Grus leucogeranus*	Afghanistan	Asia	12,500
Silvery pigeon(CR)	N/A	Mohamad Fizl Sidq Ramji	*Columba argentina*	Malaysia	Asia	2,500
Socorro dove (EW)	Instituto de Ecología	Juan Martinez-Gómez	*Zenaida graysoni*	Mexico	North America	12,500
Spoon-billed sandpiper (CR)	Birds Russia	Evgeny Syroechkovsky	*Eurynorhynchus pygmeus*	Russia	Asia	20,000
Stresemann's bristlefront (CR)	American Bird Conservancy	Ryan Trachtenberg	*Merulaxis stresemanni*	Brazil	South America	8,970
Toothbilled pigeon (EN)	Massey University	Rebecca Stirnemann	*Didunculus strigirostris*	Samoa	Oceania	5,000
Townsend´s shearwater (CR)	Instituto de Ecología, A.C	Juan Martínez - Gómez	*Puffinus auricularis*	Mexico	North America	2,500
White rumped vulture (CR)	Bird Conservation Society, Gujarat	Aditya Roy	*Gyps bengalensis*	India	Asia	6,100
White-vented storm petrel (DD)	Friends of Galapagos New Zealand Incorporated	Colin Ryder	*Oceanites gracilis galapagoensis*	Ecuador	South America	7,615
Yellow-billed cotinga (EN)	Osa Conservation	Jennifer Graham Redd	*Carpodectes antoniae*	Costa Rica	North America	9,250

Fish

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Vernacular Species Name	Name of Organization	Name	Scientific Species Name	Country	Continent	Funding
Angel shark (CR)	Zoological Society of London	Alison Debney	*Squatina squatina*	Spain	Europe	10,000
Barbs (EN)	Addis Ababa University	Abebe Gubale	*Labeobarbus spp.*	Ethiopia	Africa	5,000
Camotillo (EN)	Charles Darwin Foundation for the Galapagos Islands	Freda Chapman	*Paralabrax albomaculatus*	Ecuador	South America	15,000
Clanwilliam sandfish (EN)	Endangered Wildlife Trust	Alwyn Lubbe	*Labeo seeberi*	South Africa	Africa	8,500
Freshwater sawfish (CR)	James Cook University	Brendan Ebner	*Pristis microdon*	Australia	Oceania	11,400
Giant redfin (DD)	South African Institute for Aquatic Biodiversity	Albert Chakona	*Pseudobarbus skeltoni*	South Africa	Africa	10,000
Herre's loach (CR)	Zoo Outreach Organization	Priyanka Iyer	*Mesonoemacheilus herrei*	India	Asia	14,000
Largetooth sawfish (CR)	Asociacion Conservacionista Mision Tiburon	Ilena Zanella	*Pristis perotteti*	Costa Rica	North America	8,000
Madagascar blind fish (EN)	University of Toliara	Sama Zefania	*Typhleotris madagascariensis*	Madagascar	Africa	7,500
Petzea rudd (CR)	Muzeul Tarii Crisurilor Oradea	Adrian Gagiu	*Scardinius racovitzai*	Romania	Europe	13,000
Queensland lungfish (NE)	University of Washington	Julian Olden	*Neoceratodus forsteri*	Australia	Oceania	10,000
Russian sturgeon (CR)	N/A	Ilya Ermolin & Linas Svolkines	*Acipenser gueldenstaedtii*	Russia	Asia	12,500
Sakhalin taimen (CR)	N/A	Peter Rand	*Hucho perryi*	Japan	Asia	5,000

Fungus

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Vernacular Species Name	Name of Organization	Name	Scientific Species Name	Country	Continent	Funding
Blackening chanterelle (VU)	Chicago Botanic Garden	Gregory Mueller	*Cantharellus melanoxeros*	Germany	Europe	23,000
Tree lungwort (NE)	Sokoine University of Agriculture	Nuru Nyazirari Kitara	*Lobaria pulmonaria*	Tanzania	Africa	15,000

© Freda Chapman, Sailfin grouper, Ecuador

© Chanel Rampartab, Golden mole, South Africa

Invertebrate

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Vernacular Species Name	Name of Organization	Name	Scientific Species Name	Country	Continent	Funding
Common birdwing (NE)	N/A	Agustinus Wijayanto	*Troides helena*	Indonesia	Asia	4,500
Curryfish (EN)	N/A	Maria Byrne	*Stichopus herrmanni*	Australia	Oceania	6,000
Cyprus long-armed beetle (CR)	University of Cyprus	Spyros Sfenthourakis	*Promoparcus cypriacus*	Cyprus	Europe	12,500
Dung beetles (NE)	Uni Konservasi Fauna	Fahrudin Surahmat	*Onthophagus furcatus*	Indonesia	Asia	3,940
Fadejew leech (NE)	V.N. Karazin Kharkiv National University	Serge Utevsky	*Fadejewobdella quinqueannulata*	Ukraine	Europe	7,000
Freshwater crab (VU)	Universiti Malaysia Sarawak	Jongkar Grinang	*Isolapotamon bauense*	Malaysia	Asia	5,000
Great capricorn beetle (VU)	The Interdepartmental Laboratory of Studying of Biological Diversity and Development of Nature Conservation	Vlaschenko Sergey	*Cerambyx cerdo*	Ukraine	Europe	8,000
Great raft spider (VU)	National Academy of Sciences	Vladislav Ivanov	*Dolomedes plantarius*	Belarus	Europe	5,000
Malabar tree nymph (NE)	Zoo Outreach Organization	Bexell Ayyachamy Daniel	*Idea malabarica*	India	Asia	15,000
Polynesian tree snail (EW)	Partulid Global Species Management Programme	Trevor Coote	*Partula (12 species)*	French Polynesia	Oceania	15,000
Seychelles crested groundhopper (CR)	Trier University	Axel Hochkirch	*Coptotiggia cristata*	Seychelles	Africa	4,160
Trapdoor spider (NE)	Lincoln University	Victoria Smith	*Cantuaria dendyi*	New Zealand	Oceania	5,000
White-clawed crayfish (EN)	Bristol, Clifton and West of England Zoological Society	Jennifer Nightingale	*Austropotamobius pallipes*	United Kingdom	Europe	5,000

Mammal

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Vernacular Species Name	Name of Organization	Name	Scientific Species Name	Country	Continent	Funding
Addax (CR)	InBIO/CIBIO - University of Porto	Cândida Gomes Vale	*Addax nasomaculatus*	Mauritania	Africa	10,000
African golden cat (NT)	Mbarara University of Science and Technology	Badru Mugerwa	*Caracal aurata*	Uganda	Africa	15,000
African wild dog (EN)	Working Dogs for Conservation	Megan Parker	*Lycan pictus*	Zambia	Africa	7,000
Andean cat (EN)	Alianza Gato Andino	Anali Madrid	*Leopardus jacobita*	Peru	South America	11,945
Andean cat (EN)	N/A	Constanza Napolitano	*Leopardus jacobita*	Chile	South America	6,500
Asiatic water buffalo (EN)	Royal Manas National Park	Jigme Dorji	*Bubalus arnee*	Bhutan	Asia	5,000
Asiatic wild ass (EN)	Isfahan University of Technology	Mahamoud-Reza Hemami	*Equus hemionus onager*	Iran	Asia	6,000
Black rhinoceros (CR)	Ol Pejeta Conservancy	Ambrose Njagi	*Diceros bicornis*	Kenya	Africa	12,500
Black rhinoceros (CR)	International Rhino Foundation	Natasha Anderson	*Diceros bicornis*	Zimbabwe	Africa	14,000
Blue-eyed black lemur (CR)	AEECL Madagascar	Margherita Mainiero	*Eulemur flavifrons*	Madagascar	Africa	5,000
Bornean orangutan (EN)	Borneo Orangutan Survival Foundation	Jacqueline Sunderland-Groves	*Pongo pygmaeus*	Indonesia	Asia	12,500
Cat Ba langur (CR)	The Australian National University	Alison Behie	*Trachypithecus poliocephalus*	Vietnam	Asia	12,000
Caucasian leopard (EN)	NACRES- Biodiversity and Conservation Research	Bejan Lortkipanidze	*Panthera pardus saxicolor*	Georgia	Asia	13,320
Chacoan peccary (EN)	State University of New York	Silvia Saldivar Bellassai	*Catagonus wagneri*	Paraguay	South America	4,000
Chinese pangolin (EN)	Pingtung Rescue Center for Endangered Wild Animals	Ching-Min Sun	*Manis pentadactyla*	China, Republic of (Taiwan)	Asia	10,000

Clouded leopard (VU)	Spots & Stripes Conservation	Hasan Rahman	*Neofelis Nebulosa*	Bangladesh	Asia	10,000
Colombian spider monkey (CR)	World Land Trust-US	Paul Salaman	*Ateles fusciceps rufiventris*	Colombia	South America	10,000
Darien black spider monkey (CR)	Fundación Pro-Conservación de los Primates Panameños	Pedro Guillermo Mendez-Carvajal	*Ateles fusciceps rufiventris*	Panama	North America	6,000
Dhole (EN)	Wildlife Conservation Research Unit (WildCru)	Jan Kamler	*Cuon alpinus*	Cambodia	Asia	14,000
Ethiopian wolf (CR)	Borena Amara Wetatoch Mahaber (Baya)	Hassen Ahmed	*Canis simensis*	Ethiopia	Africa	5,000
Fishing cat (EN)	N/A	Bidhya Sharma	*Prionailurus viverrinus*	Nepal	Asia	3,000
Fishing cat (EN)	N/A	Ashwin Naidu	*Prionailurus viverrinus*	India	Asia	5,000
Fishing cat (EN)	University of Peradeniya	Ashan Thudugala	*Prionailurus viverrinus*	Sri Lanka	Asia	4,788
Flat-headed cat (EN)	Department of Zoology, Sarawak	Mohd-Azlan J Abdul Gulam Azad	*Prionailurus planiceps*	Malaysia	Asia	5,000
Flat-headed cat (EN)	Fauna & Flora International - Indonesia	Munawar Kholis	*Plionailurus planiceps*	Indonesia	Asia	4,971
Greater bamboo lemur (CR)	The Aspinall Foundation	Tony King	*Prolemr simus*	Madagascar	Africa	12,000
Greater big-footed mouse (EN)	Antananarivo University	Seheno Julia Rasoanomenjanahary	*Macrotarsomys ingens*	Madagascar	Africa	4,000
Grevy's zebra (EN)	Grevy's Zebra Trust	Belinda Low Mackey	*Equus grevyi*	Kenya	Africa	10,000
Grevy's zebra (EN)	Westgate Community Conservancy	Daniel Letoiye	*Equus grevyi*	Kenya	Africa	12,500
Grey-shanked douc langur (CR)	Texas A&M University	Kathryn Bailey	*Pygathrix cinerea*	Vietnam	Asia	5,000
Hawaiian monk seal (CR)	Cetacean Society International	Patricia Sullivan	*Monachus schauinslandi*	United States	North America	12,500
Himalayan musk deer (EN)	Himalayan Research and Conservation Nepal	Bhakta Shrestha	*Moschus chrysogaster*	Nepal	Asia	10,500
Hirola antelope (CR)	Northern Rangelands Trust	David Silakan	*Beatragus hunteri*	Kenya	Africa	15,000
Huon tree kangaroo (EN)	Tree Kangaroo Conservation Program	Lisa Dabek	*Dendrolagus matschiei*	Papua New Guinea	Oceania	11,500
Indochinese silvered langur (EN)	University of Colorado Boulder	Herbert Covert	*Trachypithecus germaini*	Vietnam	Asia	12,500
Indochinese silvered langur (EN)	Integrated Solutions Asia Cooperation ISAC	Benjamin Hayes	*Trachypithecus germaini*	Cambodia	Asia	11,000
Indus river dolphins (EN)	Indus Conservation Society	Haroon Rasheed	*Platanista Minor*	Pakistan	Asia	4,000
Javan leopard (CR)	Cikananga Wildlife Animal Rescue Center	Erwin Wilianto	*Panthera pardus melas*	Indonesia	Asia	8,650
Javan rhinoceros (CR)	International Rhino Foundation	Inov Sectionov	*Rhinoceros sondaicus*	Indonesia	Asia	15,000
Khajuria's leaf-nosed bat (EN)	Bat Research Laboratory	Juliet Vanitharani	*Hipposideros durgadasi*	India	Asia	7,000
Kolar leaf-nosed bat (EN)	Biodiversity Research and Conservation Society	Bhargavi Srinivasulu	*Hipposideros hypophyllus*	India	Asia	9,000
Laotian rock rat (EN)	Centre for Resources, Environment and Climate Change	Nghia Nguyen Xuan	*Laonastes aenigmamus*	Vietnam	Asia	12,500
Leopard (EN)	Russian Academy of Sciences and Charada State Reserve	Zemfira Magomedova	*Neofelis Nebulosa*	Russia	Asia	7,500
Little spotted cat (VU)	CAIPORA Cooperativa para a Conservação da Natureza	Marcos Tortato	*Leopardus tigrinus*	Brazil	South America	10,650
Livingstone's fruit bat (EN)	Dahari	Hugh Doulton	*Pteropus livingstonii*	Comoros	Africa	8,000
Mediterranean monk seal (CR)	Mom	Panagiotis Dendrinos	*Monachus monachus*	Greece	Europe	4,900
Mexican long-nosed bat (EN)	Texas A&M University	Thomas Lacher	*Leptonycteris nivalis*	Mexico	North America	5,000

Mountain nyala (EN)	Hawassa University	Zerihun Girma	*Tragelaphus buxtoni*	Ethiopia	Africa	4,000
Neotropical otter (DD)	Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Norte	Patricia Ribeiro	*Lontra longicaudis*	Brazil	South America	8,000
Nile lechwe (EN)	University of Oslo	Cheire Beyene	*Kobus megaceros*	Ethiopia	Africa	7,000
Northern sportive lemur (CR)	Conservation Fusion	Susie McGuire	*Lepilemur septentrionalis*	Madagascar	Africa	5,000
Northern white-cheeked crested gibbon (CR)	Lao Biodiversity Association	Houmphanh Rattanavong	*Nomascus leucogenys*	Laos	Asia	10,000
Pallas's cat (NT)	N/A	Ganga Ram Regmi	*Otocolobus manul*	Nepal	Asia	5,000
Pallas's cat (NT)	N/A	Mariya Gritsina	*Otocolobus manul*	Uzbekistan	Asia	10,000
Persian leopard (EN)	Wildlife Conservation Research Unit (WildCru)	Mohammad S. Farhadinia	*Panthera pardus saxicolor*	Iran	Asia	10,000
Purple-faced langur (EN)	Smithsonian Institution	Rasanayagam Rudran	*Semnopithecus vetulus* (4 subspecies)	Sri Lanka	Asia	12,500
Red-shanked douc (EN)	N/A	Camille Coudrat	*Pygathrix nemaeus*	Laos	Asia	7,000
Roloway monkey (CR)	ZSL/WAPCA	Andrea Dempsey	*Cercopithecus diana roloway*	Ghana	Africa	4,500
Sahamalaza sportive lemur (CR)	N/A	Isabella Mandl	*Lepilemur sahamalazensis*	Madagascar	Africa	6,000
San Martin titi monkey (CR)	Oxford Brookes University	Silvy van Kuijk	*Callicebus oenanthe*	Peru	South America	3,600
Sibree's dwarf lemur (DD)	Stony Brook University	James Herrera	*Cheirogaleus sibreei*	Madagascar	Africa	4,900
Snow leopard (EN)	Youth for Nature-Dolpa	Suraj Upadhaya	*Uncia uncia*	Nepal	Asia	7,450
Southern woolly lemur (EN)	University of Bristol	Kathryn Scobie	*Avahi meridionalis*	Madagascar	Africa	5,000
Sumatran orangutan (CR)	Sumatran Orangutan Conservation Programme	Ian Singleton	*Pongo abelii*	Indonesia	Asia	16,000
Sumatran orangutan (CR)	Sumatran Orangutan Conservation Programme	Ian Singleton	*Pongo abelii*	Indonesia	Asia	12,500
Sunda pangolin (EN)	Carnivore and Pangolin Conservation Project	Louise Fletcher	*Manis javanica*	Vietnam	Asia	4,000
Taita shrew (CR)	Moi University	Daniel Mwamidi	*Suncus aequatorius*	Kenya	Africa	7,000
Tarwaga (EN)	Hustai National Park	Buyandelger Suuri	*Marmota sibirica*	Mongolia	Asia	6,700
Tonkin snub-nosed monkey (CR)	N/A	Andie Ang	*Rhinopithecus avunculus*	Vietnam	Asia	12,000
Tonkin snub-nosed monkey (CR)	Department of Biodiversity Conservation	Dang Nguyen Xuan	*Rhinopithecus avunculus*	Vietnam	Asia	12,300
Tricoloured langur (CR)	Universitas Nasional	Jito Sugardjito	*Presbytis chrysomelas cruciger*	Indonesia	Asia	5,000
Uganda mangabey (NE)	Nature and Livelihoods	William Olupot	*Lophocebus ugandae*	Uganda	Africa	4,940
West African chimpanzee (EN)	Wild Chimpanzee Foundation	Christophe Boesh	*Pan troglodytes verus*	Cote d'Ivoire (Ivory Coast)	Africa	12,500
Western black crested gibbon (CR)	Fauna & Flora International, Inc.	Katie Frohardt	*Nomascus concolor*	Vietnam	Asia	8,500

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
Ōlulu (CR)	University of Hawai'i at Manoa	Seana Walsh	*Brighamia insignis*	United States	North America	5,000
Arjan (CR)	Tripura University	Koushik Majumdar	*Dipterocarpus gracilis Blume*	India	Asia	3,500
Chilenito (EN)	Institute of Ecology and Biodiversity	Pablo Guerrero	*Eriosyce chilensis*	Chile	South America	15,000
East African plants (CR)	East African Plant Red List Authority /National Museums	Quentin Luke	*Acanthus kulalensis*	Kenya	Africa	13,000
Mistletoe - Cayman Islands (CR)	Department of Environment	Jessica Harvey	*Dendropemon caymanensis*	Cayman Islands	North America	3,500
Normania (NE)	University of Madeira	José Castanheira da Costa	*Normania triphylla*	Portugal	Europe	12,500
Octolepis ibityensis (CR)	Missouri Botanical Garden	Mamisoa Andrianjafy	*Octolepis ibityensis*	Madagascar	Africa	5,500
Pear species (CR)	Fauna & Flora International, Inc.	Katie Frohardt	*Pyrus korshinskyi*	Tajikistan	Asia	10,000
Pokemeboy (CR)	Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew	Sara Barrios	*Acacia anegadensis*	British Virgin Islands	North America	10,000
Sakoambanditse (EN)	Missouri Botanical Garden	Fortunat Rakotoarivony	*Spondias tefyi*	Madagascar	Africa	12,500
Strydom's yam (CR)	Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew	Steven Bachman	*Dioscorea strydomiana*	South Africa	Africa	7,500
Yangbi maple (CR)	Kunming Botanical Garden, Kunming Institute of Botany	Yongpeng Ma	*Acer yangbiense*	China	Asia	3,000
Yenne mara (EN)	University of Agricultural Sciences	Sahana Vishwanath	*Kingiodendron pinnatum*	India	Asia	4,000

Reptile

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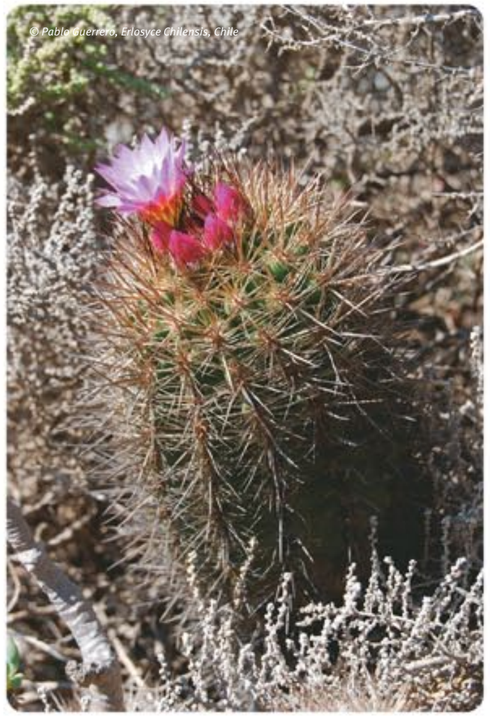
Vernacular Species Name	Name of Organization	Name	Scientific Species Name	Country	Continent	Funding
African spurred tortoise (VU)	N/A	Fabio Petrozzi	*Centrochelys (Geochelone) sulcata*	Burkina Faso	Africa	12,000
Barbados leaf-toed gecko (NE)	University of West Indies	Julia Horrocks	*Phyllodactylus pulcher*	Barbados	North America	8,320
Black-headed bushmaster (NE)	The Orianne Society / IUCN Viper Specialist Group	Stephen Spear	*Lachesis melanocephala*	Costa Rica	North America	10,000
Blunt-nosed viper (NE)	N/A	Daniel Jestrzemski	*Macrovipera lebetina lebetina*	Cyprus	Europe	5,000
Caparaonia itaiquara (NE)	City College of New York	Maria Strangas	*Caparaonia itaiquara*	Brazil	South America	4,484
Central American river turtle (CR)	Zoo Miami	Dustin Smith	*Dermatemys mawii*	Belize	North America	10,000
Charapa (CR)	Turtle Survival Alliance	German Forero Medina	*Podocnemis expansa*	Colombia	South America	5,000
Darevsky's viper (CR)	N/A	Konrad Mebert	*Vipera darevskii*	Turkey	Asia	4,930
Dragon blood tree's gecko (CR)	CIBIO - University of Porto	Raquel Campos Soares de Vasconcelos	*Hemidactylus dracaenacolus*	Yemen	Asia	3,500
Geoffroy's side necked turtle (DD)	Inpa/AIHA/CEQUA	Richard Vogt	*Phrynops geoffroanus*	Brazil	South America	5,000
Gharial (CR)	Madras Crocodile Bank Trust	Tarun Nair	*Gavialis gangeticus*	India	Asia	4,999
Giant girdled lizard (VU)	Endangered Wildlife Trust	Ian Little	*Smaug (Cordylus) giganteus*	South Africa	Africa	9,000
Home's hinged tortoise (VU)	N/A	Luca Luiselli	*Kinixys homeana*	Togo	Africa	10,000
Lataste's viper (VU)	CIBIO - University of Porto	Fernando Martínez-Freiría	*Vipera latastei*	Morocco	Africa	5,000
Latifi's viper (EN)	Aria Herpetological Institute	Omid Mozaffari	*Montivipera latifii*	Iran	Asia	3,750
Lobatse hingeback tortoise (VU)	Herpetological Resource and Management, LLC	David Mifsud	*Kinixys lobatsiana*	Botswana	Africa	12,000
Moldavian meadow viper (CR)	Alexandru Ioan Cuza University	Alexandru Strugariu	*Vipera ursinii moldavica*	Romania	Europe	9,500
Mottled snailsucker (DD)	N/A	Julie Ray	*Sibon argus*	Panama	North America	8,838
Olive ridley turtle (VU)	Wildlife Institute of India	Satyaranjan Behera	*Lepidochelys olivacea*	India	Asia	1,250
Painted terrapin (CR)	Satucita Foundation	Joko Guntoro	*Batagur borneoensis*	Indonesia	Asia	10,000
Pancake tortoise (EN)	National Museums of Kenya	Jacob Ngwava	*Malacochersus tornieri*	Kenya	Africa	16,000
Reticulated python (EN)	N/A	Berry Fakhry Hanifa	*Broghamerus reticulatus*	Indonesia	Asia	3,500
Roatan spiny-tailed Iguana (EN)	Florida Atlantic University	Ashley Campbell	*Ctenosaura oedirhina*	Honduras	North America	5,000
Roti Island snake-necked turtle (CR)	Research Institute for the Environment and Livelihoods (Charles Darwin University)	Carla Eisemberg	*Chelodina mccordi timorlestensis*	Timor-Leste (East Timor)	Asia	12,000
Southeast Asian narrow-headed softshell turtle (CR)	Independent Researcher collaborating with Turtle Survival Alliance	Timothy Lescher	*Chitra chitra javanensis*	Indonesia	Asia	10,000
Three stripped roofed turtle (EN)	Society for Conservation of Nature	Rajeev Chauhan	*Batagur dhongoka*	India	Asia	5,000
Tortoises and freshwater turtles (DD)	IUCN/SSC Tortoise and Freshwater Turtle Specialist Group	Peter Paul van Dijk	*Order Testudines*	Togo	Africa	12,000

© Dustin Smith, Central American river turtle, Belize



© Pablo Guerrero, Eriosyce Chilensis, Chile

2013 Financial Statement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Endowment:

The Fund's endowment started on April 7, 2009 with a value of $29,202,745
Analysis Period: 31 December 2012 to 31 December 2013
Reporting Currency: US Dollars

Statement of Assets:

Begin value	32,227,465
Cash flow adjusted change in assets	1,671,965
Sum of cash flows	-1,430,165
End value	32,469,265
Portfolio performance	5.19%

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.


© Ian Little, Giant girdled lizard, South Africa


© Dario Podesta, Pleurodema somuncurensis, Argentina

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Contact:

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

Mailing Address:

The Mohamed bin Zayed Species Conservation Fund
PO Box 131112, Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates.

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