





## Letter from the Chairman of the Board

The letter from the President highlights the important role that people have played in protecting Galapagos, and salutes the efforts of a relatively small group of individuals taking on a very large task. Fifty years ago, the UNESCO/IUCN mission to Galapagos gave birth to an unusual partnership through which international scientific institutions and a sovereign country came together to save one of the world's very special places. UNESCO continues to play an important role in Galapagos conservation, as does the Government of Ecuador.

We must, however, acknowledge that recent developments in Ecuador and the global economy have created new challenges for Galapagos conservation. Private investors are in active discussions about sea cucumber aquaculture in Galapagos. New sport fishing boats arrive regularly. The resident population in the archipelago has doubled in the last 10 years, and the pressures to open the islands to new tourism activities are significant. The challenges Galapagos faces today are many measures more devastating than those of a half century ago, and not likely to go away.

Galapagos is home to one of the world's true conservation success stories: Project Isabela, the largest ecosystem restoration project in a protected area. Felipe Cruz, the Project's Technical Director and native Galapagueño, wrote recently, "Proudly we can report that we have gone beyond what was planned and expected! I would like to say that we have done what the World believed was impossible! Pigs, goats and donkeys are part of Santiago's and northern Isabela's past!" Felipe and his team have every reason to be jubilant. They are among the visionary, hard-working people who have made an unmistakable difference in the course of Galapagos history.

But as we complete Project Isabela, we are reminded that Galapagos is no longer isolated. Airlines loaded with residents and tourists fly daily to two islands. Park boundaries are challenged by construction up to (and sometimes in) protected areas. Divers report that the ocean floor, once a tapestry of different species, is now replaced with a carpet of sea urchins, whose natural predator, the spiny lobster, has been over harvested.

These events force us to confront the questions of what the Galapagos Islands will be like 100 years from now, and what we can do to ensure that future generations are able to enjoy the natural treasures that we have enjoyed.

In seeking answers to these questions, Galapagos Conservancy and its key partners in the archipelago are pushing forward with a vision and conservation agenda which recognizes that people are part of the Galapagos ecosystem. We believe that adaptive management and ecosystem restoration are critical components for effective and equitable management in the islands. A local culture must be built on cooperation, understanding of the local ecology, recognition of limits, and an understanding of the major threats to island ecosystems. Through long-term education, training, introduced species monitoring, prevention and control, we hope to bring Galapagos back into balance and to show the world that it is possible for this extraordinary and unique ecosystem to be respected by its residents and visitors, and protected for centuries to come.

On behalf of the Board of Galapagos Conservancy and our partner organizations, I thank you for your interest in and support of this important work.

Sincerely,

William A. Nitze  
Chairman



## Letter from the President

The Galapagos Archipelago has felt man's harsh impact, and conversely, the benefit of human interventions over the last 500 years. This annual report highlights the various projects and programs supported by Galapagos Conservancy being successfully executed to restore and protect the native biodiversity of these islands. You will also read about campaigns to bring local residents together with the international community to save this extraordinary place.

People coming together to make a difference has a long history in Galapagos. In 1906, visiting scientists from the California Academy of Sciences were dismayed at what they found in Galapagos: dwindling populations of fur seals and whales, and whole populations of tortoises gone from islands where they once thrived. The thinking at that time was to take as many biological samples as possible to laboratories and museums because Galapagos wildlife wouldn't survive another 50 years.

Almost 50 years later, UNESCO's mission to Galapagos brought together a group of scientists and conservationists from around the world to take on the challenges identified in the early 1900s. That mission brought forth the Charles Darwin Foundation for the Galapagos Islands, and almost 10 years later, the Galapagos National Park Service. It provided the foundation for decades of innovative conservation work which has included the crafting of the Special Law for Galapagos, the implementation of an effective participatory decision-making process, and the successful completion of the largest island restoration initiative ever attempted in a protected area.

These accomplishments are even more remarkable given the events over the last two decades. Galapagos is experiencing rapid population growth tied to market-driven investments in fisheries and increased levels of tourism. Local public and private institutions are simply unprepared to handle these challenges. Dr. Graham Watkins, Director of the Charles Darwin Foundation, recently wrote, "These challenges must be taken seriously for what they are—insatiable international markets being fed by powerful investment interests that are not going to go away but are going to grow."

If Galapagos is going to be healthy 100 years from now, decisive, thoughtful action has to be taken immediately to address these critical challenges. Galapagos Conservancy has joined with the Charles Darwin Foundation and Galapagos National Park in a strategic alliance to provide the financial resources to secure technical expertise in socio-economic planning, the development of sustainable island-based industries, educational reform, and ecologically-sound tourism. To protect the extraordinary biodiversity of these islands, we must address the social and economic landscape in which this conservation takes place. People live in Galapagos, and they will remain an important part of the fabric of these islands.

Despite the challenges, one hundred years after the California Academy of Sciences Expedition, we see a Galapagos with thriving whale and fur seal populations, native plants on the rebound, and tortoises roaming in landscapes previously made bare and inhospitable by invasive goats. In many respects, Galapagos biodiversity is stronger and more stable than ever. Man has certainly been the direct cause of many conservation problems in Galapagos, but man has also been at the heart of a conservation ethic which, increasingly, defines Galapagos.

In the following pages, we share with you the fruits of your investments in our programs and we will begin to outline our strategic objectives for the next several years. Galapagos deserves our best efforts and I am delighted to have your good help in this work.

Sincerely,

Johannah E. Barry  
President

## Our New Identity

Galapagos Conservancy, formerly known as Charles Darwin Foundation, Inc., assumed its new identity on January 1, 2006. We are pleased to be able to reintroduce our organization with a name that better reflects our core mission to save one of the world's great treasures. Galapagos Conservancy will continue to focus its efforts on funding its key conservation partners in Ecuador—the Charles Darwin Foundation and Research Station and the Galapagos National Park.



## Who We Are

Galapagos Conservancy, formerly Charles Darwin Foundation, Inc., focuses all day, every day, on Galapagos. We are a membership-based organization and the largest source of private support for conservation efforts for the Galapagos Islands. Established in 1986 to create a North American support base for Galapagos, our 11,000 Friends of Galapagos are individuals and institutions who care deeply about the archipelago and understand the importance of preserving this one-of-a-kind ecosystem.

Galapagos Conservancy mobilizes financial and intellectual resources for the lasting protection of the Galapagos Islands through constituency building, education, and fundraising. Our grants support key research for conservation as well as core operations of the Charles Darwin Research Station in Galapagos and the Galapagos National Park Service. Together, we strive to maintain a healthy and sustainable coexistence between people and the endemic wildlife of this extraordinary place.

## How We Work

Galapagos Conservancy seeks support primarily from North American sources—the majority of our funding is provided by individual members through various avenues of generosity, including gifts of cash, automatic recurring contributions, stock gifts, and estate planning. Private foundations contribute additional resources. We also partner with travel companies who are committed to protecting Galapagos by educating island visitors about conservation efforts and encouraging them to support the islands' preservation.

Funds raised by Galapagos Conservancy support the core operations of the Charles Darwin Research Station (CDRS) and the Galapagos National Park Service (GNPS). Both organizations are located on the island of Santa Cruz in Galapagos and work together to implement the majority of science, research, and conservation projects on the ground in Galapagos. Our grants also play an important role in funding specific projects carried out by other small local organizations in areas such as education, monitoring and control of invasive species, ecological restoration, and conservation management.

We are fortunate to have other allies in conservation, including scientists from U.S. universities, international non-governmental organizations with an interest in protecting Galapagos, and an array of multilateral institutions that channel support to Galapagos.

Over the years, our members have contributed to many successful conservation initiatives, including:

- Project Isabela—the largest and most ambitious ecosystem restoration effort in the world—and other control and eradication programs
- Effective management of the Galapagos Marine Reserve, including monitoring and interdiction efforts of the Galapagos National Park Service
- Establishment of the Galapagos Quarantine and Inspection Service, which prevents foreign species from arriving in Galapagos
- Educating local residents, tourists, and Galapagos decision makers on the benefits and importance of sound conservation practices, policy, and sustainable economic activities
- Baseline studies and monitoring of native and endemic marine and terrestrial species

## Progress and Success in 2005

2005 was a year of milestone achievements on the ground, in the sea, and in the political and legislative arenas that protect this extraordinary place. Galapagos Conservancy has worked in strong partnership with the Charles Darwin Foundation (CDF) and the Galapagos National Park (GNP) toward long-lasting solutions to threats facing the Galapagos Archipelago. The achievements below represent a snapshot of major victories for Galapagos during 2005. We look forward to continuing this work and are grateful to the Galapagos Conservancy members and donors whose support makes all of these successes possible.

### On the Ground

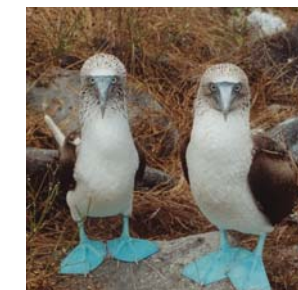
#### Restoration of an Island: Project Isabela

Project Isabela officially began in 2000 as a joint effort between the GNP and the CDF to reestablish the original ecology and pre-human condition of northern Isabela, the largest contiguous landmass in the Galapagos Archipelago. A population explosion of introduced goats over the last twenty years had transformed much of the northern part of the island into a desert-like wasteland devoid of trees and much of its vegetation. As a result, native vertebrates such as tortoises and many species of birds found their natural habitat destroyed and were facing starvation.

In 1997, the CDF, the GNP, Galapagos Conservancy, and a number of eradication and control experts from around the world participated in an international workshop to design a large-scale project to return all of northern Isabela to as near pristine conditions as possible. Hunter training began in 1998, field trials were begun on the small island of Pinta in 1999, and pilot projects that tested new eradication techniques were conducted on Santiago in 2002. Project Isabela entered the most-publicized phase—large-scale feral goat eradication—in 2003.

By the end of the four-year-long eradication phase of Project Isabela, thousands of goats were removed from several islands in Galapagos and many new and welcome inhabitants have taken their place. Rapid regrowth of many native plant species is underway, including *Scalesia* seedlings, *Tournefortia* shrubs, tree ferns, and passionvines. A variety of bird species, including petrels and rails, have rebounded, and young tortoises have been spotted ambling among the new vegetation.

Galapagos Conservancy donors contributed more than \$1.3 million towards the successful ecological restoration of Isabela and nearby islands. The effective results of Project Isabela demonstrate what thoughtful and bold conservation work can accomplish—and we are pleased that the lessons learned and information gathered from Project Isabela are setting worldwide standards and serving as a model for ecosystem restoration efforts throughout the world.



## Continental Airlines: The Official Airlines of Galapagos Conservancy

We are delighted to recognize our very important corporate partner, Continental Airlines, which has generously provided airfare to staff at Galapagos Conservancy and the Charles Darwin Research Station. Beginning in 2006, Continental will underwrite the travel costs associated with our Darwin Lecture Series both within the U.S. and to and from Ecuador. This extraordinary gesture of good corporate citizenship and strong conservation ethics will allow us to forward the maximum support possible to our colleagues at the Research Station and Galapagos National Park. We are extremely grateful for this measure of trust and support.

Continental Airlines 

## Nature Photographer: Ronald Gard



Ronald Gard, an award-winning photographer and conservationist, traveled the US in 2005 and early 2006 inspiring lucky viewers with his spectacular collection of photographs entitled *Darwin's Enchanted Islands*. His stunning photographs showcase Galapagos' lush vegetation, breathtaking scenery, and unusual animal life.

Wildlife photographers often face the challenge of snapping clear close-up shots of animals, but in the Galapagos Islands, animals are very curious and occasionally get a little too close to photograph. "I was trying to photograph a bird and it momentarily disappeared, then I noticed it was sitting on my lens," said Gard, "One of the rules in Galapagos is to never touch the animals. This rule is difficult to follow when some of the animals want to see how you smell and taste."

To date, Gard's photographs have been displayed at the Dallas Museum of Natural History, The Virginia Museum of Natural History in Martinsville, and at Salisbury University in Salisbury, Maryland. Check our website for the next location of his traveling exhibit.

## Conservation through Enlightened Tourism

### Galapagos Conservation Fund

Lindblad Expeditions developed the Galapagos Conservation Fund (GCF) in 1997 to link Galapagos visitors directly to on-the-ground conservation action. Since that time, Lindblad has taken this model of visitor engagement to many of the extraordinary places visited by the company's guests. The GCF, funded by the generous clients of Lindblad Expeditions, has provided more than \$3 million for Galapagos conservation since its inception, and was a significant source of funding for many conservation activities in 2005, such as the protection and restoration of giant tortoises on Southern Isabela, the reestablishment of land iguanas on Baltra, the investigation and data collection of Galapagos terrestrial invertebrates, and the promotion of community education and participation. Galapagos Conservancy is proud of its role as GCF fund administrator, ensuring that 100% of the support from Lindblad passengers goes directly to key conservation projects in Galapagos.

### Galapagos Fund/Ocean Fund

Celebrity Expeditions began an on-board fundraising program in Galapagos in 2005 and has quickly become an important supporter of key Galapagos conservation projects. Guests aboard the Xpedition, Celebrity's ship serving the Galapagos, have provided significant support to the marine programs in Galapagos, and Celebrity's own Ocean Fund is supporting important research on sea cucumber viability in Galapagos.

### Galapagos Scholarship Program

Galapagos Travel began its on-board fundraising program in 1992, one of the earliest such programs in Galapagos, and has provided scholarship funding to a number of Galapagos students over the last decade.

In 2005, Galapagos Conservancy also administered funding from GAP Adventures in Canada in support of sea lion research.

## Galapagos Conservancy donors also funded the following National Park activities in 2005. . .

- Monitoring of sea cucumber populations in the Galapagos Marine Reserve
- Research on lobster reproduction methods and testing options for rearing lobsters in the sea
- Hiring of a Galapagos National Park employee whose primary focus is to coordinate invasive species control and eradication programs
- Development of a processing and storage center for local fishermen that processes sustainably-harvested whitefish and aims to help fishermen create an enterprise that encourages the local tourism industry to buy locally rather than from the mainland

## In the Sea

2005 yielded some important conservation victories in the sea—minimizing the impact of harmful fishing practices in the waters surrounding Galapagos and investigating alternative economic opportunities for local fishermen.

### Protecting Galapagos Marine Species: A Moratorium on Sport Fishing

Galapagos Conservancy was a vocal advocate in ensuring that the laws protecting endangered pelagic species are respected. In March of 2005, the Minister of the Environment officially prohibited all recreational and sport fishing in the Galapagos Marine Reserve until proper regulations are established and effective enforcement and monitoring of the Reserve are available. As expected, there are many perspectives on this controversial and complicated issue, but as presently proposed, sport fishing requires significant initial investment in the boats and equipment and will necessitate bringing in professionals from outside the islands. The potential end result is a business that is bankrolled and managed by wealthy investors foreign to the Galapagos Islands. Under these circumstances, sport fishing will provide minimal local benefits to islanders until the practice can be managed and enforced effectively.

Galapagos Conservancy supported a study led by the CDF that examined sport fishing programs around the world in places similar to the GMR and studied ways of regulating the activity such that the economy and the environment would both benefit. Supporting equitable and sustainable local enterprises and local community organizations will form a central piece of the work to be done by the Park and Station in Galapagos, and we are pleased to support these efforts to ensure the waters surrounding Galapagos remain healthy.

### Habitat and Marine Species Protected: A Ban on Long-Lining

Long-lining is a fishing technique that uses hundreds or even thousands of baited hooks hanging along the length of a single line. The number one problem with this technique is by-

catch—creatures such as birds, turtles, sharks, seals, and other fish that are attracted by the bait, caught by the hooks, and die an unintentional death. By-catch rates have been recorded as high as 80% in Galapagos, causing conservationists to voice repeatedly their opposition to this fishing practice. In an effort at compromise, the fishing industry proposed a regulation that would allow long-lining at depths of 60 meters or deeper, where they expected less by-catch to be caught and, hence, less of a negative ecological impact to result. Strong and consistent data gathering and analysis, supported by Galapagos Conservancy, led to the decision by the Galapagos Inter-Institutional Management Authority (AIM) to reject this proposal and pass a resolution that effectively prohibited long-line fishing at any depth in the Galapagos Marine Reserve.



## Local Governance

### Working with Local and National Actors: Ensuring Strong and Stable Leadership

The Galapagos National Park Service has been victimized by short term political interests and caught in a battle between economic and political forces that ignore the importance of a professionally managed and apolitical park service. Continuous turnover in the position of Park Director created an environment of permanent instability that park employees found unacceptable—so much that they chose to strike, leaving the Park in a vulnerable situation. Galapagos Conservancy has consistently expressed its deep concern to decision makers in Quito regarding the dangerous precedent of politicizing a technical position.

In 2005, the Minister of the Environment signed an agreement that created a "technical and transparent" recruitment process for nominating and selecting future directors of the Galapagos National Park. The anticipated results of this agreement are that park employees will once again have trust and confidence in their director, conservation efforts can continue without interruption, and the Park will prosper and thrive under the leadership of a director with Galapagos' best interests in mind.



## Membership Levels and Benefits

### FRIENDS OF GALAPAGOS

Annual Contribution \$25 to \$999

*Benefits include:*

- ◆ A one-year subscription to our membership newsletter, *Galapagos News*
- ◆ *Galapagos E-News*, our bimonthly email bulletin with updates on Galapagos conservation
- ◆ Invitations to private lectures and other educational events for Galapagos conservation
- ◆ A special gift for members who give \$100 or more

### GALAPAGOS AMBASSADORS

Annual Contribution \$1,000 or more

**ESPAÑOLA SOCIETY: \$1,000 to \$4,999**

*All of the benefits of Friends of Galapagos, plus ...*

- ◆ Exclusive updates and reports on Galapagos conservation efforts
- ◆ Invitations to special Ambassadors-only events in your region
- ◆ Individual recognition in the Galapagos Conservancy Annual Report

**SANTIAGO SOCIETY: \$5,000 to \$9,999**

*All of the above benefits, plus ...*

- ◆ A commemorative Galapagos book signed by the author

**FERNANDINA SOCIETY: \$10,000 to \$24,999**

*All of the above benefits, plus ...*

- ◆ Insider briefings from senior members of the Galapagos Conservancy staff

**ISABELA SOCIETY: \$25,000 or more**

*All of the above benefits, plus ...*

- ◆ Personal invitation to the Annual Board of Directors Meeting and Reception

## Other Ways to Give

In addition to gifts of cash, there are a number of ways individuals can support Galapagos Conservancy and our ongoing conservation efforts:

**Gift Memberships** Celebrate a special occasion in the life of a friend or family member through a Galapagos Conservancy gift membership. Gift Membership recipients receive a one-year Friend of Galapagos membership.

**Gifts of Stock** Gifts of appreciated marketable stocks can have an immediate impact on Galapagos conservation while providing an income tax deduction for donors based on the assets' current value.

**Estate Planning** There are many mechanisms such as bequests, trusts, and gifts of life insurance or retirement plans, through which donors can have a lasting impact on Galapagos conservation. Call or

write [legacy@galapagos.org](mailto:legacy@galapagos.org) for information about the Galapagos Legacy Society.

**Automatic Recurring Contributions** Using a credit card, automatic recurring contributions can now be arranged through [www.galapagos.org](http://www.galapagos.org).

Many private companies and government agencies also make it possible to support Galapagos conservation through payroll gifts and the Combined Federal Campaign (CFC) or Earth Share. For more information on these programs, visit [www.galapagos.org](http://www.galapagos.org).

**Matching Gifts** Many employers will match contributions to Galapagos Conservancy. Consult with your human resources office to learn if your employer participates in a matching gift program.

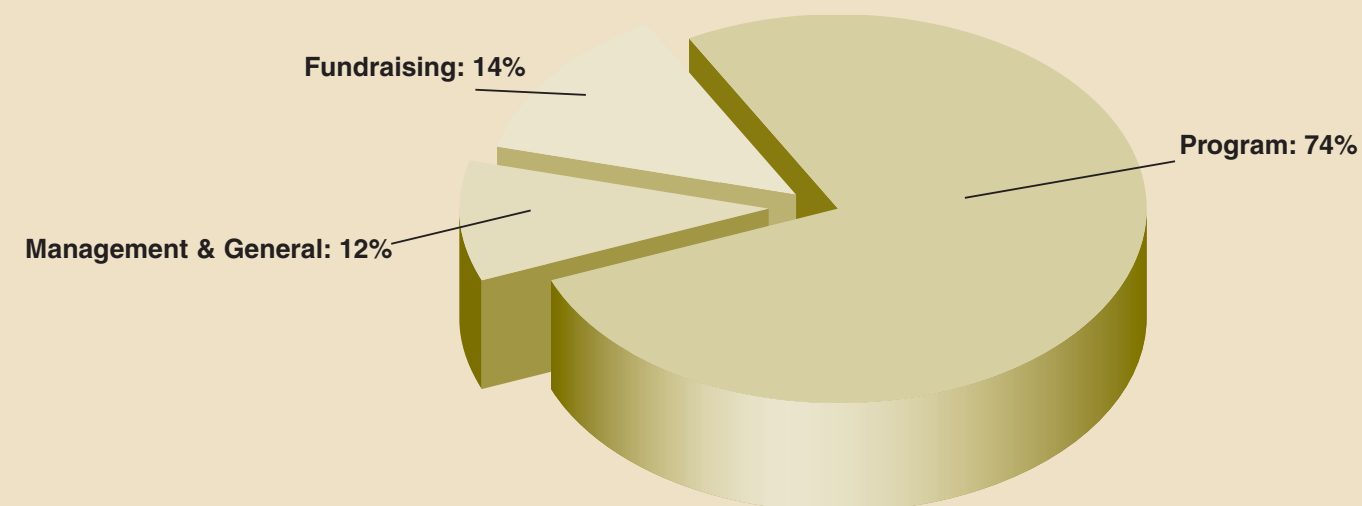
## Galapagos Conservancy Financial Statements

### Statement of Activities

Year Ended December 31, 2005 (with comparative totals for 2004)

	2005	2004
<b>Revenue and Other Support</b>		
Contributions and membership	\$2,314,793	\$1,887,097
Sales	8,561	5,065
Investment income	211,725	324,430
Net assets released from restrictions	—	—
Miscellaneous	—	276
<b>Total revenue and support:</b>	<b>2,535,079</b>	<b>2,216,868</b>
<b>Expenses</b>		
<b>Grants:</b>		
Key Species	479,250	348,723
Grants through Travel Partnerships	440,740	300,841
Strengthening Local Partners	82,000	138,314
Project Isabela	183,155	114,685
Galapagos National Park	113,000	100,000
Marine Policy	134,799	82,218
<b>Conservation Investments:</b>		
Program Support	256,718	304,945
Advocacy	37,617	31,282
Darwin Network	20,290	12,455
	<b>1,747,569</b>	<b>1,433,463</b>
<b>Support Services:</b>		
Management and general	293,832	218,298
Membership development and fundraising	334,308	280,784
<b>Total Expenses:</b>	<b>2,375,709</b>	<b>1,932,545</b>
<b>Change in Net Assets:</b>	<b>159,370</b>	<b>284,323</b>

### Galapagos Conservancy FY 2005 Expenses:



## Contributors

We are grateful for the financial support provided by Galapagos Conservancy's 11,000 members whose generosity is at the core of the excellent conservation efforts underway in the archipelago.

We would like to give special recognition to the following Galapagos Ambassadors who provided support of \$1,000 or more during 2005. In addition, we would like to thank the many members who contributed at the Ambassador level, but wish to remain anonymous.

## Galapagos Ambassadors 2005

### Isabela Society (\$25,000+)

Steven Merrill  
The Morgan Family Fund  
Frances Velay

### Fernandina Society (\$10,000 – \$24,999)

Anonymous  
Michael and Sara Abraham  
Maxine Beige  
The Krushel Family  
Henry Kirke Lathrop  
Leslie Lenny  
John and Adrienne Mars  
William A. Nitze  
Doug Ring and Cindy Miscikowski  
The Saladin Family  
The Schaffner Family Foundation  
Frederick and Kathleen Stark  
Hans Wachtmeister

### Santiago Society (\$5,000 – \$9,999)

Anonymous  
Mark Altman  
The Benson Foundation  
Arielle Brodkey  
Ann Bruning  
Carolyn Byers  
Charlotte Catalfo  
David Challinor  
June Clemens  
The Crown Family  
Bernard and Lisa David  
Jim and Martha Foght  
James Gallagher  
Urs Hoelzle and Geeske Joel  
Chris and Janet Ingram  
Ana Cristina Kapetanis  
Daniel Mahoney  
Joseph Messler, Jr.  
Gordon and Betty Moore  
Signa Read  
Nan Schaffer  
Pamela Smith  
Peter and Debbie Thomas

### Española Society (\$1,000 – \$4,999)

Anonymous  
Doug and Margaret Abrams  
Sylvia Addison  
Julius and Dianna Adorjan

Anne and Ramon Alonso  
Brent Anderson  
Edith Andrew  
Richard and Nancy Arnoldy  
Jose and Lourdes Arriola  
Victor Ashe  
Preston and Nancy Athey  
Pamela Atkins-Francisco and Edgar Francisco  
Sue and John Ballard  
Mary Bane  
Maurice and Lillian Barbash  
William Barnett  
Anthony and Susan Barre  
S. Robert Bean  
Michele Becker  
Barbara Belknap  
Anne Bennett  
Ken Bentham and Cynthia Roy  
John and Ruth Bergerson  
J. R. Bertelli  
Edward Bessey  
Sharla Boehm  
Curtis Bohlen  
Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Bontecou  
Brian Borders and Grace Morgan  
Frank Bossen  
Paula Botstein and Robert Usadi  
Helen Bowen  
Keith and Gerlene Bowman  
George Bradham  
Robert Brand  
Karen Brett  
Mr. and Mrs. Norman Brown, Jr.  
Robert and Linda Bruce  
C. Austin Buck  
Clifford Burnstein and Sabra Turnbull  
Anita Busquets  
Mrs. Richard Canterbury  
James Carpenter  
William Cassidy  
Ramon and Hazel Cayot  
William Chadwick  
C. Brandon and Emilie Chenault  
Edward and Mark Chernoff  
Judith Chiara  
The Chrysalis Foundation  
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Charles Cole and Carol Townsend  
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Elizabeth Culhane  
Jerry and Diane Cunningham  
Elizabeth Dapson

Joyce and Larry Dare  
Jacqueline Daskarolis  
David and Patricia Davidson  
Tangley DeLaney  
Elizabeth Hall de Lucia  
Tom and Natalie Deupree  
The Vivian D. DeVries Trust  
Byron Diekman  
Michael and Catherine Diener  
Nancy DiMartino and Steve Borghi  
Kathryn Donaldson and Daniel Sherman  
James Donnell  
Jean and Jim Duff  
Mark and Janet Eckhouse  
The Essman Family Charitable Foundation  
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Raymond Fitzgerald  
Lorraine Fortner  
Virginia Fox  
Ed Franks  
Edward Frymoyer  
William and Pamela Fugazzi  
The Galapagos Gang  
Tom and Susan Gallagher  
Donald and Alice Gallaher  
Linda and Victor Gallo  
Cam Garner  
Jane Garnett  
Leila Gass  
Laura Lee Gastis  
Peter Gent  
Elizabeth Gentil  
Raymond Gobes  
Ray and Linda Goldsmith  
Tobie Gordon  
Elizabeth Gould  
William and Jean Graustein  
Cameron Graves  
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Kenneth Hale  
Carol and Watts Hamrick  
Lynn and Harold Handler  
The Robert E. Hansen Family Foundation  
Kelly and Sandy Harcourt  
Alan and Joann Harley  
Marilyn Harlin  
Adam and Megan Harris  
Dudley and Carol Harris  
Dana Hart  
Edward Harte  
Richard Hay  
Colleen Hazel and Wayne Ellis  
Cindy Heinze and Susan Scharf  
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Cleve and Rae Hickman  
Milton Higgins III  
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Arnold and Rosalind Hunnewell  
John Hunt  
Mark and Eva Huston  
John and Rusty Jagers  
Loretta and John James  
Robert Jeffrey II  
The Robert K. and A. Joyce Jones Foundation  
Susan Jones  
Susannah Jordan  
Charles Jungreis  
Robert and Anna Kelly  
Robert Kieckhefer

The Knapp Family Fund #1 of the Sacramento Community Foundation  
Thomas and Ruth Knoll  
Jeffrey and Gail Kodosky  
Peter Kramer and Diane Wood  
Gary and Maxine Kreitzer  
Rudolph Landry and Donna Boden  
Peter Lauer  
Marcie LeCompte  
Dr. and Mrs. Edward Lefrak  
Marvin and Isabel Leibowitz  
A. Scott Leiper  
Thomas Lemens  
Heriberto Levi  
J. J. L'Heureux  
Kim Lindenmuth and Matthew Bueche  
Walter Loewenstern, Jr.  
Jan and Alice Long  
Eric Lutkin  
Colin Ma and Laurie Christensen  
Jacqueline MacRae  
The Mahler Family Foundation  
Joe Maierhauser  
Graeme and Dina Malloch  
Jeanette and Stuart Marcus  
Steve Markoff and Jadwiga Zabawska-Markoff  
Victoria Mars and David Spina  
Barbara Marshall  
David and Martha Martin  
Robert McDowell  
Dennis McEvoy and Kim Worsencroft  
Casey and Megan McManemin  
Dan Melin and Katie Dhuey  
Bonnie Mills  
Mark Milstein  
David and Barbara Mitchel  
Anne Morgan  
Howard and Elizabeth Morgan  
Diane Morris  
Ann Elizabeth Mosher  
Randall and Cynthia Murphy  
Elizabeth Nassikas  
Arthur Nelson  
Suzanne Newton  
Susan Niederhoffer  
Jackalyn Noller  
Andrew Norris  
Joan Norris  
Jonathan Norris  
Forrest and Karen Norrod  
Mr. and Mrs. Harry Oakes  
George L. Ohrstrom II  
Franklin and Susan Orr  
Thomas and Karen Ortel  
Henry Otto and Judy Whaley  
John and Barbara Packard  
George and Julie Parker  
Robert Parks  
William and Terry Pelster  
Carter Phillips and Sue Henry  
Elizabeth Pillaert  
Rose Polatty  
Kornelia Polyak  
Mrs. Alfred Rankin  
The Rathmann Family Foundation  
Donald and Connie Reich  
Patricia Reinmuth  
The Reyes Family  
Charlotte Richardson  
Raymond Rifenburg  
The Mary Livingston Ripley Charitable Lead Trust

Arthur Rochester  
Avery and Monica Rockefeller  
Juergen Roennau  
Theodore Rolfs  
Charles and Anne Roos  
Mr. and Mrs. Jonathan Rosen  
Terry Rosen  
Reon Roski, Jr.  
Bruce and Carol Ross  
Kristina Ruminski  
Mr. and Mrs. Rodney Runestad  
Lisa Ruskowski  
Tom and John Russell  
The Biff Ruttenberg Foundation  
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This council is an informal gathering of scientists and conservationists in the U.S. who bring to our work a unique understanding of Galapagos and the issues surrounding protected places. These individuals provide valuable knowledge and perspective, and our work is enriched by their guidance.

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Main: Bob Higaki  
Top, from left to right: Erik Kilgore, Reva Basch, Hoffman, Margaret Wesner, Ann Coulthard, Sibylle Purmann, Jim Breit, Jim Fesler, Adair Mulligan, E.D. Jones, Cleve Hickman

Page 1-2, left to right:  
Mark Altman, Judy McArthur, Erik Kilgore, Alex Hearn, Ray and Laura Johnson, Amalia Hutchison, Barbara Schoeberl

Page 3-4, left to right:  
Ian Gerber, Ian Gerber, Philo, Cleve Hickman, Hans Liu

Page 6: Jim Fesler

Page 7, top, from left to right: Jim Breit, Kevin Kinney, Jennifer Cherniss, Stephanie Ball, Tui De Roy, Sibylle Purmann, Avihu Hiram

Back Cover:  
Main: Dwight Ridenour  
From left to right: Kriney, Bob Higaki, Ralph Hammelbacher, William Thackeray, Avihu Hiram



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**GALAPAGOS CONSERVANCY**

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