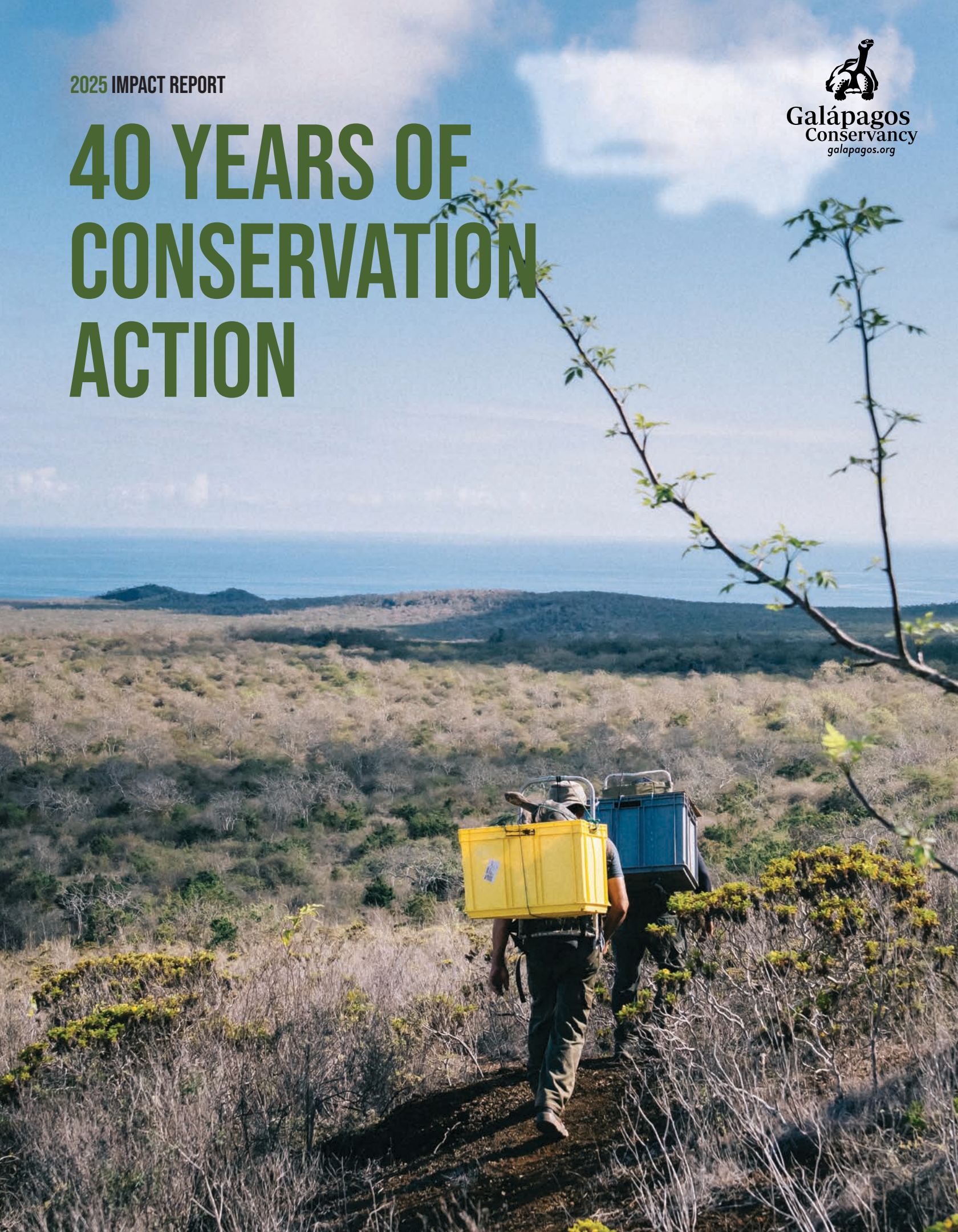


2025 IMPACT REPORT



Galápagos
Conservancy
galapagos.org

40 YEARS OF CONSERVATION ACTION



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Dear Friends of Galápagos,

There are moments in life when you realize, with full clarity, that you have arrived somewhere extraordinary. For me, that moment came in February 2025, when I stepped into the role of CEO of Galápagos Conservancy. I had long admired this organization from the outside, drawn to its vision, its tenacity, and its deeply held commitment to one of the most irreplaceable places on Earth. But nothing quite prepared me for the privilege of experiencing it from within, especially in the year we mark our 40th anniversary.

When Galápagos Conservancy was founded in 1985, the outlook for many of the islands' most iconic species was dire. Giant tortoise populations had collapsed. Land iguanas had disappeared from entire islands. Seabird nesting grounds were overtaken by invasive plants. This organization was born from a simple but powerful conviction: it was not too late. Across the pages of this report, you will find a full account of the four decades that followed, a timeline of effort, partnership, and hard-won progress that we are proud to share as part of this anniversary.

That conviction was well founded. Today there are more than 35,000 giant tortoises across the archipelago, up from as few as 8,000 in the 1970s. Hatchling survival has grown from roughly 2 percent in the wild to more than 85 percent in our breeding centers in the first five years of life. More than 10,000 of these tortoises have been returned to their natural habitats. And more than 50 million dollars have been invested over these forty years to make it all possible.

These are not just numbers. They are the accumulated result of thousands of decisions made by people who gave their careers and their lives to this place and the donors who made that work possible.

This year, giant tortoises returned to Floreana Island after 180 years of absence. That milestone belongs to everyone who ever believed it was possible, including many who are no longer here to see it. And yet here we are, their vision realized, the work of their lives walking on ancient volcanic earth once again. The return of the tortoises to Floreana is the most iconic story of this moment, but it is by no means the only one. Across the archipelago, we are witnessing transformational progress for species after species, each one carrying the fingerprints of decades of commitment.

Even so, these achievements point to a deeper truth. Historical accounts describe the removal of hundreds of thousands of tortoises from these islands over the course of the 18th and 19th centuries. What we are witnessing now is not the completion of recovery. It is its beginning. The work ahead is as consequential as the work behind us, and we enter this next chapter with the same conviction that founded this organization: it is not too late.

My deepest gratitude goes to those who built Galápagos Conservancy into what it is today: the scientists, the field teams, the local partners, the donors, and the dedicated staff, past and present, who never stopped believing. Some of them are still here, and I look forward to carrying this work forward alongside them.

What a privilege it is to arrive at this moment, to stand at the intersection of forty years of history and the promise of what lies ahead, and to have the honor of helping write what comes next.

With deep respect and gratitude,



Hugo Mogollón
President and CEO
Galápagos Conservancy

40 YEARS OF CONSERVATION BY THE NUMBERS

WHAT WE INVESTED

\$50M+

NEXT →

OUR NEXT GOAL

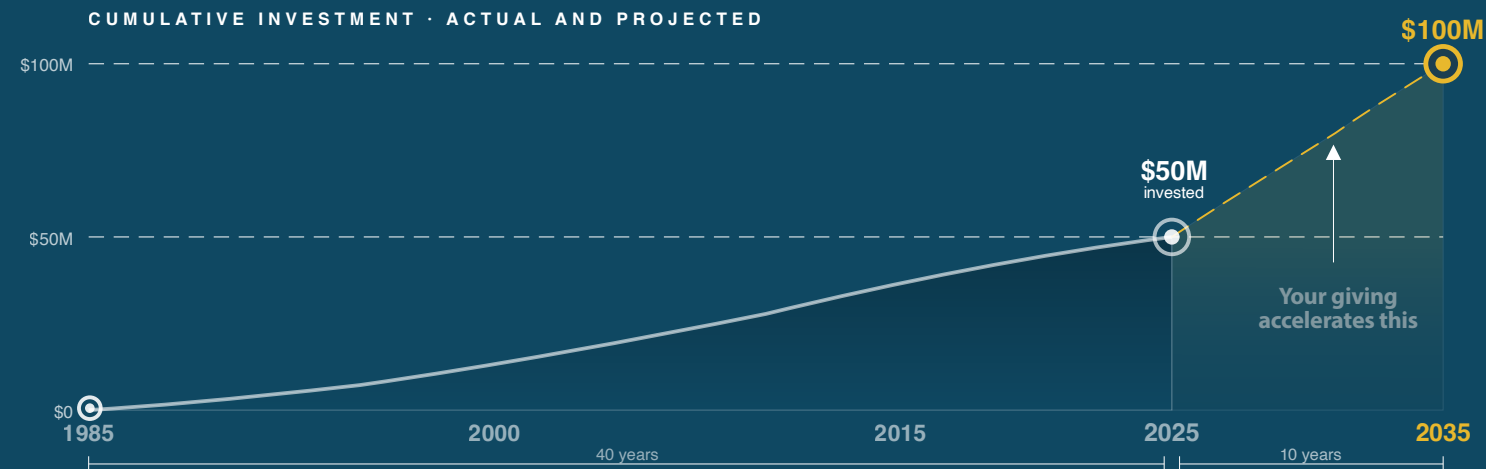
\$50M+

OVER 40 YEARS

Science, technology, field operations, and local conservation capacity across the entire archipelago.

OVER THE NEXT 10 YEARS

The same investment. A fraction of the time. Help us accelerate what took four decades – in just one.



250

Conservation Projects Supported

50

Endemic Species Protected

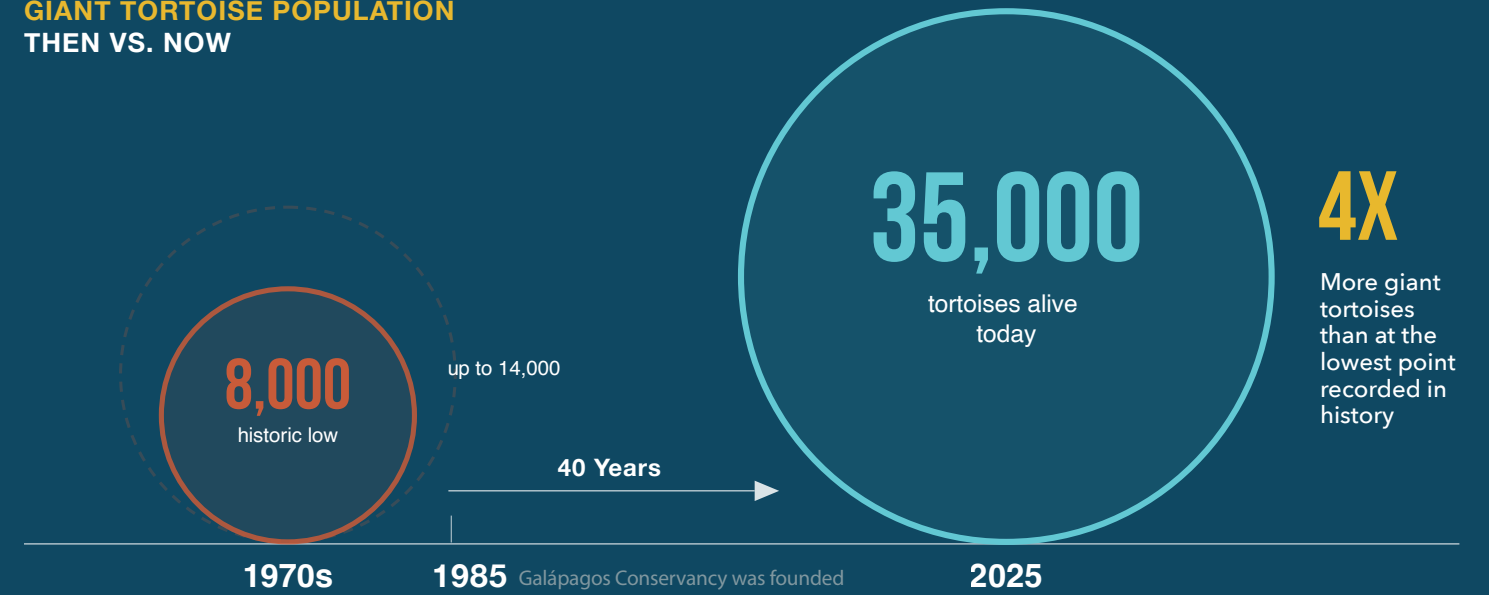
15

Habitats Restored

12

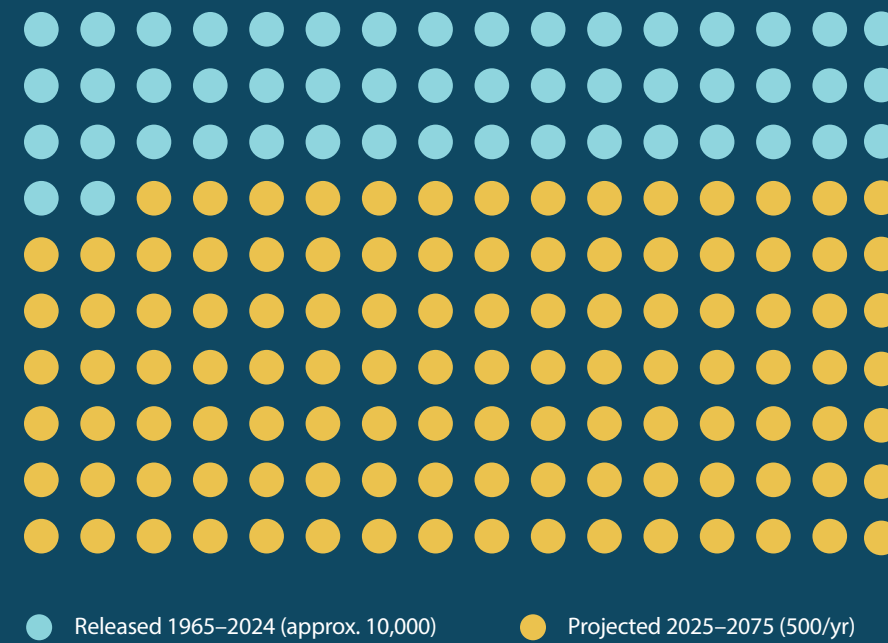
Islands Safeguarded

GIANT TORTOISE POPULATION THEN VS. NOW



Circle area proportional to population · Dashed ring shows upper estimate of historic low (14,000)

TORTOISE RELEASED · EACH DOT = 200 TORTOISES



10,000+

Tortoises released to the wild since the captive breeding program began in 1965

25,000+

Projected over the next fifty years at 500 per year

RETURN OF THE GIANTS

GIANT TORTOISE RESTORATION INITIATIVE · INICIATIVA GALÁPAGOS

No conservation story in the modern era matches the scale and ambition of the Galápagos giant tortoise restoration program in collaboration with the Galápagos National Park Directorate — a sixty-year campaign that has brought multiple species back from the very brink of extinction. Giant tortoises are Galápagos architects. As mega-herbivores, they graze, disturb soil, and disperse seeds in ways that shape the vegetation of every island they inhabit.

The captive breeding program began modestly on Santa Cruz Island in 1965. Today, three breeding centers on Santa Cruz, Isabela, and San Cristóbal operate with sophisticated climate-controlled incubators. Survival rates in captivity exceed 85% — compared to just 2% in the wild. This 4,000% improvement in survival during the most vulnerable life stage is the single most critical intervention in tortoise recovery.

Here is the status of the most endangered tortoise species in Galápagos. Those on Western Santa Cruz Island, Isabela: Alcedo, Isabela: Darwin, and Isabela: Wolf not shown as all have > 5,000 individuals today.



ISLAND BY ISLAND POPULATION STATUS

EACH DOT = 100 TORTOISES

● Wild population

● Reintroduced / recent release

● Critical population

ESPAÑOLA

Chelonoidis hoodensis



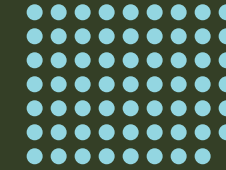
THEN
15

NOW
3,000+

Captive program ended in 2020. This is now a self-sustaining population.

SAN CRISTÓBAL

Chelonoidis chathamensis



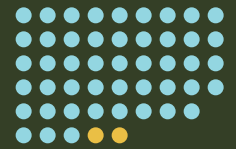
THEN
500-700

NOW
6,700

Breeding center reopened in 2023. First complete census done in 2016.

ISABELA | Cerro Azul

Chelonoidis vicina



THEN
4,146

NOW
~ 5,275

First full census done in 2023. 143 have been reintroduced.

ISABELA | Sierra Negra

Chelonoidis guntheri



THEN
461

NOW
~ 704

214 reintroduced in 2023. Sanctuary established as a giant tortoise reserve in Isabela Island.

SANTIAGO

Chelonoidis darwini



THEN
500-700

NOW
~ 1,165

+400 repatriated in 2023.

FERNANDINA

Chelonoidis phantasticus



LAST SEEN
1906

NOW
1 FOUND

'Fernanda' is the only known survivor of the species. No males have been found yet.

FLOREANA

Chelonoidis niger



THEN
0

NOW
158

Floreana tortoise lineage was rediscovered through genetics in 2008. In 2026, it returned to Floreana.



EASTERN SANTA CRUZ

Chelonoidis donfaustoi



THEN
23-600

NOW
427

Endangered species newly discovered in 2015.

SANTA FE

Chelonoidis hoodensis (proxy species)



THEN
0

NOW
743

Española giant tortoises have been released as ecological analogues for ecosystem restoration.

PINTA

Chelonoidis abingdonii



THEN
0

NOW
180*

*planned for release

Hybrid tortoises are planned for release in 2026 as ecological engineers.

FOUR IGUANAS, MANY ECOSYSTEMS

The Galápagos is the only place on Earth where four distinct iguana species evolved in isolation. Each faces its own crisis. Recovery of each demands its own strategy.



PINK IGUANA
Conolophus marthae **CRITICALLY ENDANGERED**

~300 total individuals
50% now monitored by GPS
2022 year first hatchlings were discovered
20M+ Camera trap images analyzed

Found only on Wolf Volcano, Isabela Island. Galápagos Conservancy launched conservation project in 2024.



YELLOW LAND IGUANA
Conolophus subcristatus **RECOVERING**

4,000+ returned to Santiago Island
3,930 on North Seymour Island*
2,467 on Baltra Island*
* Numbers based on 2022 population census

Extinct on Santiago Island for over 150 years, now recovering through releases from North Seymour Island.



PALLID LAND IGUANA
Conolophus pallidus **RECOVERING**

Endemic to Santa Fé Island. Co-existing with 750 newly arrived tortoises since 2015. 2024 field surveys confirm a growing population and positive ecological interaction — both herbivores contributing to the slow recovery of the island's ecosystem.



MARINE IGUANA
Amblyrhynchus cristatus **VULNERABLE**

Occurs archipelago-wide but El Niño can trigger severe marine iguana declines by disrupting ocean food supplies. In 2023, Galápagos Conservancy partnered with researchers to track how rising ocean temperatures and shifting food affect populations.

WINGS OVER THE ISLANDS

Six seabird species are endemic to the Galápagos. Their fates are intertwined with tortoises, ocean temperatures, and invasive plants — a web of dependency that conservationists are only now beginning to fully understand.



WAVED ALBATROSS
Phoebastria irrorata **CRITICALLY ENDANGERED**

~35,000 nesting individuals
50+ new take-off / landing areas discovered
~85 critical areas cleared of invasive vegetation
50% of nesting range improved in 2025

Nests almost exclusively on Española Island — one of the most restricted breeding ranges of any bird. In 2023, a landmark discovery confirmed that the Waved Albatross depends on giant tortoises: tortoise grazing creates and maintains the open clearings albatrosses need for take-off and landing.



Galápagos Petrel
Pterodroma phaeopygia **CRITICALLY ENDANGERED**

~30,000 total population

The only seabird that nests in the humid highland forests of the larger islands — Santa Cruz, Floreana, Santiago, San Cristóbal, and Isabela. In 2024, monitoring was resumed simultaneously on Santiago and Isabela. Field teams found the first petrel chicks on Isabela Island in decades.



Galápagos Penguin
Spheniscus mendiculus **ENDANGERED**

1,800-4,700 total population
70% of population lost during 1980s - 1990s El Niño Events

95% of the population lives in the cold western islands of Fernandina and Isabela. Artificial lava-rock nests have been constructed to replace naturally eroded nesting sites.



Blue-footed Booby
Sula nebouxii **IN DECLINE**

6,243 estimated total population*
50% decline in under two decades
* in 2012, down from ~20,000 in 1960s

Galápagos Conservancy co-funded three comprehensive surveys — the only systematic population monitoring this species has ever received.

OCEAN GUARDIANS

~3,000

MARINE SPECIES

20%

FOUND NOWHERE ELSE ON EARTH

The Galápagos Marine Reserve – encompassing 97% of the archipelago – is one of the most biodiverse marine ecosystems on Earth. It is also one of the last places where whale sharks congregate in extraordinary numbers.

GALÁPAGOS SEA LIONS & FUR SEALS

Galápagos Conservancy supports research by Drs. Diego Páez-Rosas and Marjorie Riofrío (USFQ), monitoring population trends, disease threats, and climate change impacts across the archipelago.

20+

Peer-reviewed publications since 2024

39

Colonies surveyed in 2024 and 2025

50%

Population decline over 40 years

Climate change, El Niño, Pollution, Invasive species. Both species are now Endangered on the IUCN Red List.

17,200–24,200

Estimated sea lion population

4,000–19,000

Estimated fur seal population

CORAL REEF RESTORATION

An underwater coral nursery was established in Academy Bay, Santa Cruz, in 2022, with the support of Galápagos Conservancy, growing five coral species from fragments – with biodiversity returning to the site within months.

95–99% of coral cover lost

El Niño events 1980s–90s · compounded by solar bleaching in 2025

100

Corals planted in 2025

2,000+

Corals targeted for planting 2026

Most ambitious restoration effort in Galápagos waters

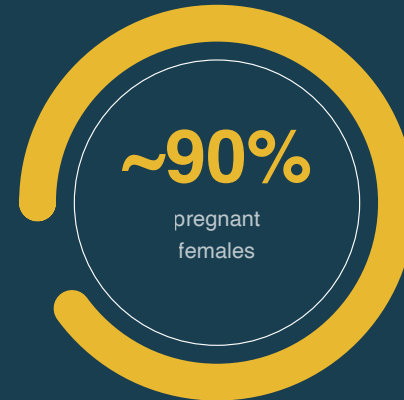
WHALE SHARKS | *Rhincodon typus*

DARWIN & WOLF ISLAND | GALÁPAGOS WHALE SHARK PROJECT

Darwin Island hosts the world's most important known aggregation of pregnant whale sharks. This program has combined satellite tagging, blood sampling, and the world's first ultrasound of a wild whale shark, conducted in 2022, to advance understanding of their reproductive biology.



The waters around Darwin Island are a critical nursery area for whale sharks



~90%

pregnant females

100+

Sharks tagged

and reporting their movements via satellite since 2011

14+

years of Galápagos Conservancy supported research launched in 2011, strengthening in 2026

HAMMERHEAD & BLACKTIP SHARKS | *Sphyrna lewini* · *Carcharhinus limbatus*

Breeding behavior of hammerhead and blacktip sharks was almost entirely unknown before this program. Acoustic telemetry revealed significant migratory movements, demonstrating the need for international protection across the sharks' full range.

300+

Juvenile sharks tagged

Via acoustic telemetry and satellite technology

48

DNA samples obtained

To map family relationships and connectivity between breeding zones.



1 NEW BREEDING SITE

Discovered at Cartago Chico, Isabela Island – a discovery with global conservation implications.

CONSERVATION SOURCED LOCALLY

The most enduring conservation is built from within, not imposed from the outside. Galápagos Conservancy's education and community programs reflect a hard-won understanding: without the people of Galápagos, there is no conservation of Galápagos.



EDUCATION FOR SUSTAINABILITY

\$6M+

Invested in the Education for Sustainability Program Over the Last Decade

430

Teachers trained - All PreK-12 educators across every inhabited island.

100%

Of PreK-12 Educators Trained in Sustainability Curriculum *

7,300

Students reached annually

**2023 milestone – first time in program history.*

The program operates through biannual Teachers Institutes and year-round professional learning circles. Representatives from 39 local organizations participate in designing curriculum content. By April 2026, school principals and teacher-leaders are expected to take full command of the program independently.



WOMEN IN SUSTAINABLE ENTREPRENEURSHIP

86

Women Entrepreneurs since 2021

4

Islands supported by WISE projects

The WISE program empowers women to lead businesses, develop their communities, and conserve Galápagos. Examples of supported enterprises include: zero-waste tuna production using invasive guava wood for curing the fish (Santa Cruz); organic fertilizer farms training 70 community members (Santa Cruz and Isabela); art workshops using recycled plastics for youth in rural areas.



ONE OF THE MOST AMBITIOUS ECOLOGICAL RESTORATION EFFORTS ON THE PLANET

“We are not merely slowing the decline of species, we are working to reverse it. After 40 years, the most important chapters of this story are yet to be written.” – Hugo Mogollón, President & CEO, Galápagos Conservancy

40
YEARS OF DEDICATION

76%
OF FUNDS DIRECTED TO CONSERVATION
Average over the last five years

PREP WORK FOR A HISTORIC RETURN ON FLOREANA



Critical groundwork in 2025 set the stage for the 2026 Floreana Release

On February 20, 2026, giant tortoises walked the volcanic slopes of Floreana Island for the first time in more than 180 years. That milestone, made possible by partnership and donor support, was built on more than two decades of sustained effort, culminating in decisive groundwork carried out throughout 2025.

The Floreana tortoise was driven to extinction in the mid-19th century, following intense harvesting by whalers. During his 1835 visit, Charles Darwin recorded their decline, one of the last scientific accounts of the species before it disappeared from its native island.

In 2000, odd-looking tortoises were discovered by James Gibbs, our Vice President of Science and Conservation and his team on Wolf Volcano on Isabela Island. Genetic analysis revealed these “aliens” were in fact hybrids with significant genetic lineage from the Floreana species, descendants of Floreana tortoises moved to the volcano many years ago by whalers. From that finding grew a long-term breeding program focused not on

perfect genetic replication, but on restoring tortoises capable of fulfilling their historical ecological role back on their home island.

By 2025, that program had reached its strongest position yet. The breeding center on Santa Cruz Island held a burgeoning population of tortoises with Floreana ancestry, including a substantial number of healthy juveniles from five to twelve years old, ready for release, awaiting habitats to be improved on Floreana itself.

Throughout 2025, biosecurity safeguards, identification of optimal release sites, and invasive species management advanced to reduce risk prior to release. At the same time, Galápagos Conservancy finished population modeling in collaboration with NASA, drawing on more than two decades of genetic and field research. These analyses refined projections for both the number of tortoises to release initially and the optimal timing of releases. They also informed a long-term release strategy, defining how many tortoises will need to be released annually, and over how many years, to establish a self-sustaining population on Floreana.

The release strategy reflects a phased, future-forward approach. Juveniles are introduced at a size that maximizes survival under current conditions, while eradication of invasive predators continues in parallel. Each tortoise is fitted with a lightweight GPS device, designed by the Max Planck Institute of Animal Behavior, to track them, monitor their wellbeing, and plan subsequent releases.

Giant tortoises are keystone herbivores and ecosystem engineers. Through grazing, trampling, and long-distance

seed dispersal, they shape plant communities and maintain the open habitat that other species depend on. The tortoises’ return begins restoring processes absent for nearly two centuries.

The 2026 release was a historic moment. The decades-long preparation that preceded it made that moment possible and set the stage for an island-wide ecological recovery that will continue to unfold over the next 100 years.



Left: Recently released giant tortoise with GPS tracker on Floreana Island.
Right: Conservation team attaching a GPS tracker to a newly released tortoise.



Our conservation team releasing iguanas on Santiago Island.

SANTIAGO NORTH SEYMOUR

RESTORATION AT SCALE

Restoring more than 1,000 ecological engineers to Santiago Island

In 2025, more than one thousand yellow land iguanas were translocated from North Seymour Island to Santiago Island. This was no small undertaking, as these are large, heavy-bodied, feisty reptiles, reaching over three feet in length and weighing up to 30 lbs each!

Yellow land iguanas once ranged widely across Santiago. Historical accounts document their abundance, including that of Charles Darwin in 1835, who remarked that there was nowhere to pitch his tent among so many land iguana burrows. This was before invasive rats, pigs and goats drove them to local extinction in the mid-1800s. In the iguanas' absence, Santiago's ecological dynamics shifted. The island endured, but without a species that had long been an integral part of how these ecosystems function.

In recent years, the restoration of Santiago has unfolded in phases. The removal of invasive mammals and subsequent habitat recovery were essential first steps. Feral pigs were eliminated from Santiago Island in 2000, and the last feral goat was removed in 2005. With a safe habitat to return home to, beginning in 2019, attention turned to reestablishing the yellow land iguanas themselves. Between 2019 and 2021, more than 4,000 individuals were reintroduced to strategic coastal sites on the island. By 2022, monitoring confirmed active burrows and wild-born juveniles: clear evidence of native reproduction once again. In 2025, an additional 1,000 iguanas were moved again, accelerating population growth while expanding the iguanas' distribution across suitable habitat. By early 2026, our team observed iguanas well established in the island's interior, many kilometers from their original release sites, providing clear evidence that they are beginning to fully reoccupy their home.

The story on Baltra was very different. By the 1930s, iguanas on Baltra Island were nearing extinction.

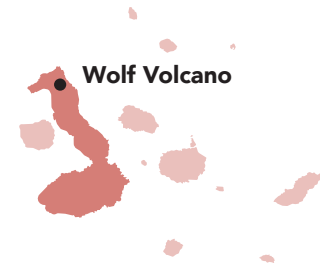
In a rapid and improvised effort to safeguard the species, scientists relocated a group of iguanas to nearby North Seymour Island, an environment where the species does not naturally occur.

That small, introduced population grew to more than 6,000 animals. But North Seymour wasn't meant to have iguanas. They have no natural predators there, and the vegetation has not been able to support an unchecked population. By 2025, the iguana population on North Seymour had grown so large that competition for food and space was placing mounting pressure on the island's plant life, especially its cactus, and nearby seabird nesting areas. The translocation to Santiago Island therefore delivered dual benefits: relieving ecological strain on North Seymour while restoring lost function on Santiago.

Each iguana that is translocated undergoes veterinary screening, morphometric measurement, microchipping, and an extended quarantine period. Quarantine safeguards biosecurity, preventing unintended transfer of seeds or pathogens between islands. Release sites are selected for appropriate vegetation, stable ground conditions suitable for burrowing, and long-term monitoring access.

The results are measurable. Post-release surveys show high survival rates, reproduction, and widespread dispersal of iguanas on Santiago. Iguana burrowing provides critical soil turnover, facilitating native plant regeneration, which in turn improves food sources for a wide range of wildlife. Iguana burrows also provide safe refuges for other species, such as snakes and lava lizards.

Meanwhile, back on North Seymour, habitats are improving as more iguanas are translocated to Santiago. Together, these efforts mark the beginning of a broader, long-term revitalization across both islands, setting in motion cascading ecological benefits that extend well beyond the iguanas themselves.



WOLF VOLCANO: Discovery Through Technology

High on the slopes of Isabela Island's Wolf Volcano, one of the rarest reptiles on Earth lives in a remote landscape that is still revealing its secrets. The Galápagos pink iguana exists nowhere else. Reaching this landscape is difficult and studying it has long been a challenge. In 2025, a combination of field expeditions and innovative monitoring technology helped begin to illuminate this fragile ecosystem in unprecedented detail.

Over the course of the year, four expeditions, each lasting two weeks, brought teams of scientists and park rangers into the remote volcanic terrain. During those trips, researchers captured and documented 142 individual pink iguanas, carefully measuring, identifying, and releasing each one to track population structure and survival over time.

The most encouraging discovery came in the smallest form. Field teams documented multiple neonates and small juvenile pink iguanas, including four new hatchlings. Their presence provides new and valuable evidence of early-life survival in the wild, particularly during this most vulnerable stage.

"Every data point we gather strengthens our ability to protect this iguana," said Jorge Carrión, Director of Science and Conservation for Galápagos Conservancy. "The technology now in place allows us to observe behavior, survival, and threats in ways that were simply impossible before."

That technology expanded dramatically in 2025. Our researchers deployed 54 wildlife camera traps across key areas of the volcano, each equipped with upgraded memory cards capable of capturing ten-second videos in addition to still images. Many units are now powered by solar panels, allowing them to operate continuously in one of the most remote field sites in the archipelago.

Together, these sensors collected more than two million images during 2025, contributing to a growing archive that now exceeds six million photographs and videos of wildlife activity on the volcano. Those images are revealing a complex and dynamic ecosystem. Camera traps documented interactions between the pink iguana and the far more numerous yellow land iguana, including individuals encountering one another near nesting areas. In some cases, the two species were observed competing for burrows or occupying the same habitat. Through genetic analysis, scientists are now investigating whether these interactions influence nesting success or even lead to hybridization between the species.

Thanks to these combined efforts, researchers were also able to document and formally describe pink iguana hatchlings in detail for the first time. Newly hatched individuals are not pink, but bright green and as they grow, they develop the pale pink tones that define the species. With the publication of this research, our scientists have taken an important step forward toward understanding the early life stages of one of the rarest reptiles on Earth.

At the same time, scientists are assessing ongoing threats. Analysis of 23 feral cat scat samples collected on the volcano confirmed that cats continue to prey on native wildlife, including iguanas. These findings are helping guide broader predator-management strategies around critical nesting sites.

On Wolf Volcano, technology is not replacing field science; it is amplifying it. And with every image captured, researchers are gaining the knowledge needed to safeguard one of the most extraordinary reptiles on Earth.

Top: Pink iguana and giant tortoise encounter on Wolf Volcano. Background: Pink iguana with GPS tracker.



COMING SOON, HELP STUDY WOLF VOLCANO, FROM ANYWHERE!

Building on the success of the Santa Fé citizen science project on Zooniverse, we are inviting supporters to help power a new effort focused on Wolf Volcano, a remote and rugged landscape in the Galápagos Islands and the only home of the Critically Endangered pink iguana.

More than 70 motion-activated cameras now monitor the volcano's rim, inner slopes, and crater floor, capturing tens of thousands of images of wildlife moving through this extraordinary environment. Researchers are searching for clues: Where do pink iguanas occur? Are young iguanas appearing? And where are threats (like feral cats and rats) most common?

By joining the project on Zooniverse, you can help classify the images: identifying pink and yellow iguanas, giant tortoises, birds, and other species captured by the cameras. Each observation helps scientists understand how wildlife uses this landscape and what the pink iguana needs to survive.

With just a few minutes online, you can become part of the conservation team working to protect one of the rarest reptiles on Earth.



MOVEMENT ECOLOGY: Tracking Life Across a Volcano

On the slopes of Wolf Volcano on the northern tip of Isabela Island, satellite transmitters are revealing how giant tortoises and pink iguanas move through an extraordinary landscape. Their journeys follow rain, vegetation, and seasonal breeding patterns - connecting the rim of the volcano to the coast and even the interior of the caldera.

1. THE JOURNEY DOWN

Tortoise #23231161: From the Caldera to the Coast

This adult female began her journey high on the slopes of Wolf Volcano, where vegetation remains green longest after seasonal rains. Over several weeks she traveled downslope toward the coast - a journey of 10-15 kilometers - surfing a green wave of edible vegetation as it emerges following rains across different elevations.

2. WHY TORTOISES DESCEND

A Migration for Nesting

Female tortoises descend to the coastal lowlands to lay their eggs. Tortoises need diggable soils to build their nesting chambers. Steep volcanic slopes shed soil during rainstorms, where it accumulates in deep pockets at their base. These warm, low-lying areas provide the ideal environment for tortoises to protect the next generation.

1. A RARE TRAVELER

Female Pink Iguana #56415

The highest regions of Wolf Volcano are the home turf of one of the rarest reptiles on Earth: the Galápagos pink iguana (*Conolophus marthae*). GPS tracking reveals that females move across the rugged caldera floor and inner slopes as they prepare to reproduce.

2. A NESTING MIGRATION

A Journey Across the Caldera

This female traveled hundreds of meters across jagged lava terrain to reach suitable nesting areas along the lower interior slopes of the caldera. The soils here are warmer and easier to excavate — ideal conditions for burying eggs.

3. COMMUNAL NESTING

Burrows Shared Across Generations

Female pink iguanas dig deep nesting burrows, likely returning to the same areas year after year. Evidence suggests multiple females may use the same nesting sites, expanding older tunnels in the burrows to create new chambers for this year's eggs, together over time creating a labyrinthine nesting burrow complex several yards (meters) long.

4. LIFE ON A LIVING VOLCANO

Where Food Shapes Movement

Male pink iguanas roam widely across the lush vegetation of the upper caldera, while females move between these feeding grounds and their nesting sites. It is a complex dance of survival that scientists are only now beginning to decode through tracking data. Their paths converge along the volcano's rim, providing the necessary overlap for the breeding season to begin.

3. PERFECT TIMING

Following The Rain

These migrations are precisely timed. Females move toward the coast so that their hatchlings emerge as the next rainy season begins. This ensures the young tortoises have immediate access to the fresh vegetation they need to survive those critical first months.

4. THEN THE LONG RETURN

A Two-Week Stop

After laying her eggs, this female remained near the coast for just a few weeks before beginning the slow return upslope, along well-worn tortoise "highways" up the volcano's slope. Many female tortoises spend most of the year at intermediate elevations where food is more persistent, and where they can find males for mates, before making the return trek back to the coast—a cycle they may repeat for over a century.



READING THE LANDSCAPE THROUGH MOVEMENT

By tracking animals in real time, scientists can see how species interact with the terrain, climate, and vegetation of Wolf Volcano. These journeys reveal the rhythms that shape life on one of the youngest and most dynamic landscapes in the Galápagos.



ISABELA

Isabela Reserve

A haven for the Sierra Negra Tortoise

Located on the southern slopes of Isabela Island, Galápagos Conservancy’s conservation reserve has become the most important refuge for the archipelago’s rarest wild species of giant tortoise. The Sierra Negra giant tortoise (*Chelonoidis guntheri*) now numbers only about 300–400 individuals in the wild, and most of them use the reserve. Outside our reserve, these tortoises continue to be pressured by human activity and invasive species predation. Protecting and restoring this habitat has therefore become a critical priority for recovering this imperiled species.

After our conservation team began clearing invasive overgrowth, the response was immediate: native vegetation rebounded, wild tortoises moved into the restored areas to forage and roam, and surveys recorded growing numbers of juveniles thriving in and around the reserve—strong evidence that these tortoises recover quickly when suitable conditions are restored. Much of the area, however, remains dominated by invasive shrubs and trees that still limit food and nesting habitat, underscoring the importance of continuing the restoration work.

Beyond the tortoises, the reserve holds extraordinary potential to recover other species. With sustained restoration, scientists believe these slopes could once again support a forest of the heart-leaved daisy tree (*Scalesia cordata*), an endemic species unique to the south of Isabela. Tree planting has already begun, and many young trees are taking hold. Simultaneously, teams are clearing invasive plants from the reserve’s volcanic peaks and digging sample nesting burrows to invite back the Galápagos Petrel—a species that once thrived here and is poised to return.

For the conservation team, the reserve represents both a refuge and a proving ground. “When the habitat begins to recover, the tortoises really start to flourish,” says Jorge Carrión. “You can see how resilient this species is, given the right conditions.”

With additional resources, we can accelerate the restoration of this vital sanctuary—protecting several species at once while creating the high-quality habitat the Sierra Negra giant tortoise needs to flourish. By securing this safe harbor today, we ensure that Galápagos’ most endangered giants have a permanent home for the future.



Española island:

Clearing the way for Albatross

Albatrosses are among the most iconic birds in the world. Their immense wingspans and effortless flight have long made them symbols of endurance and resilience, a reminder of just how extraordinary life at sea can be.

In Galápagos, this legacy is embodied by the Waved Albatross (*Phoebastria irrorata*). While they roam widely along the Pacific coast of South America, each year in May most of the population returns to a single place: Española Island, where they gather to breed.

With wingspans exceeding two meters, waved albatross depend on open terrain to land and take off. Dense or tall vegetation can make these movements difficult—especially during takeoff, when birds must generate

enough lift. This challenge is even greater for fledglings making their first flights each December.

Historically, Española Island’s open habitats were maintained by giant tortoises, which acted as ecosystem engineers by grazing and trampling vegetation. Their loss over the past century has allowed vegetation to grow unchecked, reducing the open space albatross need to nest and take flight. Restoring these habitats is now a key focus of conservation efforts.

In 2025, Galápagos Conservancy scientists and rangers from the Galápagos National Park Directorate carried out two expeditions focused on restoring access to key nesting areas. Working by hand across rugged terrain, the teams cleared vegetation to restore 61 natural landing and takeoff corridors, known informally as “albatross runways.”

Each runway is carefully oriented toward the southeast,

facing the prevailing winds, into which the albatross are naturally predisposed to take-off. This allows incoming birds to land gently into the wind and departing birds to gain lift more easily as they launch back into the air.

Once on the ground, the birds often walk considerable distances (up to 500 meters!) to reach their nest sites. Unlike most birds, Waved Albatrosses do not build traditional nests. Instead, they lay their eggs directly on the ground, shifting locations by “walking their eggs” around on the tops of their feet over the breeding season.

The newly cleared flight corridors are already helping restore safe access to the albatross’ nesting grounds. Field teams have observed birds using the open runways immediately after vegetation was removed, reclaiming areas that had become increasingly difficult to reach. Researchers even observed groups of birds lined up to take turns taxiing off down the newly cleared albatross air strips.

Alongside habitat work, conservation teams are also preparing a major step forward in monitoring the colony. In 2025, researchers began developing the plan for the first comprehensive drone-based census of Española’s Albatross population. By flying carefully planned aerial surveys and applying artificial intelligence to count the tens of thousands of albatross, scientists will be able to process millions of images and generate the most complete population estimate ever attempted for this species



This landmark census is scheduled to begin in June 2026.

These efforts are part of a long-term effort by Galápagos Conservancy to help restore Española Island. In time, as tortoises fulfill their role as ecosystem engineers, these open spaces will once again be maintained naturally, reducing the need for ongoing human intervention, and enabling albatross to flourish once again in their revitalized nesting habitats.

Support from the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation has made much of this work possible.



Galápagos is Now Home to One of the World's Healthiest Green Sea Turtle Populations

Each year between December and May, female green sea turtles emerge from the Pacific under cover of darkness to nest on beaches across the Galápagos Islands. After hauling themselves onto the sand, they dig nests nearly 70 centimeters deep and deposit clutches of about 80 eggs before returning quietly to the sea. This ancient ritual is playing out today in remarkable abundance.

Today, we are seeing this happen now, more than ever. The Galápagos Islands now support one of the healthiest populations of green sea turtle anywhere in the world.

For more than 15 years, scientists and park rangers have monitored nesting activity at key beaches including Quinta Playa on Isabela Island and Las Bachas on Santa Cruz Island. Teams walk the beaches at night with redfiltered lights, recording nesting activity and collecting data on the size and condition of the turtles. After roughly 70 days, they return to the nests to measure hatching success and track long-term population trends.

With your generosity, Galápagos Conservancy helps support this monitoring work carried out by the Galápagos National Park Directorate,

contributing to the long-term scientific data that allows researchers to understand and protect these remarkable animals.

The success of green sea turtles in Galápagos is closely tied to one of the archipelago's greatest conservation achievements: the Galápagos Marine Reserve. Established in 1998, the reserve protects vast ocean habitats surrounding the islands and limits fishing practices that threaten sea turtles elsewhere in the Pacific. The absence of large-scale net fishing and the protection of critical feeding and migration areas allow turtles to thrive.

Local communities are also playing an increasing role in conservation. On Isabela Island, citizen science programs engage residents and volunteers in monitoring nesting activity, identifying threats, and helping safeguard nests along key stretches of coastline.

Together, long-term protection, careful monitoring, and community engagement are helping ensure that Galápagos remains one of the world's most important strongholds for green sea turtles.



Green sea turtle underwater © Tristan Moss



Petrel egg near nesting site on Santa Cruz Island



Protecting the Galápagos Petrel

Deep in the misty highlands of Galápagos, the calls of the Galápagos Petrel echo through the night above burrows hidden beneath dense vegetation on the tops of the islands' larger volcanoes. These endangered seabirds spend most of their lives far out at sea, returning to the islands' humid highland forests to nest. In 2025, Galápagos Conservancy expanded efforts across Santa Cruz, Santiago, and Isabela Islands to restore and protect their critical nesting landscapes.

On Santa Cruz Island, our conservation team works with residents who live near the petrel colonies of Media Luna and Cerro Helechos to restore native habitat by removing invasive plants such as guava, red quinine, and blackberry that choke the forest understory and obstruct access to nesting burrows. Over the course of the year, herculean work was done to remove invasive vegetation across nearly 470 acres, improving nesting conditions in some of the most important breeding areas for the species. The team also maintains a rigorous invasive predator control program: bait stations are deployed throughout the colonies to mitigate the threat of black rats. Monitoring continued throughout the nesting season, with field teams tracking the fate of every nest.



On Santiago Island, restoration efforts focus on improving conditions around known nesting areas while maintaining long-term monitoring of the population. In 2025, our team cleared 22 acres of invasive blackberry, reduced threats from invasive fire ants, and monitored 340 nesting burrows throughout the year, documenting adults, chicks, and fledglings as the breeding season unfolded.

One of the most exciting developments came on Isabela Island. Following the targeted removal of invasive blackberry from steep cliffside habitats, 2025 surveys revealed 40 active petrel nests across five sites, up from 23 nests known in 2024, and just two nests before that, confirming that these birds reclaim nesting grounds quickly once physical barriers are removed. Among them was a newly identified colony, Las Peñitas, where 17 active nests, including chicks and juveniles, were documented for the first time in decades.

Across the islands, our team also discovered hundreds of previously unknown natural burrows, confirming that habitat restoration opens up vital territory for these nesting sites. Community partnerships remain essential to this work as well: local farmers help remove invasive vegetation from nesting areas, veterinary campaigns have reduced threats by sterilizing feral dogs, and local students take part in nest monitoring, gaining firsthand experience with these remarkable ground-nesting seabirds.

These efforts, carried out in close collaboration with the Galápagos National Park Directorate and island communities, are helping secure a future for one of the archipelago's most remarkable seabirds.

Support from the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation made much of this work possible.

Carolina Loyola monitoring petrels on Santa Cruz Island.



“Long-term monitoring allows us to detect changes in seabird populations and respond with effective conservation actions. These efforts generate data fundamental to informing us how best to protect species that depend on the fragile ecosystems of the Galápagos Islands.” - Carolina Loyola



Mangrove Finch (*Camarhynchus heliobates*)

The Mangrove Finch is the rarest of Darwin's finches, and one of the most endangered birds in the world. Once found in mangrove forests across several islands in Galápagos, it now survives in just a small patch of mangrove habitat on northwest Isabela Island. Today, the global population is estimated at roughly 100 birds, with fewer than 20 pairs breeding each year.

They face intense pressure from invasive species. Black rats prey on eggs, while the introduced parasitic avian vampire fly (*Philornis downsi*) lays eggs in the Mangrove Finches' nests

so its larvae feed on the hatchlings. This infestation often proves fatal before the nestlings can fledge.

To help protect this last population, the Galápagos National Park Directorate carries out intensive conservation work in its last mangrove forest holdout. These efforts are made possible through financial support from Galápagos Conservancy, which helps fund both field operations and innovative interventions to reduce the parasite's impact.

Bundles of insecticide-treated nesting material are placed in finch territories, allowing the birds to weave the fibers into their nests. The treatment helps suppress the parasite during the critical nesting period. Control of black rats in the mangrove is another ongoing effort.

Nesting activity of the Mangrove Finches is closely monitored each season, with every successful fledgling representing progress in protecting the last population of this extraordinary little bird.

Estimated Population **100**



Vermilion Flycatcher (*Pyrocephalus nanus*)

Few birds in the Galápagos are as visually striking as the Galápagos Vermilion Flycatcher. Males blaze with brilliant red plumage against black wings, while females are a subtler brown-gray with salmon-colored bellies. Perched in the open and darting after insects in mid-air, they are among the archipelago's most charismatic birds.

Recent fieldwork on the northern slopes of Cerro Azul Volcano on Isabela Island revealed an unexpected discovery: a previously undocumented population of vermilion flycatchers. The finding was made by Galápagos Conservancy's Director of Science and Conservation, Dr. Jorge Carrión, during surveys in this remote region.

The discovery provides a window into the life cycle of these unique birds in an untouched environment. Vermilion Flycatchers build small cup-shaped nests from moss and plant fibers and typically raise two or three chicks. Newly hatched birds, striped in soft gray and white, have an appearance that belies the vivid colors they will later develop.

Continued monitoring made possible by Galápagos Conservancy's supporters will help scientists better understand this population and its role in the island's evolving ecosystem.





Staff Highlight

Roberto Jiménez

Guardians of the Giant Tortoises

For Roberto Jiménez, conservation in the Galápagos Islands is deeply personal. He arrived in the archipelago as an infant and grew up surrounded by the species and immersed in the landscapes he now protects. That early connection led him into conservation work, first as a field assistant and later as a park guard with the Galápagos National Park Directorate. Over nearly two decades, Roberto worked across the islands on invasive species control, ecosystem monitoring, and hands-on protection of fragile habitats.

Today, as a Technical Assistant with Galápagos Conservancy, Roberto works to advance our field research and long-term ecological monitoring programs. His work includes data collection efforts on Wolf Volcano, helping advance understanding of the critically endangered pink iguana. Roberto is also an exceptional communicator, able to interpret the natural world and the importance of conservation for young people and visitors alike in a way few can, drawing on his deep understanding of Galápagos wildlife and his unwavering commitment to its protection.

Roberto has also been part of landmark restoration efforts, including tortoise repatriations to Española, Santa Fé, Pinta, and Floreana Islands. The recent historic return of tortoises to Floreana was especially meaningful for him. There, Roberto worked alongside his younger brother, Estalin Jiménez, who serves with the National Park. Together, they represented two partner organizations, united by both mission and family.

“I feel proud to be part of this work and to have grown with it,” Roberto says. “Now I see my own children becoming interested in biology and the natural world. I don’t push them, but I hope that by example they understand what these islands mean, and feel inspired to protect them in their own way.”

For Roberto, conservation is a legacy to carry forward through knowledge, example, and the generations that follow.

Roberto and his brother Estalin during the Floreana release.



Ten Years of Training Teachers for a Sustainable Galápagos

Through the Teacher Institute, Galápagos Conservancy helps educators across the archipelago bring sustainability into everyday learning.

In Galápagos, sustainability is not an abstract concept. It is essential to everyday life.

Galápagos Conservancy's Education for Sustainability program helps prepare the next generation of island residents to care for the extraordinary ecosystems that surround them. At the center of this effort is the Teacher Institute, which provides intensive training and support for the educators who guide learning in Galápagos classrooms.

Since its launch in 2016, the Institute has grown into a cornerstone of teacher development across the archipelago. Through sixteen consecutive annual sessions, the program has reached virtually every public-school teacher on the four inhabited islands, shaping a whole generation's commitment to conservation and sustainability. Participation continues to grow, with 406 teachers taking part in the 2025 Institute. Together, these educators reach more than 7,000 students each year across Santa Cruz, San Cristóbal, Isabela and Floreana islands.

The training helps teachers integrate sustainability into everyday learning, connecting classroom subjects with the environmental and social realities of life in the Islands. Teachers explore new approaches such as project-based and place-based

learning that use the community and surrounding landscapes as living classrooms.

One of the most significant recent developments is the emergence of a "train-the-trainer" model within the program. Rather than just attending sessions, experienced Galápagos educators are now leading them.

The impact of this work can be seen in classrooms and communities across Galápagos. Students and teachers are developing projects that promote environmental stewardship and community well-being. This includes everything from creating ecological trails used as outdoor learning spaces to producing eco-friendly soap from recycled cooking oil and developing natural solutions to protect school gardens.

These initiatives extend learning beyond the classroom and into daily life, engaging students, teachers, and families in caring for their islands. By strengthening teachers and supporting locally rooted educational projects, the Education for Sustainability Program is helping build a culture of conservation that will shape the future of Galápagos.

Jenny Macías, our Education Coordinator, during the 2025 Teachers Institute.



Safeguarding Galápagos Pinnipeds in a Changing Ocean

Along the volcanic shores of the ‘Enchanted Isles,’ Galápagos sea lions and fur seals (aka ‘pinnipeds,’ meaning ‘fin-footed’ marine mammals) remain a defining presence. They cavort with visitors swimming near the shore, slumber on lava rocks and raise their young on beaches. Yet these two species endemic to Galápagos face mounting challenges.

Over the past 50 years, their populations have declined by more than 50%, driven largely by changes in ocean productivity that affect food availability. El Niño events have rapidly reduced prey, at times placing entire populations at risk. At the same time, growing human activity across the archipelago introduces additional pressures, from disturbance to the potential spread of disease.

Understanding how these two species respond is essential to protecting them.

With support from Galápagos Conservancy, Diego Páez-Rosas a local scientist from the Universidad San Francisco de Quito and his team of researchers are advancing one of the most comprehensive pinniped monitoring efforts in the region. In December 2025, a research expedition surveyed pinniped rookeries at 39 sites across the archipelago,

spanning key breeding colonies from the islands of Isabela, Fernandina, and San Cristóbal.

The team recorded 6,936 animals: 3,919 Galápagos sea lions and 3,017 Galápagos fur seals, providing a critical snapshot of population distribution. They also conducted health assessments on 400 pups, collecting biological samples to evaluate nutrition, disease exposure, and health. These indicators help understand how animals are coping with environmental change.

This work extends beyond counting individual animals. By analyzing diet, health, and movement, researchers are building a clearer picture of how pinnipeds adapt to shifting ocean conditions and where they remain most vulnerable.

In 2025, the project also contributed to a growing body of scientific research, with multiple groundbreaking peer-reviewed studies examining disease dynamics, pollutants’ effects on individuals, and the trophic ecology of both species in the marine ecosystem. These findings are helping to find threats and inform conservation strategies for pinnipeds across the archipelago.

Equally important, the program is helping build local scientific capacity. Field expeditions and laboratory analysis provide hands-on training opportunities for early-career researchers and students working alongside scientists, where they develop skills in wildlife monitoring, sample collection, and ecological analysis—skills essential for the next generation of conservation scientists in Galápagos.

Together, this work is helping safeguard Galápagos’ pinnipeds, ensuring that these emblematic species continue to endure in an ocean defined by change.



A Barrier Built in Science

Controlling invasive species is one of the greatest challenges to protecting and restoring Galápagos. While animals like feral cats and pigs are visible and well known, other threats are far harder to detect and present a different order of challenge. Invasive insects in particular can spread rapidly and cause profound harm long before their impact becomes apparent, targeting native species that have no natural defenses against them.

Addressing this category of threat depends not on traps or physical removal, but on science.

That is why one of Galápagos Conservancy's most significant investments in 2025 was the construction of a modern laboratory in partnership with the Agency for Biosecurity and Quarantine of Galápagos, known as ABG. This facility is the operational heart of a growing effort to understand, monitor, and control some of the most challenging invasive species in the islands.

In an ecosystem as fragile as Galápagos, the broad use of chemical pesticides is not a viable option. Instead, programs supported through this partnership are built around biological control: using precision tools that target specific invasive species while leaving the surrounding environment untouched.

Sterile Insects, Lasting Results

The Mediterranean fruit fly, one of the most destructive agricultural pests in the world, is already present in Galápagos and poses a serious threat to both agricultural and native plant species across the islands. Through the "MOSCAMED" program at ABG's laboratory, millions of male flies are sterilized and released to suppress wild populations. Over time, reproduction declines and populations fall, without a single drop of pesticide entering the environment.

A parallel program applies the same technique to invasive mosquitoes, which pose an existential threat to native bird species through the diseases they vector.



Darwin's finches, the flightless cormorant, and other iconic Galápagos birds have no evolved immunity to diseases such as avian malaria and bird pox. A sustained mosquito presence could be catastrophic. Sterile insect releases create protected zones where these populations can survive and recover. They also help protect the human population from mosquito-borne disease such as Dengue fever.

Fighting the Vampire Fly

Perhaps the most alarming threat facing Galápagos birds today is *Philornis downsi*, the avian vampire fly. This invasive parasitic fly, which arrived on domestic poultry, lays its eggs in wild birds' nests; its larvae then hatch and feed on the blood and tissue of nestlings, often killing them before they are old enough to fledge.

Top: Outside view of the ABG laboratory.
Right: Invasive species control by GC team.

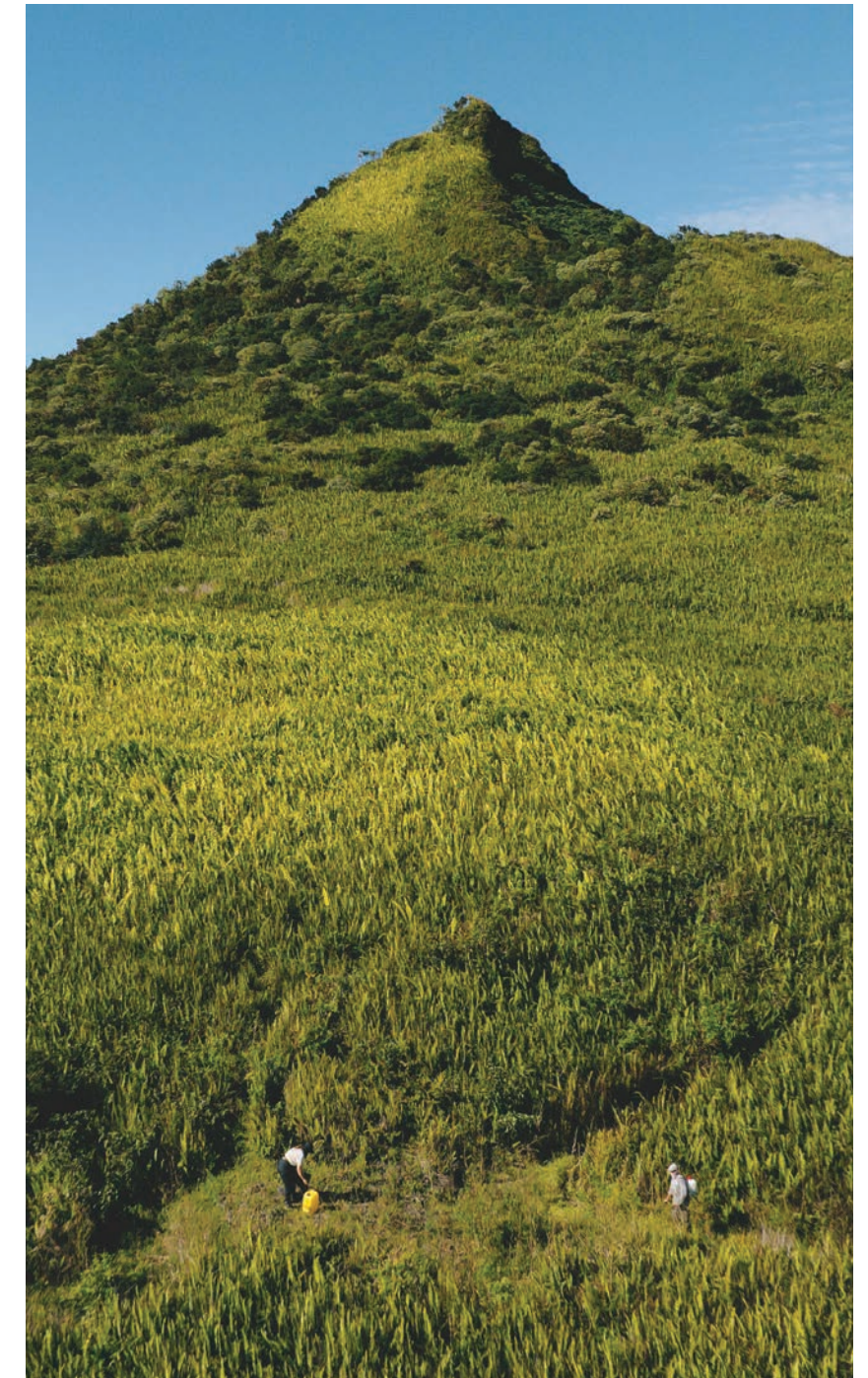
The impact on wild bird populations across the archipelago has been severe.

At the new laboratory, scientists are advancing a biocontrol program centered on *Conura*, a parasitic wasp that targets the fly during its larval stage. The wasp attacks the pest with precision, leaving the surrounding ecosystem completely unaffected. It is one of the most promising tools yet developed to control the avian vampire fly, and its advancement depends directly on the laboratory capacity that donor support has built.

Strengthening the Line Against Future Invasions

Some of the most important work in Galápagos happens quietly, at airports, ports, inspection stations, and containment facilities, and is carried out by ABG's agents and technicians. Their meticulous, often unglamorous work of detecting and stopping threats before they arrive is the archipelago's first line of defense.

Galápagos Conservancy remains deeply committed to strengthening ABG's capacity to detect and stop the next wave of invasions from ever reaching the archipelago's shores.





Cultivating Sustainable Agriculture in Galápagos

High in the agricultural zone of Santa Cruz Island, Cecilia Guerrero is demonstrating how sustainable farming can support both conservation and food security in the Galápagos.

A retired schoolteacher, Guerrero turned her attention to agriculture after purchasing a small farm in the island's highlands. What began as a personal project soon evolved into Darwin's Ecogarden, a farm dedicated to agro-ecological production and sustainable land management.

With support from Galápagos Conservancy, Guerrero has spent the past several years transforming her farm into a living demonstration site for environmentally responsible agriculture.

Her first grant, awarded in 2022, allowed her to build a facility for producing organic agricultural bio-inputs, including natural fertilizers and pest-control solutions made from locally available organic materials such as animal manure and plant residues. These alternatives reduce reliance on chemical agrochemicals that can threaten the fragile ecosystems of the islands.

Today, the farm produces a variety of solid and liquid organic fertilizers enriched with essential nutrients for crops. The improved soil health has strengthened crop productivity while increasing the soil's ability to retain moisture, an important advantage as climate variability becomes more pronounced in the region.

Just as important has been the sharing of the knowledge Cecilia has gained.

Through workshops and training sessions held on the farm, more than 60 farmers and agricultural technicians from Santa Cruz and Isabela Islands have learned how to produce and apply organic bio-inputs on their own farms.

In 2025, Guerrero expanded this work through additional training focused on integrated pest management and circular agriculture, attracting 43 community participants interested in reducing chemical inputs while improving crop health.

The farm now produces a diverse range of vegetables for local consumers, strengthening food security while promoting environmentally responsible farming practices.

By transforming a small farm into a center for learning and innovation, Guerrero's work illustrates how local leadership can help build a more sustainable future for the Galápagos, where agriculture supports both people and the ecosystems that make the islands unique.



Empowering Innovation, Entrepreneurship, and Sustainability through WISE

Plastic pollution is one of the most pervasive environmental challenges in the Galápagos Islands. On Santa Cruz Island, artist Mayra Hernández has found an unexpected way to address it: through creativity.

In 2020, Hernández launched "Más Arte, Menos Basura" (More Art, Less Waste), a community initiative that transforms discarded plastic into art while raising awareness about waste and conservation. Using bottle caps and other recycled materials, she works with children and young people to create toys, murals, and decorative pieces that carry an environmental message.

Support from Galápagos Conservancy's Community Grants for Conservation Action program helped Hernández expand this vision in 2021 through a project called Upcycling. With that support, she organized 20 art workshops in communities on Santa Cruz Island. The workshops invited children and teenagers to explore recycling and environmental stewardship through hands-on artistic expression.

The results extended far beyond the classroom.

Participants not only learned how to repurpose plastic waste but also shared their work at environmental fairs and community events, turning their art into a platform for public awareness about the growing challenge of plastic pollution on the islands.

Today, Hernández is continuing to build on that momentum. A new grant awarded in 2026 will allow her to expand the program even further. Over the coming year, the initiative will host 10 additional workshops for children and create two community murals made entirely from recycled plastic, developed collaboratively with residents of Santa Cruz.

The first mural was unveiled in March 2026 in the Arrayanes neighborhood, where hundreds of community members helped collect and sort plastic bottle caps by color and size. Installed in a public park, the artwork now serves both as a vibrant landmark and a reminder of the importance of reducing waste.

Through projects like this, environmental sustainability becomes something tangible, something people can build together. By combining art, environmental education, and community participation, Hernández's work demonstrates how local creativity can help address global challenges while strengthening connections between people and the islands they call home.





2025 FINANCIALS

Pre-audited numbers

DONATIONS AND REVENUE

\$5,000,870

EXPENDITURES

\$4,813,593

74%

of our funding directly supports conservation action



26%
management and administration

Support Our Work

Every contribution restores fragile ecosystems, safeguards endangered species, and empowers the people of Galápagos to protect their irreplaceable home.

Join our community of Galápagos Guardians with a monthly gift that sustains conservation year-round and receive our 2026 patch.



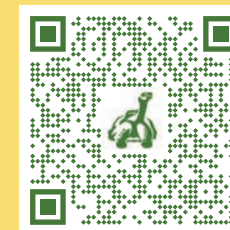
Together, we can ensure that Galápagos continues to thrive for generations to come. Thank you for being part of this incredible journey.

Learn More

Discover how your involvement makes a difference at www.galapagos.org

Donate today

Your generosity fuels our mission. go.galapagos.org/impact2025



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FLOREANA

Conservation team members and Galápagos National Park rangers, hiking across Floreana, carrying giant tortoises to designated release sites.

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