

2004 Annual Report



*“Transforming passionate
commitment to wildlife into
effective conservation.”*

CBSG's mission is to save threatened species by increasing the effectiveness of conservation efforts worldwide.

Through:

- **innovative and interdisciplinary methodologies,**
- **culturally sensitive and respectful facilitation, and**
- **empowering global partnerships and collaborations,**

CBSG transforms passionate commitment to wildlife into effective conservation.

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COMPONENTS OF SUCCESS

It may seem strange that the first Annual Report of the Conservation Breeding Specialist Group comes in our 26th year of very active conservation work, but we are so busy responding to the



needs of wildlife conservation that we too rarely take the time to let you know what we have accomplished. I hope that our Annual Reports will begin to fill this need, and I hope that you will contact us if you have any questions, suggestions, or interest in hearing more about our work.

The CBSG was created to be the link between zoos, aquariums, and other breeding centers and the more than 1000 governmental and non-governmental organizations that make up the World Conservation Union (IUCN). As a specialist group of the IUCN's Species Survival Commission, we are a global network of volunteers – experts in diverse aspects of the care and conservation of wildlife populations. To assist the CBSG membership in developing and applying their expertise to conservation problems around the world, we have a small but highly skilled, dedicated, and enthusiastic staff. Another component of the CBSG is our Regional and National Networks, each led by a Convenor, and with their own regional memberships and local staff. The ability of the CBSG membership, staff, and Regional Networks to be leaders in conservation is critically dependent upon the donors of our Conservation Council and other sponsors. Finally, we rely on volunteer advisory boards to provide insights, challenges, and oversight – our Steering Committee provides organizational direction, the Global Conservation Network oversees finances, and Strategic Associates lead the way in scientific and professional innovations.

The multiple components of the CBSG are all essential to the successes described within this Annual Report. Together, they make a conservation organization that is unique in its ability to transform passionate commitment to wildlife into effective conservation.

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Robert C. Lacy". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

Dr. Robert C. Lacy Chairman

BACKGROUND

About CBSG

The Conservation Breeding Specialist Group (CBSG) is dedicated to saving threatened species by increasing the effectiveness of conservation efforts worldwide. CBSG is recognized and respected for its hallmark innovation and application of scientifically sound collaborative processes that bring people and knowledge together to effect positive conservation change. It is supported by a non-profit organization incorporated under the name Global Conservation Network.

CBSG is part of the Species Survival Commission (SSC) of the World Conservation Union (IUCN). CBSG's ties to the IUCN are essential to the strength of the organization and its position as a vital link among governments, conservation organizations, and others in the conservation community.



Founded in 1948, the World Conservation Union brings together states, government agencies and a diverse range of non-governmental organizations in a unique world partnership: over 1000 members spread across some 150 countries. IUCN seeks to influence, encourage and assist societies throughout the world to conserve the integrity and diversity of nature and to ensure that any use of natural resources is equitable and ecologically sustainable.

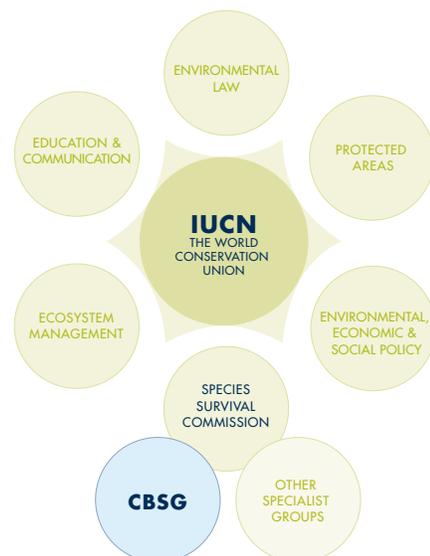


The Species Survival Commission is the largest of IUCN's six volunteer commissions with a global membership of 8,000 experts. SSC advises IUCN and its members on the wide range of technical and scientific aspects of species conservation and is dedicated to securing a future for biodiversity.

History

From an office of one in 1979, CBSG has grown into a global volunteer network of 850 professionals, coordinated by a headquarters staff of 7, and 8 Regional or National Networks. CBSG started as the liaison between the IUCN and zoos, and was instrumental in developing and promoting the scientific management of captive populations of wildlife. As increasingly more species in the wild came to require the same kinds of intensive care that animals require in captivity, CBSG expanded its scope to small population management and the linking of *in situ* (in the wild) and *ex situ* (in zoos) scientific expertise.

CBSG has assisted in the development of conservation plans for over 150 species through more than 186 workshops held in 65 countries. CBSG has collaborated with more than 170 zoos and aquariums, 140 conservation non-governmental organizations (NGOs), 60 universities, 36 government agencies, and 28 corporations. By applying unique conservation tools, and training others in their use, CBSG contributes to the long-term sustainability of endangered species and ecosystems.



Our Approach to Conservation

Our work in conservation is based on a central philosophy: that people from many different backgrounds and perspectives are required to address the global biodiversity crisis. Therefore, CBSG emphasizes the exchange of information across diverse groups to reach agreement on the important challenges facing humans and wildlife. We do this by designing interactive, participatory workshops that provide an objective environment, expert knowledge, and thoughtful group facilitation. Our workshop “toolkit” for conservation professionals is based on using sound scientific principles and promotes the creative use of new information to refine existing wildlife management practices. Through developing a broad understanding of challenges and alternative solutions, workshop participants can produce meaningful and practical management recommendations that generate political and social support for conservation action – from local communities to national political authorities. Timely production of workshop reports has immediate impact on stakeholders and decision makers.



2004 CAMP & PHVA Workshops/Sponsors

Penguin CAMP Review

SeaWorld, Inc., New England Aquarium

Non-Volant Small Mammal CAMP

Knowsley Safari Park, Chester Zoo,
Universities Federation for Animal Welfare

Costa Rican Reptiles CAMP

Universidad de Costa Rica,
FUNDAZOO, Universidad Nacional

Pakistan Freshwater Biodiversity CAMP

Chester Zoo, SeaWorld, Inc., IUCN Pakistan

Orangutan PHVA

Borneo Orangutan Survival Foundation,
Gibbon Foundation, Orangutan Foundation International

Peninsular Pronghorn PHVA

National Institute of Ecology, Mexico

Alabama Beach Mouse PHVA

US Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS)

Whale Shark PHVA

National Institute of Ecology, Mexico

Costa Rican Manatee PHVA

SeaWorld, Inc.

Mountain Tapir PHVA

AZA, WWF Colombia, Conservation International Colombia,
UAESPNN, USFWS, Houston Zoo, Copenhagen Zoo,
Los Angeles Zoo, Cheyenne Mountain Zoo

Formosan Pangolin PHVA

Taiwan Council of Agriculture, Taipei Zoo

Proboscis Monkey PHVA

South East Asian Zoos Association (SEAZA),
CBSG Indonesia, Taman Safari Indonesia, CBSG Japan, PKBSI



WHAT WE DO

The CAMP Workshop

The Conservation Assessment and Management Plan (CAMP) workshop is a rapid, broad-based evaluation of a selected group of species that occupy a particular country or region. Workshop participants use the IUCN's quantitative Red List system to categorize each species' degree of endangerment, based on estimates of the threats to the populations and their habitat. Through this process, the CAMP establishes priorities for global and regional species conservation, emphasizing the wise use of limited conservation resources. A computerized database helps to assemble and summarize all available information, and allows CAMP data to be queried and analyzed by all interested parties. Workshop reports include basic recommendations for conservation research and management activities.

The PHVA Workshop

The Population and Habitat Viability Assessment (PHVA) workshop is a vital component in the development of a strategic recovery plan for a threatened species and its habitat. Detailed data on species population demography, genetics, and ecology are assembled and integrated with estimates of human-based threats, such as current and projected land-use patterns. Sophisticated computer models use these data to evaluate the risk of population decline or extinction under alternative future management scenarios. These models serve as an excellent tool for assembling information from diverse sources and specifying their underlying assumptions. Participants develop detailed conservation recommendations, with personal responsibilities and timelines identified to help ensure future action.



2004 CAMP Workshops

Workshops	4
Species	534
Countries	4
Participants	146
Organizations Represented	76

2004 PHVA Workshops

Workshops	8
Species	9
Countries	6
Participants	475
Organizations Represented	216

WHAT WE DO

2004 Species & Organizational Conservation Planning Workshops

Workshops	9
Species	36
Countries	3
Participants	175
Organizations Represented	51

2004 Training Workshops

Workshops	4
Countries	4
Participants	157
Organizations Represented	45

Comprehensive Conservation Planning

The Comprehensive Conservation Planning (CCP) process is a tool for strategic conservation management planning in national parks and protected areas. Stakeholders, including park managers, nearby landowners, users of the park, and local governments, develop a vision for the future of the protected area, explore key issues affecting its future within the larger landscape, agree to management goals, and develop detailed objectives for reaching those goals. The product of the CCP workshop serves as a guide for the future management of the park or protected area, with support from those who will be impacted by that management.

Facilitation and Risk Assessment Training

CBSG offers courses in both facilitation and risk assessment. Facilitation course participants learn to apply skills in group dynamics, facilitation, structured problem solving, and communication and collaboration – all essential to implementing effective conservation action. Courses in risk assessment provide participants with an overview of population biology and conservation planning. These courses have an intensive focus on the use of simulation methods for evaluating the risk of population extinction, and guidance on the meeting management skills needed to make population projections an effective part of a broader conservation assessment process.



2004 Organizational & Species Conservation Planning Workshops/Sponsors

Big Branch Marsh National Wildlife Refuge CCP
USFWS

Fairchild Tropical Botanic Garden Strategic Planning
Fairchild Tropical Botanic Garden

Hanford Reach Elk Summit
USFWS

Southern African Raptor Conservation Strategic Plan
SA Eagle Insurance Company, Eskom

Southern African Vulture Conservation Strategic Plan
Sasol, The Lomas Wildlife Protection Trust

Cheetah Census Technique Development Workshop
AZA Conservation Endowment Fund, Saint Louis Zoo,
AZA's Cheetah Species Survival Plan, Regional Air Services,
The Zoological Society of London, Ngorongoro Conservation Area Authority,
Darwin Initiative and Ndutu Safari Lodge

Gunnison Sage Grouse PVA
Colorado Division of Wildlife

Texas Ocelot PVA
USFWS

Chiricahua Leopard Frog PVA
Turner Enterprises, Bureau of Land Management

2004 Training Workshops/Sponsors

Facilitation Training, Jersey, UK
Durrell Wildlife Conservation Trust

Vortex Risk Assessment Facilitation Training, Cisarua, Indonesia
SEAZA, CBSG Indonesia, Taman Safari Indonesia, CBSG Japan, PKBSI

GIS Training Workshop
CBSG, School of Environmental Studies, ESRI

Vortex Risk Assessment Training, Taipei, Taiwan
Taipei Zoo



MANAGING MANATEES IN COSTA RICA

“Tortuguero National Park is famous for its successful conservation of the green turtle. Using the results of this workshop, and with the support of NGOs and volunteers, we will be able to conserve the manatee for the future generations as well.”

*Eduardo Chamorro
Director, Tortuguero
National Park, Costa Rica*



Manatee Facts

- Manatees and dugongs belong to the order Sirenia, so named because sea-weary sailors sometimes confused these marine mammals with mythical sirens and mermaids.
- The elephant and the hyrax (a small rodent-like mammal) are the closest terrestrial relatives of manatees.
- Manatees and dugongs are sometimes referred to as “sea cows” because they feed on green algae and sea grass found in aquatic “meadows” in coastal waters.
- Like all marine mammals, manatees need to surface regularly to breathe. They normally take a breath about every 5 minutes but can remain underwater as long as 20 minutes.
- Manatees are slow-moving, gentle creatures that are especially vulnerable to human-related threats such as boat collisions, hunting, sedimentation due to deforestation, and pollutants.

The Situation

Fewer than 100 manatees (*Trichechus manatus*) remain in northeast Costa Rica near Tortuguero National Park. This small, slow-reproducing population is extremely vulnerable to the loss of only a few animals; even the death of one additional female each year can drive the population to extinction. In the past, manatees were prized by local hunters for their meat, blubber and skin and, although they are now protected, sedimentation and contamination of river channels and boat traffic threaten this highly endangered population. CBSG was invited by the Tortuguero Conservation Area and PROMAR, an NGO dedicated to marine mammal conservation, to assist in the analysis of threats to this species and to establish a conservation strategy for its preservation.

The Process

Workshop participants met to outline key strategies for minimizing the serious impact of humans on manatees in Costa Rica due to boat collisions and hunting. Population modeling results obtained during the workshop suggested that only two fewer deaths per year might allow the population to survive. Therefore, the workshop process focused on specific recommendations and responsibilities for the establishment of local community activities to promote manatee conservation and reduce mortality.



The Results

Tortuguero Conservation Area now has a Manatee Conservation Strategy with prioritized needs and actions that will aid in evaluating research projects and organizing conservation activities for manatees in Costa Rica. The staff of Tortuguero Conservation Area immediately incorporated these recommendations into their biannual work plan. PROMAR is seeking funds to finance many of the proposed actions. The local zoo foundation is working with Education Ministry teachers to conduct an endangered species course and to educate zoo visitors on how their behavior impacts manatees. Implementation of workshop recommendations will allow the Caribbean manatee population to migrate and grow.

CENSUSING THE WORLD'S CHEETAHS

"As a result of the workshop structure and facilitation, participants can now comprehend the different dynamics impacting on their results. They also have the ability to effectively mitigate these impacts - significantly enhancing the quality of their census research and conservation decision-making."

*Kelly Wilson
Research Officer, De Wildt
Wild Cheetah Project*



Cheetah Facts

- Cheetah are the fastest land animals and can reach speeds of almost 100 kilometers per hour over short distances.
- Cheetah are individually recognizable from photos or videos based on their unique spotted patterns.
- The "King Cheetah" is not a separate species but has a recessive gene which creates its distinctive coat pattern of spots running into stripes down its back and flanks.
- The word "cheetah" is derived from the Hindu word *chita*.
- Cheetah are the only cats to have non-retractile claws giving them distinctive tracks.

The Situation

Over the past 50 years, cheetah have become extinct in at least 13 countries. It is believed that 12,000 - 15,000 cheetah remain in the wild. The cheetah (*Acinonyx jubatus*) is listed as Vulnerable on the IUCN Global Red List. Cheetah conservation efforts are being hindered by a lack of reliable data on numbers, distribution and population trends. Without such census data, conservationists cannot identify and address threats to the long-term survival of cheetah, and it is difficult to influence national policy in favor of cheetah conservation, identify conservation priorities for cheetah, or assess the effectiveness of management action.

The Process

An international census technique workshop was held in Tanzania to devise a set of reliable, repeatable methods to accurately track the number of cheetah in the wild. Experts from 7 countries evaluated a variety of techniques. This evaluation included an in depth assessment of each technique's suitability, cost, and accuracy.

The Results

This workshop identified priority areas for additional surveys, determined the most appropriate census methods and developed "best practice" recommendations for applying them throughout the range of wild cheetah. An additional outcome was the proposal to develop a detailed Cheetah Census Technique Manual to ensure standardization and offer guidelines for tracking and monitoring cheetah populations. Application of these techniques will result in the collection of more accurate data that will serve to help secure the future of this threatened species.



A NEW OUTLOOK FOR ORANGUTANS

"The PHVA for orangutans provided the perfect forum for all conservation stakeholders to share information and make sound conservation inferences. CBSG's even-handed facilitation process led to consensus on necessary conservation actions."

*Dr. Mark Leighton
Executive Director,
Great Ape World
Heritage Species Project*



Orangutan Facts

- Ten thousand years ago, orangutans were found throughout Southeast Asia ranging all the way into southern China. Their populations probably numbered in the hundreds of thousands. Today, however, the few remaining orangutans live in the tropical rainforests of Borneo and Sumatra.
- Orangutans primarily eat fruit, along with young leaves, bark, flowers, honey, insects, and vines.
- Orangutans are diurnal animals, spending a large portion of daylight hours searching for and consuming food.
- In Malay orang means "person" and utan is derived from hutan, which means "forest." Thus, orangutan literally means "person of the forest".

The Situation

Since the change in government in 1998, conservation in Indonesia has seen a virtual collapse. Deforestation has been enormous, regardless of the legal status of the land. As a result, wild orangutans, both Bornean (*Pongo pygmaeus pygmaeus*, *Pongo pygmaeus wurmbii* and *Pongo pygmaeus morio*) and Sumatran (*Pongo abelii*), are in steady decline. CBSG was invited to assist in the development of a strategic recovery plan for these threatened species and their habitats. Positive, immediate conservation action must occur, not simply for the benefit of a few orangutans, but for the preservation of one of the world's most important biodiversity hotspots and for the human population that relies on these resources for its very survival.

The Process

CBSG's open and objective facilitation process allowed all voices to be heard, while focusing on empirical data and relevant ecological theory and modeling. This led participants to sound conservation inferences and ultimate consensus on several needed actions. During this workshop, participants made personal commitments to take responsibility for full implementation of the recommendations within set timetables.

The Results

Two new institutions were formed and NGO representatives pledged the funding needed to support them. The Orangutan Scientific Commission will monitor and publicize the status of populations and habitat units, provide an authoritative source of information, and prioritize research and funding needs. The Orangutan Conservation Forum will communicate with all stakeholders about PHVA results and follow up on implementation of recommendations. As a direct result of the CBSG workshop we have: a) the database needed to raise alarm, set priorities, and monitor progress; b) the local and international organizations to lead the conservation efforts; and c) the commitments from NGOs to fund and implement the needed conservation actions.



SHEDDING LIGHT ON PAKISTAN'S SMALL MAMMALS

"The CBSG CAMP workshops for small mammals in South Asia have catalyzed a dynamic series of follow-up actions resulting in an effective community of small mammal specialists and a more aware and cooperative zoo community in the region."

*Dr. Paul Racey
Chair, Chiroptera Specialist Group and Regius Professor of Natural History, Aberdeen University, Scotland*



Small Mammal Facts

- More than 60% of the entire earth's mammal diversity consists of bats, rodents and shrews.
- Small mammals play an immense ecological and economic role in forests, plantations and even cities:
 - fruit bats spread pollen and seeds thereby aiding regeneration of forests;
 - insectivorous bats and shrews consume millions of insects that are harmful to human health and destructive to crops;
 - rodents spread seeds, consume grass which clogs waterways and provide prey for a host of birds, reptiles and mammals.
- Eighty-one bat and rodent species in the region are threatened with extinction according to the South Asian Red List assessments.

The Situation

South Asia is a mega-diversity region of the world; Pakistan is just one of its seven beautiful countries. Until recently, Pakistan's zoos and wildlife organizations had not been exposed to some of the new conservation sciences, including the useful tools developed by CBSG. Pakistan also had not yet developed certain important national conservation instruments such as zoo legislation, a zoo association, or a Red List program for assessing the status of threatened wild animals. CBSG South Asia has assisted other countries in South Asia with such tasks and accepted the request of IUCN Regional Biodiversity Program, Asia to help Pakistan with its conservation efforts.

The Process

CBSG South Asia was instrumental in organizing a highly successful CAMP workshop for Pakistan's small mammals. Pakistan's IUCN Biodiversity Director was trained in the CAMP process. CBSG visited zoos, wildlife agencies, museums, government scientific offices, forest departments, and NGOs promoting interest in various training themes, zoo legislation, a zoo association, and related wildlife and environmental topics. IUCN Pakistan then conducted the CAMP workshop facilitated by CBSG South Asia and Pakistan's wildlife biologists. CBSG South Asia also organized specialized training in small mammal field techniques in Karachi, Lahore, and Islamabad, and combined them with management training for zoo personnel.

The Results

Over 100 small mammal species were assessed and 150 individuals in Pakistan received training and are now eligible for small grants to encourage more field studies. As a result, other important exercises, such as CBSG and Reintroduction Specialist Group meetings, a South



Asian Zoo Association Conference, and a Freshwater Biodiversity CAMP took place there funded by Pakistan industry, NGOs, and government as well as by other zoos outside the region. Pakistan's zoo and wildlife community made a quantum leap forward in a short 18 months as a result of cooperation with like-minded wildlife specialists.

NEW INITIATIVES

There is an increasing demand for CBSG's unique blend of process and science to be applied to conservation challenges globally. This is due to the alarming rate at which species are becoming threatened, and to the recognition throughout the international conservation community of CBSG's ability to transform people's passion for wildlife into conservation action.

CBSG is actively seeking support for several important initiatives including expanding the reach and capacity of its Regional and National Networks and assisting the zoo and aquarium community in their commitment and contribution to field conservation.

Expanding Network Capacity and Reach

CBSG continually works to expand the capacity of members globally, and eight Networks are currently carrying out CBSG's mission in South Asia, Mesoamerica, Mexico, Indonesia, Japan, Southern Africa, Europe, and Brazil.

New funding sources are needed in order to support training and mentoring for key Network staff. CBSG would use the funds to build the capacity of our Networks to implement conservation processes and to share those tools with others in their regions. The amplification of CBSG's current work is aided dramatically by existing regional Networks, but there is vast untapped potential. Additional financial support would allow us to realize that potential.

We propose a four-year project with the goal of creating self-sufficient, self-sustaining CBSG Networks which would include:

- Two training courses per year focusing on technical, fundraising, and process tools
- One meeting per year of the leaders of all the Networks, plus support for attendance at CBSG Annual Meeting
- Salary for a program officer and an administrative assistant in each Network
- Partial operating funds for each of the 8 existing Networks
- One visit per year by an experienced CBSG program officer to each Network office
- One mentoring workshop for each Network program officer
- Specialized training funds for each office to develop skills identified as needed in their region
- Equivalent support for emerging Networks (regions to be identified)

The support obtained for this initiative will be leveraged with continued contributions and in-kind support by professional colleagues, including management experts, fund-raising experts, and population biology and modeling specialists. Networks need to be able to write grants, develop business and strategic plans, keep up with the tools of the trade, and participate in the learning process of CBSG Annual Meetings.



Field Conservation Initiative

The international zoo and aquarium community, with over 600 million visitors each year and unparalleled expertise in the care of wildlife, has the potential to impact conservation like no other industry – if its efforts are coordinated and sustained. CBSG proposes to assist with the realization of this potential. In partnership with zoos and aquariums, specific tools will be developed that facilitate the identification and prioritization of field conservation projects on the basis of conservation need and opportunity for significant impact. This direction is new to CBSG and seeing it through will require us to get more robust support from the zoo and aquarium community, as well as identify new, dedicated sources of financial support. However CBSG, with its extensive network of members, well-developed program components, experienced facilitators, and track record of innovation, is ideally positioned to pursue this initiative. This effort, called for by the global zoo community, will result in the establishment of integrated, long term, field conservation programs leading to protection of countless currently threatened species. In addition, it has the potential to significantly increase the quality and quantity of the conservation efforts of the international zoo and aquarium community. As a result, this sector will gain acknowledgement as a respected and effective force for conservation.



REGIONAL NETWORKS

Our Regional Networks

Regional Networks take CBSG tools and principles deep into the grassroots conservation scenario of a region or country, allowing stakeholders to work with our basic conservation techniques and adapt them to meet their own needs. This level of freedom to shape a Network according to the needs of the culture, society and services of the individual country is a requirement for success. Regional or National Networks of CBSG are not just desirable but necessary due to the sheer magnitude of the problem of biodiversity loss on this planet, as well as the diversity in environmental, social and economic conditions, policy and philosophy in different countries and regions.



CBSG Brasil

Patrícia Medici, Convenor
Institute for Ecological Research

CBSG Europe

Bengt Holst, Convenor
Copenhagen Zoo

CBSG Indonesia

Jansen Manansang, Convenor
Taman Safari Indonesia

CBSG Japan

Hiroshi Hori, Convenor
Nasu World Monkey Park

CBSG Mesoamerica

Yolanda Matamoros, Convenor
Simon Bolivar Zoo

CBSG Mexico

Amy Camacho, Convenor
Africam Safari

CBSG South Asia

Sally Walker, Convenor
Zoo Outreach Organization

CBSG Southern Africa

Yolan Friedmann, Convenor
Endangered Wildlife Trust

Steering Committee (as of December 31, 2004)

Brad Andrews

SeaWorld, Inc., USA

Danudirdjo Ashari

Indonesian Zoological Parks Association

Edward Asper

Great Plains Zoo & Museum, USA

Evan Blumer

Columbus Zoo/The WILDS, USA

Jeffrey Bonner

Saint Louis Zoo, USA

Koen Brouwer

EAZA (European Association of Zoos & Aquaria)

Amy Camacho

Africam Safari, Mexico

William Conway

Wildlife Conservation Society, USA

Peter Dollinger

WAZA (World Association of Zoos & Aquariums)

Holly Dublin

IUCN/SSC

Lee Ehmke

Minnesota Zoo, USA

Nathan Flesness

ISIS (International Species Information System), USA

Clayton F. Freiheit

Denver Zoological Gardens, USA

Yolan Friedmann

Endangered Wildlife Trust, South Africa

Suzanne Gendron

Oceanpark Conservation Foundation, Hong Kong

Jo Gipps

Bristol Zoo Gardens, UK

Bengt Holst

Copenhagen Zoo, Denmark

Kazuyoshi Itoh

Ueno Zoological Gardens, Japan

Jim Jackson

Fossil Rim Wildlife Center, USA

John Knowles

Marwell Preservation Trust, UK

Willie Labuschagne

National Zoological Gardens of South Africa

Richard Lattis

Wildlife Conservation Society, USA

Lena Maria Linden

Norden's Ark, Sweden

Jeremy Mallinson

Durrell Wildlife Conservation Trust, UK

Jansen Manansang

Taman Safari Indonesia

Yolanda Matamoros

Simon Bolivar Zoo, Costa Rica

Mike Maunder

Fairchild Tropical Botanical Garden, USA

Gus Mills

South African National Parks, Endangered Wildlife Trust

Linda Munson

University of California-Davis, USA

Doug Myers

San Diego Zoo, USA

Gunther Nogge

Zoologischer Garten Köln, Germany

George Rabb

Chicago Zoological Society, USA

Alex Rübel

Zoologischer Garten Zürich, Switzerland

Christian R. Schmidt

Zoologischer Garten Frankfurt, Germany

Lee Simmons

Omaha's Henry Doorly Zoo, USA

Rebecca Seal Soileau

CBSG, USA

Mark Stanley-Price

Durrell Wildlife Conservation Trust, UK

Beth Stevens

Disney's Animal Kingdom, USA

Miranda Stevenson

BIAZA (British and Irish Association of Zoos and Aquariums)

Stuart Strahl

Chicago Zoological Society, USA

Roland Van Bockstaele

Royal Zoological Society of Antwerp, Belgium

Jean-Christophe Vie

IUCN/SSC, Switzerland

Harrie Vredenburg

University of Calgary, Canada

Sally Walker

Zoo Outreach Organization, India

Chris West

Zoological Society of London, UK

Frances Westley

Gaylor Nelson Institute for Environmental Studies, USA

Calvin White

Toronto Zoo, Canada

Jonathan Wilcken

ARAZPA (Australasian Regional Association of Zoological Parks and Aquaria)

David Wildt

Smithsonian National Zoological Park, USA

CONSERVATION BREEDING SPECIALIST GROUP

The CBSG Conservation Council

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Chairman Sponsor



Benefactors (\$20,000 and above)



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British and Irish Association of Zoos and Aquariums (BIAZA)
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Chester Zoo
Cincinnati Zoo
Colchester Zoo
Copenhagen Zoo
Detroit Zoological Park
Durrell Wildlife Conservation Trust
El Paso Zoo
Everland Zoo
Fort Wayne Zoological Society
Fort Worth Zoo
Fossil Rim Wildlife Center
Gladys Porter Zoo
Great Plains Zoo
Japanese Association of Zoological Gardens & Aquariums (JAZA)
Leisure & Cultural Services Department of Hong Kong
Lincoln Park Zoo
Loro Parque
Los Angeles Zoo
Marwell Zoological Park
Memphis Zoo
Milwaukee County Zoo
North Carolina Zoological Park
Ocean Park Conservation Foundation
Oklahoma City Zoo
Paignton Zoo
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Royal Zoological Society - Scotland
Royal Zoological Society - South Australia
Saitama Children's Zoo
San Antonio Zoo
San Francisco Zoo
Sedgwick County Zoo
Taipei Zoo
The Living Desert
Thrigby Hall Wildlife Gardens
Tiergarten Schonbrunner - Vienna
Toledo Zoological Society
Twycross Zoo
Union of German Zoo Directors
Wassenaar Wildlife Breeding Centre
Wilhelma Zoological Garden
Woodland Park Zoo
Zoo Frankfurt
Zoologischer Garten Köln
Zoologischer Garten Zürich

Stewards (\$500 and above)

Aalborg Zoo
Academy for Protection of Primates
Banham Zoo & Sanctuary
BioSolutions Division of SAIC
Cotswold Wildlife Park
Dickerson Park Zoo
Dutch Federation of Zoological Gardens
Fairchild Tropical Botanic Garden
FOTA Wildlife Park
Givskud Zoo
Granby Zoo
Heidelberg Zoo
Knoxville Zoo
Knuthenborg Safari Park
Little Rock Zoo
National Aviary - Pittsburgh
NaturZoo Rheine
Odense Zoo
Oregon Zoo
Ouwehands Dierenpark
Potter Park Zoo
Riverbanks Zoological Park
Staten Island Zoo
Swedish Association of Zoos
Wellington Zoo
Welsh Mountain Zoo
Wildlife World Zoo, Inc.
Zoo Madrid
Zoologischer Garten Rostock

Curators (\$250 and above)

Arizona Sonora Desert Museum
Bramble Park Zoo
Dr. Edward and Marie Plotka
Emporia Zoo
Laurie Bingaman Lackey
Lee Richardson Zoo
Michael D. Wodrich
Montgomery Zoo
Racine Zoological Society
Roger Williams Park Zoo
Rosamond Gifford Zoo
Suzanne Gendron
The Animal Park - Gulf Breeze
Tokyo Zoological Park Society
Topeka Zoo, Friends of

Sponsors (\$100 and above)

African Safari - France
Alex Rübel
Alice Springs Desert Park
Bighorn Institute
Brandywine Zoo
Chahinkapa Zoo
Elaine Douglas
Folsom Children's Zoo
Glen Holland
International Center for Birds of Prey
Jean P. LeDanff
Judy Steenberg
Lisbon Zoo
Mabel Lam
Nigel Hewston
Palm Beach Zoo at Dreher Park
Steven J. Olson
Rolling Hills Zoo
Steinhart Aquarium
Tautphaus Park Zoo

Supporters (\$50 and above)

Alameda Park Zoo
American Loriinae Conservancy
Darmstadt Zoo
Jardin aux Oiseaux
Miller Park Zoo
Oglebay's Good Children's Zoo
Osnabruck Zoo
Peter Riger
Plzen Zoo
Safari Parc de Peaugres - France
Stiftung Natur - und Artenschutz in den Tropen
Teruko Shimizu
Touro Parc - France
Wuppertal Zoo

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Onnie Byers

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Philip Miller

Senior Program Officer

Kathy Traylor-Holzer

Program Officer

Liz Follese

Administrative Assistant

Ginger Lindgren

Administrative Assistant

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Assistant to the Chairman

Strategic Associates

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Omaha's Henry Doorly Zoo

Jonathan Ballou

Smithsonian National Zoological Park

Susie Ellis

Conservation International

Don Janssen

San Diego Zoo

Mike Maunder

Fairchild Tropical Botanic Garden

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Zoo Outreach Organization

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University of Calgary

Lee Simmons

Omaha's Henry Doorly Zoo

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Minnesota Zoo

Dominic Travis

Lincoln Park Zoo

Harrie Vredenburg

University of Calgary

Sally Walker

Zoo Outreach Organization

Frances Westley

Gaylor Nelson Institute for Environmental Studies

David Wildt

Smithsonian National Zoological Park

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SeaWorld, Inc.

Jerry Borin

Columbus Zoo/The WILDS

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Wildlife Conservation Society

Lee Ehmke

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Nathan Flesness

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ISIS

Bengt Holst

Copenhagen Zoo

Jim Jackson

Fossil Rim Wildlife Center

John Knowles

Marwell Zoological Park

Lee Simmons

Omaha's Henry Doorly Zoo

David Wildt

Smithsonian National Zoological Park



Notes to Financial Statements

CBSG has proven itself as a solid organization that uses its resources wisely. We have completed an average of 25 conservation projects each year on a core operating budget of approximately \$300,000, and the number of projects has been rising each year, faster than any increases in the overall budget. While we are proud of our consistent donor support and our 25-year track record of productivity, we know also that the challenges of species conservation are not diminishing. We receive more requests for help than we can accommodate, but in order to take on new initiatives new sources of funding are needed.

We had an overall surplus of about \$9,600 for the year in 2004, but this was due to the \$16,500 increase in temporarily restricted net assets. Our unrestricted activity (general operations) suffered a deficit in 2004 of about \$6,900. Even with this unrestricted deficit in 2004, at December 31, 2004, we have an unrestricted net asset reserve of \$141,000, or about five months of operating expenses. The information on the opposite page was taken from the 2004 audit. Copies of the full audit can be obtained by contacting the CBSG office.



Statement of Activities and Changes in Net Assets for the Year Ending December 31, 2004

	Unrestricted	Temporarily Restricted	Total
Support and Revenue:			
Contributions	\$310,504	\$23,540	\$334,044
Workshops and Contracts	205,521	-	205,521
Other Program Service Fees	6,539	-	6,539
Miscellaneous Income	-	-	-
Investment Income (Loss)	15,518	-	15,518
Net Assets Released from Restrictions:			
Satisfaction of Time Restrictions	7,000	(7,000)	-
Total Support and Revenue	545,082	16,540	561,622
Expense:			
Program Services	415,851	-	415,851
Support Services:			
Management and General	103,356	-	103,356
Fundraising	32,816	-	32,816
Total Support Services	136,172	-	136,172
Total Expense	552,023	-	552,023
Change in Net Assets	(6,941)	16,540	9,599
Net Assets - Beginning of Year	147,693	7,000	154,693
Net Assets - End of Year	\$140,752	\$23,540	\$164,292

Statement of Financial Position at December 31, 2004

ASSETS

Current Assets:

Cash	\$206,437
Pledges Receivable	12,540
Contracts Receivable	14,500
Prepaid Expenses	3,009
Total Current Assets	236,486

Investments	95,845
Property and Equipment - Net	8,904
Total Assets	\$341,235

LIABILITIES & NET ASSETS

Current Liabilities:

Accounts Payable	\$3,352
Accrued Salaries	4,199
Accrued Vacation	5,573
Fiscal Agent Funds Payable	163,819
Total Current Liabilities	176,943

Net Assets:

Unrestricted	140,752
Temporarily Restricted	23,540
Total Net Assets	164,292
Total Liabilities & Net Assets	\$341,235



2004 Sponsors of CBSG Participation in Conservation Workshops & Meetings

South Asian Zoo Association Regional Conference (SAZARC)

Chester Zoo, Universities Federation for Animal Welfare, Vienna Zoo, Thrigby Hall Wildlife Gardens, Apenheul Primate Conservation Trust, Alertis Fund for Bear and Nature Conservation, Twycross Zoo, WAZA, Metropolitan Toronto Zoo, North Carolina Zoological Park, Woburn Safari Park, Disney's Animal Kingdom, EAZA

Catalyst for Conservation: A Direction for Zoos in the 21st Century

Zoological Society of London

Wildlife Survival and National Security Workshop

US State Department

Tiger SSP Master Plan Meeting

Saint Louis Zoo, AZA

Emerging Wildlife Conservation Leaders Meeting

USFWS, Defenders of Wildlife

Giant Panda Genetic Management

Smithsonian National Zoological Park

IUCN World Conservation Congress

AZA Elephant Population Visioning Meeting

AZA

Ocelot Recovery Team Meeting

USFWS

International Gobi Bear Management Workshop

United Nations Development Program

South Asian Vulture Recovery Plan

Royal Society for the Protection of Birds

WAZA Annual Conference

Ulysses S. Seal Award for Innovation in Conservation

Ulie Seal's great passion and talent was his creative thinking about how new science could be most effectively applied to solving the problems of wildlife conservation. His contributions were amplified many times over by his further ability to recognize, encourage, and utilize others who also were making such innovative contributions. Fittingly, the CBSG has chosen to honor Ulie by creating the Ulysses S. Seal Award for Innovation in Conservation. The contributions of a nominee need not have been through work connected with the CBSG, but should reflect the CBSG values of creative thinking that results in improved conservation action.



Special Acknowledgements



Evenson Design Group – evensondesign.com

The design of this annual report and brochure was donated by Evenson Design Group (EDG), a full service graphic design firm located in Culver City, California. Since 1976,

EDG has worked with small to enterprise-level clients creating many successful solutions for brand identity, packaging, corporate collateral, environmental signage, exhibit design, and web/multi-media projects.

Linda Malek is a strategic planning, business development, and marketing consultant. Currently donating expertise to CBSG as they enhance stakeholder communication and increase targeted development efforts, she has directed EDG in design of this Annual Report and other new materials.



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Photography Courtesy of:

Conservation Breeding

Specialist Group

Jacquelyn Fallon, Minnesota Zoo

Yolan Friedmann, CBSG

Southern Africa

Albert Froneman

Richard Garstan

William Garvin

Rodger Irving, Taman Safari Indonesia

Mike Jordan

Yolanda Matamoros, CBSG

Mesoamerica

Phil Miller, CBSG

John W. Post

Kathy Traylor-Holzer, CBSG

Wildlife Conservation Society

Indonesia Program

The 2004 Ulysses S. Seal Award was presented to Dr. Frances Westley. Frances' application of social science theory and practice to our biological science-based conservation efforts has profoundly changed CBSG's workshop approach and improved our effectiveness. Much of what we take for granted today, the things we think of as core CBSG philosophy, came from Frances. Integration of the tools of process design and facilitation that Frances introduced to us and trained us in, are seen as key strengths of the organization and are sought after by individuals, institutions and organizations worldwide.



Conservation Breeding Specialist Group (IUCN/SSC/CBSG)

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