CBSG Annual Report 2013

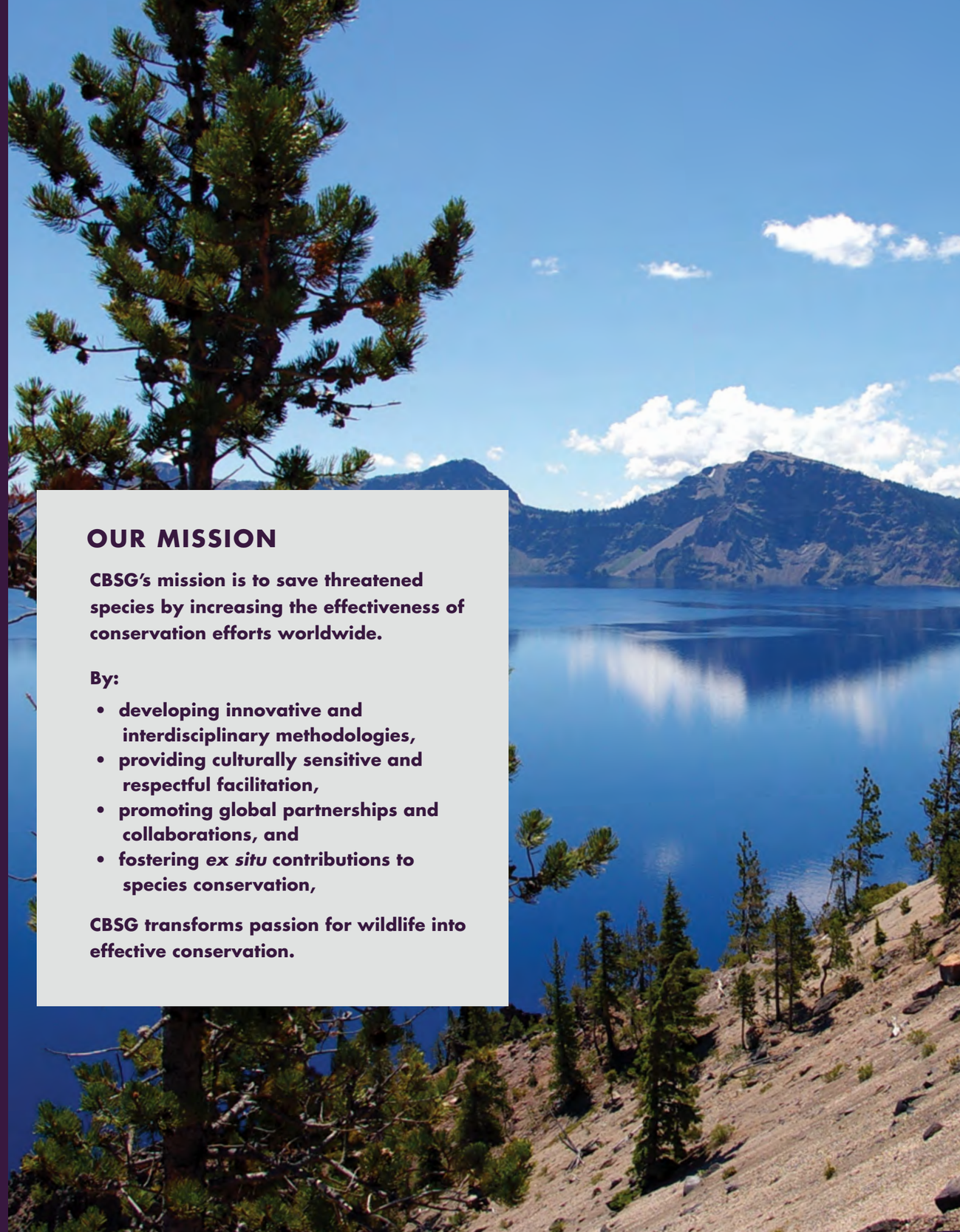
Planning a Future for Wildlife

IUCN SSC Species Survival Commission

CONSERVATION BREEDING SPECIALIST GROUP

Planning a Future for Wildlife

CONTENTS



OUR MISSION

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

By:

- **developing innovative and interdisciplinary methodologies,**
- **providing culturally sensitive and respectful facilitation,**
- **promoting global partnerships and collaborations, and**
- **fostering *ex situ* contributions to species conservation,**

CBSG transforms passion for wildlife into effective conservation.

FROM THE CHAIR

For 35 years, CBSG has been using science-based, collaborative tools and processes for risk assessment and decision making for the management of wild and captive populations. We are a large, dedicated network supported by generous, loyal donors. We are one of the most productive Specialist Groups in the IUCN's Species Survival Commission, and we have quite a bit of brand recognition. In spite of all this, we have struggled to concisely define ourselves. So, this year, after careful consideration and much deliberation, we introduced a new tagline … ***Planning a future for wildlife***. This short but powerful phrase succinctly conveys what we do: we provide species conservation planning expertise to zoos and aquariums, Specialist Groups, governments, and other wildlife organizations. This year's Annual Report is filled with examples of how we put these words into action.

The **One Plan approach** epitomizes our commitment to facilitating conservation planning across the spectrum of wild to captive population management. The need for integrated species conservation, and the value of the One Plan approach in providing a framework for it, is evident in the broad uptake of the concept across our network. This year we made enormous strides in the promotion and implementation of the One Plan approach. We were thrilled to see it become the theme of regional and international conferences and be integrated into the collective strategic thinking of global and regional zoo associations around the world. The success stories in this report illustrate the power of this approach to mobilize the full suite of skills and resources available, giving species a better chance at a future in the wild.

We also have a role to play in mobilizing action in our broad network of experts to assure a future for wildlife and the health of our planet. **Zoos & Aquariums for 350**, our global climate movement, is an exciting step in this direction. 2013 marked the year in which CBSG and our members took collective action in response to the climate crisis, the most urgent global threat to the future of all species. With great pride, we celebrated the launch of Zoos & Aquariums for 350, and watched as zoos and aquariums around the world joined the movement. The success to date of Zoos & Aquariums for 350 is indicative of the desire and the power our members have to make positive change. And this is just the beginning: imagine what 2014 will bring! A preview can be found on p. 10-11.

Planning a future for wildlife requires the continued development and use of quality tools. CBSG is known for our innovation, broad distribution, and effective use of **species risk assessment and population management tools**. In partnership with the Chicago Zoological Society, Smithsonian Conservation Biology Institute, and others, we are launching a new initiative to ensure that these tools are state-of-the-art and freely available, now and into the future. Information about this effort and how you can get involved can be found on p. 12-13.

2013 was an exciting and productive year for CBSG. It is only in collaboration with you, our members and donors, that we are able to achieve these successes and continue to contribute to the achievement of Target 12 of the United Nations Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020: the prevention of the extinction of known threatened species. We can't thank you enough for the confidence you've placed in us to help you fulfill your commitment to planning a future for wildlife.

Dr. Onnie Byers, *Chair*

2013 AT A GLANCE

25 Species

16 Mammals

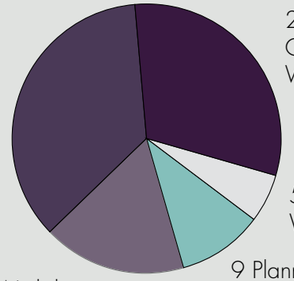
3 Birds

1 Reptile

4 Amphibians

1 Fish

87 Workshops



27 PHVA and Species Conservation Planning Workshops

31 Conferences

5 Tool Development Workshops

15 Training Workshops

9 Planning Workshops for Conservation Organizations

Where We Worked in 2013

23 Countries

370 Members

10 Regional Networks

6 Headquarters Staff

What Was New In 2013

New Tagline

After careful deliberation on a short phrase that would best capture the essence of CBSG and the work we do, our Branding Task Force chose "Planning a Future for Wildlife" as our new tagline.

New Regional Network

CBSG North America was formed to facilitate and promote collaboration among conservation stakeholders and expand knowledge of CBSG processes in North America.

New Website

In May 2013, CBSG launched our new website with a fresh design, searchable document library, and more intuitive navigation. View the website at www.cbsg.org.

RECOVERING SOUTHERN CORROBOREE FROGS IN AUSTRALIA

Southern Corroboree Frog Facts

- The southern corroboree frog only occurs in the Snowy Mountains region of Kosciuszko National Park in Australia, between 1250 and 1750 meters above sea level.
- The species' preferred habitat is shallow pools. Tadpoles are at risk during drought years as the pools may dry up before they can metamorphose into frogs.
- Two innovative techniques under trial in the recovery program are: the release of eggs into artificial ponds within the species' natural range to ensure tadpoles reach metamorphosis chytrid free; and the creation of artificial breeding habitat in disease-free field enclosures, aimed at maintaining productive and resource-efficient colonies of this species.

"It has taken many years and strong collaboration amongst several institutions to achieve the necessary captive husbandry protocols and facilities for the southern corroboree frog recovery program. The results from the workshop undertaken by CBSG provide clarity and direction for this captive breeding program to contribute to the longer-term recovery objectives."—David Hunter, Chair of the Recovery Team

The Situation

The southern corroboree frog (*Pseudophryne corroboree*) has been in continual decline for almost 30 years. In 2013, for the first time, no signs of breeding were observed outside captivity. Extinction in the Wild is expected within the next two to three years. The primary threat is chytridiomycosis. The current hope for the species is that sustained exposure to the chytrid fungus will eventually drive the emergence of resilience in wild populations. Southern Corroboree Frog Recovery Team efforts are therefore focused on sustaining a genetically diverse and abundant population of the species within its natural range.

The Process

In September 2013, 12 contributors from seven organizations met in Canberra, Australia to formulate a strategy for the genetic and demographic management of captive southern corroboree frogs, releases from which are currently sustaining the species in the wild. CBSG facilitated the workshop, and deliberations were guided by models and analyses prepared beforehand. Goals for management agreed on by participants included minimizing loss of gene diversity and the rate of inbreeding accumulation, and generating at least 2000 viable, non-inbred eggs for releases each year, for 50 years. The costs and benefits of alternative management strategies were discussed, and a plan for implementation of the agreed approach was developed.

The Results

Since the workshop, six of the 10 actions have been achieved and the others are in progress. Proposed genetic groupings of frogs have been finalized and plans set in place for their redistribution among institutions in preparation for the next breeding season. Under the umbrella of the Recovery Team, the captive program continues to work closely with innovative field initiatives, including the establishment and stocking of chytrid-free artificial ponds. Early reports from the most recent breeding period show significant reproduction at two of the institutions, repeating previous success and demonstrating the great potential of this captive breeding program.

ANALYZING OUTBREAKS IN BROWN HOWLER POPULATIONS

Brown Howler Monkey Facts

- Due to their high susceptibility to yellow fever, howler monkeys are considered "disease sentinels": important indicators for the arrival of an outbreak in an area that can lead health officials to take action.
- In 2008-2009, yellow fever outbreaks killed all the brown howlers in the long-term study groups of researchers working for the NGO Centro de Investigaciones del Bosque Atlántico (CeIBA). Yellow fever is an acute viral disease spread by mosquitoes.
- The northern Argentina province of Misiones has declared the brown howler monkey a Provincial Natural Monument by law.

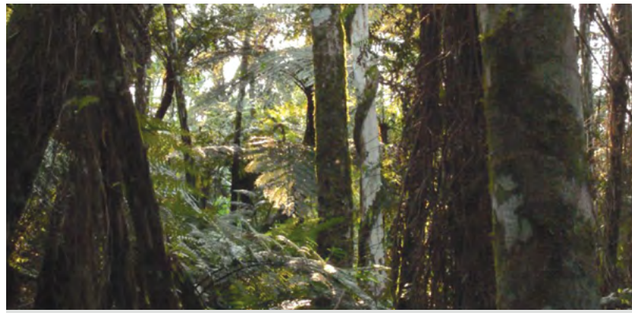
*"Thanks to the outstanding facilitation experience of CBSG, our group of experts succeeded in focusing on the current most important threats for brown howlers in Argentina, gained knowledge about useful population and disease analysis tools (*Vortex *and* Outbreak*), and established a list of objectives and actions, which we are currently working on. The workshop process brought up several new ideas and showed us what we can achieve as a team."*—Ilaria Agostini, Instituto de Biología Subtropical, CONICET–UNaM, CeIBA

The Situation

The howler monkey (*Alouatta guariba*) is one of the endemic primate species of South America's Atlantic Forest. Howlers are classified globally as Least Concern by the IUCN due to the species' presence in most of Brazil's Atlantic Forest conservation units. However, the brown howler (*Alouatta guariba clamitans*) was reclassified in 2012 from Endangered to Critically Endangered in Argentina. In 2008-2009, severe yellow fever outbreaks decimated brown howler populations in southern Brazil and northern Argentina, driving the already small population in Misiones Province to the verge of extinction.

The Process

CBSG was invited to facilitate and create population models for the Brown Howler Monkey Conservation Workshop held in Andresito and Puerto Iguazú, Argentina. Eleven specialists in howler biology and disease ecology gathered to conduct a threat analysis for brown howlers in Argentina. Participants explored the dynamics of yellow fever outbreaks and their impact on howler mortality using software for population viability analysis (*Vortex*) and disease epidemiology (*Outbreak*), and concluded that yellow fever was the biggest threat to the species. Critical information gaps were identified and the group developed a list of prioritized objectives and actions to improve long-term persistence of the species in Argentina.



The Results

Workshop participants created a set of 12 priority actions, aimed at reaching specific objectives. A Brown Howler Monkey Conservation group was created, and several Brazilian colleagues were invited to join. Workshop results were communicated to the scientific community through conference proceedings and published papers. A Spanish summary of the workshop was distributed to all local stakeholders. With support from the Instituto Nacional de Medicina Tropical (INMeT), mosquito trapping and isolation of yellow fever virus are ongoing. Analysis of fecal samples obtained from surveys using trained dogs will be used to estimate brown howler distribution and abundance in Misiones and to evaluate local metapopulation genetic diversity.

EXPANDING *EX SITU* EFFORTS FOR THE PICKERSGILL'S REED FROG

Pickersgill's Reed Frog Facts

- The Pickersgill's reed frog is so cryptic in the thick reed beds in which it lives that it was not discovered until 1982.
- The species' estimated area of occupancy is only 9 km^2.
- The habitat of these frogs is subject to urbanization, fragmentation, afforestation, and drainage for agricultural and urban development.
- More than 50% of the sites where Pickersgill's reed frogs occur are believed to be non-viable in the future if current conditions persist.

"The work of CBSG and the Amphibian Ark was an inspiration for the formation of the Pickersgill's reed frog conservation breeding program, the first for a threatened amphibian in South Africa." —Ian Visser, Curator of Fish, Amphibians, and Reptiles at Johannesburg City Parks and Zoo

The Situation

The Pickersgill's reed frog (*Hyperolius pickersgilli*) is a Critically Endangered species endemic to a very small region of the KwaZulu Natal coast in South Africa. It occurs in fewer than 20 small wetlands along a narrow, extremely fragmented range. Most of these sites have no official protection and are declining in quality or facing complete destruction. The species was assessed as a high priority for urgent conservation action at the CBSG/Amphibian Ark workshop held in 2008 to assess priorities for South African frogs. Following discussions with the provincial nature conservation authority, ezemvelo KwaZulu Natal Wildlife, a collecting trip was conducted in 2012 to bring the first frogs into captivity to research the captive needs of the species and form the nucleus of an *ex situ* conservation program.

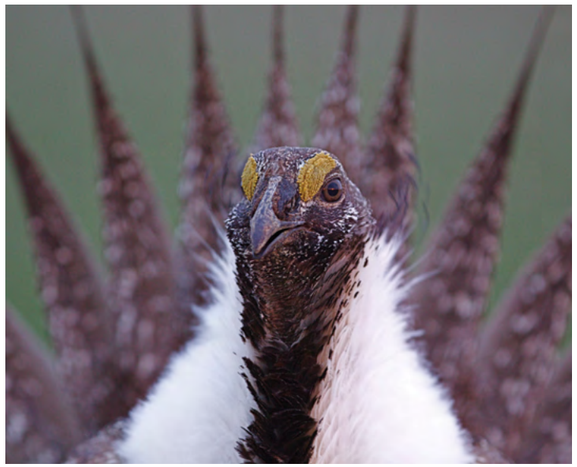
The Process

Thirty frogs were collected from two sites near Durban. These frogs are managed through a conservation breeding program (APP) of the African Association of Zoos and Aquaria (PAAZAB) with the support of CBSG. In September 2013, CBSG assisted in a conservation planning workshop, hosted by the Endangered Wildlife Trust and ezemvelo KwaZulu Natal Wildlife, to produce the South African government's "Biodiversity Management Plan" for the species. This plan identified several important roles for the conservation breeding program based upon the IUCN draft guidelines for *ex situ* management for conservation.

The Results

As of May 2014, all 30 originally collected frogs are still alive and well. Breeding to successful metamorphosis has occurred at two of the participating institutions. The ongoing program is coordinated by the Johannesburg City Parks and Zoo, with an additional two participants keeping frogs: the National Zoological Gardens of South Africa and uShaka Marine World. The rapid success of this program is helping to shape the government's positive view of *ex situ* conservation, and CBSG is now working with the provincial government to prioritize *ex situ* conservation needs of all South African invertebrates.

COLLABORATING TO SAVE GREATER SAGE GROUSE IN CANADA



Greater Sage Grouse Facts

- Stochastic processes in these small populations have led to a female-biased sex ratio, with only 31 adult males remaining in Canada split between two populations.
- Male sage grouse display on traditional breeding grounds (leks). Since leks are maintained across generations, the loss of all breeding males on a particular lek may result in the loss of breeding areas for the population.
- Climate change is likely to lead to a dramatic decline in sagebrush habitat, with potentially significant consequences for sage grouse across North America.

"This workshop was an opportunity to bring together some of the best minds to explore intensive conservation management techniques that could be utilized to counteract the immediate risks to this small, fragile population and to prevent its imminent extirpation from Canada … We are hopeful that we can still bring this species back from the brink of extinction." —Axel Moehrenschlager, Calgary Zoo's Center for Conservation Research and Chair of the IUCN SSC Reintroduction Specialist Group

The Situation

The greater sage grouse (*Centrocercus urophasianus urophasianus*) is one of the top priority species of conservation concern in Canada. Dependent upon sagebrush habitat for food and shelter, this species is at risk due to habitat loss and degradation, industrial disturbance, changing climatic conditions, and other threats. Populations now occupy only 7% of the historical Canadian range and have declined by 98% in the past 25-45 years. About 100 adults remain in Canada, split into two isolated populations. Extinction could occur within 10 years if conservation action is not taken, calling for immediate action to prevent further decline.

The Process

In collaboration with Calgary Zoo's Centre for Conservation Research and IUCN's Reintroduction and Galliformes Specialist Groups, CBSG conducted a PHVA for greater sage grouse in Canada. Existing recovery plans were expanded to incorporate management actions to reduce the primary threats driving population decline and to explore population management strategies to prevent imminent extinction. Participants outlined strategies to address poor population growth, including increasing functional habitat, minimizing disturbance and fragmentation, and reducing high predation rates. Population management options include conservation translocations from wild-to-wild and captive-to-wild for population reinforcement and reintroduction. An *ex situ* population will be developed by Calgary Zoo as an assurance population and potential source for translocations.

The Results

This workshop successfully integrated a wide diversity of stakeholders—from wildlife managers and field researchers to local landowners and representatives of the energy industry—to evaluate and recommend both *ex situ* and *in situ* conservation management techniques as part of an integrated conservation plan to support the recovery of the greater sage grouse in Canada. The collaboration of three IUCN SSC Specialist Groups encouraged the application of various IUCN guidelines—the new reintroduction guidelines, draft revised guidelines for *ex situ* management, and reintroduction guidelines for Galliformes—to properly assess and develop effective conservation strategies. The result is a strong example of the One Plan approach to species conservation planning in action.

PLANNING FOR RANGE-WIDE RED PANDA CONSERVATION

Red Panda Facts

- The red panda lives in temperate forests of Nepal, Bhutan, northern India, northern Myanmar and western China.
- In Nepal, the remaining population may well be extremely small (<~1000 individuals) and severely fragmented.
- *Ailurus fulgens styani* occurs almost exclusively in China and its range overlaps considerably with that of the giant panda.
- The third Saturday in September has been designated as International Red Panda Day, which is celebrated by red panda range countries as well as in zoos around the world.

"The parallel development of PHVAs and the GSMP seeks to ensure a viable captive population of the red panda and to further its conservation in the wild. Zoos have supported the PHVA process with both funding and data. Continuation of this in situ *and* ex situ *cooperation will result in a single, cohesive approach to red panda conservation."* —Angela Glatston, Red Panda GSMP Convenor

The Situation

The red panda (*Ailurus fulgens*) population declined an estimated 50% over the last 50 years, and fewer than 10,000 individuals are thought to remain distributed over two (sub)species and five range countries. Ongoing threats include habitat loss and fragmentation (through climate change), disturbance, and illegal killing. It has become increasingly likely that the survival of this "forgotten panda" will depend on human intervention, both to address the causes of primary threats *in situ*, and to offset the effects of all threats by intensively managing populations across the *in situ* and *ex situ* spectrum.

The Process

The red panda *ex situ* community has long cooperated globally and supported *in situ* activities. The desire to also promote integrated conservation planning for red panda led them to CBSG. CBSG South Asia, Europe, and HQ joined forces to facilitate a series of workshops: a pre-PHVA in India (2007); PHVAs in Nepal (2010), China (2012), and India (2013); and meetings in Bhutan (2012). At the same time a Red Panda Global Species Management Plan (GSMP) was implemented under WAZA (2012), not only to help ensure the continued maintenance of demographically, genetically, and behaviorally healthy global *ex situ* populations, but also to identify the most opportune ways to contribute to *in situ* conservation.

The Results

Both through the PHVA workshops and the GSMP, the *in situ* and *ex situ* communities together have developed a comprehensive set of conservation strategies and activities, spanning the entire geographic range, as well as across the *in situ* – *ex situ* continuum. The group is planning a publication on the range-wide status and habitat suitability for the species, including potential consequences of climate change, a very important issue for the Himalayan region.

CREATING A NEW TYPE OF WILDLIFE RESERVE ON ROTOROA ISLAND

North Island saddleback (*Philesturnus rufusater*)

Rotoroa Island Facts

- For 100 years, Rotoroa Island was run by the Salvation Army as a drug and alcohol rehabilitation center, and was closed to the public.
- In 2011, Rotoroa reopened to the public as an arts, heritage, and conservation park.
- Twenty endemic species are planned for translocation to the island over a five-year period, including bird, reptile, and invertebrate species.
- Educational trips to the island have begun, involving school students in practical exercises of wildlife management and ecological restoration.

"Thank you for a great two days of strategic planning for the Rotoroa Island Trust! I value that RIT has materially benefited from having your team help us focus on the bigger picture of RIT. We could not have done this without CBSG's guidance." —John Gow, Rotoroa Island Trust

The Situation

In New Zealand, introduced species—particularly mammals—have resulted in significant extinctions of native species. The creation of "pest-free" areas can be a key conservation strategy to help support native species recovery. Rotoroa Island is one of more than 20 islands in New Zealand's Hauraki Gulf from which exotic pests have been removed. Management of the island is overseen by the Rotoroa Island Trust, which formed a partnership with Auckland Zoo in 2012 to create a wildlife reserve on the island. Even after the removal of mammalian predators, the island's relatively small size (82 ha) and lack of mature forest would normally lead to the slow and limited return of only a few native species. To explore alternatives to this, the Trust and the Zoo invited CBSG to facilitate a planning workshop to develop a vision that might challenge current ways of thinking about wildlife management.

The Process

Twenty workshop participants from five organizations gathered on Rotoroa Island in April 2013 to develop a five-year strategy to apply the wildlife management, education, and community engagement strengths of Auckland Zoo to the Trust's restoration of Rotoroa Island. Working groups discussed opportunities for enriching wildlife on the island, demonstrating wildlife management to island visitors, and exploring learning and training opportunities. Common elements from all envisaged opportunities were brought together into a single over-arching concept. A framework for a long-term wildlife management plan for the island was developed, along with key issues statements and draft island management goals.

The Results

The resulting 25-year wildlife management plan for the island outlines actions required to sustain wildlife at a higher diversity and density than might be naturally present, and to manage the island to create a greater diversity of ecological attributes than previously found. The plan involves the introduction of 20 species of birds, reptiles, and invertebrates to the island over five years. The first of these occurred in April 2014, involving the translocation of 40 North Island saddlebacks (*Philesturnus rufusater*) and 40 whitehead (*Mohoua albicilla*). The island's management is aimed at creating a new type of wildlife reserve: one where, by design, people take on a stewardship role in sustaining a rich and diverse assemblage of wildlife. Rotoroa Island will illustrate to visitors an active interventionist approach to ongoing wildlife management.

GROWING A MOVEMENT IN RESPONSE TO THE THREAT OF CLIMATE CHANGE

In last year's Annual Report, we wrote about CBSG's drive to "Address Climate Change Head On" through a number of new initiatives. One of these was to respond to our members' mandate to start a social movement leading to government action to address climate change. Their call planted the seed for what has developed into a multi-pronged effort: "Zoos & Aquariums for 350." We introduced this initiative to 100 enthusiastic participants at the 2013 CBSG Annual Meeting and have been working hard on it ever since.

Zoos & Aquariums for 350 asks zoos, aquariums, NGOs, and other conservation organizations to fulfill their conservation mission by taking action on climate change. Zoos & Aquariums for 350 connects our community to a much broader grassroots global movement with the same goals. If we, along with millions of others, are united under the same banner, our collective voice will be much harder to ignore by those we are asking to take leadership on climate change action: political leaders, decision makers, and the general public.

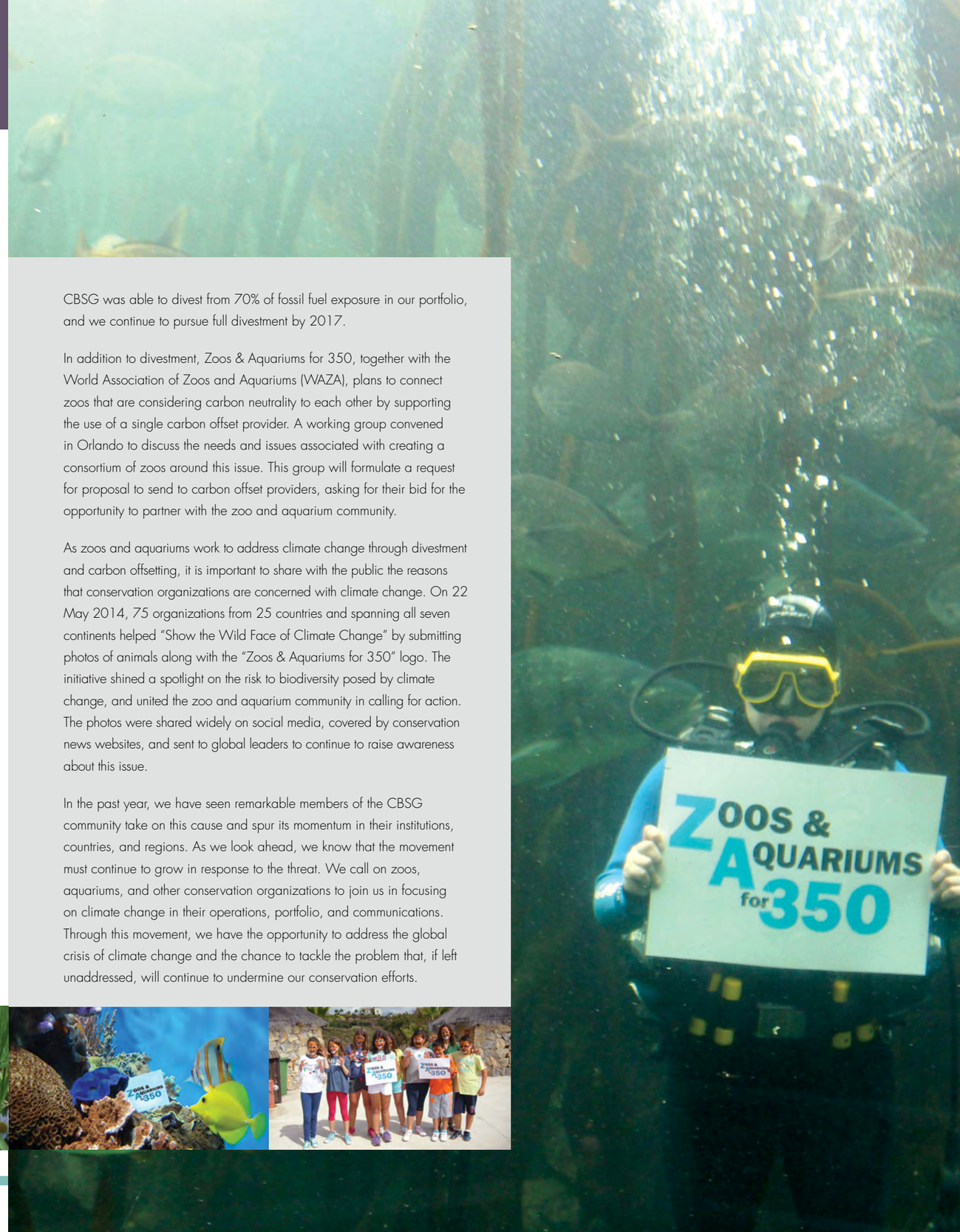
The steps we ask zoos to take are not easy—one of those being divestment from fossil fuels. Though divestment is by nature a financial move, it is also a moral one: organizations committed to conservation can ensure that their investments are not profiting from a product or company that is contributing to climate change. It unites zoos and aquariums with other divesting institutions calling for urgent climate action, including universities, major foundations, and cities. Untangling investments from fossil fuels is a challenge, but as demand for fossil fuel-free investment options increases, more are becoming available in the mainstream investment sector.

In 2013, the financial board of CBSG's nonprofit support organization, Global Conservation Network (GCN), voted to become one of the very first conservation organizations in the world to divest from fossil fuel companies. By working with a financial advisor familiar with fossil fuel divestment, CBSG was able to divest from 70% of fossil fuel exposure in our portfolio, and we continue to pursue full divestment by 2017.

In addition to divestment, Zoos & Aquariums for 350, together with the World Association of Zoos and Aquariums (WAZA), plans to connect zoos that are considering carbon neutrality to each other by supporting the use of a single carbon offset provider. A working group convened in Orlando to discuss the needs and issues associated with creating a consortium of zoos around this issue. This group will formulate a request for proposal to send to carbon offset providers, asking for their bid for the opportunity to partner with the zoo and aquarium community.

As zoos and aquariums work to address climate change through divestment and carbon offsetting, it is important to share with the public the reasons that conservation organizations are concerned with climate change. On 22 May 2014, 75 organizations from 25 countries and spanning all seven continents helped "Show the Wild Face of Climate Change" by submitting photos of animals along with the "Zoos & Aquariums for 350" logo. The initiative shined a spotlight on the risk to biodiversity posed by climate change, and united the zoo and aquarium community in calling for action. The photos were shared widely on social media, covered by conservation news websites, and sent to global leaders to continue to raise awareness about this issue.

In the past year, we have seen remarkable members of the CBSG community take on this cause and spur its momentum in their institutions, countries, and regions. As we look ahead, we know that the movement must continue to grow in response to the threat. We call on zoos, aquariums, and other conservation organizations to join us in focusing on climate change in their operations, portfolio, and communications. Through this movement, we have the opportunity to address the global crisis of climate change and the chance to tackle the problem that, if left unaddressed, will continue to undermine our conservation efforts.



INVESTING IN THE LONG-TERM SUSTAINABILITY OF TOOLS FOR SPECIES CONSERVATION

The global environment is changing rapidly, with species facing a host of emerging and worsening threats. The past 30 years have seen major advances in the use of computer modeling to address this growing complexity. Our software "toolbox" allows us to assess risks to wildlife population persistence, evaluate conservation options, and guide active population management with greater efficiency and realism. As more wildlife species become threatened with extinction, the need for predictive modeling and species management becomes ever greater.

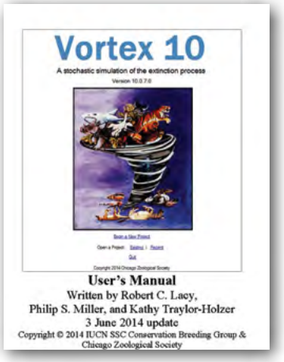
Modeling tools are essential to assessing risks and possible conservation actions for thousands of threatened species in the wild, guiding intensive management of hundreds of species that are being protected within *ex situ* programs, and integrating conservation efforts across the spectrum of management approaches. It is essential that the toolkit of software used by the conservation community be maintained and expanded to meet new needs and respond to new opportunities (including evolving computer technologies).

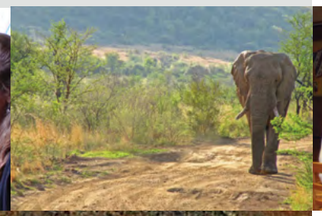
In recent years, the conservation community has relied on a very small number of people to design, construct, improve, and provide technical support for modeling tools. These individuals possess a unique combination of expertise in population biology, computer programming, and species conservation planning. Ensuring the continued development, availability, and support for these tools is a community responsibility and should not depend solely on volunteer efforts by a few individuals or even a few institutions.

In response to this recognized need, we are collaborating in a new effort to provide the conservation community with sustainable future access to a suite of new and improved digital tools for species risk assessment and population management. Chicago Zoological Society, Smithsonian's National Zoo, and CBSG have been leaders in providing species conservation tools to the world, and now propose to continue in this vital leadership role by guiding this initiative. Goals of this initiative are to:

- Further the development and innovation of the science of computer modeling and digital tools to help clarify conservation priorities and options, integrate risk assessments, assess threats, implement effective management strategies, and identify measures of success in wildlife conservation.
- Ensure access to these tools by the conservation community by providing adequate training and support to be able to use the tools effectively in global wildlife conservation efforts.

We hope to build a small consortium of conservation organizations consisting of the above partnership and others committed to providing support for the first three years. Auckland Zoo, the International Species Information System (ISIS) and Saint Louis Zoo have already committed to being part of this consortium. We are currently seeking additional founding partners to join us in sustaining the innovative work of this vital initiative. If we can identify combined commitments for at least US$100,000 per year for several years, we can secure a stable foundation for the future of population modeling and management tools critical to species conservation.





2013 PHVA AND SPECIES CONSERVATION PLANNING WORKSHOPS AND SPONSORS

African Penguin APP Meeting, South Africa
PAAZAB; uShaka Marine World

AZA Tiger Species Survival Plan (SSP) Masterplan Meeting, USA
Jacksonville Zoo; Minnesota Zoo Foundation

Brown Howler Monkey PVA, Argentina
Banham Zoo of England; CBSG Brasil; Conservation International – Margot Marsh Biodiversity Foundation – Primate Action Fund; George Rabb; IUCN SSC Species Conservation Planning Sub-committee; Karadya Bio-Reserve (Andresito, Misiones, Argentina); Royal Zoological Society of Scotland

Colorado Pikeminnow PVA (2 meetings), USA
BHP Billiton

Costa Rican Jaguar Conservation Strategy Action Review, Costa Rica
Fundación Pro Zoológicos (FUNDAZOO)

Developing Metamodels for Projecting Impacts of Climate Change on Arctic Species, Norway
George Rabb; Norwegian Polar Institute

Genetic Management of Southern Corroboree Frogs, Australia
Taronga Conservation Society Australia

Giant Panda Annual Conference and Technical Meeting, China
Chengdu Research Base of Giant Panda Breeding; Smithsonian National Zoological Park

Indochinese Hog Deer Conservation Planning, Cambodia
CBSG; Flora & Fauna International

Junin Frog Conservation Strategy Workshop, Peru
Denver Zoo

Mesoamerican Amphibian Conservation Strategy, Costa Rica
Biology School of Universidad de Costa Rica; Costa Rica Amphibian Research Center; Fundación Pro Zoológicos (FUNDAZOO); WAZA

Orangutan Regional Species Management Program Meeting, Taiwan
Taipei Zoo

Pan African Sanctuary Alliance (PASA) Great Ape Reintroduction Workshop, UK
Arcus Foundation; Chester Zoo; International Fund for Animal Welfare; Sea World Busch Gardens Conservation Fund

Panamanian Golden Frog Conservation Planning, Panama
Anele Kolohe Foundation; Shared Earth Foundation; Smithsonian Tropical Research Institute

Pickersgill's Reed Frog Biodiversity Management Planning, South Africa
Ezemvelo KwaZulu Natal Wildlife; South African Department of Environmental Affairs

Red Panda in India PHVA, India
Central Zoo Authority, India; Rotterdam Zoo Conservation Fund; WWF Germany

Sonoran Pronghorn PVA (2 workshops) and PHVA, USA
US Fish and Wildlife Service

Southern Ground Hornbill APP Meeting, South Africa
National Zoological Gardens of South Africa; PAAZAB

Sumatran Rhino Crisis Summit, Singapore
International Rhino Foundation

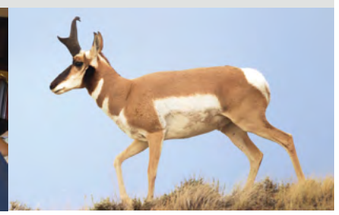
Wattled Crane APP Meeting, South Africa
Johannesburg City Parks and Zoo; PAAZAB

Wattled Crane Recovery Program Workshop, South Africa
Johannesburg City Parks and Zoo

WAZA Amur Leopard GSMP/Amur Tiger GSMP Meetings, Russia
Minnesota Zoo Foundation; Moscow Zoo

Workshop on *Ex Situ* Conservation Roles Appraisal for the Sungazer Lizard, South Africa
Herpetological Association of Africa; National Zoological Gardens of South Africa

Yellow-Tailed Woolly Monkey PVA, Peru
Rare Conservation



PHVA and Species Conservation Planning

Using CBSG's structured tools for issue formulation and problem solving across a broad range of disciplines, stakeholders collaborate in development of effective recommendations for species conservation action, including the identification of personal responsibilities and timelines to ensure that the recommendations become reality. Our Population and Habitat Viability Assessment (PHVA) process combines this approach with traditional population viability analysis (PVA) methodologies to enhance both the process and product of the species conservation planning workshop. CBSG also assists with planning for intensively managed populations, including *ex situ* masterplans.

In 2013, CBSG led, co-led, or provided analysis for 27 PHVA and Species Conservation Planning Workshops on 25 species in 15 countries, involving a total of 464 people from 254 organizations.

Training in Conservation Techniques

CBSG offers training courses in a variety of skills that build capacity and promote effective conservation. Facilitation courses allow participants to hone their skills in structured decision making, communication, group dynamics, and conflict resolution. Courses in risk assessment and modeling provide an overview of population biology and conservation planning, focusing on the use of simulation methods for evaluating extinction risk under various management strategies. Training is also available in *ex situ* population management principles, techniques, and software. Other types of conservation-related training courses are offered periodically to meet the specific needs of organizations or regions.

In 2013, CBSG led or co-led 15 Training Workshops in 8 countries, involving a total of 973 people from 220 organizations.

2013 TRAINING WORKSHOPS AND SPONSORS

Advanced *Vortex* Modeling Course, USA
CBSG; Smithsonian Conservation Biology Institute

Amphibian Husbandry Course, Costa Rica
Biology School of Universidad de Costa Rica; Costa Rica Amphibian Research Center; Fundación Pro Zoológicos (FUNDAZOO); WAZA

Applying the Revised IUCN Guidelines for Reintroduction and Other Conservation Translocations, South Africa
Herpetological Association of Africa; National Zoological Gardens of South Africa

***Ex Situ* Population Management Training for the Zoological Parks Organization of Thailand, Thailand**
International Species Information System; WAZA Committee for Population Management; Zoological Parks Organization of Thailand

Facilitation Skills for Conservation Managers, UK
Durrell Wildlife Conservation Trust; International Rhino Foundation

Human Elephant Coexistence (HECx) Educator Workshop and HECx Refresher Course, India
US Fish and Wildlife Service

Invertebrate Pollinator Conservation Education Training, India
CBSG; Chester Zoo; Columbus Zoo and Aquarium

Sahyadri Freshwater Biodiversity Conservation Educator Skills Training Workshop Series and Trainers Training Workshop, India
Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund (CEPF)

Structured Decision Making in Reintroduction of Regent Honeyeaters, Australia
Taronga Conservation Society Australia

***Vortex* Modeling Course, USA**
Chicago Zoological Society

Wildlife Disease Risk Analysis Training Workshop, Singapore
Auckland Zoo; Wildlife Reserves Singapore

Workshop on *Ex Situ* Roles for Conservation from the Draft IUCN Guidelines on the Use of *Ex Situ* Management for Species Conservation, South Africa
National Zoological Gardens of South Africa; PAAZAB

Workshop on the Draft IUCN Guidelines on the Use of *Ex Situ* Management for Species Conservation, South Africa
National Zoological Gardens of South Africa; Two Oceans Aquarium

2013 PLANNING WORKSHOPS FOR CONSERVATION ORGANIZATIONS AND SPONSORS

CBSG Asian Activities Discussion, Taiwan
CBSG; Taipei Zoo

CBSG Regional Networks Meeting, USA
CBSG; Copenhagen Zoo

Detroit Zoological Society Conservation Master Planning, USA
Detroit Zoological Society

Giant Panda Disease Prevention and Control Center Planning Workshop, China
China Conservation and Research Center for the Giant Panda; Ocean Park Conservation Foundation Hong Kong; Sichuan Forestry Department; Smithsonian National Zoological Park (through David M. Rubenstein and the Ford Motor Company Fund); State Forestry Administration

Great Ape Heart Project Database Planning Meeting, USA
Zoo Atlanta

Intensive and Selective Breeding of Game Animals Technical Meeting, South Africa
SANBI; South African Department of Environmental Affairs

Intensive and Selective Breeding of Game Animals Technical Workshop, South Africa
Ezemvelo KwaZulu Natal Wildlife

National Invasive Species Strategy and Action Plan, South Africa
South African Department of Environmental Affairs

Wildlife Restoration and Community Engagement on Rotoroa Island, New Zealand
Auckland Zoo; Rotoroa Island Trust

2013 TOOL DEVELOPMENT WORKSHOPS AND SPONSORS

CBSG Regional *Vortex* Modelers Meeting, USA
CBSG; Minnesota Zoo

IUCN SSC Species Conservation Planning Subcommittee Meeting, UK
IUCN SSC Species Conservation Planning Subcommittee

Preparatory Workshop for the 2014 Workshop on Molecular Genetics for Species Management in Zoos and Aquaria, Germany
EAZA

Risk Assessment Development Meeting, South Africa
South African Department of Environmental Affairs (Oceans & Coasts)

Virtual Training Discussion, Taiwan
EAZA; Taiwan Forestry Bureau Council of Agriculture

Planning for Conservation Organizations

CBSG works with conservation organizations, including wildlife agencies, zoological parks, associations of conservation professionals, and similar groups to develop plans for conservation action. From strategic planning for national wildlife refuges to developing zoo conservation master plans, CBSG leads stakeholders from the establishment of a vision through the exploration of issues and the development of goals to cultivate a conservation culture and to guide future actions.

In 2013, CBSG was involved in 9 Planning Workshops for Conservation Organizations in 5 countries, involving a total of 206 people from 111 organizations.

Tool Development

One of CBSG's most valuable and consistent strengths is in development and application of a variety of tools designed to help conservation professionals manage biodiversity. These tools can range from quantitative simulation software rooted in the science of population biology and decision analysis, to sophisticated facilitation techniques intended to identify levels of agreement across alternative conservation strategies among diverse stakeholder groups. We are committed to evaluating and improving the contents of our "conservation toolkit." In addition, collaborating with other conservation organizations gives us access and exposure to new tools that can help us broaden our capabilities and increase our effectiveness.

In 2013, CBSG led or co-led 5 Tool Development meetings in 5 countries involving 43 people from 27 organizations.




2013 SPONSORS OF CBSG CONFERENCE PARTICIPATION

5th International Symposium on Non-Surgical Contraceptive Methods of Pet Population Control, USA
Alliance for Contraception in Cats and Dogs

African Association of Zoos & Aquaria (PAAZAB) Annual Meeting, South Africa
National Zoological Gardens of South Africa; Two Oceans Aquarium

African Penguin Chick Bolstering Working Group Meeting, South Africa
The Southern African Foundation for the Conservation of Coastal Birds

ALPZA Annual Conference, Brazil
ALPZA; Fundação de Amparo à Pesquisa do Estado de São Paulo; Fundação Parque Zoológico de São Paulo

AZA Annual Conference, USA
CBSG; Chicago Zoological Society

AZA Felid Taxon Advisory Group Meeting, USA
AZA Felid Taxon Advisory Group

El Salvador Zoo Symposium, El Salvador
Parque Zoológico Nacional de El Salvador

Emerging Wildlife Conservation Leaders (EWCL) Board Meeting, USA
Defenders of Wildlife; Houston Zoo; International Fund for Animal Welfare; US Fish and Wildlife Service; White Oak; Wildlife Conservation Network

International Conference on Behaviour, Physiology, and Genetics of Wildlife, Germany
EAZA

International Congress for Conservation Biology Conference, USA
CBSG; Chicago Zoological Society

IUCN Criteria and Delineation Workshop, USA
IUCN

Jacksonville Zoo Strategic Planning, USA
Jacksonville Zoo

Northern Tallgrass Prairie Lepidoptera Conservation Congress, USA
Minnesota Zoo

Parks Australia Workshop, Australia
CBSG Australasia

Regional Species Management Program of Primates Conference, Taiwan
Taipei Zoo

Rhino Stakeholder Forum Meeting, South Africa
South African Department of Environmental Affairs

Southern Ground Hornbill Working Group Meetings, South Africa
First Meeting: Mabula Ground Hornbill Project; National Zoological Gardens of South Africa
Second Meeting: Johannesburg City Parks and Zoo

SSC Steering Committee Meeting, Mexico
IUCN SSC

Sungazer Lizard Working Group Meetings, South Africa
National Zoological Gardens of South Africa

Wattled Crane Recovery Program AGM, South Africa
Johannesburg City Parks and Zoo

2013 Conference Participation Sponsored Solely by CBSG:
AZA Avian Scientific Advisory Group International Collaboration Workshop (USA), AZA Climate Workshop (USA), AZA Small Population Management Advisory Group Mid-Year Meeting (USA), EAZA Symposium on Global Management (UK), ISIS Board Retreat (USA), SEAZA Annual Conference (Vietnam), WAZA Annual Conference (USA), WAZA Committee for Population Management Meeting (UK), WAZA Committee for Population Management Mid-Year Meeting (USA), WAZA Conservation Committee Meeting (USA), ZACC Conference (USA)

ABOUT CBSG

The Conservation Breeding Specialist Group (CBSG) is a global volunteer network of 370 conservation professionals, coordinated by a headquarters staff of six and assisted by 10 Regional and National Networks on six continents. This network is dedicated to saving threatened species through conservation planning. CBSG is recognized and respected for its use of innovative, scientifically sound, collaborative processes that bring together people with diverse perspectives and knowledge to catalyze positive conservation change. CBSG is a Specialist Group of the Species Survival Commission of the International Union for Conservation of Nature, and is supported by a non-profit organization incorporated under the name Global Conservation Network.

www.iucn.org

The International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) brings together states, government agencies, and a diverse range of non-governmental organizations in a unique world partnership that seeks to influence, encourage and assist societies throughout the world in conserving the integrity and diversity of nature and to ensure that any use of natural resources is equitable and ecologically sustainable.

http://iucn.org/about/work/programmes/species/who_we_are/about_the_species_survival_commission_/

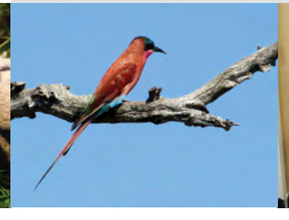
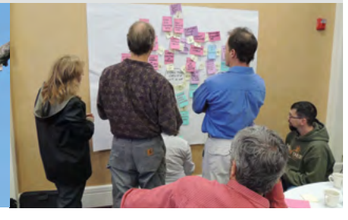
The Species Survival Commission is the largest of IUCN's six volunteer Commissions, with a global membership of 8,000 experts. The SSC advises IUCN and its members on the wide range of technical and scientific aspects of species conservation and is dedicated to securing a future for biodiversity.

History

Since its inception in 1979, CBSG has assisted in the development of conservation plans involving over 250 species through more than 550 workshops held in 67 countries. CBSG has collaborated with more than 190 zoos and aquariums, 180 conservation non-governmental organizations (NGOs), 65 universities, 50 government agencies, and 35 corporations. By applying unique conservation tools and training others in their use, CBSG contributes to the long-term sustainability of endangered species and ecosystems around the globe.

Our Approach to Conservation

CBSG promotes effective and comprehensive conservation action by emphasizing the exchange of information across diverse groups to reach agreement on the important challenges facing humans and wildlife. Our interactive, participatory conservation planning workshops provide an objective environment, expert knowledge, and thoughtful group facilitation designed to systematically analyze problems and develop focused solutions using sound scientific principles. This process enables workshop participants to produce meaningful and practical management recommendations that generate political and social support for conservation action at all levels, from local communities to national political authorities. Rapid dissemination of these recommendations allows them to be used almost immediately to influence stakeholders and decision-makers, and maintains the momentum generated at the workshop.

2013 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 collaborate with others who were also making such innovative contributions. Fittingly, CBSG has chosen to honor Ulie, the founder and first chair of CBSG, by creating the Ulysses S. Seal Award for Innovation in Conservation.

Ulysses S. Seal Award Winners

2013 Lee Simmons, Omaha Zoo Foundation, USA
2012 Robert Lacy, Chicago Zoological Society, USA
2011 William Conway, Wildlife Conservation Society, USA
2010 Gordon McGregor Reid, Chester Zoo, UK
2009 Lena Lindén, Nordens Ark, Sweden
2008 Sally Walker, Zoo Outreach Organisation, India
2007 Paul Pearce-Kelly, Zoological Society of London, UK
2006 Jonathan Ballou, Smithsonian National Zoological Park, USA
2005 Georgina Mace, Natural Environment Research Council (NERC) Centre for Population Biology, Imperial College, London, UK
2004 Frances Westley, University of Waterloo, Canada
2003 Nathan Flesness, International Species Information System, USA

The 2013 Ulysses S. Seal Award for Innovation in Conservation was presented to Dr. Lee Simmons. Lee has influenced the development and progress of conservation through his innovations, his recognition of promising new ideas, and his support for the people behind those ideas.

Lee joined the Omaha's Henry Doorly Zoo in 1966 as staff veterinarian and by 1970 had worked his way up to director. He served as director for almost 40 years until his retirement in 2009 when he became chairman of the Omaha Zoo Foundation.

As director, Lee pursued innovation in safer, more reliable anesthetization of animals, allowed hands-on biomedical research with the Zoo's collection, and responded to the IUCN's urgent call for the international zoo community's assistance in the face of the amphibian extinction crisis. Under Lee's leadership, the Zoo established a conservation program in Madagascar, which has achieved the discovery of 21 new lemur species (including one they named after Ulie) and the propagation and reintroduction of thousands of Malagasy orchids.

Throughout his career, Lee Simmons has catalyzed the creation of new solutions to meet existing needs. The creation of something new takes a leader with courage, a comfort with risk taking, and true passion—all of which are embodied by Lee Simmons.

Lee's influence will continue through the countless professional colleagues, researchers, and zoo visitors he has inspired around the world.

CBSG DONORS

$25,000 and above

George Rabb *

$20,000 and above

$15,000 and above

$10,000 and above
Auckland Zoological Park
Dallas World Aquarium*
Houston Zoo*
San Diego Zoo Global
Taronga Conservation Society Australia
Zoo Leipzig*

$5,000 and above
Al Ain Wildlife Park & Resort
Anne Baker & Robert Lacy
British and Irish Association of Zoos and Aquariums (BIAZA)
Cleveland Metroparks Zoo
Detroit Zoological Society
Nordens Ark*
Ocean Park Conservation Foundation, Hong Kong*
Perth Zoo*
Point Defiance Zoo & Aquarium
Schönbrunner Tiergarten – Zoo Vienna*
Sedgwick County Zoo
Smithsonian National Zoological Park
Zoo Zürich*

$2,000 and above
Allwetterzoo Münster
Alice Andrews
Association of Zoos & Aquariums (AZA)
Borås Djurpark*
Bristol Zoo Gardens
Cincinnati Zoo & Botanical Garden
Dickerson Park Zoo
Dublin Zoo
European Association of Zoos & Aquaria (EAZA)
Gladys Porter Zoo
Japanese Association of Zoos & Aquariums (JAZA)
Laurie Bingaman Lackey
The Living Desert
Linda Malek
Milwaukee County Zoo
North Carolina Zoological Park
Oregon Zoo
Paignton Zoo
Royal Zoological Society of Antwerp
San Francisco Zoo
Swedish Association of Zoological Parks & Aquaria (SAZA)
Twycross Zoo
Union of German Zoo Directors (VDZ)
Utah's Hogle Zoo
Wassenaar Wildlife Breeding Centre
Wilhelma Zoo
Zoo Frankfurt
Zoologischer Garten Köln
Zoologischer Garten Rostock

$1,000 and above
Aalborg Zoo
African Safari Wildlife Park & International Animal Exchange, Inc.
Akron Zoological Park
Audubon Zoo
Central Zoo Authority, India
Colchester Zoo
Dallas Zoo
Everland Zoological Gardens
Fort Wayne Children's Zoo
Fota Wildlife Park
Fundación Parques Reunidos
Fundación Temaikèn
Givskud Zoo
Kansas City Zoo
Los Angeles Zoo
Odense Zoo
Palm Beach Zoo at Dreher Park
Prudence P. Perry
Philadelphia Zoo
Rotterdam Zoo
Royal Zoological Society of Scotland – Edinburgh Zoo
San Antonio Zoo
Seoul Zoo
Taipei Zoo
Thrigby Hall Wildlife Gardens
Woodland Park Zoo
Zoo and Aquarium Association (ZAA)
Zoological Society of Wales – Welsh Mountain Zoo
Zoos South Australia

$500 and above
Abilene Zoological Gardens
Apenheul Primate Park
Ed Asper
Banham Zoo
Mark Barone
Bramble Park Zoo
Brandywine Zoo
Cotswold Wildlife Park
Friends of the Rosamond Gifford Zoo
GaiaPark – Kerkrade Zoo
Jacksonville Zoo & Gardens
Knuthenborg Safaripark
Lisbon Zoo
Little Rock Zoo
Katey & Mike Pelican
Edward & Marie Plotka
Racine Zoological Society
Riverbanks Zoo & Garden
Tom Stalf
Topeka Zoo
Wellington Zoo
Wildlife World Zoo & Aquarium
Zoo de la Palmyre

$250 and above
African Safari – France
Arizona-Sonora Desert Museum
Gerald & Lois Borin
Chris Byers & Kathy Vila
David Traylor Zoo of Emporia
International Centre for Birds of Prey
Lee Richardson Zoo
Lincoln Park Zoo
Lion Country Safari
Mohawk Fine Papers
Roger Williams Park Zoo
Rolling Hills Wildlife Adventure
Sacramento Zoo
Safari de Peaugres
Tautphaus Park Zoo
Tokyo Zoological Park Society
Jacqueline Vlietstra

$100 and above
Aquarium of the Bay
Jeffrey Bonner
Lee Ehmke
El Paso Zoo
Lincoln Children's Zoo
Miller Park Zoo
Steven J. Olson
Steinhart Aquarium

$50 and above
Alameda Park Zoo
Elias Sadalla Filho

CBSG Regional Network Hosts
AMACZOOA & FUNDAZOO
Auckland Zoo
Copenhagen Zoo
National Zoological Gardens of South Africa
Saint Louis Zoo
Taman Safari Indonesia
Zoo Outreach Organisation & WILD
Zoofari Mexico

**Denotes Chair Sponsor*

2013 STRATEGIC COMMITTEE

Brad Andrews
SeaWorld Parks & Entertainment, USA

Anne Baker
Saint Louis Zoo, USA

Jonathan Ballou
Smithsonian Conservation Biology Institute, USA

Evan Blumer
OsoMono, LTD, USA

Jeffrey Bonner
Saint Louis Zoo, USA

Paul Boyle
Association of Zoos and Aquariums, USA

Amy Camacho
Africam Safari, Mexico

Luis Carrillo
Zoofari, Mexico

Dena Cator
IUCN Species Survival Commission, Switzerland

William Conway
Wildlife Conservation Society, USA

Mark Craig
Al Ain Wildlife Park & Resort, UAE

Doug Cress
UNEP GRASP, Kenya

Arnaud Desbiez
Royal Zoological Society of Scotland, Brazil

Gerald Dick
World Association of Zoos and Aquariums, Switzerland

Lesley Dickie
European Association of Zoos and Aquaria, Netherlands

Lee Ehmke
Minnesota Zoo, USA

Susie Ellis
International Rhino Foundation, USA

Nathan Flesness
International Species Information System, USA

Suzanne Gendron
Ocean Park Conservation Foundation, Hong Kong

Jo Gipps
Global Conservation Network, UK

Heribert Hofer
Leibniz-Institut für Zoo und Wildtierforschung, Germany

Bengt Holst
Copenhagen Zoo, Denmark

Richard Jakob-Hoff
Auckland Zoo, New Zealand

Mike Jordan
National Zoological Gardens of South Africa, South Africa

Shigehisa Kawakami
Gunma Safari Park / JAZA, Japan

Robert Lacy
Chicago Zoological Society/CBSG Science Advisor, USA

Caroline Lees
CBSG Australasia, New Zealand

Lena M. Lindén
Nordens Ark, Sweden

Dave Mallon
IUCN SSC Antelope Specialist Group, UK

Jansen Manansang
Taman Safari Indonesia, Indonesia

Yolanda Matamoros
Simón Bolívar Zoo, Costa Rica

Mike Maunder
Florida International University, USA

Phil McGowan
New Castle University, UK

Sanjay Molur
Zoo Outreach Organisation, India

Dave Morgan
Wild Welfare, UK

Phil Nyhus
Colby College, USA

Theo Pagel
Zoologischer Garten Köln, Germany

Paul Pearce-Kelly
Zoological Society of London, UK

Chelle Plassé
Disney's Animal Kingdom, USA

Bill Rapley
Toronto Zoo, Canada

Ivan Rehak
Prague Zoo, Czech Republic

Alex Rübel
Zoo Zürich, Switzerland

Rebecca Seal Soileau
US Army Corps of Engineers, USA

Lee Simmons
Omaha Zoo Foundation, USA

Mark Stanley Price
University of Oxford, WildCRU, UK

Stuart Strahl
Chicago Zoological Society, USA

Gloria Svampa
Museo Civico di Zoologia di Roma, Italy

Kris Vehrs
Association of Zoos and Aquariums, USA

Sally Walker
Zoo Outreach Organisation, India

Chris West
Royal Zoological Society of Scotland, UK

Frances Westley
University of Waterloo, Canada

Robert Wiese
San Diego Zoo Global, USA

Jonathan Wilcken
Auckland Zoo, New Zealand

David Wildt
Smithsonian Conservation Biology Institute, USA

Statement of Activities and Changes in Net Assets for the Year Ending December 31, 2013

	Unrestricted	Temporarily Restricted	Total
Support and Revenue:			
Contributions	US$702,654	US$28,919	US$731,573
Workshops and Contracts	226,598	–	226,598
Other Program Service Fees	15,000	–	15,000
Sales Revenue (Net Cost of Goods Sold of $0 in 2013 and $0 in 2012)	–	–	–
Investment Income	80,917	–	80,917
Net Assets Released from Restrictions:			
Satisfaction of Program Restrictions	197,288	(197,288)	–
Satisfaction of Time Restrictions	19,492	(19,492)	–
Total Support and Revenue	1,241,949	(187,861)	1,054,088
Expense:			
Program Services	788,669	–	788,669
Support Services:			
Management and General	148,046	–	148,046
Fundraising	54,902	–	54,902
Total Support Services	202,948	–	202,948
Total Expense	991,617	–	991,617
Change in Net Assets	250,332	(187,861)	62,471
Net Assets - Beginning of Year	914,832	559,570	1,474,402
Net Assets - End of Year	US$1,165,164	US$371,709	US$1,536,873

Statement of Financial Position at December 31, 2013

ASSETS	
Current Assets:	
Cash	US$1,011,709
Grants Receivable	9,360
Pledges Receivable	123,979
Prepaid Expenses	4,684
Total Current Assets	1,149,732
Investments	401,807
Pledges Receivable	166,012
Property and Equipment - Net	–
Total Assets	US$1,717,551
LIABILITIES & NET ASSETS	
Current Liabilities:	
Accounts Payable	$10,296
Accrued Salaries	16,389
Accrued Vacation	16,089
Funds held for Others	53,904
Refundable Advances	82,500
Deferred Revenue	1,500
Total Current Liabilities	180,678
Net Assets:	
Unrestricted	1,165,164
Temporarily Restricted	371,709
Total Net Assets	1,536,873
Total Liabilities & Net Assets	US$1,717,551

Notes to 2013 Financial Statements

The finances to support the work of CBSG and related species conservation activities are held and managed by the Global Conservation Network (GCN), a USA 501(c)3 not-for-profit organization. CBSG manages the financial aspects of Amphibian Ark (AArk) activities as part of our commitment to AArk's success. GCN had an overall surplus of about US $62,741 for the year in 2013. Our unrestricted activity (general operations) accounted for an approximately US $250,332 increase, with a US $(187,861) decrease related to restricted activity. As of December 31, 2013, we had an unrestricted net asset reserve of US $1,165,164, or twenty-one months of operating expenses. Two components make up the temporarily restricted net asset reserve at year end: about US $368,077 is for CBSG Chair support and US $3,631 is for 2014 AArk commitments. The information on this page was taken from the 2013 audit. Copies of the full audit can be obtained by contacting the CBSG office.

CBSG HEADQUARTERS STAFF

Onnie Byers
Chair

Kathy Traylor-Holzer
Senior Program Officer

Elizabeth Townsend
Finance Officer/
Executive Assistant

Philip Miller
Senior Program Officer

Caroline Lees
Program Officer

Emily Wick
Communications Officer

CBSG REGIONAL NETWORKS

Our Regional Networks take CBSG tools and principles deep into the local institutions of a region or country, allowing stakeholders to adapt our proven conservation techniques to meet their own unique needs. We believe that this freedom to shape a Network according to the needs of the culture, society, and services of the individual country is a requirement for successfully addressing the sheer magnitude of the problem of biodiversity loss. Regional Networks acknowledge and appreciate the diversity in environment, culture and social systems, economic conditions, policy and governance, and philosophy in different countries and regions. CBSG Network team members organize activities local to their network and assist with other CBSG activities around the world.

CBSG Australasia
Co-Convenor: Caroline Lees
CBSG

Co-Convenor: Richard Jakob-Hoff
Auckland Zoo

CBSG Brasil
Convenor: Arnaud Desbiez
Royal Zoological Society of Scotland

CBSG Europe
Convenor: Bengt Holst
Copenhagen Zoo

CBSG Indonesia
Convenor: Jansen Manansang
Taman Safari Indonesia

CBSG Japan
Advisor: Hiroshi Hori

CBSG Mesoamerica
Convenor: Yolanda Matamoros
Simón Bolívar Zoo

CBSG México
Convenor: Luis Carrillo
Zoofari

CBSG North America
Co-Convenor: Anne Baker
Saint Louis Zoo

Co-Convenor: Philip Nyhus
Colby College

CBSG South Asia
Co-Convenor: Sally Walker
Zoo Outreach Organisation

Co-Convenor: Sanjay Molur
Zoo Outreach Organisation

CBSG Southern Africa
Convenor: Mike Jordan
National Zoological Gardens of South Africa

Photography courtesy of:

Mikhail Bagaturov
Ron Gagliardo
Jerry Holzer
Kevin Johnson
Mike Jordan
Kristin Leus
Rebecca Spindler
Elizabeth Townsend
Kathy Traylor-Holzer
Emily Wick

Cover Photos:

Corroboree Metamorph: Michael McFadden
Red Panda: Tara Stephens
Rotoroa Island Sculpture: Onnie Byers
Brown Howler: Ilaria Agostini
Pickersgill's Reed Frog: Mike Jordan
Sage Grouse: Calgary Zoo

Editor: Emily Wick

Success Story and Initiative Photos:

Corroboree Frog photos, p. 4: David Hunter and Michael McFadden
Howler Monkey photos, p. 5: Ilaria Agostini
Pickersgill's Reed Frog photos, p. 6: Mike Jordan
Sage Grouse photos, p. 7: Calgary Zoo
Red Panda photos, p. 8: Axel Gebauer and Kristin Leus
Rotoroa Island photos, p. 9: Auckland Zoo
Zoos & Aquariums for 350 photos, p. 10-11:
Orangutans: Singapore Zoo
Penguins: Colchester Zoo
Diver: Two Oceans Aquarium
Small photos (left to right): Copenhagen Zoo, CBSG, Turtle Survival Alliance, Zoological Society of London, Selwo Aventura
Tools for Species Conservation photo, p.13: Kathy Traylor-Holzer

Special Acknowledgements

Linda Malek is a strategic planning, business development, and marketing specialist based in southern California. She currently donates her expertise to CBSG as we enhance stakeholder communication and increase targeted development efforts, and has directed EDG in the design of this Annual Report and other marketing and development tools.

Printing courtesy of B & G House of Printing, Inc.

Sustainability

We are proud to partner with Mohawk Fine Papers and B&G House of Printing in California to bring you our 2013 Annual Report. This report was printed on Mohawk Options Smooth Digital with i-Tone 100% PC White, which contains 100% PCW (post-consumer waste), FSC (Forest Stewardship Council) certified, and made with 100% Windpower. Only the exact number of Annual Reports required were printed.

Join us in our continuing efforts to reflect sustainability within our organization by visiting the CBSG website and downloading the electronic version of the Annual Report.

Printed on 100% post-consumer fiber.

mohawk

FSC Recycled
Supporting responsible use of forest resources
www.fsc.org Cert no. BV-COC-080114
© 1996 Forest Stewardship Council

100%

Conservation Breeding Specialist Group (IUCN/SSC/CBSG)
12101 Johnny Cake Ridge Road, Apple Valley, MN 55124 USA
P 001-952-997-9800 • F 001-952-997-9803 • office@cbsg.org • www.cbsg.org