

Exhibit B

NOAA Restoration Center

OMB Approval No. [REDACTED]

Community-based Restoration Program (CRP)

Expires [REDACTED]

Progress Report Narrative Format

I. Project Title: Seabird Restoration in Baja California Pacific Islands, Mexico
#8006.08.031417

II. Reporting Period: April 29, 2012 to September, 30, 2013

III. Project Narrative (*this section is required for the final comprehensive report only*)

IV. Methodology

From April 29-May 4, 2012, GECI hosted personnel from Audubon (Stephen Kress, Paula Shannon and Sue Schubel) and Cornell Lab of Ornithology (Dr. Eduardo Iñigo-Elías). During this period Audubon and Cornell met with GECI project leaders and field staff to discuss methods for seabird restoration and public education for the Baja California Seabird Project. During this visit, the following project islands were visited: Todos Santos, San Martín, San Jerónimo and Coronado. Site for installation of decoys and observation blinds were inspected on Todos Santos and Coronado. At San Martín and San Jerónimo plans for installation of board walks were examined and methods discussed for removal of ice plant. Methods for public outreach to children and communities were also discussed at this visit.

Additional meetings of the project's partners were held at the Pacific Seabird Group Conference in Portland Oregon Feb 20-24, 2013 just prior to the start of the 2013 field season. The meetings were attended by Stephen Kress, project lead Dr. Yuri Albores, María Félix, M.Sc. and Dr. Eduardo Iñigo-Elías from the Cornell Laboratory of Ornithology. The purpose of these discussions was to review protocols for the 2013 field season. E-mail correspondence continued over the summer of 2013 between Stephen Kress and Dr. Albores regarding methodologies, especially related to social attraction.

On March 2013, GECI interviewed 40 biologists, recruiting 15 to conduct fieldwork activities, including biologists and technicians. We set up all the camps on the islands (Figs. 1-2, Annex I), with two field biologists per camp, except on Coronado, where for safety reasons we had three biologists. Due to the roughness of the terrain in Coronado, the biologists were also trained on security and rope climbing and rappelling.

On all islands, we measured the environmental conditions every day on the same spot early in the morning, noon and evening. We recorded air temperature, sea surface temperature, wind direction and speed, cloud cover and humidity. When we have a longer data series we will analyze the effects of the environmental variables

on the population numbers of the seabird species of the project. This will be done in order to determine whether the behavior of the colonies is related to environmental conditions or to any other factors, such as "age" of the colony, disturbance, predation, etc.

Regarding seabirds, there were some methods common to all islands, while others were island-specific, focusing on a single species. In the methods shared by all islands, we made daily counts, where the maximum number of individuals of each observed species was recorded, indicating to a certain degree the population present on the island for that species. We also carried out a morning count from a vantage point on each island, recording all the seabirds and waterbirds observed. These observations are giving us a clear idea of the bird community present on the island. This activity lasted for approximately 20 minutes and was done every day early in the morning when weather conditions allowed it. We also installed a blind on each island from to observe the interaction of seabirds with decoys (Figs. 3-5 Annex I) and also to make a census of the established colonies without disturbing the incubating birds or chicks. Counts were made every 15 min from the blinds, recording the number of adults and chicks present and the distance from the decoys.

We marked 30 nests of Brown Pelican, Western Gull, Double-crested Cormorant and Cassin's Auklet. These nests were checked at least once a week to determine the numbers of eggs laid, the number of hatched eggs and the number of fledged chicks.

We installed 30 wooden nest boxes on each island. These boxes had to be removed from San Roque and Asunción at the end of the fieldwork season, as it is not allowed to leave permanent structures on Mexican Biosphere Reserves. The nest boxes were installed to provide alternate nesting sites on areas where natural burrows could be built. The target species are Cassin's Auklet, Ashy Storm-Petrel and Scripps's Murrelet. Nest boxes have proven to be an excellent alternative for burrowing species, increasing chick survival in many cases. The nest boxes were installed in groups of five (Fig. 6 Annex I). For next year, we will also install a sound system with calls from these species to increase the probability of use for breeding. Also, for next year we will install concrete nestboxes, which last longer than wooden nestboxes.

On San Jerónimo Island we established 10 plots (each 10m x 10m) and counted the number of natural burrows inside the plot to determine burrow abundance. In two of the plots we selected 10 burrows, and placed a toothpick at the entrance to determine apparent occupation. If the toothpick was down, we considered the burrow as occupied. These burrows were checked daily, while other accessible burrows and nestboxes were checked once per week and the activity within was recorded.

We are currently conducting the control of invasive plants on both Coronado and Todos Santos archipelagos. We are manually removing ice plant (*Mesembrythemum crystallinum* and *Carpobrotus edulis*). At the same time, we are testing different control treatments to determine which one is more effective so as to use it on the other islands where invasive plants are present. The treatments we are using are: hand-pulling, shading without removing the plants, shading but

with plant removal, and a control area, where no treatment will be applied until the end of the experiment (December 2013).

We are also on the planning and design stages of the boardwalks for San Martín and San Jerónimo Islands. After the experience of the intensive fieldwork season, we see that there is no need to install one boardwalk on San Martín because of the lack of real pressure or human presence. On the contrary, on San Jerónimo we see the need to install two boardwalks instead of one (as previously considered), one connecting the camp to the lighthouse and another one connecting the camp to the western part of the island.

Regarding the collaboration between GECI and Cornell Lab of Ornithology, we have been focusing in the preparations for workshops (e.g., Acoustic Recordings for Biodiversity Monitoring, Population Surveys and Occupancy Analysis, and Field Survey Design and Statistical analysis), and training based on the needs of GECI's field work (Annex III and IV).

As part of these first planning activities, we have been in constant communication either in meetings or conference calls via skype. During the Pacific Seabird Group meetings in Portland, Oregon this past February 19-23, 2013 key project leaders of this project from GECI, USFWS, NOAA, NFWF, Cornell Lab of Ornithology and National Audubon Society met to coordinate the implementation of this project. Cornell has also spent time advising GECI in the monitoring of resident native and introduced land bird species in islands with eradication programs for mammal species. With regards to the workshops and training of Cornell in collaboration with GECI we have discussed the thematic areas and high priorities for the staff of GECI that needs to be trained with additional techniques.

Audubon biologists worked with its conservation partners to help prepare for the first full field season in 2013 and the public education programs. The collaboration between GECI and Audubon is based on meeting the needs of the GECI field team who are charged with implementing the conservation program. Where appropriate, Audubon will provide training of GECI staff. To this end, one of the GECI staff will take part in the Audubon Seabird Restoration Program's field training program on the Maine coast in 2014. This internship will provide training in operation of social attraction systems (decoys and audio), invasive plant control, bird control, conducting seabird censuses, productivity studies, foraging studies, telemetry and data base methodology.

V. Results/Progress to Date

By the end of the 2013 breeding season we acquired all the necessary equipment for social attraction. At the beginning there was some delay in the delivery of the solar panels and batteries due to the large quantity ordered. Likewise, customs took longer than expected. Finally, everything was delivered in late May, when the birds were already incubating. At that point, we chose not to install the sound systems to avoid excessive disturbance (predation and abandonment) to the already established colonies. Now, everything is ready and prepared to be installed

before the beginning of the next breeding season, increasing the probability of success.

All decoys were completed by mid-August, and those readily available were installed on Coronado and Todos Santos, for a total of 400 decoys deployed during this breeding season (Fig. 7, Annex I). In total, we have 720 Brandt's Cormorant decoys, 120 Pelagic Cormorant decoys, and 600 Double-crested Cormorant decoys. For the coming season, the decoys will be deployed as follows: Coronado, 480 Brandt's cormorant and 480 Double-crested Cormorant decoys; Todos Santos, 240 Brandt's Cormorant, 120 Pelagic Cormorant and 120 Double-crested Cormorant decoys.

The first camps that were established were Asunción and San Roque islands, which thanks to the short distance between them function well and efficiently as a single unit, with the biologist moving between islands every week.

The importance of knowing the community that uses the islands was highlighted at Asunción and San Roque Islands. Here, we have been working for over five years, thus everything was already arranged and was easy to establish contact with the local authorities and to get help from the fishing cooperatives when needed. On the other islands we had to establish or reinforce contacts and ways of getting to the islands.

By the end of the breeding season, when most of the nests had already been abandoned or had successfully fledged a chick, we closed the camps. This occurred at the end of July.

In total, we recorded 47 species of waterbirds, 19 of which were seabirds. Coronado presented the greatest species richness of the two archipelagos of the northern islands, with 21 species compared to 15 on Todos Santos. For the Southern Islands, San Roque presented the highest species richness, with 32 species, followed by Asunción and San Jerónimo with 26 species each, Natividad 20 species, and San Martín 18 species (Fig. 1). These numbers could be influenced by the time spent on the island by our field biologists. Therefore, we will corroborate these results in the following years, when we will establish all the camps at the same time.

Regarding abundance, San Roque was the island with the greater number of individuals with 24,000 (32% of the seabirds of the seven islands), followed by Asunción with 18,000 individuals (25%), Coronado 9,200 individuals (12.5%), San Jerónimo 8,300 individuals (11.2%), Todos Santos 6,300 individuals (8.5%), and Natividad and San Martín with 4,000 individuals each (5%). These figures do not include nocturnal or borrowing seabirds (Fig. 2).

The most abundant species on the islands was Brandt's Cormorant (*Phalacrocorax penicillatus*), with 30,000 individuals, followed by Western gulls (*Larus occidentalis*) with 22,000 individuals, Brown Pelican (*Pelecanus occidentalis*) with 8,000 individuals, and Double-crested Cormorant (*Phalacrocorax auritus*) with 6,500 individuals (Fig. 3).

Regarding the burrowing species, none of the nestboxes were occupied permanently in any of the seven islands; we only had occasional visitors for one

night (Cassin's Auklets, Leach's Storm-Petrels and Black-vented Shearwaters). This may be the result of the nestboxes being installed when the breeding season had already begun. On the other hand, we had a high number of natural burrows occupied, more than 55% for San Jerónimo, San Roque and Asunción islands (we estimated occupancy and number of burrows for these three islands only).

For Asunción we registered 1,365 burrows, while 530 were recorded for San Roque. For San Jerónimo we did not determine the actual number of burrows due to the high density and the difficulty to walk around the island. However, we obtained a mean burrow density of 66.4 (range 16-98) burrows per 100 m².

Furthermore, on all the islands we followed some nests of seabirds to determine breeding success: Western Gulls, Heermann's Gulls, Double-crested Cormorants, Brown Pelicans and Cassin's Auklets. On Coronado Islands, for Double-crested Cormorant we had a fledging success of 0.7. For Brown Pelican, breeding success was estimated at 0.81, and for Western Gull at 0.4. For San Roque, Western Gull breeding success was 0.38. It is important to mention that due to the mobility of the chicks in the late stages of growth, this figure may be either under or over estimated.

On Asunción Island, for Cassin's Auklets we had a 0.53 breeding success, while for San Roque it was nearly zero, and for San Jerónimo it was 0.55. It is important to note the high predation pressure by Western Gulls on Cassin's auklets. On San Jerónimo Island we observed 30 Cassin's Auklets being depredated by Western Gulls during a period of 15 minutes in daylight. If this pattern is repeated every day, for at least one hour, we have nearly 1,000 Cassin's Auklets removed from the population every week. This is a very conservative estimate, as the island surface is completely covered by burrows and we did not detect all the predation events in those 15 minutes and predation may continue beyond the 60 minutes we used to estimate this figure of 1,000 individuals predated.

We also recorded 19 juveniles of Elegant Tern at Coronado. It is highly likely these individuals were born on the Middle island and not be migrants due to the fact that, at the time they were observed, we had incubating individuals of the same species on San Jerónimo Island. We also observed 15 Caspian Tern nests on this latter island, with at least 13 fledged chicks, and around 80 Elegant Tern nests (Figs. 8-11, Annex I). For these Tern species, Gull predation was also significant, as the number of fledged chicks was lower than expected.

Regarding the control of invasive plants, we have removed ice plant from 6.5 hectares on Coronado and 7 hectares on Todos Santos. For this, we hired 11 people with extensive experience on agriculture manual work, supervised by field biologists that checked that only invasive plants were removed (Figs. 12-21, Annex I).

As part of our long-term goal to raise awareness about the importance of islands and their biodiversity amongst their inhabitants, we conducted an "Environment, Birds and Art Week" at the fishing community on Bahía Asunción, near the islands of Asunción and San Roque. This was done from 22 to 26 of April, 2013, and it included a series of activities to bring awareness about the extraordinary value of the islands to the local people. All these activities were done in close collaboration with the California de San Ignacio fishing cooperative, pioneers of coastal fisheries

in Baja California (founded 70 years ago), as well as the El Vizcaíno Biosphere Reserve (CONANP). The purpose of the event was to encourage appreciation and care for the seabirds that nest on Asunción and San Roque islands with the slogan “Vivan las Aves” —which translates to “Long live the Birds”. Furthermore, the activities also highlighted the consequences of invasive species introductions and their harmful impacts on island ecosystems, particularly on birds, terrestrial and marine (Figs. 22-34, Annex I). Other matching funds contributed to this very rich cultural week.

From the 26th to the 28th of June, GECI also organized a training session for the field biologists to improve the knowledge on seabird ecology and island ecosystem functioning, as well as the negative impact of introduced species and of pollutants on the sea. Likewise, from the 19th to the 23rd of August, GECI personnel completed a first aid training session.

Table 1.

Activity	Description	Status/ Advance %	Explanation
Preliminary visit to project islands	Preliminary visit to some of the selected islands for this call of proposals within the project: Coronado Archipelago, Todos Santos, San Martín and San Jerónimo.	Complete	In coordination and with key staff of GECI, National Audubon Society, Cornell Lab of Ornithology and in collaboration with artisanal fisheries cooperatives that provided the use of their boats we visit the islands with the goal to acquire a better idea and visualize and detect the potential seabird communities present in these environments.
Project activities design and coordination	Key project leaders meeting for project coordination and implementation schedules.	In progress	As part of the project design and implementation we had discussions for this large multi institutional and multiyear project during the Pacific Seabird Group meetings in Portland, Oregon this past February 19-23, 2013. Key project leaders of this project from GECI, USFWS, NOAA, NFWF, Cornell Lab of Ornithology and National Audubon Society met to coordinate project.
Conference calls and Skype meetings to organize field activities and training	Planning and coordination phases of the project activities by partners.	In progress	Within the planning and coordination phases of the project activities, we have been in communication either in meetings or conference calls via Skype.
Training and workshops to build capacity within GECI for monitoring	Design of courses for project implementation by GECI	In progress	Preparation of workshops and training on acoustic monitoring for biodiversity monitoring, population surveys and occupancy analysis, and field survey designs and statistical analysis

			prepared based on the needs for GECI field project work.
Preliminary training on passive acoustic monitoring and providing tools for GECI monitoring efforts	Preliminary training of GECI staff on active audio recording techniques for biodiversity	Completed	A 10 day training of four GECI staff in sound recording techniques for biodiversity monitoring, implemented in May 2013 at the Guadalupe Island. Also provide the first sound recording system in collaboration GECI-Cornell.

Adverse conditions

As with any large project, we had to face some difficulties that were not contemplated initially. The production of the decoys, coordinated by a local artist and involving various local workshops, was a very significant workload resulting in some delays. Something similar happened with the solar panels; due to the high numbers that were required and lack of inventories, it took more time than expected. Once we had the solar panels, we encountered delays on customs. The solar panels were delivered only on early June. By this time the seabird colonies were already well established and some even had hatchlings, so we decided not to install the sound systems in order to avoid disturbance to the seabird colonies.

Regarding the boardwalk to be installed on San Martín Island, we did not observe any person walking further than 100 m from the fishing camps. We feel that the installation of the boardwalk on the island would be more of an encouragement to walk on the colony areas, disturbing the incubating birds, than if we just leave things as they are and through environmental education inform people about the negative effects of people walking nearby seabird colonies. On the other hand, San Jerónimo needs two boardwalks instead of just one. The first leading to the lighthouse and the second leading away from the fishing camp to the western coast of the island.

Besides, as in any project involving fieldwork, we had to be empathetic with the environmental conditions and their effects, and make adjustments accordingly. Sometimes birds start to breed earlier, sometimes later, and there is a degree of uncertainty that influence the outcomes of the project. However, to have a better understanding about the latter, we are monitoring the environmental conditions on both local and large scale.

IV. Monitoring and Maintenance Activities

We are currently working on the vegetation control part of the project, and we are designing the boardwalks that will be installed on San Jerónimo Islands. We cleared 7 hectares from ice plant at the Todos Santos archipelago, and 6.5 hectares at the Coronado archipelago.

Regarding the boardwalk, it will be made of a Leed certified material composed of wood and polyethylene, 80 cm in width and approximately 200 m in length for San Jerónimo. The San Martín one will be disregarded, for the reason explained before.

The walk will be designed as to provide nesting areas under the wooden boards, therefore not reducing the area available for nesting individuals. The boardwalk on San Jerónimo will cover the path from the camp to the lighthouse and from the camp to the western coast of the island. Currently there is a path used very frequently by the fishermen to reach the opposite side of the island, passing over a high burrow density zone, so it is common to see trampled burrows along that path.

VII. Community Involvement

An important actor on all the islands is the Mexican Navy Ministry (SEMAR) since it has the responsibility to protect these territories for sovereignty and security on the sea. Over the years, we have built a strong relationship with SEMAR. To date, SEMAR strongly supports this project, particularly on those islands where it has facilities (e.g. Coronado). As well, SEMAR is a strong partner in terms of in-kind funding mainly through transport to and from the islands.

With respect to local communities, thanks to the previous projects that have been done on Asunción and San Roque islands, and generally on the Baja California region there is a positive and strong relationship with local fishing cooperatives and communities, particularly in the middle of the Peninsula. In the past months, members of the California de San Ignacio cooperative (Bahía Asunción – Asunción and San Roque Islands) collaborated with GECI's staff in the planning and implementation of the "Environmental Culture Week" (see below).

We have also participated on the Mexican Navy Environmental Fair "Expomar", from the 29th to the 31st of May 2013. We were also present in the Environment Expo, organized by the Baja California State Government, on the 26th and 27th of September. Both events aimed at promoting environmental education at different levels, from elementary school to adults. GECI presented several of the products that were designed and developed with this objective. Among the products are: Falco, a card-matching game; several puzzles with images of seabirds; a magnetic theme board, where children had to link the bird species to the habitat they thought it belonged; a bingo, with bird images and messages highlighting the importance of the islands. We also provided children with paper and bird silhouettes for coloring or gluing feathers (Figs. 22-34, Annex I).

Under a more informal scheme, whenever possible, our field biologists talk to the fishermen and island users about the importance of the islands for the seabirds, and about the need of keeping the islands free from introduced predators. We also emphasize the role of the islands and the seabirds for the nutrient cycle and for the fish populations they capture. During this first field season, we have also identified key persons that can help us in the future to gain a better access to the communities and island users. Among them are coop members and fishermen, and also park rangers, community leaders and common people.

VII. Outreach Activities

Materials for outreach and environmental activities have been designed, produced and are currently being distributed (Annex II). They were used particularly for the activities on Bahía Asunción in late April.

For the environmental education event in Bahía Asunción, renowned artists (see table 1) and specialized instructors from the region joined in the environmental culture week.

Table 2. People involved in the organization and implementation of the environmental culture week.

Name	Activity
Natalia Arroyo Rodríguez	Music Workshop
Yazmín Maldonado Flores	Story and Theatre Workshop
Carlos de la Torre Dehlsen	Paint Workshop
Oscar Manuel Aguirre Vázquez	Radio Workshop
Adriana Figueroa Gutiérrez	Recycle Workshop
Godofredo Cortez Medica	Fitness
Edgar Lima Garrido	Photography
Nicolás Palleiro Dutrenit	Video
Jesús Méndez Reyes	History Workshop
Alejandro Bonada Chavarría	History Workshop
Marlenne Rodríguez	Biosecurity on islands
Karina Ramos	Biosecurity on islands, bird watching
Leonardo de la Rosa Conroy	Logistics
Cynthia Jauregui García	Birdwatching
Jimena Salas Boni	Logistics
Yuri Albores Barajas	Birdwatching, logistics
Víctor González	Birdwatching, logistics
Enrique Soqui Gómez	Logistics
Aloia Macías	Coordinator (California de San Ignacio)
Ana Marichal	Coordinator (Conservación de Islas)

The program included educational sessions on diverse topics, such as seabirds, islands, the biosphere reserve, the history of the community and their bonds with the environment. These sessions were given by the team of biologists and oceanographers from GECI, as well as personnel from the El Vizcaíno Biosphere Reserve, and two historians specialized on environmental history and fishing cooperatives from the Universidad Autónoma de Baja California.

Activities took place both in the classrooms and in the outdoors. In the classrooms we involved approximately 100 children. The outdoors activities included: bird watching (53 high school students), beach cleaning campaigns (15 elementary school students), and mural paintings (15 high school students). Furthermore, different original games were designed for each educational level (Annex 2), from kindergarten to high school, such as: memory game, lottery, puzzles, coloring books, seabird figures for cutting and coloring, a “match the baby with the adult” game for island species, among others. In total, around 350 people were reached through different activities on Bahía Asunción. Additionally, a pen-pal project was begun: students from Asunción received letters from other kids from Ensenada where they told them about their environment, the island near the city (Todos Santos Island) and the seabirds they can recognize, and they in turn answered the letters and told them about their community and environment. They thought it over and, through writing, communicated how they perceive their surroundings.

To complement the educational and artistic activities with a comprehensive vision, physical workout sessions took place in the afternoons; at night, movies and documentaries were screened. The environmental culture week closed with a fair during which different materials and work done by the kids and teenagers during the week were presented. The activities and events of the week strengthened the collective identity of the community with nature and their islands. It was a special moment for raising awareness and celebrating the privilege of living in such a unique and special place (Figs. 22-28, Annex I).

IX. Supporting Materials

Annex I. Photos of the fieldwork activities and the environmental education event.

Annex II. Environmental education materials.

Annex III. Chronogram of population dynamics analysis course.

Annex IV. Chronogram of the bioacoustics training course.

X. Funding information (Cash and In-kind)

Budget Category	NOAA Funds	Matching Contributions	Total Expenses	Nature (Cash or In-kind) and Source of Match
Salaries and Benefits	\$523,573.10	\$146,282.00	\$669,855.10	Cash/Packard Foundation
Equipment	\$49,999.35	\$22,000.00	\$71,999.35	Cash/Packard Foundation
Consultants	\$10,580.00	\$10,000.00	\$20,580.00	Cash/Packard Foundation
Supplies and	\$246,918.45	\$44,000.00	\$290,918.45	Cash/Packard

Materials				Foundation
Travel	\$161,844.88	\$46,800.00	\$208,644.88	Cash/Packard Foundation
Other	\$5,380.00	\$10,000.00	\$15,380.00	Cash/Packard Foundation
Printing and Video	\$10,000.00	\$10,000.00	\$20,000.00	Cash/Marista Foundation
Total	\$1,008,295.78	\$289,082.00	\$1,297,377.78	

All expenses have been made as budgeted and according to the planned timeline.

Figures and Tables.



Figure 1 Number of species for each island (COR: Coronado, AS: Asunción, SJ: San Jerónimo, NAT: Natividad, TS: Todos Santos, SR: San Roque, SM: San Martín).

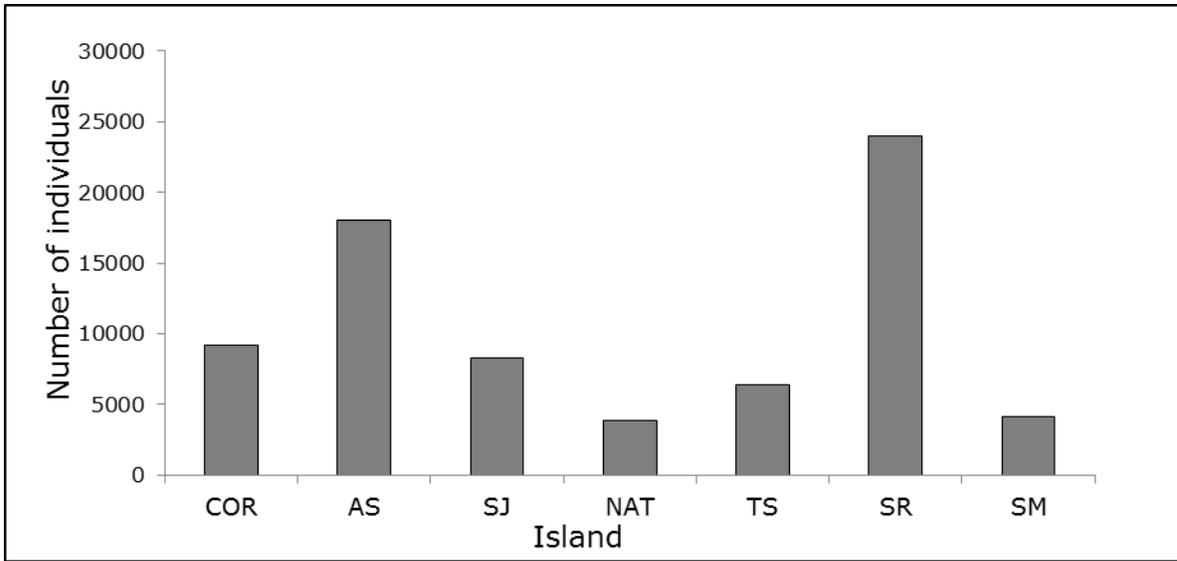


Figure 2 Number of individuals for each island (COR: Coronado, AS: Asunción, SJ: San Jerónimo, NAT: Natividad, TS: Todos Santos, SR: San Roque, SM: San Martín).

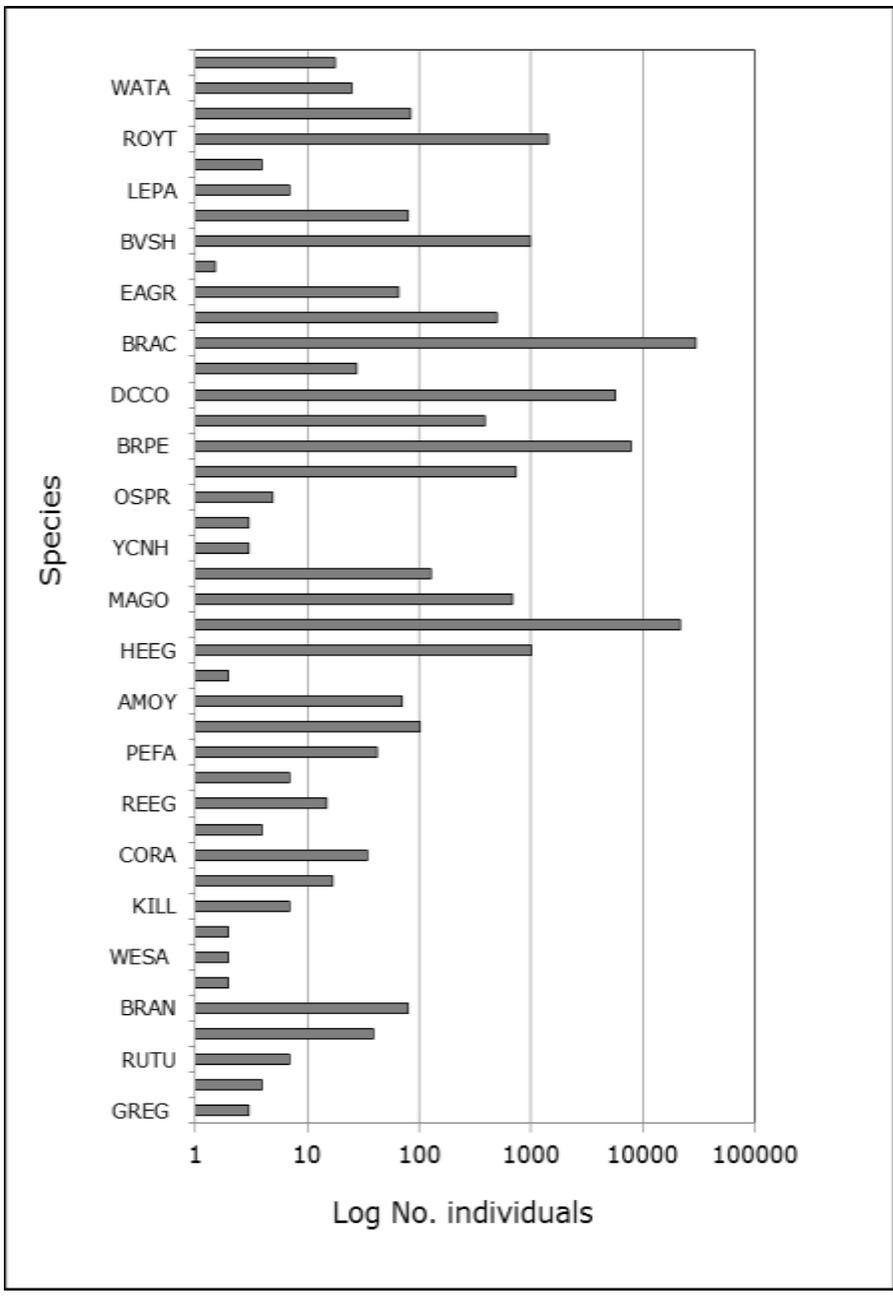


Figure 3 Number of individuals from each species across the seven islands.

Annex 1. Photographic material.



Figure 1. Personnel arriving to Todos Santos



Figure 2. Solar panel installation at Todos Santos.



Figure 3. Location of a blind on Coronado Islands.



Figure 4. Location of a blind on Coronado Islands.



Figure 5 Biologist monitoring seabird colonies.



Figure 6. Artificial nestboxes for burrowing species (Cassin's auklet, Ashy storm-petrel, Scripps' murrelet and black-vented shearwater).



Figure 7. Artificial colony of Brandt cormorants in Coronado Islands.



Figure 8 Caspian tern adults and chicks on San Jerónimo Island



Figure 9. Elegant tern adults and chicks on San Jerónimo Island.



Figure 10 Caspian and Elegant terns on San Jerónimo Island



Figure 11. Caspian tern chicks and adults on San Jerónimo Island.



Figure 12. Measuring and delimiting plots for Cristalline Ice Plant control experiments.



Figure 13. Plastic covered plot on the experimental area in Todos Santos Island.



Figure 14. Experiment zone in Todos Santos Island.



Figure 15. Piling up the removed Cristalline Ice Plant after removal.



Figure 16. Ice Plant cleared area, immediately used by Western Gulls as roosting site.



Figure 17. Ice Plant removal on North Coronado.



Figure 18. Iceplant removal on North Coronado.



Figure 19. Area cleared of Ice Plant on the southern part of North Coronado.



Figure 20. People removing Ice Plant on the slopes of North Coronado.



Figure 21. Staff from GECI and workers that participated on Ice Plant Removal on both Coronado and Todos Santos.



Figure 22. Staff participating on the environmental event in Bahía Asunción, with the moto "Vivan las aves".



Figure 23. GECI staff showing the decoys used for social attraction, in San Roque and Asunción Islands, to elementary school students.



Figure 24. Several games were used to highlight the importance of the island for seabirds. In this picture GECI staff playing "padres y crías" meaning parents and chicks, with elementary school students, where children have to match the adult to the chick and the egg.



Figure 25. As part of the environmental week, GECl organized a community cleaning event. Children from the elementary school were invited to participate.



Figure 26. Children were involved in composing a seabird-themed song. Children presented the song at an event at the end of the environmental week.



Figure 27. Drawings made by children attending the drawing workshop. The focus was on seabirds and islands.



Figure 28. Wall painting on the elementary school in Bahía Asunción. A renowned artist helped high school students to design and paint this mural with a seabird related topic.

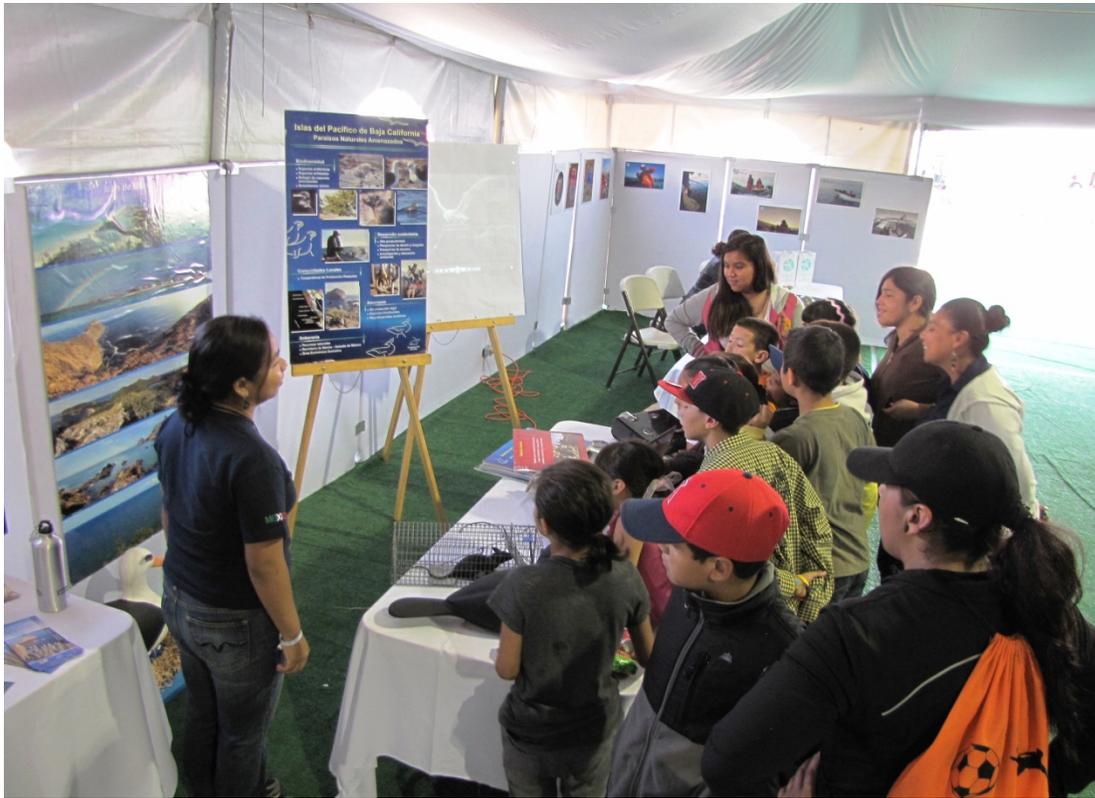


Figure 29. GEI staff explaining about the work done by the organization to students.



Figure 30. GEI stand on Expomar.



Figure 31. Children playing *Falco*, a card-match game where sight is a must.



Figure 32. Elementary school children drawing and gluing feathers to seabird silhouettes.



Figure 33. Expomar, children learning about the damages caused by introduced predators on islands.



Figure 34. Children present at GECI's stand at Expomar.