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Design and layout by Sue Ellen Smith & Dan Evans
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The close of 2001 marked Caribbean Conservation Corporation's (CCC) 42nd continuous year of protecting sea turtles and their habitats. After reviewing our annual performance, I am pleased to report that we have produced another year about which CCC’s members and supporters can be quite proud.

From the financial perspective, CCC achieved a fourth consecutive year “in the black.” CCC received grants from a record 27 foundations and organizations, along with corporate support from 13 different companies. Our membership continued to grow producing nearly $168,000 in support. CCC’s financial performance during 2001 shows that we are continuing to build upon our financial stability — a goal that is immeasurably important to CCC’s ability to continue its long-term conservation programs.

The real measure of CCC’s accomplishments during 2001 can be seen in its programmatic successes, which are highlighted in this Annual Report. Among them, CCC launched a new campaign to protect Florida’s sea turtles and nesting beaches from poorly designed coastal management policies. CCC also led in the response to a chilling sea turtle stranding crisis in southeast Florida. And, in Costa Rica, CCC spearheaded opposition to proposals by a US oil firm to begin offshore oil drilling along Costa Rica’s Caribbean coast.

In Florida, where 90 percent of all sea turtle nesting in the US takes place, a battle is being waged to protect private property from erosion along the shoreline. The engineering tactics being employed, including construction of sea walls and beach dredging projects (“beach nourishment”), pose serious long-term threats to sea turtles and their habitats. Unfortunately, many state policies are failing to safeguard sea turtles and Florida’s coastal habitat. To correct this, CCC’s Sea Turtle Survival League Program (STSL) launched a proactive campaign to reform Florida’s coastal management policies. Dubbed “Free the Beach,” this campaign has already made significant progress by raising media and public awareness about the environmental and economic costs of sea walls and beach nourishment projects. STSL staff is now helping the state develop regulations to improve the way beach nourishment projects are designed to minimize impacts on sea turtles and other marine species.

Also in Florida, CCC responded to an alarming epidemic that caused hundreds of loggerhead turtles to strand along the coast. Early in 2001, dozens of loggerhead turtles washed ashore either dead or dying of an unknown illness. The situation became critical just as rehabilitation facilities were becoming overwhelmed with ill turtles and running out of money to pay for long-term care. State biologists and veterinarians also found themselves without sufficient funds to conduct the studies needed to find a cause and treatment for the disease. Funding was a problem because Florida has no mechanism for providing emergency funds to assist with sea turtle epidemics. In response, CCC quickly approached private foundations and others for emergency funding for researchers and care facilities. We raised nearly $15,000, which was disbursed where it was needed most. CCC’s fundraising effort and its ability to focus media attention on the issue resulted in the release of thousands of additional dollars in federal funding for research into the
cause of the disease. To ensure that this sort of situation is avoided in the future, CCC crafted and has begun lobbying for legislation that would create a state pool of emergency funds to help during similar crises.

CCC’s work to prevent oil drilling off the Caribbean coast of Costa Rica accelerated in 2001. A US-based oil company has been pushing to get permits allowing it to proceed with drilling. CCC and a host of Costa Rican nonprofits oppose plans to drill because of well-documented threats to the region’s sea turtle populations and marine habitats. Also, oil drilling threatens the scores of Costa Ricans who depend on the country’s natural resources for their livelihoods in the ecotourism and fishing industries. In 2001, CCC provided the government of Costa Rica with critical evaluations of the oil company’s permit application, pointing out serious inconsistencies and lack of environmental safeguards. CCC also secured a resolution from the 21st International Annual Symposium on Sea Turtle Biology and Conservation, which called for Costa Rica to ban all oil exploration along its Caribbean shore.

Although 2001 was a year full of positive achievements, it did end on a disturbing note with the death of “Miss Junie,” one of eight turtles tagged by CCC researchers with satellite transmitters in August 2000. Miss Junie and the other turtles released in 2000 were the first Tortuguero turtles to become part of the CCC Sea Turtle Migration-Tracking Education Program. The turtles were released with great fanfare in Tortuguero, with dozens of school children, government officials and members of the national media present. Over the next several months, thousands of children and adults accessed the CCC website to follow the travels of Miss Junie and other turtles. CCC received the last signal from Miss Junie’s transmitter on Aug. 14, 2001. In December 2001, a Wildlife Conservation Society researcher working in Nicaragua recovered a satellite transmitter from a turtle fisherman who said he found the transmitter on a turtle he had killed for its meat. After identifying the transmitter as one of CCC’s, the researcher called CCC to relate Miss Junie’s fate.

Miss Junie did not die in vain. Her death, which was publicized in major media outlets throughout Costa Rica, illustrated the need for cooperation between countries that share the same sea turtle populations. Equally important, we are confident that the thousands of people who followed Miss Junie’s travels have an even greater understanding of the many threats sea turtles face. Miss Junie will be remembered this summer when her refurbished satellite transmitter is attached to another turtle that nests in Tortuguero. CCC has a vision that “Miss Junie 2” will find it easier to escape harm — returning safely for many nesting seasons to lay her eggs, alongside thousands like her, in the black sands of Tortuguero.
In the early 1950s, Dr. Archie Carr, a zoology professor and naturalist at the University of Florida who was fascinated with sea turtles, began searching the Caribbean for clues to their life history and biology. His quest took him to the black sand beach of Tortuguero, a remote, 22-mile beach on the northeast coast of Costa Rica that Archie quickly realized was the site of the largest remaining nesting colony of Caribbean green turtles in the Western Hemisphere. But while the turtles were coming ashore in large numbers, so were turtle hunters. Easy prey, the turtles were killed and their freshly laid eggs taken. Archie realized that humans were hunting this rookery to extinction, as had occurred at so many other nesting beaches throughout the Caribbean. He set up a makeshift research station to study the nesting green turtle population, and each year Archie, his family, students and colleagues would make this rustic outpost their summer home. With a fickle generator and cold running water their only luxuries, they set out to learn about the turtles with the goal of eventually restoring dwindling turtle populations throughout the Caribbean.

In 1956, Archie published his now classic book, *The Windward Road*, which detailed his travels throughout the Caribbean while searching for clues to sea turtle biology. A brilliant scientist, Archie was also a gifted writer. His tales of sea turtles and the threats to their survival deeply touched Joshua B. Powers, a New York publisher’s representative. *The Windward Road* so moved Joshua to try to save sea turtles that he sent copies of the book to several dozen friends with an invitation to join the “Brotherhood of the Green Turtle.” On Dec. 4, 1959, several members of the “Brotherhood,” including John H. Phipps, attended an organizing meeting that established the Caribbean Conservation Corporation. Now the oldest sea turtle nonprofit organization in the world, the CCC conducts sea turtle research, conservation and education projects in Central America, the Caribbean, and the United States.

The CCC concentrates its conservation activities in areas containing globally significant sea turtle populations and habitats. The organization uses research, education and advocacy to achieve its mission. For example, these basic tools were used to help establish Costa Rica’s first national park, Tortuguero National Park, as well as the first sea turtle refuge in the United States, the Archie Carr National Wildlife Refuge in southeast Florida.

CCC’s geographic focus is the Wider Caribbean, including the southeastern U.S., because of the region’s unique importance to the world’s remaining sea turtle populations. The colonies of green turtles, loggerheads, hawksbills and leatherbacks that nest at Tortuguero, Costa Rica, and in Florida are among the largest remaining in the Western Hemisphere. CCC’s international programs include the longest running sea turtle research and conservation program in the world, conducted at CCC’s John H. Phipps Biological Field Station in Tortuguero, Costa Rica. In Bermuda, CCC coordinates in-water research of juvenile green turtles. Recognizing the need for a permanent advocacy and education program to protect sea turtles and their habitats in Florida, where 90% of all sea turtle nesting in the United States occurs, CCC launched the Sea Turtle Survival League Program in 1993.
Over the years, CCC’s strategies to protect the sea turtles of Tortuguero, combined with the dedication of the Costa Rican people, have worked. Shortly before his death in 1987, Archie Carr wrote, “Without any doubt whatever, the CCC program has saved the Tortuguero green turtle colony -- by far the most important population in the Caribbean -- from the total destruction that it faced in the 1950s. It is chilling to think what shape the green turtles would be in today if there had been no Caribbean Conservation Corporation.” His statement is supported by ongoing analysis of CCC’s long-term nest monitoring project at Tortuguero, which has documented a steady increase in the number of green turtle nests laid on the beach since the mid-1970s.

Along with this success, which is one of the environmental movement’s most notable, the efforts of Archie Carr and the CCC brought the plight of endangered sea turtles to the attention of the world and sparked a sea turtle conservation movement that now spans the globe.
The Tortuguero Research and Conservation Program is the cornerstone of CCC’s international sea turtle conservation efforts. The program is conducted from CCC’s John H. Phipps Biological Field Station, located at the northern limit of Tortuguero National Park, on Costa Rica’s Caribbean coast. The field station is comprised of the H. Clay Frick Natural History Museum and Visitors Center, the Emily T. Clay House, and the Joshua B. Powers Library, which also houses a dormitory and laboratory. In 1999, the Landon T. Clay Scientist’s Residence was completed and is now providing long-term housing for up to four visiting researchers.

Tortuguero National Park hosts the largest green turtle rookery in the Western Hemisphere, globally important leatherback turtle nesting, a hawksbill nesting population of regional importance, and also occasional loggerhead nesting. The protected area and its humid tropical forest is home to an impressive diversity of animal and plant life.

In 2001 CCC conducted the 47th consecutive year of green turtle research and the seventh consecutive year of leatherback research. Season reports in Spanish and English are available at the CCC website at http://www.cccturtle.org/season-reports.htm.

In addition to its sea turtle programs, CCC has been working for eight years with several organizations and institutions in North and Central America to research Tortuguero’s neotropical migrant birds and resident land birds.

**Program Highlights**

**2001 Sea Turtle Research/Monitoring Programs**

**Leatherback Monitoring Program**

The 2001 Leatherback Program ran from March 11 to June 16. Research assistants logged a total of 162 leatherback encounters, 29 green turtle encounters, five hawksbill encounters and one loggerhead encounter.

A total of 70 leatherback turtles were newly tagged while 50 leatherbacks with tags from previous years and/or other projects and 42 renesting leatherback turtles were encountered. The large number of leatherback encounters was due in part to the increase in beach patrols (a total of 1,013 team hours).

A total of 42% of encountered leatherback females were previously tagged. The previously tagged leatherbacks were originally tagged on the beaches of Tortuguero (50), Pacuare/Mondonguillo (18), Gandoca/Manzanillo (4), Playa Negra (1) and Parismina (1).

Research assistants recorded minimum poaching levels of 14.2% for leatherback nests, down from 21.6% in 2000.
A total of 71 leatherback nests were marked and monitored.

Overall hatching success for monitored leatherback nests was 22.6 - 28.0% and overall emerging success was 19.2 - 24.6%.

Aerial surveys to record leatherback nesting were conducted in March and May 2001 in cooperation with Lighthawk. The entire coast from the San Juan river mouth, Nicaragua to Bocas del Toro, Panama, was surveyed.

**Green Turtle Monitoring Program**

The 2001 Green Turtle Program ran from June 17 to November 30. A total of 1,182 green turtles were newly tagged, while 388 green turtles with tags from previous years and 721 green turtle renesters were recorded during 2,086 team hours of night patrols.

Track surveyor Eddy Rankin conducted a total of 51 track surveys along the entire 18 miles of beach between Tortuguero river mouth and Jalova lagoon.

Peak green turtle nesting was recorded September 15, when 2,393 green turtle nests were documented to have nested in a single night.

Low levels of poaching were recorded previous to and after the peak nesting season.

One female green turtle encountered in 2001 was first tagged in Tortuguero during the 1978 nesting season. This represents a reproductive life span of at least 23 years!

Six green turtle females, representing 4.4% of carefully examined green turtles (136), had tumors. The tumors varied in size from 1 cm to 4 cm.

A total of 177 green turtle nests were monitored and fate, hatching and emerging success determined. Overall hatching success for green turtle nests was 58.2% and overall emerging success was 55.1%.

Low levels of hawksbill nesting (0-2 nests/night) were recorded from May to October with a peak in late July.

Nine hawksbills were newly tagged, two hawksbill females with tags from previous years and seven renesting hawksbills were encountered during the Green Turtle Program.

Tissue samples were collected from 14 hawksbill females and exported (with CITES permits) to Dr. Peter Dutton of the National Marine Fisheries Service, for analysis.

A total of nine hawksbill nests were monitored and had a mean hatching success of 44.7% and mean emerging success of 30.9%.
Jaguars killed a minimum of 97 green turtles, four hawksbill turtles and one leatherback turtle in 2001.

One turtle killed by jaguars was originally captured and tagged in waters off Zapatilla Cays, Panama.

Dr. Sharon Deem of the Wildlife Conservation Society conducted ultrasound and laparoscopy examination of five female turtles as part of a preliminary health study of Tortuguero green turtles.

The CCC Scientific Director together with the Costa Rican Coast Guard undertook a field trip to a driftline off the port city of Limón and sighted three juvenile green turtles.

**Sea Turtle Satellite Tracking**

Satellite transmitters were attached to three Tortuguero green turtle females in September 2001. Media, dignitaries and the Tortuguero community were present at the release. All three turtles swam to waters in the vicinity of the Miskito Keys, Nicaragua.

Satellite transmitter turtle Miss Junie was captured and killed by Nicaraguan turtle fishermen. The story was reported extensively in the Costa Rican media. Miss Junie’s recovered transmitter will be fitted with a new battery and used during the 2002 Green Turtle Program.

**Tortuguero Integrated Bird Monitoring Program**

In 2001, research assistants conducted field operations during two monitoring seasons, February 21 through May 28, and August 6 through December 14.

Using mist nets, researchers captured 3,101 birds of 111 species. Birds captured included: 72 tropical resident species (2,122 birds). The most commonly captured: White-collared Manakin (*Manacus candei*) (430), Bronzy Hermit (*Glaucis aenea*) (302), Rufous-tailed Hummingbird (*Amazilia tzacati*) (294), Variable Seedeater (*Sporophila americana*) (289), and Long-tailed Hermit (*Phaethornis superciliosus*) (187); Of the 39 migratory species captured (979 birds), the most commonly captured: Traill’s Flycatcher (*Empidonax traillii*) (161), Swainson’s Thrush (*Catharus ustulatus*) (148), Prothonotary Warbler (*Protonotaria citrea*) (101), Northern Waterthrush (*Seiurus noveboracensis*) (96), Yellow-bellied Flycatcher (*Empidonax flaviventris*) (54);

Researchers collected demographic (from captures) and/or presence (censusing) data of 46 migratory species considered as species of management concern by various conservation organizations and government agencies in the Americas. In 2001 researchers captured for the first time in the program’s eight-year history, a Northern Parula (*Parula americana*), which is considered a very rare migrant in the Costa Rica Caribbean Slope region.
Outreach, Publications, Talks, Media

The CCC Tortuguero Tagging Database, reaching back through 1955, has been transferred to Access and has been updated through the 2001 Leatherback and Green Turtle Programs. In total 44,464 individual green turtles, 504 leatherback turtles, 371 hawksbill turtles and 5 loggerhead turtles have been tagged at Tortuguero.

The CCC Scientific Director was appointed to the IUCN Marine Turtle Specialist Group Hawksbill Task Force together with 46 other sea turtle experts.

CCC submitted data to the IUCN Marine Turtle Specialist Group Hawksbill Task Force to assist in their effort to evaluate the status of the hawksbill.

At the 2001 Annual Sea Turtle Symposium CCC presented two posters: “Contingent Valuation of Green Turtles Chelonia mydas in Caribbean Costa Rica” (authors: Sebastian Troeng, Carmen Castro, Lucrecia Monterrosa, Donald Campbell and Eduardo Chamorro) and “Decline of Hawksbill Turtles Eretmochelys imbricata in Caribbean Costa Rica” (author: Sebastian Troeng) and two presentations “Leatherback Turtle Dermochelys coriacea Nesting Along the Caribbean Costa of Costa Rica” (authors: Sebastian Troeng, Didiher Chacón and Belinda Dick) and “Using Satellite Tracking of Green Chelonia mydas and Hawksbill Eretmochelys imbricata Turtles From Tortuguero, Costa Rica in Community and International Education” (authors: Daniel R. Evans and Sebastian Troeng).

A BBC film crew headed by presenter Nick Baker filmed green turtle nesting at Tortuguero in November 2001. The program was aired in the UK in March 2002.

Tropical and migratory bird conservation issues presentations were done by volunteers at Tortuguero sites to tourists, school groups, and television production crews

Actions to Eliminate Impacts on Sea Turtles

Former green turtle fishermen

The CCC Scientific Director met with representatives from several of the Limón fishermen’s associations to explain CCC’s position against a re-opening of the turtle fishery. The fishermen asked CCC to facilitate a meeting with government officials where the fishermen may present their ideas for developing alternatives to turtle fishing.

CCC worked with former turtle fishermen to find alternative and environmentally sustainable sources of income, i.e. ecotourism.

Enforcement and coordination

A workshop was held in May 2001 to train government officials working for the ministries of health, security and environment and energy in sea turtle and forestry law enforcement.
CCC provided technical advice to a new sea turtle conservation group in Parismina, located south of Tortuguero. The group consists of members from the local community and the Environmental Commando of the Costa Rican Coast Guard and aim to protect mainly leatherbacks and green turtles nesting on their beach.

**Offshore oil development in Costa Rica**

CCC provided the government of Costa Rica with critical evaluations of the oil company’s permit application, pointing out serious inconsistencies and lack of environmental safeguards.

CCC also secured a resolution from the 21st International Annual Symposium on Sea Turtle Biology and Conservation, which called for Costa Rica to ban all oil exploration in its Caribbean shore.

CCC continued as a leading organization providing technical information about the environmental impacts of the proposed oil exploration.

CCC distributed information about the potential environmental impacts of the proposed oil exploration to stakeholder groups along the Caribbean coast of Costa Rica. CCC was active in providing the Costa Rican media with information and was cited in numerous newspaper articles about the issue.
Established in 1993, CCC’s Sea Turtle Survival League (STSL) program works to ensure the continued survival of sea turtles and their habitats in the US, especially in Florida where more than 90% of all sea turtle nesting in the country takes place. The STSL uses education, advocacy and networking as its basic tools. Widely recognized as Florida’s most effective sea turtle conservation initiative, the STSL distributes a wealth of information about sea turtle biology and conservation, and is the state’s leading sea turtle advocacy program.

2001 STSL Highlights

Environmental Education

Sea Turtle Migration-Tracking Education Program

Educating people about sea turtles and the threats to their survival is paramount to the STSL accomplishing its mission. The Sea Turtle Migration-Tracking Education Program is the STSL’s most effective and most popular education initiative. Launched in 1996, the program uses an award-winning website (www.cccturtle.org) and wildlife satellite tracking to teach people, especially children, about sea turtles and the threats to their survival. To date the Education Program has reached hundreds of thousands of children and adults with accurate, fun and timely information about sea turtles and what people can do to save them. Among the Education Program’s accomplishments in 2001:

Website visitation nearly doubles. From January 1, 2001, to January 1, 2002, more than 180,000 new visitors accessed the website, for an average of 494 new visitors per day. (Note: these are new, distinct visitors, not “hits.”) In comparison, the daily average of new visitors to the website in 2000 was 298. If new and returning visitors are counted, 1,500 people per day visited the website in 2001. Regarding “hits,” the website in 2001 received more than 11 million!

Teacher/student participation continues to grow. The number of teachers that have registered to use the Education Program continued to rise in 2001, bringing the total number of registered teachers to more than 10,000 educators representing about 300,000 students. This is 1,500 more educators and 35,000 more students than had registered to participate at the end of 2000. However, since the program’s online resources, including the downloadable Educator’s Guide, are free even to those who don’t register, we know from website visitation that the number of people using the program is far greater than just those who have registered.
Corporate support of Education Program increases. The growing popularity of the Education Program led to increased corporate support. In 2001, the companies that provided funding for satellite transmitters and related expenses included: Volvo North America, Rotterdam Zoo, and Shark Reef at Mandalay Bay. Also, a corporate foundation of the Walt Disney Company, The Disney Wildlife Conservation Fund, provided a $20,000 grant to the Education Program.

Sea Turtle Nesting Habitat Awareness Campaign

This STSL educational initiative, funded through Florida’s Marine Turtle License Plate Fund, distributed more than 90,000 pieces of sea turtle educational material to coastal businesses and hotels in seven Florida counties.

Sea Turtle Advocacy

The STSL regularly uses direct advocacy to resolve issues in favor of sea turtles and their habitats. The issues addressed by the STSL in 2001 included:

Protecting Florida’s sea turtle nesting beaches from poorly designed coastal management policies. Florida’s current coastal management policies have the potential to undermine the past 20 years of progress in recovering US sea turtle populations. Coastal construction guidelines are still allowing new construction up to the dune line even on eroding beaches. State and county lighting regulations, designed to protect nesting sea turtles and hatchlings from disorienting artificial lights, routinely go unenforced. Each year, regulations controlling sea wall construction are weakened, resulting in more walls on the beach. Meanwhile, massive dredge and fill projects (beach renourishment) are being carried out with little regard to their impacts on turtle nesting and near-shore habitat. The cumulative impacts of all these activities could devastate Florida’s beaches and turtles unless the policies are changed. In the summer of 2001, the STSL launched the Free the Beach Campaign to address these issues and build wide support for revising Florida’s coastal management policies. The major components of the campaign include public outreach and education, and direct involvement in the state’s coastal regulatory processes. Through the campaign, considerable media attention has been focused on the problems caused by coastal armoring and dredge and fill projects. Also, the STSL has met with the heads of Florida’s natural resources management agencies to discuss the issues, and is now helping to develop rules and criteria for incorporating environmental design into beach renourishment projects.

Responding to sea turtle strandings. From late 2000 through early 2001, dozens of loggerhead turtles washed ashore in Florida, mainly in the southern part of the state, exhibiting extreme lethargy, pneumonia and acute musculature failure in the eyes and throat. Most of the turtles found alive were dying soon after being taken to rehabilitation facilities. As the numbers of dead and dying turtles found along the shore grew, the situation became a crisis. Florida-based rehabilitation facilities were quickly over-
whelmed and had to scramble to find money to pay for treatment of the sick turtles. Veterinarians and scientists with several state agencies and universities also found themselves short of resources to conduct the pathological and toxicological studies needed to learn more about what was causing the outbreak. This happened because the state government has no mechanism to provide emergency funding to assist either the rehabilitation facilities or the researchers in times of crisis. Realizing the gravity of the situation, CCC approached several foundations for emergency funding. The STSL raised $15,000 in emergency funding, which was disbursed to rehab facilities and to the University of Florida College of Veterinary Medicine. The grants and publicity CCC generated about the crisis resulted in the release of additional state and federal funding for research into the causes of the disease. Now the STSL is working to pass legislation that would establish a state-funded emergency fund for responding to future sea turtle stranding crises.

**Developing an environmental education center in the Carr Refuge.** The STSL was instrumental in convincing the Brevard County Commission to continue developing the Barrier Island Ecosystem Education Center. When completed, the Education Center will be an incredible resource for teaching adults and children about sea turtles and the Archie Carr National Wildlife Refuge’s globally important sea turtle nesting beaches. STSL has long been a partner in the planning of the center and is helping design the turtle exhibits.

**Ensuring that sea turtles are protected in Indian River County, Fla.** A Habitat Conservation Plan (HCP) written to help balance the needs of sea turtles with Indian River County’s coastal management policies is nearly completed. STSL worked all year on the HCP to ensure that it offers the maximum amount of protections for sea turtles. The HCP will most likely become a precedent-setting document, which, if implemented properly, could be emulated in other Florida counties dealing with eroding beaches and sea walls.

**Working to protect and acquire land in the Carr Refuge.** The STSL continued its role as a major player in the protection of the Archie Carr National Wildlife Refuge, the nation’s only sea turtle refuge. In 2001, STSL promoted land acquisition for the Refuge and was instrumental in the purchase of an environmentally valuable land parcel. Also, STSL continued to support and advocate for strong management planning and resource protection in the Refuge.

**Monitoring the impacts of commercial fishing on sea turtles.** The STSL continued to monitor and comment on commercial fishing activities that directly harm sea turtles. Each year thousands of turtles wash up dead along the Gulf and Atlantic coasts. Most strandings result from a variety of commercial fishing activities, such as the gill net shark fishery and shrimping. STSL routinely works with state and federal agencies regulating these fisheries. Commercial shrimping accounts for more sea turtle deaths than any other fishery. STSL continues to play an active role in the ensuring that Turtle Excluder Devices (TEDS) are properly designed and that the laws and regulations requiring their usage are enforced.
Bermuda Turtle Project

The Bermuda Turtle Project completed its thirty-third year in 2001. First begun by Caribbean Conservation Corporation (CCC) Board Member Dr. H. Clay Frick in the 1960s, the project’s in-water studies of juvenile green turtles continue under the scientific direction of CCC Research Associates Drs. Anne and Peter Meylan. CCC supports these studies, which are the longest continuous studies of their kind in the world, in cooperation with the Bermuda Aquarium, Museum and Zoo (BAMZ). In 2001 the project included field research, participation in Caribbean regional conservation issues, training of international and local students, and public education.

Summary of Project Results for 2001

With the help of BAMZ staff, the Division of Fisheries and 55 volunteers the sea turtle populations around Bermuda were sampled on 16 days during May, July, August and October. A total of 110 green turtles were sampled along with 10 hawksbill turtles, six of which were strandings and four that were live captures made by recreational divers. One hawksbill was a recapture of an individual originally tagged Dec. 25, 1997 at the same site where it was recaptured. All turtles handled in 2001 were immature.

Of the 110 net-captured green turtles, 18 (16.4%) were recaptures. This compares with 35.1% in 2000. The recapture rate is greatly affected by the extent to which researchers sample the exact same sites as in previous years. The recaptures included two turtles tagged eight years prior, one ten years prior, and one eleven years prior.

Eleven international tag returns of green turtles tagged in Bermuda were received during 2001. These included seven from Nicaragua, three from Cuba, and one from the US. This continues the pattern of returns seen in previous years, with the majority of tags being returned from Nicaragua and Cuba.

A 2001 tag return from Charleston, S.C., marked the first recovery in the US of a live, healthy green turtle tagged in Bermuda. The only previous US return involved a cold-stunned green turtle found alive in St. Simon’s Island, Ga., which had been injured by a shark and rehabilitated at BAMZ. The 2001 US tag return opens the question whether green turtles that spend their early developmental years in Bermuda move to US foraging grounds to mature. A substantial portion of the green turtles in Bermuda waters are believed to have been hatched in Florida, based on DNA evidence, adding to the interest of this tag return.
Two of the 2001 tag returns from Nicaragua involved green turtles that had originally been tagged in Bermuda in 1989. Both had multiple recapture records in Bermuda during the intervening period, providing evidence of residency in Bermuda. The returns from Nicaragua document travel to both the north and south parts of that country.

A field course on the Biology and Conservation of Turtles was given from July 26 to Aug. 10, in conjunction with the July/August sampling session. Drs. Peter and Anne Meylan and Jennifer Gray taught the course. The ten participants were drawn from numerous countries, including Belize, Bermuda, Cuba, Grenada, Nicaragua, and the US. The course consisted of lectures, discussions of assigned readings, 10 days of field experience capturing turtles and collecting data, and a hands-on anatomy session in which dead turtles recovered by the aquarium during 2001 were necropsied.

Dr. Anne Meylan and Jennifer Gray took part in the first Wider Caribbean Hawksbill Dialogue, sponsored by Conventional on International Trade in Endangered Species of Flora and Fauna, which was held in May 2001 in Mexico City. The purpose of the meeting was to discuss the status and management of the hawksbill turtle in the Caribbean. Bermuda Turtle Project data on hawksbills were used for Bermuda’s contribution to the national report given by the UK.
2001 Membership

1999

3,049 MEMBERS

2000

3,578 MEMBERS

2001

4,227 MEMBERS

MEMBERSHIP RELATED INCOME

Average Dues for Renewals . . . . . . $64.51
Average Dues for New Members . . . $31.70
Overall Dues Average . . . . . . . . . $42.22
Income from New Membership. . . . $62,024
Income from Renewals . . . . . . . . $69,232
Income from Annual Appeal . . . . . $21,709
Extra Member Donations . . . . . . . $15,028

MEMBERSHIP SIZE

Number of Renewals . . . . . . . . 1,058
Total New Members . . . . . . . . 2,041
Number of Members
Joining in Tortuguero . . . . . 451
Renewal Rate . . . . . . . . . . . . 38%
2001 Year-End Membership . . . . 4,227

TOTAL MEMBERSHIP-RELATED INCOME . . . . $167,994
### 2001 Turtle Fleet Contributors

($100 or more)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fleet</th>
<th>Contributors</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Archie F. Carr Fellow</strong></td>
<td>James Day, William DeCamp, Alfred DeCrane, Jr., Dean Drulias, Mary Eastman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>($5,000 and up)</td>
<td>David &amp; Joan Ehrenfeld, Ronald Eisner, Donna Ewing, Mr. &amp; Mrs. Robert G. Golet</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Gulliver Prep Animal Welfare Society, Maureen Hackett, Kenneth Hale</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Laurance &amp; Melodie Hardham, Janet Leigh, Charles Mast</td>
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<td>Martina Masterson, Karen Moyer, Paul Nelson</td>
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<td>Jay Nunes, Deborah Poppel, Jessy &amp; Sandy Reaves, George Kell Reid</td>
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<td>Valerie Whiting, Ron &amp; Joan Wideman, Lori-Anne Williams</td>
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<td>Joyce Taylor Wood</td>
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<td><strong>Kemp’s Ridley Turtle Fleet</strong></td>
<td>James Day, William DeCamp, Alfred DeCrane, Jr., Dean Drulias, Mary Eastman</td>
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<td>($1,000-$4,999)</td>
<td>David &amp; Joan Ehrenfeld, Ronald Eisner, Donna Ewing, Mr. &amp; Mrs. Robert G. Golet</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Gulliver Prep Animal Welfare Society, Maureen Hackett, Kenneth Hale</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Laurance &amp; Melodie Hardham, Janet Leigh, Charles Mast</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Martina Masterson, Karen Moyer, Paul Nelson</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Jay Nunes, Deborah Poppel, Jessy &amp; Sandy Reaves, George Kell Reid</td>
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<td></td>
<td>F. Peter Rose, Sue Ellen Smith, Grace Soldatos</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Roger Stone, Alex Sze &amp; Nina Tsung, Anne Taylor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Walter Thompson, Travel Excellence, Bruce Weber</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Valerie Whiting, Ron &amp; Joan Wideman, Lori-Anne Williams</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Joyce Taylor Wood</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Hawksbill Turtle Fleet</strong></td>
<td>James Day, William DeCamp, Alfred DeCrane, Jr., Dean Drulias, Mary Eastman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>($500-$999)</td>
<td>David &amp; Joan Ehrenfeld, Ronald Eisner, Donna Ewing, Mr. &amp; Mrs. Robert G. Golet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Gulliver Prep Animal Welfare Society, Maureen Hackett, Kenneth Hale</td>
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<td>Roger Stone, Alex Sze &amp; Nina Tsung, Anne Taylor</td>
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<td>Valerie Whiting, Ron &amp; Joan Wideman, Lori-Anne Williams</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Joyce Taylor Wood</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Loggerhead Turtle Fleet</strong></td>
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<td>($250-$499)</td>
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</tr>
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<td>F. Peter Rose, Sue Ellen Smith, Grace Soldatos</td>
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<td>Roger Stone, Alex Sze &amp; Nina Tsung, Anne Taylor</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Valerie Whiting, Ron &amp; Joan Wideman, Lori-Anne Williams</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Joyce Taylor Wood</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Leatherback Turtle Fleet</strong></td>
<td>James Day, William DeCamp, Alfred DeCrane, Jr., Dean Drulias, Mary Eastman</td>
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<td>($100-$249)</td>
<td>David &amp; Joan Ehrenfeld, Ronald Eisner, Donna Ewing, Mr. &amp; Mrs. Robert G. Golet</td>
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<td>Gulliver Prep Animal Welfare Society, Maureen Hackett, Kenneth Hale</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Joyce Taylor Wood</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Natasha Dewhurst
Lois Dickson
Karen Diehl
Elizabeth Delude Dix
Erin Dotterweich
Ted & Jeanie Dubinsky
William Dudziak
Frank Durand
Bill & Smiley Edelstein
Robert Eggers
Jo Beth Elliott
Scott Elliott
Jordan Ensell
Julia & Matthew Espy
John Fafinski
Brian Farley
Kelly Fernandi
Lucy Fielding
Brenna Fielding
Diana Fligge
Carolyn Foelsch
Laura Forte, Ken Kharbanda
Elizabeth Fox
Michael Frazier
Wayne Freihofe
Robert Frey
Curt Fuhrmann
George Fulz
Andrew Gelb
Jeffrey Gibb
Gibbs Family
Chris and Nancy Gloe
Helmuth Glutzberger
Bill Glynn
Carol Goepferd
Davy & Annick
Goethals-Vermeersch
Elizabeth A. Gould
Gary & Carol Grametbauer
M.B.S. Gray
James Graybill & Ugo Sap
Joseph Greenberg
GSCNC Troop 2275
Richard Guarnieri
Uwe Gunther
Marissa Haback
Robert Haigh
Stephen Hale, Jr.
Linda Halle
Dee Hartman
Benjamin Hastings
Ronald Hatten Sr.
Linda Haughton
Margaret Hayllar
Olivia Heavey
John Hedley
Kellie Hedrick
Kathy Heffelfinger
Dale Henderson
Amy Hernke
George Higgs
Michael Hoffacker
Tansy Holt
Martin Hope
Frank Hopkins
Robert House
Mark Howard
Charles Hubschmied
Annick Huijbrecx
Bud Hunsucker
Kate Ireland
Janice Jarrett
Sharon Johnson
David Johnston
Connie Jones
Martin Julian
Rosalind Kaplan
Stephen Kattell
Jill Keller
Jorie Butler Kent
Bob Kerstetter
Peter Kilkus
Jess Kimball
Russ Kimball
Ralph King
Carol Kleis & Rex Parker
Ted Knopf
Theresa Konash
Frances Kotnik
Richard Kreitman
Caryn Kuehl
Susan Kunkemoeller
David & Debra Lachter
William H. & Mattie F. Lane
Cheryl Lechtraski
Martin Leuthold &
Bettina Waldmann
Alyce Lindahl
Katherine & Madeline Lipton
Lucinda Lohr
Roger Longhorn
D.K. Lovick
Jo Dell Lynn
Girl Scout Troop 1692
Magic Brush, Inc
Anthony Maglieri
Pamela Mahner
George Martinez
Joe Martinez & Ann Powers
Thomas & Lee Ann
McCormick
Renee McCullen
Phil McHale
Judge Michael & Norma
McKinley
Michael Meeks
Lonia Merte
Jean Messer
Maria Meyer
Gail & Philip Moloney
William Matthew Montanes
Rafael Morice, Ing.
Rita & Nolan Morris
Jack Mudd
Michael Muldrew
Joseph Mullaney
Patricia Nace
Alice Navarro
Ed Neil
John Nixon
Lois Kivi Nochman
Nancy Noel
Helle & Anders Northved
Joanna & Jerome Novey
Adam & Tyler Ollanik
Stephen Kothenbeutel &
Erik O’Looney
Enid Overton
Barry Paterno
Brenda Peele
Will Pence
Mike Peters
Jennifer & Steve Petracek
Peter Peyer
Sarah Ball & Philip Piety
Joyce Phipps
Susan Polakow
James Pond
Marcia Poutiatine
Daniel Powers
Doug Powluss
Sunil Purushotham
Wayne Radford
Tammi Remsburg
Robert Renaud
Stephen Reynolds
Dennis Robins
Michele Roelcke
Gibson Jay Roll
Leslie Elizabeth Roos
Marty Rouse
Edmund Ryan
Ryland Heights Elementary
Andre Salz
Penny Sampson
Tom Santos
Elin Satory, MD
Karen Schaper
Casey Satory Schulz
Warren & Virginia Schwerin
Robert Selame
J. Brian Sheedy
Steve Slocum
Jane Smith
Nicole Snyder
Tim, Matthew &
Nick Solimano
Brian Sparks
Linda Spremulli
Heather Heiligbrodt Stark
Lincoln Stelk
Erin Stevens
James Stevenson
Catharine Stimpson
Robert Strohl
Janette Stuhrke
Barry Sullivan
David Taylor
Susan Tertell
Gary Thomas
Shelley & Steve Thompson
K. Tokarski
Asheton Toland
Connie & Ted Torrance
Christopher Townsend
Carrie Treadwell
Thomas Troeng
Barry Ulman
Suzanne Van Ooijen
Anna Viel
Margaret Vomacka
Jay Von Saalfeld
Lisa Wagner & Tim Spira
Luise Walker
Bob Walker
Rachel Wallace
David Walls
Harold Wataniuki
Lyn Watter
Heidi Weber
Robert Wedge
Gretchen Weis
Jennifer Wheeler
David Wilke
Susan Winkler
Don Erik & John
Luke Wolff
C. Martin Wood III
Carolyn Wright
Cleat & Sandy Yarger
Jolene York’s Honors
T.R. Young, III
2001 Development

**Foundation Supporters**
- Ahimsa Foundation
- Bernice Barbour Foundation
- Conservation Education Foundation CR-USA
- Daniel K. Thorne Foundation
- Department of Community Affairs
- Disney Wildlife Conservation Fund
- Educational Foundation of America
- Elinor Patterson Baker Charitable Trust
- Elizabeth Ordway Dunn Foundation
- Firedoll Foundation
- Florida Advisory Council on Environmental Education
- Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission
- Geraldine R. Dodge Foundation
- Howard Phipps Charitable Foundation
- International Fund for Animal Welfare
- Kenneth A. Scott Charitable Trust, A Key Bank Trust
- Lemmon Foundation
- Lobo Fund
- Michele and Agnese Cestone Foundation
- Moore Foundation
- National Fish and Wildlife Foundation
- National Marine Fisheries Service
- Norcross Wildlife Conservation Foundation
- Price R. and Flora A. Reid Foundation
- Turner Foundation
- World Society for the Protection of Animals

**Corporate Partners**
- Disney Vero Beach Resort
- Earth Justice Legal Defense Fund
- Esso Standard Oil
- Eudora Email
- Healthy Planet Products
- MBNA
- Rotterdam Zoo and Aquarium
- Royal Caribbean International Nordic Empress
- Shark Reef at Mandalay Bay
- Volvo Cars of North America

**Matching Gifts**
- American Express
- IBM
- Volvo Cars of North America
STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2001
CARIBBEAN CONSERVATION CORPORATION, INC.

REVENUES AND SUPPORT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>UNRESTRICTED</th>
<th>TEMPORARILY RESTRICTED</th>
<th>PERMANENTLY RESTRICTED</th>
<th>TOTAL</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Contributions</td>
<td>$415,199</td>
<td>$151,250</td>
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<td>$566,449</td>
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<tr>
<td>In-Kind Contributions</td>
<td>17,959</td>
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<td>17,959</td>
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<tr>
<td>Governmental Grants</td>
<td>60,424</td>
<td>6,250</td>
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<td>66,674</td>
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<td>Membership Dues</td>
<td>168,346</td>
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<td>168,346</td>
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<tr>
<td>Program Revenues</td>
<td>97,857</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>97,857</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sales and Rentals</td>
<td>92,484</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>92,484</td>
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<tr>
<td>Interest and Dividends</td>
<td>5,568</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>5,568</td>
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<tr>
<td>Royalties</td>
<td>3,153</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>3,153</td>
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<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>3,397</td>
<td>--</td>
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<td>3,397</td>
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<tr>
<td>Net Assets Released From Purpose Restrictions</td>
<td>117,845</td>
<td>(117,845)</td>
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TOTAL REVENUES AND SUPPORT 982,232 39,655 -- 1,021,887

EXPENSES

Program Services:
- Tortuguero Research and Conservation 382,852 -- -- 382,852
- Wider Caribbean Programs 40,845 -- -- 40,845
- Sea Turtle Survival League 241,571 -- -- 241,571

Support Services:
- General and Administrative 103,589 -- -- 103,589
- Development 155,788 -- -- 155,788
- Costs of Merchandise Sales 18,923 -- -- 18,923

TOTAL EXPENSES 943,568 -- -- 943,568

EXCESS OF REVENUES AND SUPPORT OVER EXPENSES 38,664 39,655 -- 78,319

NET INVESTMENT GAINS ( LOSSES ) (12,989) -- -- (12,989)

CHANGE IN NET ASSETS 25,675 39,655 -- 65,330

NET ASSETS, January 1, 2001 157,604 123,209 547,270 828,083

NET ASSETS, December 31, 2001 $183,279 $162,864 $547,270 $893,413
2001 Audited Financial Reports

STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2001 AND 2000
CARIBBEAN CONSERVATION CORPORATION, INC.

ASSETS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>2001</th>
<th>2000</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cash and Cash Equivalents</td>
<td>$101,221</td>
<td>$64,263</td>
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<td>Short-Term Investments</td>
<td>20,248</td>
<td>32,752</td>
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<tr>
<td>Advances</td>
<td>681</td>
<td>1,793</td>
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<tr>
<td>Receivables</td>
<td>117,443</td>
<td>97,160</td>
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<td>Prepaids</td>
<td>3,937</td>
<td>2,186</td>
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<tr>
<td>Inventories</td>
<td>13,425</td>
<td>11,843</td>
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<tr>
<td>Investments Restricted to Long-Term Purposes</td>
<td>285,270</td>
<td>285,270</td>
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<tr>
<td>Structures and Equipment</td>
<td>459,612</td>
<td>479,577</td>
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<tr>
<td>Land</td>
<td>20,300</td>
<td>20,300</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL ASSETS</strong></td>
<td><strong>$1,022,137</strong></td>
<td><strong>$995,144</strong></td>
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LIABILITIES AND NET ASSETS

LIABILITIES

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<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>2001</th>
<th>2000</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Accounts Payable</td>
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<td>Accrued Liabilities</td>
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<tr>
<td>Line-of-Credit</td>
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<td>123,500</td>
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<td><strong>TOTAL LIABILITIES</strong></td>
<td><strong>128,724</strong></td>
<td><strong>167,061</strong></td>
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NET ASSETS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>2001</th>
<th>2000</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Unrestricted</td>
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<td>157,604</td>
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<tr>
<td>Temporarily Restricted</td>
<td>162,864</td>
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<td>Permanently Restricted</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL NET ASSETS</strong></td>
<td><strong>893,413</strong></td>
<td><strong>828,083</strong></td>
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</table>

TOTAL LIABILITIES AND NET ASSETS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>2001</th>
<th>2000</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL LIABILITIES AND NET ASSETS</strong></td>
<td><strong>$1,022,137</strong></td>
<td><strong>$995,144</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Caribbean Conservation Corporation offers unique volunteer opportunities at its John H. Phipps Biological Field Station in Tortuguero, Costa Rica. Volunteers in these programs help CCC researchers collect valuable data on Tortuguero's sea turtles and neotropical birds. In 2001, 63 volunteers participated in CCC’s research programs.

**Leatherback Turtle Program:**
- Brittany Bruce
- John Bruce
- Susan Carroll
- Bruce Drye
- Carol Goepferd
- Heather Graf
- Irma Graf
- Shana Holland
- Travis Holland
- Anita Litwitz
- Averil Loucks
- Francis Loucks
- James McElroy
- Cathy Payne
- Eric Smith
- Håkan Troedsson
- Jessica Wawoe
- Mary York

**Green Turtle Program:**
- Sarajini Adusumilli
- Sue Billion
- Lindsay Brown
- Melissa Burrow
- Pamela Caraffa
- Ralph Caraffa
- Sarah Caraffa
- Donna Carter
- Sing Chan
- Joanne Cheung
- Dee-Jaye Christian
- Erin Christian
- Brenda Kivela
- Shannon Dwigans
- Sue Evans
- Curt Fuhrmann
- Diane Fuhrmann
- David Fulton

**Erin Gillung**
- Anne Heed
- Julianne Howe
- Shannon Kennedy
- Sarah Lemoine
- Barbara Vander Linde
- Tia Lynn
- Amber May
- Amy Orlando
- Rebecca Pease
- Sarah Pease
- Amy Lynn Peters
- Robin Pratt
- Randell Rees
- Debora Shoffner
- Drew Silver
- Brittany Smith
- Shelly Smith
- Ann Somers
- Courtney Stevens
- Andy Tice
- Hannalore Tice
- Alan Watt
- Chuck Wilberger
- Candace Yeung

**Neotropical Bird Program:**
- Shayna Kass
- Julie Koyano
2002 Board of Directors

Landon T. Clay -- CCC Chairman; East Hill Management, Boston, Mass.

Peggy M. Cavanaugh -- CCC President; Owner/Editor of Independent Information Services.

Roger D. Stone -- CCC Secretary; Director of the non-profit Sustainable Development Institute, Washington, D.C.; former Development Officer with the World Wildlife Fund.

Thomas C. Clarke -- CCC Treasurer; Retired VP and General Counsel of Clark Equipment Company, a Fortune 500 company.

Mario A. Boza -- Chief environmental advisor to the President of Costa Rica; first director of Costa Rican National Park System; former vice minister of natural resources for Costa Rica.

Archie F. Carr, III, Ph.D. -- Director of Wildlife Conservation Society’s Meso-American program; son of founding director Dr. Archie F. Carr, Jr.

William G. Conway -- Senior Conservationist with Wildlife Conservation Society.

Mauricio Dada -- Owner of Mawamba Group, a chain of ecotourism lodges in Costa Rica.

David Ehrenfeld, Ph.D., M.D. -- Professor of Zoology at Rutgers University; renowned author of natural history and conservation books; founding editor of the scientific journal Conservation Biology.

Christiana Figueres -- Director, Center for Sustainable Development in the Americas, Washington, D.C.; Recently honored as “Ford Hero for the Planet”; related to two former Presidents of Costa Rica.

Elise Frick -- Daughter of Dr. H. Clay Frick, II, and former volunteer with Bermuda Turtle Project.

H. Clay Frick, M.D. -- Retired surgeon; Chairman of the Board of Trustees of The Frick Collection, New York. Recipient of the Archie Carr Lifetime Achievement Award for his turtle work in Bermuda.

Anthony D. Knerr, Ph.D. -- Managing Director of Anthony Knerr & Associates, strategic consultants to leading nonprofit institutions in the United States and Europe. Previously Executive Vice President for Finance and Treasurer of Columbia University.

Tia Lynn -- Consultant and owner, Just Breathe!, specializing in executive stress management.

Carolien P. Maynard -- Daughter of co-founder of the organization, Mr. Joshua Powers.

Carmel McGill -- Partner, Engenium Group, and environmentally-responsible development company.

Rafael Morice -- CEO, Grupo ECOS, Costa Rica.

Jeffrey S. Phipps -- Owner of Growth Innovations; grandson of CCC co-founder John H. Phipps.

Chris Rajczi -- Computer and networking consultant for Fortune 500 companies.

Carlos Manuel Rodriguez, Esq. -- Costa Rica’s Minister of the Environment and Energy; former Deputy Director, Tropical Agronomy Research Center.

F. Peter Rose -- Active environmentalist/ecologist with an MS. degree in Environmental Science; retired appraiser of fine arts/antiquities.

Mark D. Shantzis -- Founder and Trustee of the Conservation Education Foundation; inventor and former owner of HiRise Recycling.

2001 Scientific Advisory Committee

George H. Balazs -- National Marine Fisheries Service.
Karen A. Bjorndal, Ph.D. -- Archie Carr Center for Sea Turtle Research, University of Florida.
Alan B. Bolten, Ph.D. -- Archie Carr Center for Sea Turtle Research, University of Florida.
David W. Ehrenfeld, Ph.D., M.D. -- Department of Natural Resources, Rutgers University.
Llewellyn M. Ehrhart, Ph.D. -- Department of Biological Sciences, University of Central Florida.
Harry F. Hirth -- Department of Biology, University of Utah.
Anne B. Meylan, Ph.D. -- Florida Marine Research Institute.
Jeanne A. Mortimer, Ph.D. -- Turtle and Tortoise Project, Conservation & National Parks, Division of Environment, Republic of Seychelles.
Larry H. Ogren -- National Marine Fisheries Service (retired).
Peter C. H. Pritchard, Ph.D. -- Chelonian Research Institute.
J. Perran Ross, Ph.D. -- Florida Museum of Natural History, University of Florida.
Barbara Schroeder -- National Sea Turtle Coordinator, National Marine Fisheries Service.
2001 CCC Staff

Gainesville, Florida, staff
David Godfrey, Executive Director
Cindy Taft, Director of International Programs
Dan Evans, STSL Education Coordinator
Gary Appelson, STSL Advocacy Coordinator
Sue Ellen Smith, Coordinator of Program Development
Pat McCloskey, Controller
Kim Allen, Office Manager
Katie Smith, Membership Coordinator

Costa Rica staff
Roxana Silman, In-country Director
Sebastian Troëng, Scientific Director
Victor Barrantes, Manager, John H. Phipps Biological Field Station
Alexander Castillo Arce, Museum and Visitors Center Coordinator
Adelina Forbes, Station Cook
Leo Bustos, Boat Captain
Ileana Vargas, Office Assistant

Research staff
Catalina Reyes, Field Coordinator
Eddy Rankin, Track Surveyor

Green Turtle Program
Research Assistants:
Daveka Boodram (Trinidad & Tobago)
German Zapata (Argentina)
Juan Rapetti (Uruguay)
Ricardo Araya (Costa Rica)
Neil Osborne (Canada)
Sarah Gaines (USA)
Abigail McCarthy (USA)
Marina Rujas (Spain)
Sherri Magerowski (USA)
Marla Tonelli (Argentina)
Viviana Cadena (Colombia)
Nick McCann (USA)
Minor Astorga (Costa Rica)
Augusto Carmona (Spain)
Diego Soto (Costa Rica)
Anabel Sandoval (Costa Rica)

Leatherback Turtle Program
Research Assistants:
Viviana Cadena (Colombia)
Augusto Carmona (Spain)
Eduardo dal Pont Morisso (Brazil)
Nick McCann (USA)
Phillip Allman (USA)
Sarah Gaines (USA)
Freya St John (UK)
Judith Zbinden (Switzerland)

Neotropical Migratory Bird Program
Robert Frey, Field Coordinator
Research Assistants:
Jul Wosnowski (Canada)
Suzie Bulger (USA)
Jon Hornbuckle (UK)
Michelle Johnson (USA)
Yoko Renee Mesing-Solick (Canada)
Claire Varian (USA)
Daniel van den Broek (USA)
Jim Field (USA)
Glenn Johnson (USA)