



## **MISSION**

Our mission is to rescue and establish sustainable assurance colonies of amphibian species that are in extreme danger of extinction throughout Panama. We will also focus our efforts and expertise on developing methodologies to reduce the impact of the amphibian chytrid fungus and proceed to reintroduction trials.

# GOAL 1: Ensure adequate physical infrastructure and staffing capacity to effectively manage and breed the living collection.

We continued to make progress on increasing the total available frog space in Gamboa. With help from the Cheyenne Mountain Zoo, Zoo New England and numerous volunteers, we emptied two pods of insects in order to make new space for frogs and moved our insect production to swing-space until the new facility is completed. The insect swing space is now operating at maximum capacity and producing surplus food for our collection. The newly outfitted containers will bring us to a total of 7 completely outfitted frog pods and increases our total frog holding space by 30% to 2,800 square feet.

This increase in space is needed in order to accommodate frogs being moved from our facility at the Nispero Zoo in el Valle de Anton. In 2018, we signed an agreement transferring equipment to the newly formed, independent EVACC Foundation and an agreed upon portion of the living collection. We will be closing the El Valle Facility at the Nispero Zoo in early 2019 when our existing agreement with the Nispero Zoo expires and animals will be transferred to the expanded frog space in Gamboa.



# GOAL 2: Manage genetically viable assurance colonies of 12 species in captivity that are at risk of extinction from chytridiomycosis.

We made good progress on reproducing priority species in 2018 (Table 1) and have more than 2,000 frogs in our captive collection. This number is lower than reported in previous years. The decrease in total adult frog numbers is due to reductions of the captive population through release trials, and a split of the captive collection with the EVACC foundation.

Highlights for 2018 include the first F2 Geminis' dart frogs *Andinobates geminisae*, and much improved success breeding Vicente's dart frogs *Oophaga vicentei*. Our dart frogs are now living in a pod with custom-made tanks designed to optimize the number of tanks per rack and staff received training on bromeliad husbandry which has dramatically improved our ability to rear *O. vicentei*, which are obligate bromeliad breeders.

Following on from our spindly leg research, we have significantly reduced the incidence of spindly leg syndrome in the collection by using reconstituted reverse osmosis-treated water to rear tadpoles and this has improved the survivorship of offspring. The frogs repatriated from the Atlanta Botanical Gardens are also doing well and we have successfully bred Crowned treefrogs *Triprion spinosa* from these frogs.

In the coming year, captive management priorities will be to breed any unrepresented founders and to start working on F2 generations of frogs. We will need to conduct population management training for our staff now that we are getting into trickier F2 and F3 pairings. We will need to explore the possibility of repatriating genetic representation of *Atelopus zeteki* from US populations in order to increase the genetic representation of this species in Panama.

Table 1: 2018 Population management report card for the 12 priority conservation species maintained by the Panama Amphibian Rescue and Conservation Project.

|                            | Founders alive<br>or represented<br>(Goal = 20) | Pairs Bred to F1<br>(Goal = 10) | Pairs bred to F2<br>(Goal = 10) | Total number of<br>frogs in<br>collection (Goal<br>= 300) |
|----------------------------|---|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|---|
| Andinobates geminisae      | 39  | 19                              | 5                               | 254   |
| Atelopus certus            | 23  | 10                              | 2                               | 173   |
| Gastrotheca cornuta        | 22  | 12                              | 1                               | 59  |
| Oophaga vicentei           | 38  | 13                              | 0                               | 70  |
| Atelopus varius (lowland)  | 60  | 9                               | 0                               | 716   |
| Atelopus limosus           | 21  | 8                               | 0                               | 117   |
| Craugastor evanesco        | 45  | 3                               | 0                               | 81  |
| Atelopus glyphus           | 16  | 7                               | 0                               | 258   |
| Triprion spinosa           | 11  | 6                               | 6                               | 76  |
| Agalychnis lemur           | 8   | 6                               | 0                               | 62  |
| Strabomantis bufoniformis  | 8   | 2                               | 0                               | 15  |
| Atelopus varius (highland) | 6   | 4                               | 0                               | 34  |
| Atelopus zeteki            | 4   | 5                               | 2                               | 282   |



**Note:** This report card reflects the state of the living collection after an institutional split with the newly formed EVACC foundation. Reporting metric methods have been modified slightly to improve clarity.

| Key      |  |  |
|----------|--|--|
| 0-24%    |  |  |
| 25-49%   |  |  |
| 50-74%   |  |  |
| 75-99%   |  |  |
| Goal met |  |  |

# GOAL 3: Research factors to improve long-term sustainability of the captive collections and increase success of release trials.



We began a new project investigating spindly leg syndrome and the role of calcium and phosphate in tap water. This work is being led by Elliott Lassiter (left) and Orlando Garces with support from the Morris Animal Foundation.

Dr. Gina DellaTogna from the InterAmerican University in Panama leads our assisted reproduction research program. Dr. DellaTogna has used hormone treatments that have successfully resulted in offspring from five captive species. She has recruited two Panamanian students, Dionel Rodriguez who is focused on the differences in sperm

quality between wild and captive *Atelopus limosus* and Yineska Otero, who is focused on developing optimal hormone dosing methods to breed two – Rusty Robber frog (*Strabomantis bufoniformis*) and Vanishing Robber frog (*Craugastor evanesco*) that are very difficult species to breed in captivity.

Dr. Luke Linhoff joined our team in 2018 and has begun work to understand the variation and heritability of anti-Bd skin secretions in Panamanian amphibians. This follows on from a field study by Dr. Jamie Voyles and Dr. Cori Richards-Zawacki who found that recovering frogs have evolved more potent anti-Bd skin secretions. Dr. Linhoff will be exploring variation in the antifungal properties of skin secretions in captive frogs, with a long-term goal to selectively breed frogs for resistance traits.

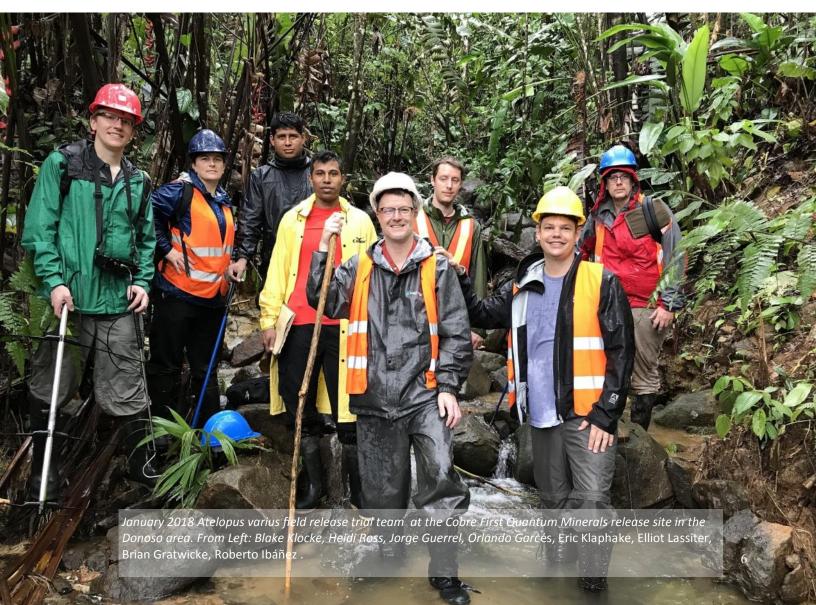
## 2018 Research Publications involving collaborations with PARC members (bold)

- Camperio Ciani, J.F., Guerrel J., Baitchman E., Diaz R., Evans M., Ibañez R, Ross H., Klaphake E., Nissen B., Pessier, A.P., Power, M.L., Arlotta, C., Snellgrove, D., Wilson, B. and Gratwicke, B. (2018) The relationship between spindly leg syndrome incidence and water composition, overfeeding, and diet in newly metamorphosed harlequin frogs (*A telopus* spp.). PLoS ONE 13(10): e0204314. https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0204314
- DiRenzo, G.V., Tunstall, T.S., **Ibáñez, R.**, Longo, A.V., Zamudio, K.R. and Lips, K.R., 2018. <u>External reinfection of a fungal pathogen does not contribute to pathogen growth.</u> EcoHealth, pp.1-12.
- Woodhams, D.C., LaBumbard, B.C., Barnhart, K.L., Becker, M.H., Bletz, M.C., Escobar, L.A., Flechas, S.V., Forman, M.E., Iannetta, A.A., Joyce, M.D. and Rabemananjara, F., Gratwicke, B., Vences, M. and Minbiole, K.P.C. 2018. Prodigiosin, violacein, and volatile organic compounds produced by widespread cutaneous bacteria of amphibians can inhibit two *Batrachochytrium* fungal pathogens. Microbial ecology, 75(4), pp.1049-1062.
- Voyles, J., Woodhams, D.C., Saenz, V., Byrne, A.Q., Perez, R., Rios-Sotelo, G., Ryan, M.J., Bletz, M.C., Sobell, F.A., McLetchie, S. and Reinert, L., Rosenblum, E.B., Rollins-Smith, L.A. Ibáñez, R., Ray, J.M., Griffith, E.J., Ross, H. and Richards-Zawacki, C.L. 2018. Shifts in disease dynamics in a tropical amphibian assemblage are not due to pathogen attenuation. Science, 359(6383), pp.1517-1519.
- **Della Togna, G., Gratwicke, B., Evans, M.,** Augustine, L., Chia, H., Bronikowski, E., Murphy, J.B. and Comizzoli, P., 2018. <u>Influence of extracellular environment on the motility and structural properties of spermatozoa collected from hormonally stimulated Panamanian golden frog (*A telopus zeteki*). Theriogenology, 108, pp.153-160.</u>

## GOAL 4: Begin experimental frog reintroduction trials with surplus offspring.

In 2018 we expanded release trials to 560 surplus-bred harlequin frog species (about 500 *Atelopus varius* and 60 *Atelopus limosus*) at two sites in Panama led by Blake Klocke, a PhD student at George Mason University. These two endangered frog species have declined significantly due to the amphibian chytrid fungus disease. Despte repeated surveys at release sites we were unable to document any long-term survival of released frogs. The goal of these studies was to understand the transition from human care back into the wild and to conduct research into amphibian responses to chytridiomycosis. This work enabled us to better understand the challenges of mark-recapture methods compared to radiotracking and mesocosm releases. Because recapture rates of tagged frogs were so low, we do not recommend this approach.

Radiotracking was an excellent tool to understand short-term dispersal and predation events, but the 0.3g transmitters we have been using are high cost and need to be changed every 20 days. Mesocosms were suitable for medium-term post-release monitoring but the frogs were still susceptible to snake and ant predation. These observations will help to improve post-release monitoring methods and increase understanding of dispersal, sources of mortality, habitat selection and disease dynamics in both the released frogs and the existing amphibian community. Blake is writing up the findings of this research to share with the wider amphibian reintroduction community. We are also collaborating with the Woodhams and Minbiole labs to understand how long it may take released *A telopus* to regain their skin toxicity after their release to the wild.



# GOAL 5: Cultivate and foster an appreciation for amphibians in the public mindset and work on community engagement at the field level.

We continued our online and exhibit-based offerings at the Punta Culebra Nature Center the Níspero Zoo and the PARC facility in Gamboa. We helped to coordinate and organize events around this year's Golden Frog Festival. We had pro-bono assistance from the public relations company Stratego. The event was covered by 87 different news, TV, radio and online outlets resulting in publicity valued at \$41,000 with a public relations value of \$152,000. Festivities began with open houses at the Punta Culebra Nature Center and the PARC project in Gamboa attended by about 300 people. Caminando Panama hosted the annual La Dorada 5k/15k Trail Run in El Valle de Anton that sold out to about 400 participants for the fourth year in a row. In El Valle de Antón, the Junta Comunal led and organized the 2018 Golden Frog Day Parade, that was complimented by a free entrance day at the Níspero Zoo on August 14, plus a family day at Paseo El Valle. In Panama City Albrook mall and the Biomuseo hosted an interactive exhibition about frogs where we also distributed our very popular 'Anfibios de Panama' posters.

Thirteen independent English and Spanish news stories covering our project appeared in 2018. Our online constituency continued to grow steadily. We now have 5,000 twitter followers, 11,200 Facebook fans, 6,300 instagram Instagram followers. Website visitors increased 36% compared to last year with 61,000 unique visitors (about 16,000 of these were Spanish-speaking).











## GOAL 6: Ensure the financial sustainability of the project.

We continued to raise funds to support the operational expenditures of this project. About 35% of funds was from project partners, 50% from corporate contributions, including a renewal of our agreement with First Quantum's Cobre Panama. 15% of our funding came from foundations and restricted grants. We have also begun an endowment fund seeded by a long-term supporter of the project that will help to support emergency operational expenses.

# Financial Report for Calendar Year 2018\*

| FUNDING SOURCE                          | Purpose  | 2018 Expenses (US\$) |
|---|--|----------------------|
| Houston Zoo                             | Salaries and operating costs   | 40,405               |
| Minera Panama                           | Salaries, operating costs, swab analysis                                   | 361,520              |
| BBVA                                    | Supplies, travel, meetings, education, internships                         | 33,677               |
| Zoo New England                         | Salaries   | 15,000               |
| Cheyenne Mountain Zoo                   | Salaries   | 20,000               |
| SCBI and donors Mohammed Bin Zayed Spe- | Coordinator salary, supplies, internships, fellows, travel, architect fees | 186,987              |
| cies Conservation Fund                  | Reintroduction Research  | 24,120               |
| National Geographic Society             | Reintroduction Research  | 25,000               |
| Wood Tiger Fund                         | Research and program support   | 45,000               |
| Friends of the National Zoo             | Reintroduction Research  | 2,000                |
| SENACYT                                 | Research   | 26,422               |
| Morris Animal Foundation                | Research   | 2,162                |
| Total                                   |  | 782,293              |

<sup>\*</sup>These funds include direct project costs incurred in the calendar year 2018, but do not reflect unexpensed funds or in-kind institutional administrative support, utilities,





#### Donors

In addition to the contributions from project partners, we are grateful to the following donors who have made additional contributions to the project directly: Susan and Frank Mars, Linda Mars, Anne Keiser and Doug Lapp, Sey and Pearl Moskowitz, Stratego, the Woodtiger Fund, The Shared Earth Foundation, The Anele Kolohe Foundation, National Geographic Society, Mohammed Bin Zayed Species Conservation Fund, Cervecería La Rana Dorada, Baton Rouge Zoo, The Smithsonian Women's Committee and the EVIM foundation.

### **2018 Online Contributions**

Our sincere thanks to the following individuals who contributed \$25 or more online: Nicole Avendano, Thomas Erik Oscar Bressler, Jared Flinn, Kat Gatrell, Karen Gotshall, Beate Freudenberg, Aditi Naik, Eric Stubbs, Gregory and Alvera Wilson.

# Staff

Lead Scientist & International Coordinator - Dr. Brian Gratwicke

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El Valle Amphibian Conservation Center Manager – Heidi Ross.

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## **Steering Committee**

Bob Chastain, President and CEO Cheyenne Mountain Zoo;

Lee Ehmke, CEO, Houston Zoo;

Dr. Steve Monfort, Director Smithsonian National Zoo and Conservation Biology Institute;

Dr. Matthew Larsen, Director Smithsonian Tropical Research Institute;

John Linehan, President and CEO Zoo New England.

### **Implementation Committee**

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### 2018 Volunteers

Matthew Beedle, Damien Bontemps, Eva Blockstein, Fernando Casanova, Laura Duarte, Patricio Flores, Daniel Gratwicke, Jordan Heinlein, Andreas Hertz, Lucy Howel, Ryan Ikeda, Kas Janssen, Yarelis Jaen, Emma Jane Lawell, Amelia Lindquist, Mireya Mendez, Edward Pini, Genny Skiner, María Gabriela Sánchez, Erin Wood, Hugh Scott Walker.

### 2018 Golden Frog Festival

Organizer: Jimena Pitty. Organizing Committee: Linette Dutari, Roberto Ibáñez, María L. Prechi, Jorge Alemán, Nelly Florez, Guillermina De Gracia, Sonia Tejada, Álvaro González, Adrián Benedetti, Ana Matilde Ruíz, Ana Endara, Heidi Ross, Lanki Cheucarama.

**Participating organizations:** Albrook Mall, Caminando Panamá, Ministerio de Ambiente de Panamá, Smithsonian Tropical Research Institute, First Quantum Minerals (Cobre Panama), Fundación Smithsonian, El Níspero Zoo, SENACYT, La Rana Dorada Pub, Stratego.

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Cobre Panamá