

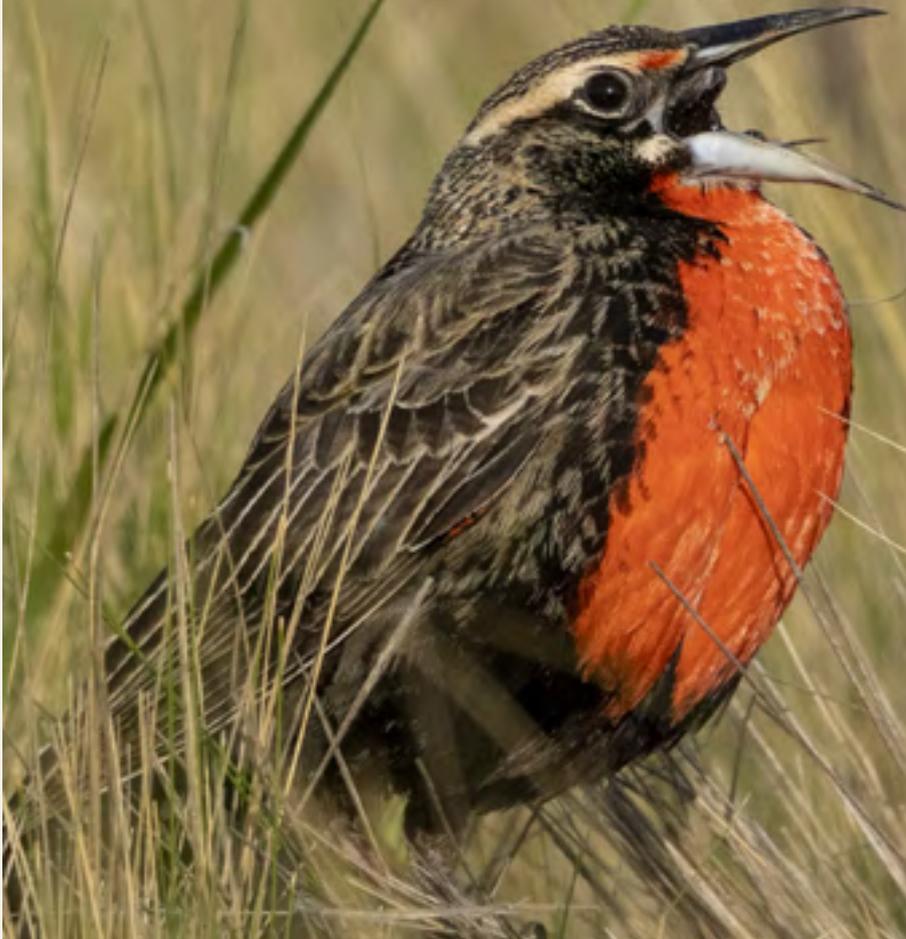


AVES ARGENTINAS

Miembro de



BirdLife
INTERNATIONAL



Impact Report_

August 2024_July 2025



Aves Argentinas – Asociación Ornitológica del Plata
Member of BirdLife International
www.avesargentinas.org.ar
Matheu 1246 – CABA

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Back cover photo: © Aluminé Calfuquir



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United by a Purpose_



Hernán Casañas
Executive Director

In a country where environmental challenges often outstrip available resources, Aves Argentinas has chosen a clear path of pragmatic, efficient conservation grounded in the territories where we work. Our approach rests on a simple belief that protecting biodiversity is both an ethical duty and a strategic choice for Argentina's sustainable development. For that reason we prioritize concrete, measurable actions that have a direct impact on the communities and ecosystems we serve.

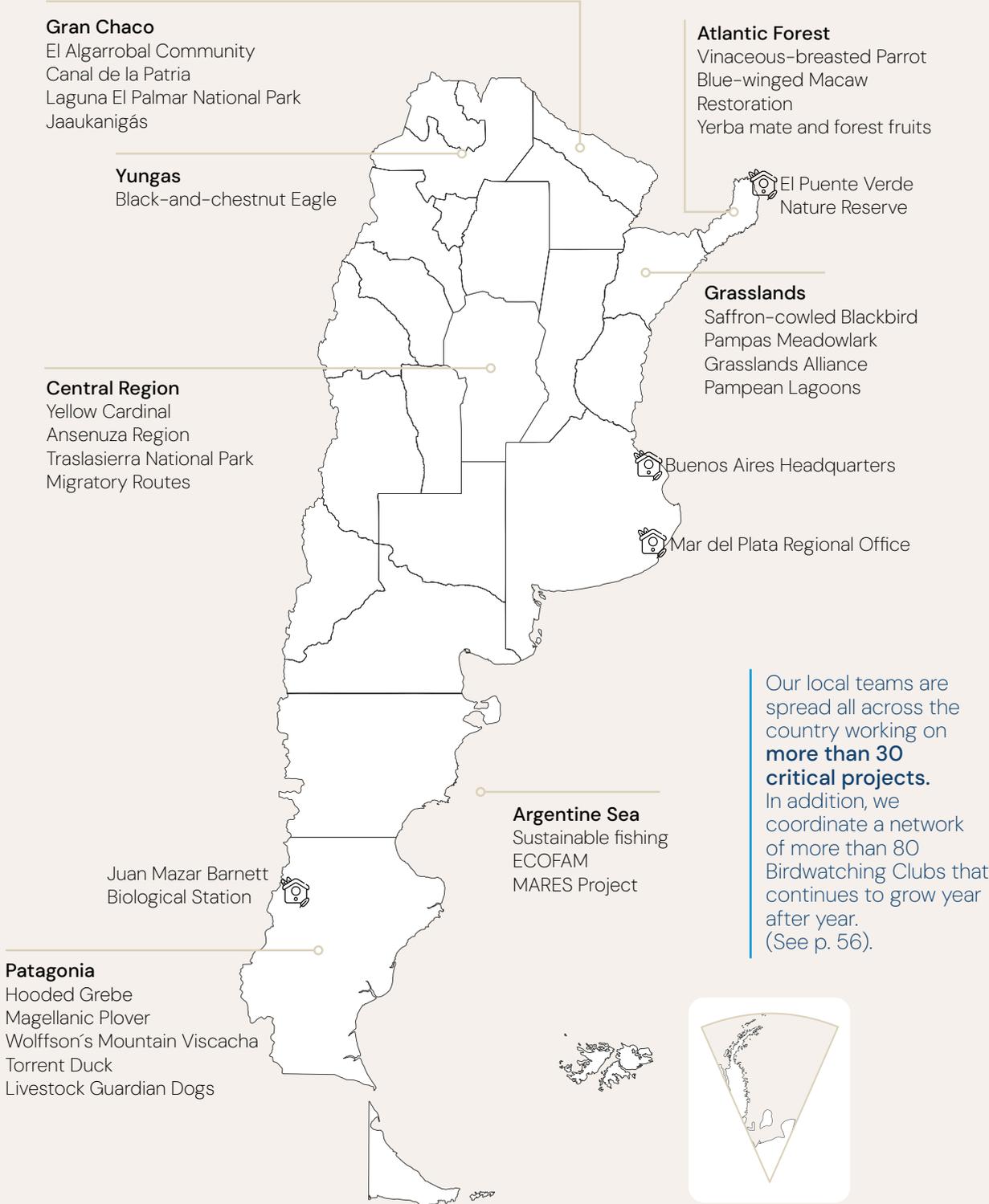
A central pillar of our work is collaboration. No lasting progress is built in isolation. We work side by side with local and national governments, civil society organizations, rural communities, scientific institutions, and actors from the private sector. This network of partnerships allows us to multiply capacities, share information, and design solutions that respond to the reality of each region. From restoration projects to sustainable management agreements, our approach is based on amplifying efforts.

The progress presented in this report reflects more than institutional achievements: it is evidence that conservation works when it is approached with technical rigor, a long-term vision, efficient use of resources, and openness to dialogue. Our commitment is to continue expanding this impact, demonstrating that an Argentina that produces and conserves is not only possible, but necessary.

Thank you to everyone who supports us day by day in this challenge!

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'H. Casañas', written in a cursive style.

Our Work on the Ground_



Our Strategic Vision_

For more than a century, **Aves Argentinas** has been at the forefront of Argentina's bird and nature conservation. As the country's leading ornithology and conservation NGO, and the national partner of BirdLife International, our mission is to protect birds, their habitats, and biodiversity. We achieve this by working with a wide range of people and institutions to promote the sustainable use of natural resources, basing our actions on the best available science.



Miembro de



Our Areas of Work

Species

Ecosystems

Science

Community

We are
+4000
members

We are a member-based organization, which provides us a unique strength.

We are a community united by our passion for nature and the pressing need to protect it. Through democratic engagement and collaborative efforts, we unite to change reality.

The Year in Numbers_

August 2024 July 2025



3 captive-bred Hooded Grebes were released



We turn 109 years old



97 Pampas Meadowlark nests were protected



25 Yellow Cardinals were released



+80 passionate people make up our staff



7 new Birdwatching Clubs were formed



We published the 1st bilingual Qom-Spanish guide "Birds of the Chaco Interfluvium"



9 Blue-winged Macaw arrived at El Puente Verde

© Laura Gonzalez, Joaquín Ghiorzo, Tiago Arangueren, Tatiana Berman, Mariano Romero, Matías Schinca.

500

people gathered at a historic convention



60,000 trees were planted in the Atlantic Forest

1000 students enrolled in our courses



+500 volunteers collaborated on our projects

176 sites

were monitored during the 2nd simultaneous census of migratory shorebirds



We participated in 2 UN events



+500,000

hectares of natural grasslands are now part of the Grassland Alliance

+1000 people took part in Global Big Day



01

Our Work_

We Save Species

At Aves Argentinas, we work to protect critically endangered bird species and prevent their extinction. Through direct action, we address key threats, strengthen populations, and lead awareness campaigns so that more people become involved in their conservation.



THREATENED SPECIES

The Challenge of Working
in Productive Landscapes

Saffron-cowled Blackbird



The Saffron-cowled Blackbird is one of the most critically endangered bird species in Argentina. We estimate that fewer **than 1,600 individuals remain**, with populations limited to only the provinces of Corrientes and Entre Ríos. Its main threats include nest predation, and the loss and transformation of the natural grasslands. Because no breeding colonies have been recorded within protected areas, **collaboration with private landowners is essential to the species' survival.**



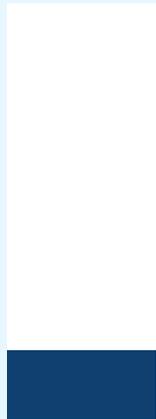
© Víctor Blanco



DID YOU KNOW?

In 2024, we began analyzing biological samples to better understand population structure and genetic variability. This information will help define management groups and identify populations that require priority conservation efforts.

Reproductive success



17%

without
protections



83%

with
protections

We quadrupled the reproductive success of nests with these protection measures.



In 2015, together with CECOAL–CONICET, we launched a project to prevent the extinction of the Saffron-cowled Blackbird. **Early research revealed reproductive success rates of no more than 20%, prompting urgent action.** We established field sites near breeding colonies, implemented specialized protective structures that significantly reduced nest predation, and increased chick survival. Year after year, we refined and strengthened these strategies. **In 2024, we achieved a reproductive success rate exceeding 80%, quadrupling the species' natural nest survival rate.**



THREATENED SPECIES

Protecting the
Species' Last Haven

Pampas Meadowlark

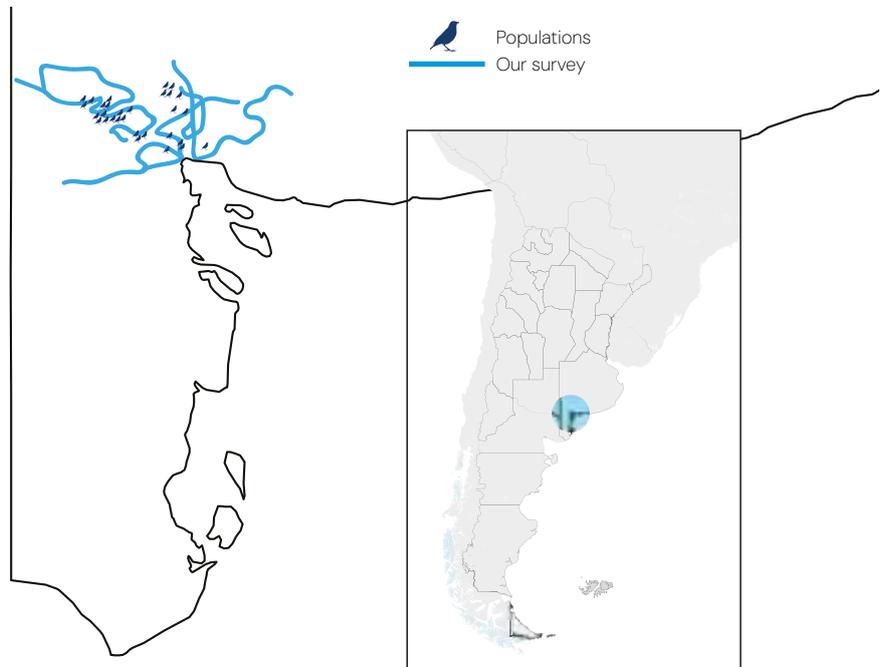


The **Pampas Meadowlark** is one of the most threatened grassland birds in our country. Although the IUCN estimates a population between 4,000 and 6,000 individuals, after traveling more than 28,000 km in search of the species, we know the situation is far more critical.

We estimate that the total population does not exceed 2,000 individuals, divided into two groups: one in the southwest of Buenos Aires Province and another in northern Uruguay.



We traveled more than
28,000 km
in search of the
Pampas Meadowlark





© Nicolás Pérez



meadowlarks joined the flock

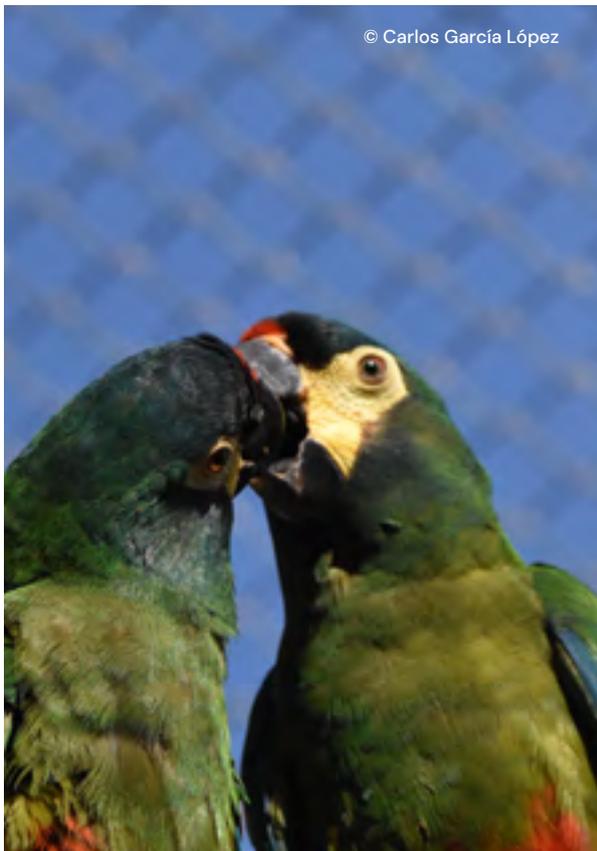
At La Josefina Ranch, we identified nearly 30% of the total population, and for the past four years we have worked closely with the landowners to protect it. Alongside technicians and volunteers, we safeguard nests, install anti-drowning platforms, and create grazing-free areas during the breeding season.

These efforts have produced strong results: 74% of the protected nests were successful, and 418 Pampas Meadowlarks joined the flock. In future campaigns, we plan to expand our work to additional nesting sites and deepen our understanding of the threats chicks face during their first year of life.

THREATENED SPECIES

The Return of a
Natural Monument

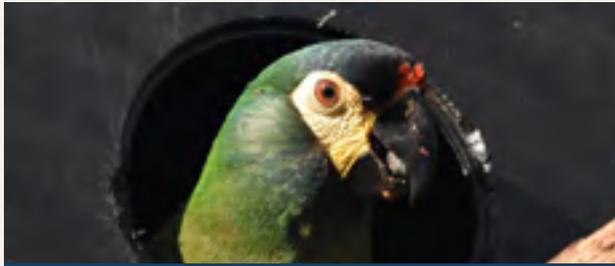
Blue-winged Macaw



Together with the Ministry of Ecology of the Province of Misiones and other wildlife management centers, we have taken on the challenge of reintroducing the Blue-winged Macaw – a species that was abundant in the Atlantic Forest of Misiones in the 1950s but has not been recorded for decades and is therefore considered extinct in Argentina. Its role is essential: **by feeding on fruits from trees and shrubs, it contributes to seed dispersal**, enriching plant communities and strengthening the health and resilience of the forest.

To bring the macaw back, we receive juvenile individuals who, after completing a quarantine process, arrive at Aves Argentinas' El Puente Verde Reserve in Península Andresito. There, we focus on their care, breeding, and training in preparation for a return to life in the forest.

In just one year, we have achieved significant progress!



2024_September

Consolidation of a network of 10 institutions that collaboratively developed the project.



2025_February

Formation of the first group of 9 individuals.



2025_May

Construction of the 25-meter-long training enclosure.



2025_June

Initiation of flight and native fruit recognition training.



2025_July

Formation of the first two breeding pairs and documentation of the first successful copulations.



© Carlos García López

Climbing High to Save the Species

Vinaceous-breasted Parrot



We interviewed **Sofia Zalazar**, Coordinator of the Atlantic Forest Species Project, to share more about our work to protect this species.

How do we work to save the species?

– Since early 2025, we have established a Biological Station in Tobuna, the capital of the Vinaceous-breasted Parrot (San Pedro Department). This allowed us to build a local team dedicated to concrete actions aimed at restoring the population of this species and preventing its extinction.

Our main activities include annual population counts, the installation of 40 nest boxes to increase cavity availability, daily monitoring of natural nests, banding and tracking individuals with transmitters to better understand habitat use, and the creation of a Nature Club so that local children can connect

with birds and their environment. We are closely working alongside 15 local families.

How do you feel when you are up in the trees?

– If I had to sum it up in one word, it would be “thrilling”. Having the opportunity to climb into the canopy opens up a world that most people never get to see from the ground. The canopy—the upper layer of the forest—is an ecosystem in itself, full of life adapted to living at a higher altitude. When we climb, we experience nature from a completely different perspective: you can feel the breeze and observe birds or monkeys that are almost invisible from below. Being up there truly feels like being able to fly.

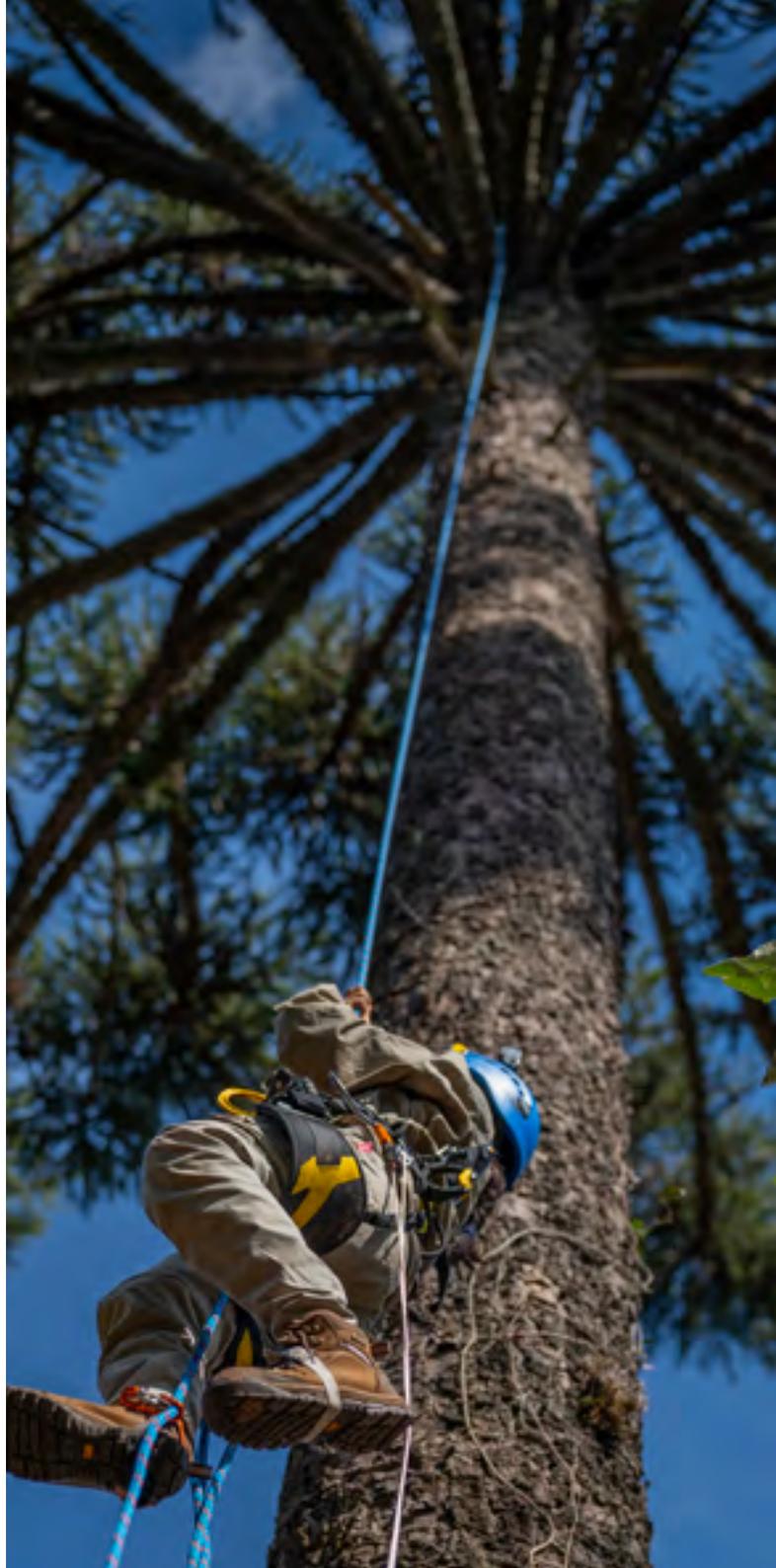
At the same time, every tree presents a new challenge: deciding where to run the rope, where to anchor, how to move, and how to reach the thinnest branches to collect fruits or install equipment. The best part is that tree climbing is a team effort—it requires coordination, trust, and a strong connection with your companions. There is always focus and responsibility, but also plenty of laughter and unforgettable moments.

Why is it so important to protect the Parrot?

– This is a complex question. On the one hand, the Vinaceous-breasted Parrot is endemic to this part of the world. Fewer than **500 individuals remain in Argentina** and around 4,000 across its entire range —numbers that are critically low for the long-term survival of the species. In addition, it plays a key ecological role as both a seed predator and a seed disperser, actively contributing to forest regeneration. Perhaps most importantly, we consider it an umbrella species. Thanks to its charisma and ecological importance; protecting the parrot and its habitat also helps safeguard many other, less visible or less charismatic species.

What would you like people to do to help the parrot?

– I believe that everyone, no matter where they live, can do their part to improve the situation of this species. Being mindful of what we consume, how much we consume, and how those products are produced can significantly reduce the pressure we place on natural ecosystems, including the habitat of the Vinaceous-breasted Parrot. There are also more direct ways to help: spreading the word about the project to raise awareness, volunteering, or contributing resources that allow us to continue our conservation efforts.



“I would like more people to get to know the species and its habitat—that forest full of araucarias, tree ferns, and beautiful birds, with an incredible world hidden in the treetops. Because only when we truly know something do we genuinely want to protect it.”
—Sofía Zalazar

THREATENED SPECIES

Allies Against
Wildlife Trafficking

Yellow Cardinal



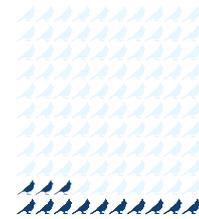
Due to its melodious song, the Yellow Cardinal has historically been captured to be sold as a pet, bringing it to the brink of extinction. On top of this, the species has fewer and fewer safe habitats for breeding. Together with Fundación Ternaikén, Buenos Aires Ecopark, the Laboratory of Animal Ecology and Behavior, and other organizations, **we created the Yellow Cardinal Alliance to reverse this situation.**



© Rocío Lapido



© Sabrina Arriola



288

Yellow Cardinals have been rescued and returned to the wild over eight years. **This represents 13% of the species' natural population.**



DID YOU KNOW?

We are genetically mapping the different populations of Yellow Cardinal to be able to release rescued individuals in their sites of origin.

The Yellow Cardinal Alliance Action Plan

01

We rehabilitate individuals rescued from wildlife trafficking networks.

02

We identify safe sites for their release.

03

We release the rehabilitated individuals.

04

We continue to monitor the adaptation success of released individuals.



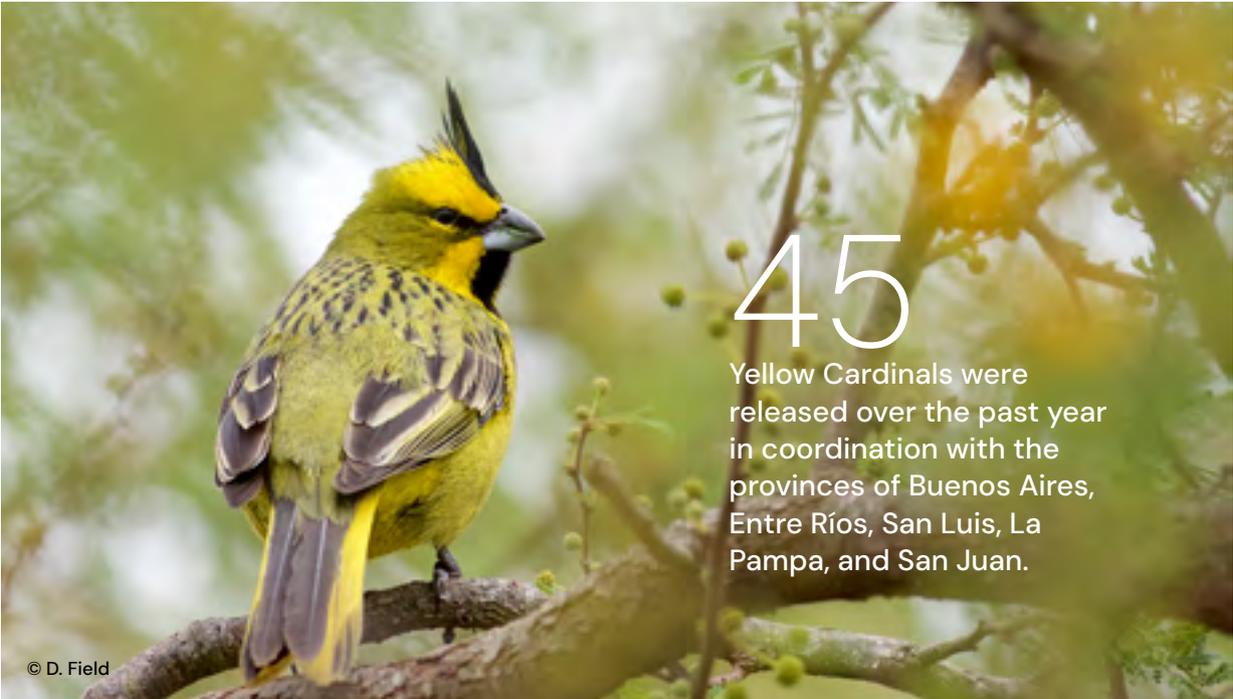
We carry out awareness campaigns with local communities.

This year,

230

students participated in educational activities in 7 communities across 4 provinces.

In 2024 we piloted a soft-release strategy using pre-release aviaries. This approach led to a marked improvement in post-release survival. 80% of individuals survived the first month of monitoring—a project milestone.



45

Yellow Cardinals were released over the past year in coordination with the provinces of Buenos Aires, Entre Ríos, San Luis, La Pampa, and San Juan.

© D. Field

THREATENED SPECIES

A Milestone that
Renews Hope

Hooded Grebe



In 2009 **we confirmed the Hooded Grebe as critically endangered** and have since collaborated with CONICET researchers to reverse its decline. Key interventions, including invasive species control, breeding-colony monitoring,

and climate-change mitigation measures, have been instrumental in stabilizing the population at approximately 750 individuals. However, these efforts were not sufficient to increase population numbers, prompting us to seek new strategies.



© Belén Tartaglia



© Silvia Tretrop



© Ignazi Gonzalo



© Hugo Mellone

At that point we began developing a **captive-rearing program**, raising Hooded Grebes from egg to release. Years of experimental refinement, including techniques adapted from work with the Silvery Grebe, informed the protocol.

This year we reached a pivotal milestone: for the first time we completed the full cycle, raising three chicks in captivity and releasing them to bolster wild populations.

In May 2025, for the first time, we released three chicks born in captivity.

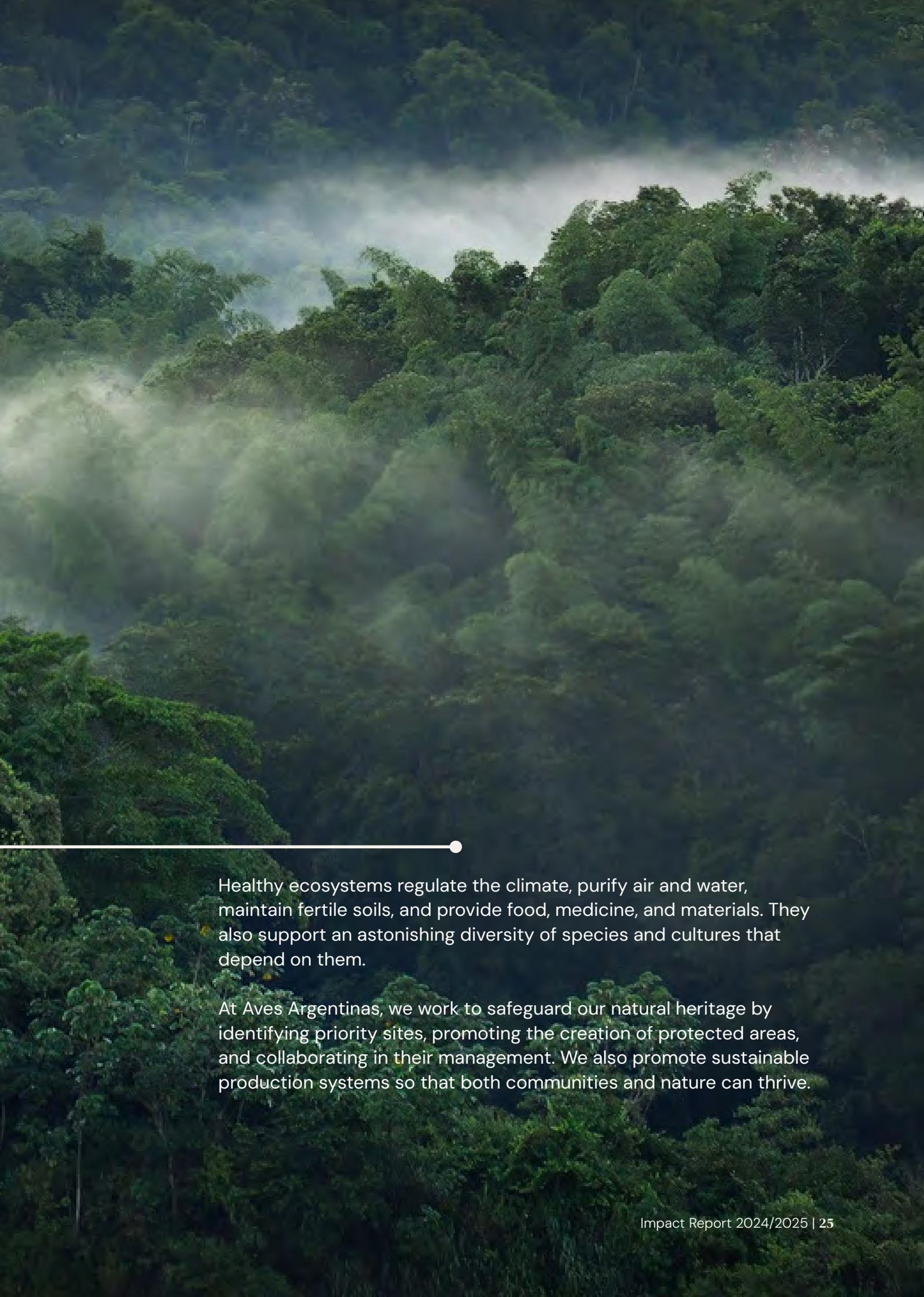


© Silvia Tretrop

02

Our Work_

We Protect Ecosystems



Healthy ecosystems regulate the climate, purify air and water, maintain fertile soils, and provide food, medicine, and materials. They also support an astonishing diversity of species and cultures that depend on them.

At Aves Argentinas, we work to safeguard our natural heritage by identifying priority sites, promoting the creation of protected areas, and collaborating in their management. We also promote sustainable production systems so that both communities and nature can thrive.

ECOSYSTEMS

Key Biodiversity Areas of Argentina

KBA



© Emilio White

KBAs (Key Biodiversity Areas) are the most important sites in the world for the conservation of species and their habitats. The KBA Program supports the identification, mapping, conservation, and monitoring of the planet's most critical areas for biodiversity.



© A. Argerich

Aves Argentinas completed the KBA analysis for the provinces of Misiones and Corrientes, prioritizing two of the most threatened regions to develop targeted strategies with on-the-ground teams: Iguazú National Park and surrounding areas in Misiones, and the Aguapey River Basin in Corrientes.

Our next challenge is to replicate this effort across the rest of Argentina, beginning with strategic partners in key areas of the Gran Chaco, one of the country's most threatened ecosystems.



© Emilio White



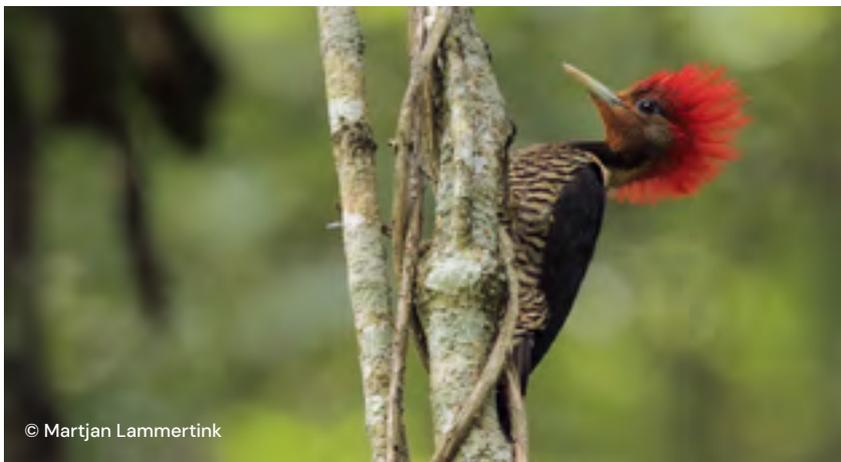
Visit www.kbadeargentina.org to explore this tool.



© Sebastián Navajas



© Diego Baldo



© Martjan Lammertink

WHAT ARE THEY FOR?

Based on global data on multiple groups of plants and animals, and developed with the active participation of researchers and naturalists, KBAs have become a widely accepted tool for guiding conservation policy.

Once proposed and validated, they are used by a wide range of sectors: governments incorporate them into territorial planning; companies support conservation projects and reduce their environmental impact; the financial sector assesses project sustainability; and NGOs and donors prioritize action in the field. Today, many institutions rely on KBA data in their daily decision-making. KBAs are recognized indicators in international environmental agreements and are integrated into the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

ECOSYSTEMS

The Challenge of Developing the Destination

Ansenuzuza

With the successful creation of Ansenuzuza National Park in 2022—an effort promoted by Aves Argentinas—the next challenge became **building and consolidating a tourism destination that fosters learning, local pride, and a strong sense of identity**. Achieving this requires integrating environmental, productive, community, tourism, and institutional perspectives within a shared management framework involving the national government, the province, and local municipalities.

© Pablo Rodríguez Merkel

Our Work Areas

Infrastructure

We developed infrastructure projects throughout the region, which will later be donated to the National Parks Administration, the Córdoba Ministry of Environment, and local municipalities.

We have established entrance gateways in Morteros, La Paqueta, La Para, and Marull. In addition, we are upgrading the Tourist Information Center in La Paqueta, improving public spaces in Puesto de Castro, and advancing construction of a ranger station at Campo La Cristiandad for the National Parks Administration (APN).



Regenerative Livestock

We work on eight model ranches totaling 12000 hectares, each with tailored management plans that respond to local conditions and challenges. Infrastructure improvements include the installation of windmills for water systems, forage silos, electric fences, and firebreaks.



Ecotourism

We designed a tourist corridor connecting Puesto de Castro, Rosario del Saladillo, and Mogote del Cura, where we installed interpretive signage and trained more than 100 participants.

Management Plan

We completed the first stage of the Ansenzuza National Park Management Plan, which includes a comprehensive diagnosis with threat analysis, governance framework, and priority mapping. This work was carried out collaboratively with APN, other institutions, and local communities.



© Juan Carlos Mendoza

Research

Through the use of camera traps, we recorded 16 mammal species, eight of which are threatened. We also completed the fifth season of aerial censuses of Wilson's Phalarope in collaboration with Manomet Conservation Sciences. Additionally, we launched a pioneering satellite telemetry study of the Maned Wolf to better understand its ecology and promote coexistence strategies with local producers.

DID YOU KNOW?

Ansenzuza National Park is one of the most important wintering sites for Nearctic migratory species such as the Wilson's Phalarope and is essential for the survival of three flamingo species.

From Restoration
to Coexistence

Atlantic Forest

© Sergio Moya

The **Atlantic Forest** is one of the most threatened tropical forests in the world: less than 12% remains intact, and much of it is highly fragmented.

In Argentina, where this forest is known as the *Selva Misionera*, some large remnants remain, representing 8% of the total biome. Its biodiversity is extraordinary: **half of the country's bird species and 124 mammal species depend on this forest.** Unfortunately, in the province of Misiones, where most of Argentina's Atlantic Forest is concentrated, a cleared hectare still has more economic value than a hectare of standing forest.

In 2019, following the identification of the Andresito Peninsula as a Key Biodiversity Area (KBA), we acquired 183 hectares and established the El Puente Verde Nature Reserve. This reserve serves as our operational base for community-based restoration and conservation, nature tourism promotion, sustainable forest product use, and coexistence with predators.

50%
of Argentina's
bird species
live in this
habitat



We built our native plant nursery with the capacity for **20,000 seedlings** and we planted **60,000 trees** in less than a year.

© Julieta Maccarino

Four protected natural areas were created in 4 municipalities covering a total of 511 hectares (3 Municipal Natural Parks and 1 Protected Landscape).



© Emilio White

We built aviaries for the training and release of **10 Blue-winged Macaws** (see p.16).



© Martjan Lammertink

As part of our coexistence strategies, we participated in the launch of the world's first insurance for jaguar protection.



© Fernando Farias

We established a biological station in Tobuna to work with the local community on the protection of the **Vinaceous-breasted Parrot**, an endangered species (see p.18).



9 producers associated with our CAÁ label, protecting a total of **639 hectares** of native forest linked to organic yerba mate plantations.



© Julieta Maccarino

ECOSYSTEMS

Produce and
Conserve

Grasslands

© Candelaria Neyra

Argentina's natural grasslands are highly productive ecosystems that support unique wildlife. For more than two centuries, they have been used for agriculture and livestock production. In recent decades, however, land use has intensified, shifting from low-impact grazing to grain and timber monocultures, with severe consequences for biodiversity. **Today, less than 1% of grasslands are protected under any legal framework.**

To address these challenges, we work through two complementary strategies: creating incentives to promote sustainable production, and direct conservation projects for the most threatened bird species. The Grasslands Alliance (AdP), established in 2006 as part of the first strategy, **promotes livestock systems that sustain healthy populations of native species while conserving biodiversity and improving production quality.** The alliance operates with support from BirdLife International and partners in Argentina, Paraguay, Brazil, and Uruguay.



196
members

630,000
hectares

500,000
ha of natural grasslands

107,000
ha under the carbon
credit program

Carbon Credits in Grasslands

The high capacity of grasslands to sequester soil carbon enabled us to launch the Argentina Grassland Carbon Project, an ambitious **carbon credit** initiative designed to create economic incentives for alliance (AdP) producers. In 2024, we strengthened the program by incorporating biodiversity and community criteria, resulting in the development of high-integrity carbon credits.



Do you know our focal species?

Argentina’s natural grasslands are home to 307 bird species, many of which have lost more than 80% of their populations and are at risk of extinction.

In 2024/2025, we worked on research and management for the following species in productive landscapes:



Saffron-cowled Blackbird



Yellow Cardinal



Pampas Meadowlark



Strange-tailed Tyrant



Hudson’s Canastero



Black-and-white Monjita



Bearded Tachuri



Seedeaters

© Pablo Grilli © Nicolás Pérez © María Del Castillo © Sabina De Lucca

ECOSYSTEMS

Conservation at the
End of the World

Patagonia

© Darío Podestá

Through research and management, we aim to protect Patagonia, one of the most pristine and remote environments in the country, and home to many still little-studied species.

Our Juan Mazar Barnett Biological Station in northwest Santa Cruz serves as a base for our teams as well as for members of other projects carrying out research and conservation work in this harsh environment.

While the flagship species of our work in Southern Patagonia is the Hooded Grebe (see p.22), over the years we have developed projects for many other species. We also work with schools on environmental education, volunteer programs, and conservation training.

Other focal species include:



Wolffson's
Mountain
Viscacha



Magellanic
Plover



Torrent
Duck



Austral
Rail



Micromammals



Invasive
Species
Control



© Florencia Barrionuevo



© Patrick Buchanan

Livestock Guardian Dogs

In sheep farms in this region, coexistence with large native carnivores such as foxes and pumas is often challenging. Traditionally, poison baits and indiscriminate hunting have been used to mitigate the impact of these carnivores, causing high mortality among wildlife species.



© Mauro Prati Rupp

To avoid these harmful techniques, at Aves Argentinas we promote the use of livestock guardian dogs. **Puppies are raised alongside sheep and later placed with local farmers.** Their presence within the herds discourages pumas and foxes from approaching livestock, causing predators to shift toward other prey and significantly **reducing the use of poison baits.**

ECOSYSTEMS

An Urgent Call
to Action

Gran Chaco

Over the past 20 years,

5 million hectares
of Chaco forest have been deforested.

© Programa NEA

The **Gran Chaco**, spanning Paraguay, portions of Bolivia, and northern Argentina, constitutes the second-largest forested region in South America, surpassed only by the Amazon. In its semi-arid form, the Chaco is distinguished by pronounced water scarcity, elevated temperatures, and its emblematic quebracho forests. Beyond its notable flora, the region supports a wealth of biodiversity, including numerous endemic species, and is home to a rich and enduring cultural heritage.

This region is undergoing a series of transformations as a result of agro-industrial expansion. Changes in fire regimes, soil desertification, illegal deforestation, intensive livestock production, and the overuse of agrochemicals not only cause habitat loss and fragmentation, but also severely affect Indigenous and rural farming communities that depend on its resources.

The Gran Chaco

Covers
25%
of Argentina's
territory

Home to
60%
of the country's
native forests

More than **20%**
of the Gran Chaco has already been modified
for agriculture and livestock production

To put an end to this situation, Aves Argentinas launched a large-scale program in January 2025, with actions in the most threatened Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs), contributing to the conservation of key species and habitats in partnership with governments, producers, and local communities.

© Álvaro Rocha y Belén Rodhe

Throughout this year...

As part of our community-strengthening work in Paraje El Algarrobal, we published the first bilingual Qom-Spanish guide: *Birds of the Chaco Interfluvium*.



We have promoted the creation of the municipal reserve Tres Lagunas in Villa Río Bermejito, this becoming the first municipal reserve in the region.

After promoting and supporting the creation of Laguna El Palmar National Park in 2023, we continued working with local communities. In 2024, we collaborated in the creation of the first Environmental Cultural Center in the town of Las Palmas.



Canal de la Patria

In 2023, the Canal de la Patria was inaugurated in Santiago del Estero. This 250-kilometer-long water infrastructure, designed without considering environmental impacts, has become a deadly trap for wild and domestic fauna that come to drink from it, leading to certain death by drowning.

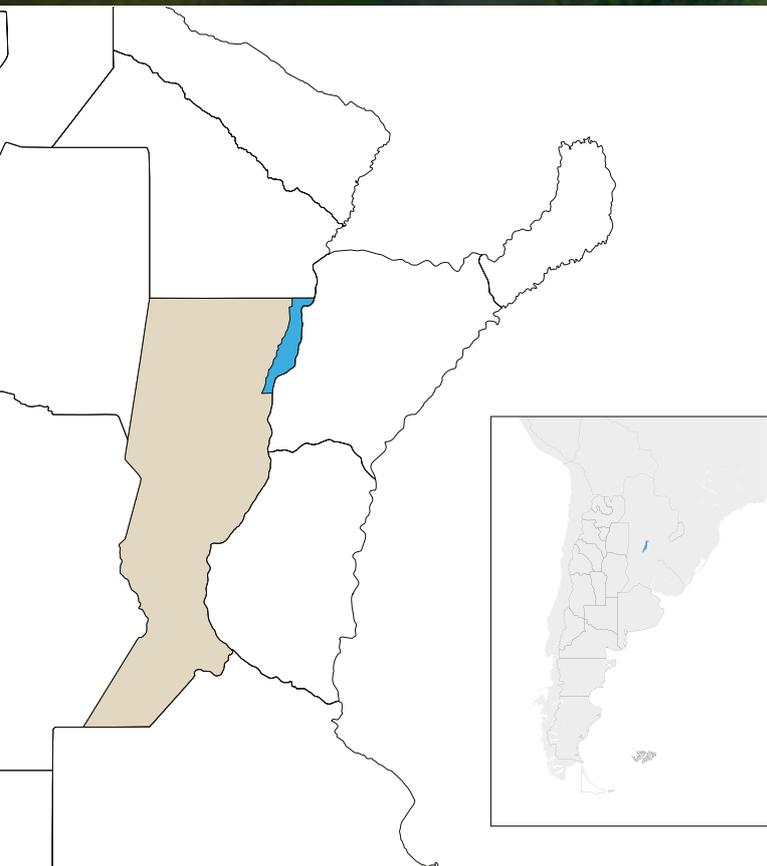
Given the indifference of the authorities to this process of massive “defaunation,” which affects threatened species such as the Giant Anteater, Aves Argentinas—together with Fundación Vida Silvestre and FARN—has filed a collective environmental damage lawsuit before the National Supreme Court of Justice. More information on p. 61.

ECOSYSTEMS

A Wetland for
the Future

Jaaukanigás

© Hernán Agustini



Located in northeastern Santa Fe, this wetland encompasses islands with gallery forests, pioneer forests, lagoons, marshes, and swamps that protect an enormous diversity of terrestrial and aquatic flora and fauna.

To consolidate its designation as a Ramsar Site, and due to its outstanding ecological value, it is necessary to expand territorial protection in key areas of the wetland.

Since 2022, Aves Argentinas has been working to promote the creation of a public protected area. Gradually, various sectors—including mayors, local journalists, institutions, and the community—have raised their voices in support of the creation of the Jaaukanigás Provincial Park and Water Reserve.

Over the past two years, we have worked together with the Ministry of Environment and Climate Change of the Province of Santa Fe on the active management of the Jaaukanigás Provincial Park and Water Reserve project, which is now just one step away from formal establishment.

Throughout 2024/2025

Municipal Reserves

To become part of the conservation project for the future Provincial Park, different towns created municipal reserves with trails and signage. The best known are Jardín Florido in Florencia and Pindó in Villa Ocampo.



© Hernán Agustini



Ecotourism Guides

During this year, we trained more than 50 guides to strengthen tourism as an opportunity for regional development.

School Workshops

Under the slogan “Jaaukanigás Profundo”, we visited primary and secondary schools in the main towns of the region. We reached more than 500 students and dozens of teachers, thereby expanding knowledge about the area and the Provincial Park project, and strengthening local identity linked to the wetland.



© Equipo Territorial

A vibrant ecosystem

336
bird
species

64
reptile
species

68
mammal
species

Mural realizado en Reconquista, provincia de Santa Fé



© Mabel Fernández

ECOSYSTEMS

Protecting the Health
of Marine Ecosystems

The Argentine Sea

© Andy Schofield

The Aves Argentinas marine project began more than 20 years ago, motivated by concerns about the impact of fishing activities on seabird populations as a result of bycatch. From the outset, we recorded mortality data, tested mitigation measures, and presented scientifically supported results, leading to the design of bird-scaring lines.

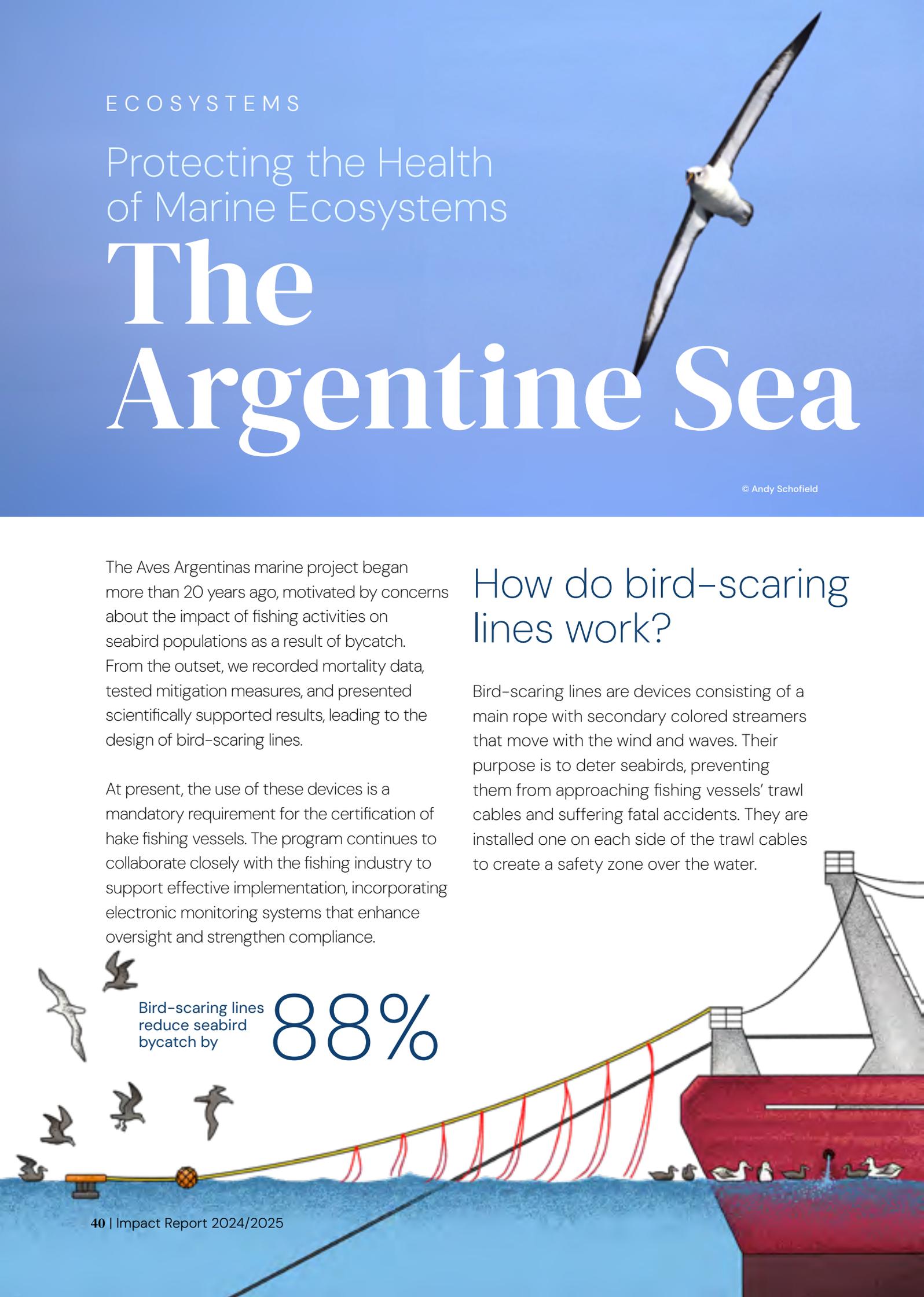
At present, the use of these devices is a mandatory requirement for the certification of hake fishing vessels. The program continues to collaborate closely with the fishing industry to support effective implementation, incorporating electronic monitoring systems that enhance oversight and strengthen compliance.

How do bird-scaring lines work?

Bird-scaring lines are devices consisting of a main rope with secondary colored streamers that move with the wind and waves. Their purpose is to deter seabirds, preventing them from approaching fishing vessels' trawl cables and suffering fatal accidents. They are installed one on each side of the trawl cables to create a safety zone over the water.

Bird-scaring lines
reduce seabird
bycatch by

88%





© Leo Tamini

Caring for the sea from an early age

Guardians of Seabirds is the comprehensive environmental education project of the Aves Argentinas Marine Program.

Throughout the past year:

- > We reached 1,050 students from 12 institutions across all educational levels in Mar del Plata.
- > We celebrated World Albatross Day with more than 200 students.
- > Together with 120 students, we assembled four bird-scaring lines, which were delivered to two fishing vessels to save seabirds.
- > We trained 50 teachers from the five provinces along our country's Atlantic coast.



Electronic Monitoring

Thanks to the incorporation of technology, we can track the use of tori lines on a larger number of vessels without the need to physically embark.

Over the past year, we recorded 84% compliance in the use of tori lines on the monitored hake fishing vessels.

We redesigned the **Seabirds booklets** that will be used by official agencies and the fishing industry, and which were approved by the Federal Fisheries Council.



03

Our Work_

We Promote
Science



We are an organization with a strong scientific foundation. By gaining a better understanding of the birds of our country, we contribute to the development of direct conservation and management actions based on evidence. We promote Argentine and Latin American science through the publication of two internationally renowned, open-access scientific journals, provide scholarships for students at all academic levels, and organize the Argentine Ornithology Meeting, which brings together scientists from across the Americas to exchange knowledge.

In addition, we know that everyone can contribute valuable information to the advancement of science, which is why we support the strengthening of citizen science platforms such as eBird and initiatives like Ecofam.

We Achieved Greater International Recognition: Q3 in Scopus

El Hornero

It is the oldest Latin American ornithological scientific journal issued in Spanish. **Since 1917, it has published original research and review papers on bird biology**, mostly focused on the Neotropics.

Its scientific articles are open access to the general public, with no fees required from either authors or readers (Diamond Open Access). This allows the journal to publish research that we consider of scientific relevance for our region and helps bridge

the access gap between scientists from developed countries and the Global South.

This year, the journal moved up to the Q3 quartile in Scopus, one of the leading international databases that evaluates the quality and impact of scientific publications. This advancement reflects sustained growth in the visibility, citation, and academic recognition of the published articles, strengthening the journal's position within the scientific community.

40

Issues

108

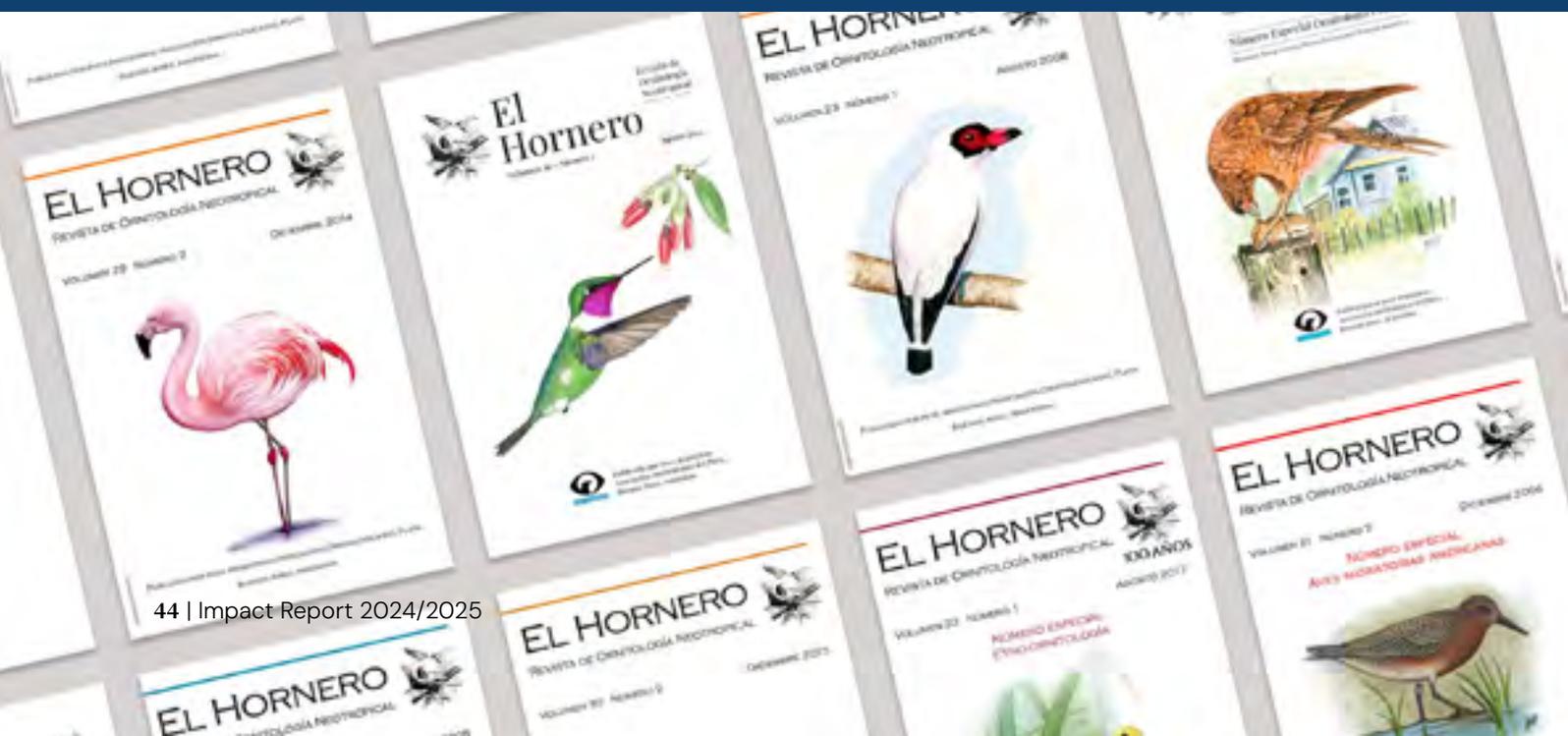
Years of history

+1,300

Articles published to date



Diamond Open Access



A Collective Effort
That Continues to Grow

Nuestras Aves

Since 1962, this journal has published content on the natural history of wild birds, descriptions of behavior, “novel” records of breeding and feeding, and new or little-known geographic distributions for specific regions and for the country. It is primarily aimed at the scientific community, birdwatchers, and naturalists.

It is published annually in digital format and is enriched by contributions from people with diverse backgrounds, dedicated to bird observation, scientific research, and naturalist work.

In 2024, *Nuestras Aves* was indexed in the **Directory of Open Access Journals (DOAJ)**, which certifies that the journal meets international standards of open access, transparency, and good editorial practices. It also ensures that its contents are visible and accessible worldwide, increasing their reach and credibility, and reaffirming the publication’s commitment to high-quality, ethical, and open science.



70 Issues
editions

27 articles published
this year

+1,020 articles published
in total



Open
access

SCIENCE

A Historic Gathering

RAO

The Argentine Ornithological Meeting (RAO) is the National Ornithology Congress—an exchange forum that brings together researchers, students, birdwatchers, conservationists, and ornithology enthusiasts from across Latin America. It is held every two years and aims to share advances in knowledge about Argentine birds and their ecosystems, promote bird conservation, and strengthen ties among those who work in or enjoy this discipline.



50
years of history

20 RAOs
organized

+500
people attended
the latest edition

+200
speakers

© Gonzalo Pardo





Investing in our Scientists

Aves Argentinas

Scholarships

Aves Argentinas scholarships are a support program aimed at promoting training, research, and conservation of birds and their habitats in Argentina. They are intended for students, researchers, and members of civil society organizations.

5
consecutive
years

24
scholarships
awarded
since its
launch

2/3
of the
scholarships
were awarded
to women



Nicolás Lois

"The scholarship helped consolidate a new line of research on microplastics within the South American Flamingos Project, an emerging and still little-studied topic in the country."



Juliana Benitez Saldivar

*"Thanks to the scholarship, I was able to carry out field campaigns in Jujuy and, for the first time, record synchronized high-speed audio and video recordings of species of the genus *Metriopelia*."*



Luciana López

"The scholarship was essential for advancing my research, which combines field observation, experimentation, and acoustic analysis, providing new insights into bird communication."

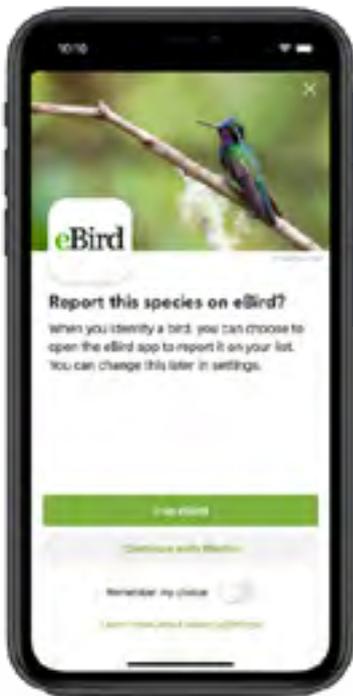
SCIENCE

Knowledge in
Our Hands

Citizen Science



Citizen Science is a form of research in which non-specialists actively participate in the collection, analysis, or interpretation of scientific data, contributing to the understanding and conservation of nature.



eBird

eBird is a global platform where birdwatchers record and share their sightings. Thanks to these contributions, it is possible to carry out daily monitoring of the health of our ecosystems. www.ebird.org



GLOBAL **BIG** DAY



2

annual Global
Big Days



+1,000
participants
simultaneously

1,295
active users
in Argentina

186,546
checklists submitted
(+21.7% vs. one year ago)

13th
country worldwide
with the most active users



© Leo Tamini

ECOFAM

The Coastal Team of Marine Fauna and Environment Observers is a citizen science program. Volunteers from different coastal towns walk along the beaches and record the presence of marine fauna during planned surveys. **In 2024, we added the Monte Hermoso node.** The data gathered are essential, as they serve as indicators of the health of coastal and marine ecosystems.

In 5 years

9
nodes
created

+70
volunteers

4,130
volunteer
hours

4,118
records and
63 species

Simultaneous Shorebird Census

170
participating
volunteers

700
sites in
continental
wetlands
visited

355
species
recorded in
the census

97%
of phalaropes
were recorded
in Ansenusa

In February 2025, **the second Simultaneous Census was carried out in Argentina's lowlands**, organized by Manomet Conservation Sciences with the collaboration of Aves Argentinas, which convened, trained, and coordinated the volunteers.

This initiative aims to identify the key sites used by shorebirds during their migrations. Because these birds tend to concentrate in a limited number of areas, identifying and conserving these sites is essential. In this edition, the focal species of the survey was the Wilson's Phalarope, allowing for a deeper understanding of its presence and habitat use in the region.

04



Our Work_

Community and Education



Community is the heart of Aves Argentinas. With over 4,000 members, we bring people closer to nature through education, volunteer programs, and a network of Birdwatching Clubs.

Biodiversity thrives not only in national parks but also in our gardens, plazas, and urban reserves. Every course, meeting, and volunteer action aims to inspire curiosity, foster commitment, and deepen responsibility for caring for our environment.

COMMUNITY AND EDUCATION

Training to Understand,
Care for, and Transform

Education

© Sabrina Arriola

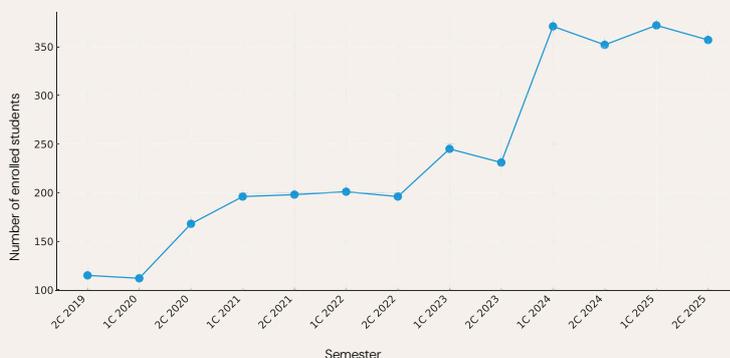
EAN

The Argentine School of Naturalists (EAN) is an educational initiative of Aves Argentinas that, **for more than 30 years, has trained field naturalists and interpreters of natural heritage.**



Through a program made up of 24 courses, EAN offers training in evolutionary processes, Argentine biodiversity, sampling techniques, community ecology, protected areas, environmental education and communication, environmental legislation, among other core topics.

EAN Students Enrolled per Semester



Since the COVID-19 pandemic, classes have been held virtually, combined with field trips. This has enabled significant growth in the number of enrolled students and graduates, as well as greater nationwide reach.



© Sabrina Arriola



© Sabrina Arriola



Courses

We offer both virtual and in-person learning spaces for the general public, where education and enjoyment come together to inspire discovery of nature.

+30 > +1,000
courses enrolled
per year

Building ties with the corporate world

We work with companies by carrying out concrete conservation and education actions to multiply the impact of our work.



© Cecilia Maqueda



© Cecilia Maqueda

COMMUNITY AND EDUCATION

Commitment
That Multiplies

Volunteering with Aves Argentinas

© Julieta Maccarino

Our broad reach is only possible thanks to hundreds of people who volunteer their time and effort. They participate across all areas of our organization: taking on roles within the Birdwatching Clubs (COA), working alongside our technical teams on conservation projects, coordinating citizen science initiatives, running our native plant nursery, and representing us at events throughout the country.

+500
volunteers joined
us over the
last year



© Julieta Maccarino



© CA Project Volunteering

Learning by doing: the voice of a volunteer in the field

Interview with **Bernardita Muñoz Palma**,
volunteer of the Saffron-cowled Blackbird
Project in 2024 and 2025.



© Agustina Rivero

What motivated you to join as a volunteer?

– I was motivated by the possibility of joining a conservation project in an environment completely different from the one I'm used to. I wanted to get to know grassland birds up close and better understand the ecosystem they share with other threatened species. I was also looking to make a concrete contribution to the protection of an endangered species.

What is a typical day like as a volunteer?

– We started activities at 5 a.m. From that very first moment of the day, learning was already underway. We searched for new nests, installed protections to minimize predation, banded chicks, and carried out surveys for counting and behavior observation, among many other tasks. Each day was different, which made the project feel alive, dynamic, challenging, and deeply enriching.

Was there any moment that particularly marked you?

– One moment that really stayed with me was working in a colony of 16 nests, all parasitized by Shiny Cowbirds. It was hard to see such strong

pressure on the reproduction of the Saffron-cowled Blackbird; understanding it through data is very different from observing it in the field. That experience reinforced my conviction about the urgency of conserving this species.

What was the most important lesson you learned?

– I learned the immense value of teamwork and consistency in conservation. **I understood that every action—each protected nest, each banded chick, each data point collected—adds a small but meaningful contribution to the reproductive success of a species that is on the brink of extinction.**

What would you say to someone who is thinking about getting involved in volunteering?

– I would tell them not to hesitate. Being part of a project like this is transformative: you learn a great deal, you contribute directly to the reproductive success of an endangered species, and you experience the real impact of conservation work. For me, it is a privilege to take part in the research and protection of the last remaining populations of the Saffron-cowled Blackbird.

COMMUNITY AND EDUCATION

Strength in Numbers

COA

Birdwatchers' Clubs



© Tatiana Berman

Birdwatchers' Clubs (COA) are local groups of Aves Argentinas members dedicated to advancing the organization's mission within their communities across the country.

Through a wide range of activities and initiatives, COAs work to safeguard birds and

their habitats. They promote birdwatching as a tool for connection and awareness, encourage participation in public policy processes, lead environmental education efforts, combat wildlife trafficking, and advocate for the protection of key areas essential for bird conservation.



© oaquín Ghorzo



© Joaquín Ghorzo



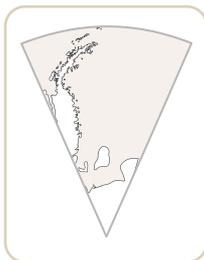
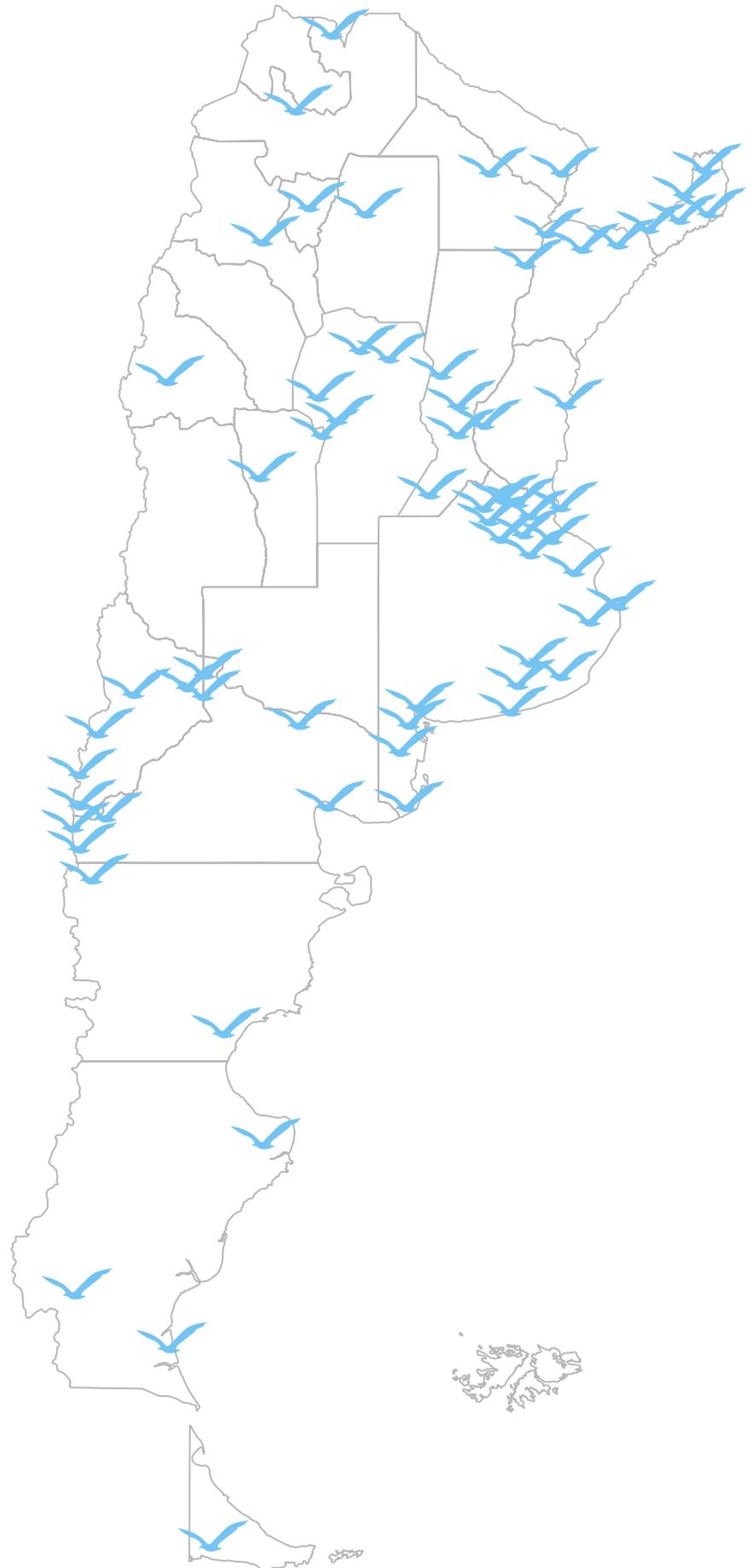
© Felisa Gastón



+1,500
people are part
of the COA

86
COA

7
new COA
joined during
2024/2025



05

Our Work_

More About Aves Argentinas



Behind every achievement stands a network that propels us forward. Aves Argentinas grows beyond national borders and adds its voice in the spaces where decisions that affect nature are made. This progress would not be possible without the steadfast support of those who stand with us — our members, partners, and allied organizations whose financial commitment and shared vision make our work possible.

Conservation
Beyond Borders

Aves Argentinas Around the World

While our direct conservation work takes place within Argentina, the roadmap toward achieving a resilient planet is **built through collaboration and exchange with organizations and institutions around the world.**

As part of our international engagement, in 2024 we took part in two of the most important United Nations events for global biodiversity conservation: COP16 of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) —

held in Cali, Colombia— and the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (CMS) —held in Florianópolis, Brazil.

Our participation as a civil society organization strengthened dialogue with global decision-makers and fostered strategic alliances to advance shared conservation priorities. At both events, we delivered presentations that elevated the visibility of our work in Argentina and contributed to broader international discussions.

BirdLife
International

A partnership that strengthens



More than 123 organizations worldwide make up the largest global network for the conservation of birds and their habitats.

Together, we develop conservation, research, outreach, and environmental education projects.

In November, 40 representatives from partner organizations across the Americas met in person in Buga, Colombia, to share experiences, discuss priorities, and define our regional collaborative work agenda.

In Defense of
Biodiversity

Policy Advocacy

© Joaquín Ghorzo

Over the past year, we significantly strengthened our work on environmental public policy advocacy, consolidating Aves Argentinas as a technical and social reference in the defense of biodiversity. Through the systematic monitoring of environmental cases in the judicial system, we provided key scientific and legal information to support actions aimed at ensuring the protection of vulnerable ecosystems and the effective enforcement of current legislation.

At the same time, we actively participated in legislative processes related to the reform and updating of environmental laws, promoting more rigorous standards for conservation and

land-use planning. We put forward technical recommendations for new regulations related to the protection of critical habitats, the sustainable management of natural areas, and the regulation of activities that impact birdlife and biodiversity.

Thanks to coordinated work with decision-makers, fellow Civil Society Organizations (CSOs), and the academic sector, we were able to influence the public agenda and position the importance of adopting policies based on scientific evidence. These advances reflect a tangible impact on building a stronger environmental framework oriented toward long-term conservation.

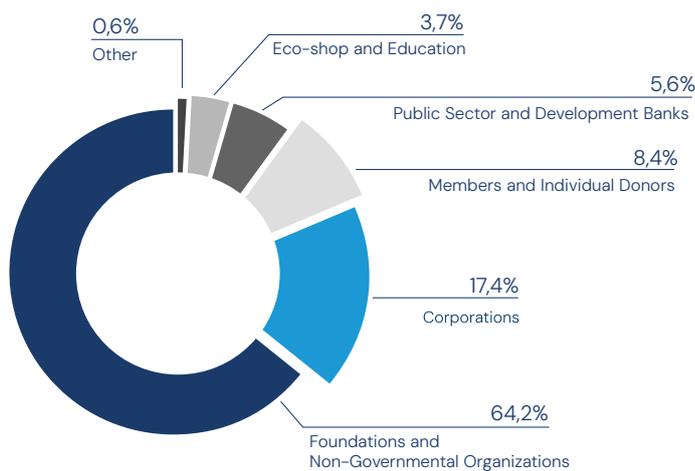
Civil Society Organizations play a vital role in strengthening democracy. By contributing independent perspectives and translating technical expertise and field-based experience into actionable proposals, they help improve the quality of public policy. By working beyond political cycles, they strengthen transparency, the quality of decision-making, and the construction of long-term consensus for the benefit of the common good.

Financial Sustainability

How is Aves Argentinas Funded?

Aligned with Aves Argentinas' mission to protect birds and their habitats, we allocate most of our resources to our conservation, science, education, and communication projects. **Working together with institutions, organizations, and individuals who share a long-term vision allows us to increase the real impact of our activities.**

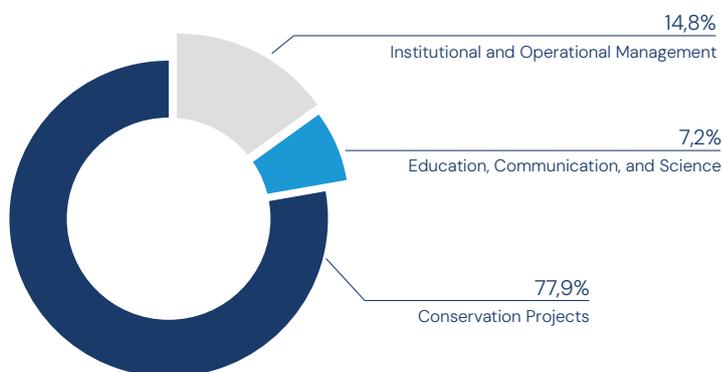
How we are funded



FOOD FOR THOUGHT

Contributions from the corporate sector have grown significantly in recent years, but these are almost exclusively from foreign sources. We see it as both a challenge and an opportunity to engage local companies in building a country that cares for the nature that sustains it.

How we invest







We thank

those who work alongside us

None of our achievements would be possible without the people and organizations who believe in our mission and support it day by day with commitment and generosity. Thanks to those who contribute their time, knowledge, and resources, conservation is transformed into concrete actions, real impact on the ground, and hope for future generations.

Although it would be impossible to recognize every contribution individually, we would like to especially thank our staff, volunteers, members, companies, foundations and CSOs, academic institutions, public institutions and governments, as well as individual donors and philanthropists, whose support makes each of these achievements possible. Knowing that we are part of such a committed and growing community inspires us to keep moving forward, together, for nature.

See you next year!



Miembro de



Learn more about our work at
www.avesargentinas.org.ar

