THREE PILLARS FOR BIODIVERSITY CONSERVATION
Fundación Global Nature was born in 1993 as a private entity at national level with an educational and charitable mission. Throughout these 26 years of experience we have built three pillars in which to base our strategy for sustainability, conservation and enhancement of biodiversity: agrifood sustainability, corporate sustainability and species and habitats conservation, with wetlands as a cornerstone to preserve biodiversity in the long term.

These three pillars are the element on which we develop our work and achieve step by step:

1) Sustainable agrarian systems, whose biodiversity, breeds, and native varieties are better preserved.
2) An agrifood industry with less environmental impact that works responsibly, concertedly and with a shared responsibility along the whole supply chain.
3) More efficiency in mitigation and adaptation to climate change of farms, and better resilience to its impacts.
4) A sustainable management of natural resources in wetlands to achieve their conservation year on year.
5) Stimulate the development of new technologies and innovative development models in conservation and use of natural heritage.

Fundación Global Nature develops this labour through European projects and in cooperation with pioneer companies of the agrifood sector. This strategy has allowed the development and testing of tools (softwares) and methodologies which go from assessing climate risk to improve nature management at farm level, establishing for each measure indicators and protocols of verification to ensure their transferability to the market. After identifying critical aspects of sustainability along the supply chain of numerous agrarian products and developing sustainable sourcing protocols with processors and farmers, the implementation of sustainable sourcing programmes has been achieved for different products and raw materials (e.g. tomatoes, olives, pistachios or grapes).

This work is accompanied by innovation and ICT such as Geographical Information Systems for the analysis of environmental, agrarian and social data.

Finally, Fundación Global Nature transfers the acquired experience-based knowledge through technical meetings with agrarian decision makers of national and regional administrations and the European Commission, as well as with agrifood companies. Through training workshops for agrifood companies and farmers, seminars in universities and technical schools and participation and coordination of working groups such as the one of the National Environmental Congress in Spain (CONAMA) we generate among the stakeholders a network for the implementation of agrienvironmental measures, sustainability, biodiversity and climate risk assessments and the compilation of data and observations.
To achieve them, an important investment has been needed in the first instance. Throughout these 26 years of work and thanks to the funders of the projects we have carried out, Fundación Global Nature has invested 18.9 million euros in more than 14,000 hectares of 110 wetlands and more than 4.5 million euros in agrarian sustainability. Within these projects we can find 11 European and national projects to explore indicators, and more than 20 of them for restauration funded by the European Commission. Thanks to them, we also count on experience in development cooperation in 7 different countries.

To ensure good agronomic practices in our agrarian systems, Fundación Global Nature has also developed a Land Stewardship Network with more than 300 farmers in 25,000 hectares, which entails a total of 125 agreements. Apart from a better agrienvironmental performance, this has also allowed us to carry out our project of differentiated commercialization of pro-biodiversity legumes, having commercialized from 2009 more than 300 tones and involving more than 200 farmers.

As new generations are the future, in the frame of our projects we have imparted environmental education to more than 19,120 students within the last 5 years, with 14,600 more planned before our current projects come to an end. And as farmers and the rest of agrarian stakeholders are the ones shaping our agrarian landscape on a daily basis, we have imparted for them more than 600 lectures reaching more than 1,800 farmers and hunters. Not less important regarding education have been the 21 technical seminars imparted, with a total of more than 1,093 attendants. A great deal of this education has been delivered in the three environmental education centres we manage.

Also, in the frame of our projects and with the aim of protecting and enhancing biodiversity, we have planted nearly 500,000 trees and shrubs in traditional agrarian systems and wetlands, restored 32 livestock ponds, built 41 pro-biodiversity ponds, managed a 232-hectare property in Cáceres for the protection of endangered native livestock breeds and we own another 61 hectares for habitat rehabilitation.

Finally, a great deal of this work would not have been successful without the agreements we have with several councils. Among them we can find the municipalities of Madridejos, Lilo and Villacañas in Toledo; Mota del Cuervo and Fuente de Pedro Naharro in Cuenca; Pedraza and Boada de Campos through the provincial council of Palencia; and Torreblanca, Cabanes and 9 municipalities of the Alto Mijares in Castellón.

Seeing the results of our work is what motivates us to move forward
Fundación Global Nature has invested 18.9 million Euros in more than 14,000 hectares in 110 wetlands and more than 4.5 million Euros in agrarian sustainability projects.

In case these results were not enough motivation for us, 20 national and international awards we have received acknowledging our labour may do the rest. Some of the last ones are:

- The Ramsar Convention Award for Wetland Wise Use (2018).
- The Environment Regional Award by Castilla-La Mancha Government (2018).
- “Green Award” granted by the European Commission to the AgriClimateChange project as one of the best six LIFE projects of the last 25 years (2017).
- “Best of the Best” LIFE project award to the LIFE AgriClimateChange project given by the European Commission (2015).
- Award to Differentiated Commercialization based on positive impacts on biodiversity granted by the Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Environment (2015).
- Best Initiative on Sustainable Food Award granted by the Daniel and Nina Carasso Foundation (2015).
The first great project of Fundación Global Nature was the reflooding in 1993 of the old Lagoon of Fuentes de Nava (Palencia), dried out in middle of the 20th-century.
FIRST PILLAR: SUSTAINABILITY IN THE AGRIFOOD CHAIN

Our mission is to promote sustainable agrifood chains, in other words, to help building businesses around agriculture and livestock production that make the best use of the natural resources, that work for limiting their environmental footprint, that contribute to preserving biodiversity and that help to fighting against climate change. When such objectives are met, local economies and citizens benefit from it, and the chances of overcoming climate change future limitations are higher.

It is estimated that half of our wildlife occur in extensive farming areas or depend on traditional activities, and that one third of Spanish soils are linked to rural activities. Against this background, addressing such traditional and extensive production systems is a priority for Fundación Global Nature and also for biodiversity conservation. However, intensive agriculture mainly oriented to EU exportation still represents 60% of our GDP and we do not want to miss this reality. Our aim is to demonstrate that sustainability is applicable to all the production systems and the best bet for long-term competitiveness.

This first pillar has been supported from the beginning of FGN's activity by different EU and private projects. They have been useful for addressing different environmental challenges in detail, for creating objective and transparent agroenvironmental indicators, for creating assessment tools and for bringing knowledge from science to farms.


Picture 3
Capacity building with the farmers of the Land Stewardship Network.
LIFE AgriAdapt is a project that assess climate risks in the four EU main climatic regions and for the three EU main production systems: arable farming, livestock production and permanent crops. The aim is also to provide sustainable adaptation options, which are measures that are consistent with other environmental challenges. 120 pilot farms cooperate with the partners of the Project in order to test the measures and evaluate their effectiveness.

**Results of the project:**

- 4 baseline reports, one for each of the EU climate risk areas. [https://agriadapt.eu/wp-content/uploads/2017/04/Informe-de-referencia-Meridional-FINAL_V2.pdf](https://agriadapt.eu/wp-content/uploads/2017/04/Informe-de-referencia-Meridional-FINAL_V2.pdf)
- Creation of 2 decision-support tools for assessing climate change risk and adaptation measures. One at the agroclimatic zone level (considering accurate geographical areas) and the other at farm level (considering farm management peculiarities).
- Training module for climate change adaptation in farming systems, including description of the problem, measures and results from pilot farms. [https://docs.google.com/forms/d/e/1FAIpQLSdRIm9eGxqZ361p59M2-xI3nnTOX2sc8Jy2pUqVjXVcoQsfw/viewform](https://docs.google.com/forms/d/e/1FAIpQLSdRIm9eGxqZ361p59M2-xI3nnTOX2sc8Jy2pUqVjXVcoQsfw/viewform)
- Seminars: 18 (1,000 people reached).
- Informative sessions: 32 (1,772 people reached).

**Project website:** [https://agriadapt.eu](https://agriadapt.eu)
This ERASMUS+ project was implemented by partners from different EU regions, being the Spanish partners La Unió de Llauradors i Ramaders del País Valencià (Farmer Union) and Fundación Global Nature. One of the most appreciated results was a catalogue of more than 100 measures that EU vineyard farmers can implement for supporting biodiversity. Other supporting documents were produced such as a field guide to vineyards’ flora and fauna, as well as videos for promoting such practices.

Results:

- Action Plan for supporting biodiversity in vineyards

- Field guide to vineyards’ biodiversity

- Technical documents and videos

- Seminars: 3 (93 people reached)

- International conference: 1 (80 attendees)

- Number of farmers assessed: 13.
This LIFE project intends to tackle the loss of biodiversity, and more specifically the steppe birds’ populations, in four special protection areas for birds. This is done in cooperation with local farmers that voluntarily implement agricamental practices with direct and indirect effect on the birds. The framework for implementing the project is the Land Stewardship Network that Fundación Global Nature has created over the last years. Farmers in this network work together for recovering field margins, shrub patches, hedgerows, set-aside areas, etc.

**Results of the project:**

- Number of farmers with land stewardship agreements: 42.
- Number of cooperatives and farmers’ associations with land stewardship agreements: 2 (810 members).
- Number of hectares with land stewardship agreements: about 15,000.
- Number of ponds created: 41.
- Number of trees and shrubs planted: 60,449 plants (21 different species), 120,000 to be reached before the end of the project.
- Hedges and field margins recovered: 10.57 non-consecutive km. 20 km to be reached by the end of the project. Additionally 5 hectares of woods planted.
- Number of ha grazed in SPAB areas: 3.477.
- Talks in schools and institutes: 22 (3,804 pupils reached).
- Talks to farmers, hunters and livestock farmers: 150 (1,637 people reached).
- Other actions (exhibitions, volunteering): 7,098 people reached.

Project website: [https://estepasdelamancha.es](https://estepasdelamancha.es)
The PUR Project aims at improving biodiversity at farm level and enhancing ecological connectivity in rural areas. For this, the project includes a set of actions, such as the plantation of hedges, the recovery of small shrub patches, the implementation of cover crops, the crop diversification or the promotion of activities such as bee-keeping.

The ecological infrastructures created have a tripe role: they hold natural enemies that contribute to pests’ biological control, they protect farmers and crops from neighbors’ pesticides drifts, and finally they are an excellent habitat for all kind of fauna and flora species.

**Results of the project:**

- Number of trees and shrubs planted: 43,627
- Total length of hedgerows planted: 34,46 km
- Total surface planted with wild and cultivated tree: 268,4 ha
- Number of new bee hives: 10

Picture 9. At the top
Nuts orchard, crop diversification.
Picture 10. Left
Plantation of pro-biodiversity hedgerows.
Since 2009, Fundación Global Nature leads a program for promoting the cultivation of traditional pulses and crop rotation in rainfed Mediterranean agriculture. From the biodiversity point of view, pulses support the last EU populations of endangered steppe birds. For farmers, pulses cultivation contributes to better soils, to a reduced fertilizer and pesticide pressure, and to less GHG emissions.

The first step for differentiating pulses was choosing traditional varieties (Castellana, and Pardina lentils, and Pedrosillano chickpeas), better adapted to local conditions. Another step was growing them in Natura 2000 areas and to certifying them as organic. Additionally, agrienvironmental measures are promoted and implemented through land stewardship agreements. FGN owns packaging facilities in Villacañas (Toledo) and support farmers also by opening new market channels in different EU countries, with transparent communication and attending specialized fairs.

Results of the project:

- More than 300 tones of pulses sold in Spanish and EU markets with an added value for biodiversity.
- Cooperation with more than 200 farmers.
Fundación Global Nature owns an experimental farm of 232 ha called “El Baldío” in Talaván (Cáceres, Extremadura). Since 1998, our work is focused on the recovery of livestock native breeds (Blanca Cacereña cows and Merino Negro sheep; several breeds of hens) and on grasslands’ improvement. For this, a close cooperation with different stakeholders was build, including farmers’ networks and public entities such as Instituto Nacional Investigación y Tecnología Agraria y Alimentación; Centro de Selección y Reproducción Animal de Extremadura-CENSYRA. The farms also serves as a testing ground for other agroenvironmental measures we export to other farms (temporary ponds, leguminous species planting, agroforestry, etc.).

**NATIVE BREEDS CONSERVATION AND SUSTAINABLE GRAZING IN “EL BALDÍO” FARM**

*(FROM 1998)*

![Cow breed “Blanca Cacereña” in “El Baldío”](image)

*Picture 12*

Cow breed “Blanca Cacereña” in “El Baldío”.

![Sheep breed “Merino Negro” in “El Baldío”](image)

*Picture 13*

Sheep breed “Merino Negro” in “El Baldío”.


The agrifood industry is one of the most important sectors in the EU economy. Only in Spain it brings together more than 30,000 companies with half a million employments. However, food production accounts for 20 to 30% of the environmental impact related with private consumption in EU, about 2% of the water consumed and it covers 40% of the EU surface. Indirect impacts should be considered, such as agricultural inputs and their associated impacts, atmospheric and water pollution, soil depletion, etc.

Demographic projections show that EU population will increase dramatically in the coming decades and that food companies will keep on playing the same role than now. And this entails a double challenge: on the one hand, ensuring a stable and steady supply, and on the other hand satisfying consumers’ demand which will be more and more sensitive to social and environmental aspects. Sustainable sourcing, a strategy that encompasses these and other challenges, will be probably the wisest option for long-term competitiveness.

**SECOND PILAR: CORPORATE SUSTAINABILITY**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Benefits for companies</th>
<th>Benefits for farmers and suppliers</th>
<th>Beneficios para la biodiversidad</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• To be ahead legal obligations</td>
<td>• Better management of resources</td>
<td>• Better soils</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• To give products an added value</td>
<td>• Reduction of pesticides’ pressure</td>
<td>• More natural enemies and biological control</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• To access new markets and consumers’ profiles</td>
<td>• Reduction of fertilizers’ pressure</td>
<td>• More pollinators</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Better reputation</td>
<td></td>
<td>• More resilient soils and farms to climate change</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Better control and quality of raw materials</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Fundación Global Nature relies on public EU funds and private contracts with food companies for developing such benefits and demonstrating that sustainability is about social, economic and environmental consistency.

The most important EU projects in this area are:

- LIFE 08/INFD/02 “Campaña europea de negocios y biodiversidad”. Partners, 2010.
- LIFE 00/ENV/NL/810 “Sellos ecológicos para el turismo” Partners, 2001.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Optimal value: 100.</th>
<th>Diversity of plant production</th>
<th>Surface of ecological infrastructures</th>
<th>Optimised use of plant-protection product</th>
<th>Implementation of pro-Biodiversity measures</th>
<th>Soil conservation strategies</th>
<th>Optimised use of fertilisation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Evaluation results</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Picture 14**
Example of Dialecte assessment carried out by Fundación Global Nature in the Land Stewardship Network to assess sustainability of the agricultural production at farm level. Within this tool, the BPT (Biodiversity Performance Tool) developed in the frame of the LIFE Food & Biodiversity project, will be incorporated in order to assess the performance of the farm regarding biodiversity.
The road to sustainable sourcing while implementing pro-biodiversity measures brings benefits to the agrifood Company and to the farmers
Standards and labels for the food industry are a key tool for biodiversity conservation. However, many times the pro-biodiversity criteria of standards are diluted, and the understanding by the final consumer is not clear. For this reason, within the framework of this project, a Baseline report has summarized the results of a screening of 54 regional, national and international standards for the food sector and requirements of food companies for their supply chain. An Easy Guide shows how to improve the biodiversity performance of standards and sourcing requirements in the food industry and a report describes recommendations to improve biodiversity protection in policy and criteria of food standards and sourcing requirements of food companies and retailers.

**Results:**

- Baseline Report

- Easy Guide for Biodiversity Criteria in Standards and Labels for the Food Sector

- Recommendations to improve biodiversity protection in policy and criteria of food standards and sourcing requirements of food companies and retailers

- Development of a **Biodiversity Performance Tool (BPT)** to assess measures implemented for biodiversity conservation and management at farm level

**Web:**

**LIFE FOOD & BIODIVERSITY (2016 - 2020)**

Example of good practices promoted in the frame of the project LIFE Food & Biodiversity: semi-buried drip irrigation and soil and biodiversity analysis.
Nestlé: the Responsible Sourcing Program of this company guarantees the compliance with ethical standards and the reduction of the environmental impact of agricultural practices. The program is focused in vegetables for the food industry; it includes basic requirements compulsory for all the processors and suppliers of Nestlé, and other voluntary requirements. Since 2014, Fundación Global Nature is working with Nestlé within their “Creating Shared Value” strategy, developing good practices codes for different vegetables (Nestlé Agricultural Guidelines) as well as designing operational aspects for its implementation, as accompanying processors, periodic assessments, design of action plans, etc.

Calidad Pascual: approx. 400 farms are suppliers of this Spanish dairy company. Their commitment to extend the concept of quality to all areas of the business activity involves working not only with the milk quality but also on reaching the best standards in areas such as animal welfare or environmental respect. From 2016, Fundación Global Nature works with Calidad Pascual to integrate environmental criteria in their sourcing rules. These are simple, transparent and verifiable indicators that allow, in addition, a better farm diagnosis, that so both, the farmer and the company, can better evaluate their performance. The indicators are checked annually and they address issues such as water use, biodiversity and landscape, self-sufficiency in food, food production or energy. The result is summarized in more than 60 criteria organized into 6 environmental areas that are already taken into account in the purchase of milk, achieving a more sustainable business activity and helping farmers to add value to their productions.
The agrifood sector must both ensure a reliable and quality supply in the long term, and meet the demand of consumers with an increasingly sensitive to the environmental problems
More than 19,000 schoolchildren have participated in our environmental education activities during the last 5 years. Fundación Global Nature has also organized corporate volunteering activities with companies to involve employees in our nature conservation activities. Cleaning up natural areas, fighting invasive alien species or planting native vegetation are some of the activities developed.

In addition, FGN also organizes volunteer days with the city councils to improve natural areas in their territories. These volunteers have reached more than 2,000 attendees.

To enjoy nature can be challenging for disabled people. In order to promote universal access to our natural heritage, we develop this programme. Thanks to many volunteers we organize environmental education activities and trekking with Joëlette, an adapted chair designed to allow disabled people visit natural areas.

Since 2013 we organise routes with Joëlette and courses to train volunteers to drive these chairs designed for disabled people. We hold regular courses and visits in natural areas. For several years we have implemented the “Nature for all in Natural Parks” in Picos de Europa, Teide and Monfragüe. More than 200 people have been trained and more than 40 visits have been organised, thanks to which more than 80 have been able to enjoy nature in a different way.
In Fundación Global Nature we actively work on the field to preserve habitats and species. One of our main lines of action is wetlands management and restoration, but we also work in other natural areas such as the termophillic forest of the Canaries, or the dehesas in the southwest of Spain. We work with species as the Aquatic warbler (*Acrocephalus paludicola*), a globally threatened bird whose breeding areas are located exclusively in eastern Europe, and with local cattle breeds as the cow *Blanca cacereña*, or prey species, key in the Mediterranean ecosystems, as the rabbit.

We consider that working together and creating value for all stakeholders is the best way to ensure the conservation of habitats and species in the long term. We combine technical knowledge, ethical commitment and innovation, and since our creation in 1993 we bring together theory and practice: we combine the elaboration of strategies and plans with field work and applied projects. More than 20 prizes have rewarded our work.

Wetlands are one of the most important ecosystems for the conservation of biodiversity. More than 40% of threatened species are believed to depend on wetlands at one point or another of their biological cycle. In Spain, it has been calculated that 60% of these areas have been lost over the last hundred years. This implies an environmental problem of the greatest magnitude. With respect to the services provided by ecosystems, they play a fundamental role in the regulation of groundwater and surface water.

Since our early days, the restoration and management of wetlands has been one of our main lines of action. Our activities have directly favoured over 110 wetlands, with a total surface area of over 14,700 hectares.

Picture 20
Peñahueca Lagoon (Toledo)
Este pilar se ha desarrollado gracias a proyectos propios y europeos, los cuales se enumeran a continuación seguidos de un resumen de dos de los más actuales:

- LIFE 99 NAT/E/6339 “Humedales de Villacañas”.

**Castilla y León**
1. Tierra de Campos wetlands
2. El Oso lagoon
3. Canal de Castilla wetlands (72 wetlands inventoried, actions in 30)

**Madrid Region**
4. Wetlands in the Southeast Regional Park (there are more than 200 wetlands, actions were developed in 3 of them)

**Castilla-La Mancha**
5. Hito Lagoon
6. 27 wetlands of La Mancha Húmeda (wetlands complex: Alcázar de San Juan; Manjavacas; Pedro Muñoz; Lillo; Villacañas; Quero; Villafranca de Los Caballeros; Las Mesas and Las Pedroñeras)

**Galicia**
7. Louro lagoon (Muros)

**Asturias**
8. Peat bogs of Roñanzas (Llanes)

**Comunidad Valenciana**
9. L’Albufera
10. Prat de Cabanes-Torreblanca
11. Marjal Deli Moros
12. Marjal de Pego-Oliva

**Extremadura**
13. Wetlands in the Guadiana basin
14. Talaván reservoir: Mediterranean temporary wetlands in Talaván, Hinojal and Trujillo

Picture 21
Spanish Wetlands in which Fundación Global Nature has developed its projects.
LA MANCHA WETLANDS
(2010 - 2016)

The LIFE project La Mancha Wetlands worked in the conservation of 27 wetlands and their surrounding agrarian landscapes to halt the loss of biodiversity. Conservation activities included purchase of land in the lagoon district, restoration of the habitat’s morphology and vegetation, access improvement and encouraging communication and participation by the various stakeholder groups in the area.

The results include the restoration of more than 18 hectares in 10 wetlands, growing halophilic plants to restore the natural vegetation in 300 hectares by replanting, involving 8,831 schoolchildren from 31 educational centres and more than 300 farmers.

Botanical mapping of habitats covered 6,000 ha in all 27 wetlands, and 6 bio-indicators were developed for monitoring actions taken in the priority Habitat Mediterranean salt steppes.

Web: http://www.humedalesdelamancha.es

Picture 22
Works in salt marshland within the frame of the LIFE La Mancha`s Wetlands project.
LIFE PALUDICOLA
(2017 - 2020)

The project aim is to halt the decrease of the populations of Aquatic warbler (*Acrocephalus paludicola*), the most threatened passerine bird of Europe. For that purpose, the project works on the habitat restoration for the spring and autumn migration of the aquatic warbler (*Acrocephalus paludicola*) in the Iberian Peninsula.

The actions are carried out during the period 2017-2020 in 12 municipalities within three Spanish autonomous regions (Castilla-La Mancha, Castilla y León and the Community of Valencia), and they include the increase of the surface area of suitable land for this specie or to control wetland vegetation growth through mowing, mechanical removal of vegetable matter, and controlled grazing in important areas for these birds.

This project has also included the purchase of 11 hectares in the wetland Boada de Campos.

Thanks to this project extensive livestock with local breeds has returned to the wetland area *Prat de Cabanes-Torreblanca* as strategy not only to protect the high natural value environments but to recover traditional uses linked to native breeds, to healthy and sustainable diet and to wetland management.

Picture 23. Top
Mowing works with the amphibian machine in the marshland Pego-Oliva

Picture 24. Bottom
Bird banding of aquatic warbler in the marshland Pego-Oliva

Picture 25
Exhibition of the aquatic warbler in the Espai Natura Centre (Torreblanca).
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