

# Status of the Delaware Bay Anitra Oil Spill Restoration Efforts in South America

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and Restoration Program National Workshop  
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# Background on the Spill

On May 10, 1996, the U.S. Coast Guard (USCG) reported that the Bahamian-flagged *T/V Anitra* spilled approximately 10,000 gallons of Nigerian light crude oil while the vessel was in the process of lightering more than 40 million gallons of oil.

On May 19, 1996, the USCG reported that as much as 42,000 gallons of oil were released into Big Stone Anchorage, Delaware Bay, where the vessel was anchored. Cold and stormy weather during the spill caused the oil to mix into the water column, forming tarballs.

# Background on the Injury

Data collected after the *Anitra* spill identified over 4,000 shorebirds as lightly to moderately oiled, with a much smaller number deemed heavily oiled. At least 3,324 sanderlings were oiled to some detectable degree.

Such oiling has been found to result in reduced weight gain during the period the birds spend in the Delaware Bay region, when they, in fact, need to feed heavily to be able to reach the Arctic and nest successfully.



# Selected Restoration Actions

- ▶ Final Consent Decree signed 11/23/04
- ▶ Final Restoration Plan signed 12/14/04 included:
  - ▶ Atlantic Coast  
Local Beach Management Plans  
Piping Plovers
  - ▶ Delaware Bay  
Thompson's Beach Restoration  
Migratory Shorebirds
  - ▶ Wintering Area Restoration Projects  
Migratory Shorebirds



# Background on the Restoration Plan For Migratory Shorebirds

- Sanderlings, and other migratory shorebirds congregate in very large numbers at certain South American locations.
- There is the potential for enormous resource conservation benefits from development and implementation of management plans that integrate local and community involvement with activities, which the local host nations' support but have limited financial resources to undertake.
- Migratory shorebirds travel on a yearly basis from their northern breeding grounds to South American wintering grounds, and back again. The threats to migratory shorebirds addressed in the above alternatives also apply to their wintering grounds, and, in fact, are exacerbated by the lack of local government resources to protect natural resources.

# Resources Available and Challenges

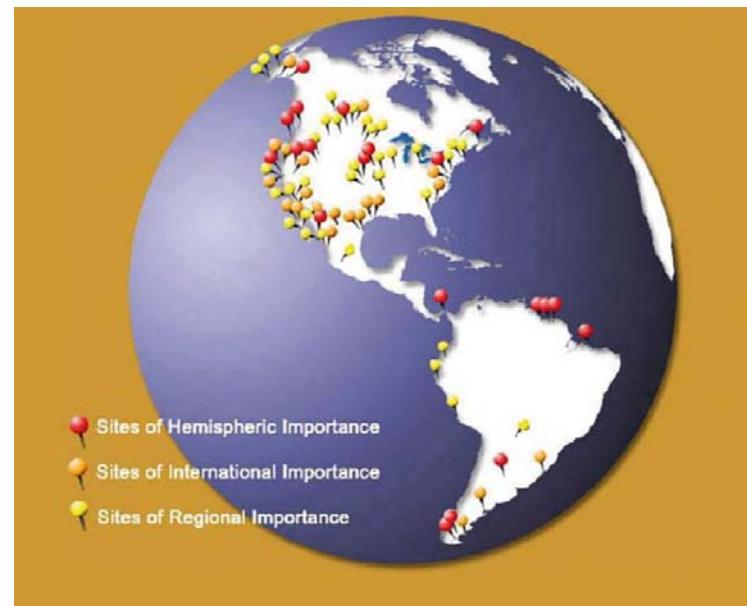
- ▶ \$50,000 allocated from spill settlement for management of migratory shorebirds on their wintering grounds.
- ▶ Suitable Actions ?
- ▶ Partners ?
- ▶ Search Time ?
- ▶ Travel ?
- ▶ Language and Cultural Barriers ?
- ▶ International Politics ?
- ▶ Leverage ?

# Overcoming the Challenges: Selecting a Proven Partner



## Western Hemisphere Shorebird Reserve Network

- ▶ *Proposal for four projects accepted by Trustee Resolution of 11/07/07*
- ▶ *Signed Cooperative Agreement 5/29/08*



# What is the WHSRN ?

- ▶ The Western Hemisphere Shorebird Reserve Network (WHSRN) is a non-regulatory, voluntary coalition of groups and individuals with the mission of the conservation of shorebird species and their habitats through a network of key sites across the Americas.
- ▶ 82 sites in 13 countries; 40 National Wildlife Refuges; 29 million acres, 12 million ha; hundreds of partners: local groups, international NGOs, agencies and governments
- ▶ The Executive Office of WHSRN is a program of the Manomet Center for Conservation Sciences, a 501(c)(3) organization based in Manomet, Massachusetts, the winner of the North American Bird Conservation Initiative's 2007 Bird Conservation Award.

# Trustee-Approved Focus Projects and Activities

- ▶ The Projects and activities to be carried out at four sites are of great significance for Red Knots, *Calidris canutus*, and other shorebirds on the coast of Patagonia. Two of the sites, one Argentine and one Chilean, are on Tierra del Fuego and represent the only two major “wintering” areas (during the austral summer!) for Red Knots in southern South America. The other two sites, on the Argentine coast, are important stopover sites, especially during the northbound migration.
- ▶ Each of the activities proposed has been identified by expert partners as addressing the most pressing site-based threats to shorebirds and, in particular, to Red Knots at these key places. As such, the implementation of these measures, again by local partners, will serve to ensure the restoration and continued protection of migratory shorebird species, including those affected by the *Anitra* spill, during the part of their migratory life cycle when they are away from the area immediately affected.

# Projects Undertaken

- ▶ Construct the Tierra Del Fuego Bird Observatory and begin programs at **BAHÍA LOMAS, TIERRA DEL FUEGO, CHILE**
- ▶ Construct an interpretative trail at **Atlantic Coastal Reserve of Tierra Del Fuego, ARGENTINA**
- ▶ Abate inappropriate wetland filling & trash disposal at **Río GALLEGOS ESTUARY, ARGENTINA**
- ▶ Replace deteriorating signage; develop environmental education curriculum at **San Antonio Bay, Argentina**

These projects are benefiting migratory shorebirds generally, as well as more specifically benefiting species that are in declining population status, including red knots, semipalmated sandpipers and ruddy turnstones.

# Budget Summary

Project Site	Action(s)	Amount allocated
Bahía Lomas, Tierra del Fuego, Chile	Create center for the study and conservation of birds	\$13,000
Atlantic Coastal Reserve of Tierra del Fuego, Argentina	Create interpretative trail and acquire optical equipment	\$10,000
Río Gallegos Estuary, Argentina	Abate inappropriate wetland filling and trash disposal	\$12,000
San Antonio Bay, Argentina	Replace deteriorating signage; develop environmental education curriculum	\$12,000
Manomet Center for Conservation Science	Project management costs	\$3,000
<b>Total Funding</b>		<b>\$50,000</b>

# Each Project Has A Logic Framework

- ▶ Activities
- ▶ Outputs & Outcomes
- ▶ Indicator for each of →
- ▶ Baseline Value (Pre-project)
- ▶ Predicted Value (Post-project)

# Where we are today

- ▶ Over 6,000 miles from the spill site.
- ▶ Summary of each project – North to South



# Where we are today

## San Antonio Bay, Argentina

- ▶ On-site Partner: Fundación Inalafquen
- ▶ Objective 1) replace deteriorating/ineffective signage with visually attractive, professionally produced signage,
- ▶ Objective 2) include an environmental education curriculum in all primary schools of the Province to raise awareness and appreciation of the knots and the international importance of San Antonio Bay.
- ▶ Contract developed and signed (Manomet–Fundación Inalafquen). All funds transferred. Final report received and approved by Manomet.
- ▶ All old signage has been removed.
- ▶ New designs were created and approved with the governing authorities
- ▶ Six signs were produced and installed with Anitra funds, and an additional 10 were created and installed thanks to funding efforts of Fundación Inalfquen.
- ▶ Biological information about Red Knots was adapted by professional designers for use in environmental education
- ▶ Teaching materials were designed, prepared and distributed including
  - “membership cards” and lapel-pins for the “Red Knot Club” at Vuelo Laitud 40 Nature Center
  - 3000 posters about Red Knots and the San Antonio Bay Protected Area, distributed to schools, libraries, hotels/campgrounds, and government offices;
  - 10 thematic folders distributed in digital format (on CDs) to schools. Topics include Red Knots, other shorebirds, and marine wetlands.
- ▶ Primary school teachers of the three localities within the San Antonio Bay Protected Natural Area were trained—along with their students—about the Protected Natural Area and Red Knots. Training was oriented to seven primary grades based on an analysis of the schools’ needs and the experiences at Vuelo Latitud 40 Nature Center.  
A curriculum was designed and strategies explored for more permanent adoption by the provincial education department.

# Where we are today

## Río GALLEGOS ESTUARY, ARGENTINA

- On-site Partner: Asociación Ambiente Sur
- Objective: reduce threat from activities of local individuals, ignorant of the value and regulations of the site, who throw trash, construction waste, and other rubble into wetlands.
- Contract developed and signed (Manomet–Asoc. Ambiente Sur). All funds transferred. Final report received and approved by Manomet.
- Established an ongoing surveillance and monitoring program for the area including the purchase of a used 4-wheeler ORV for reaching remote areas.
- Added two additional professionals
- Conducted an ongoing awareness campaign directed at immediate neighbors of the protected areas (466 house-to-house visits; including baseline census of awareness of the protected areas)
- Added almost 10 km of wire fencing and signage at several locations to protect the Reserve and inform visitors about it (both with funding other than the Anita project).

# Where we are today

- ▶ **BAHÍA LOMAS, TIERRA DEL FUEGO, CHILE**
- ▶ On-site Partner: Fundación Tierra del Fuego
- ▶ Objective: Construct regional nature center for the study/interpretation of birds
- ▶ Achievements thus far
  - ▶ Creation of the Fundación Tierra del Fuego (legal entity that will administer the Center)
  - ▶ Initial agreements for the creation of a multi-partner strategic alliance-> Manomet, Chilean National Oil Company (ENAP), University of Santo Tomás, WCS, Chilean Ministry of the Environment
  - ▶ Preliminary evaluation of two alternative sites and construction methods (renovation of existing historic building *vs.* new construction (currently in the hands of an architect))
- ▶
- ▶
- ▶ **Next Steps**
  - ▶ Travel to Punta Arenas (regional capital city) to present the Project to local/regional authorities (mayor, governor, regional director of the environmental ministry, etc.)
  - ▶ Visit to Cerro Sombrero (municipality where the Center Hill be located) to reach agreement with the Mayor on which site alternative is preferred.
  - ▶ Develop/sign contract with the architect for the oversight and completion of the construction phase (funding needed: US\$ 8,000)
  - ▶ Design and develop consensus for a Business Plan (Operational Sustainability Plan)
  - ▶ Fundraising, design, and installation of furnishings, displays, equipment (minimum needed: US\$30,000)
  - ▶ Construction is estimated to begin in November 2010
- ▶
- ▶ **Challenges**
  - ▶ Election season and resulting change of administration of the national Government (December 2009–March 2010) has meant we need to start anew to build relations and establish commitments with a wide variety of institutions/entities.
  - ▶ Only now (early April 2010) is the new government naming mayors, governors, regional directors of the Environmental Ministry, and the General Manager (CEO) of the National Oil Company.
- ▶ Effects of the February 2010 earthquake:
  - ▶ All public-private institutions are understandably fully focused on reconstruction efforts and for the short-run it is impossible to put other topics/projects on their agenda.

# Where we are today

- ▶ **Atlantic Coastal Reserve of Tierra Del Fuego, ARGENTINA**
- ▶ On-site Partner: Secretary of Sustainable Development and the Environment, Province of Tierra del Fuego
- ▶ Objective: construct an interpretative “trail” for local inhabitants and visitors to learn about and come to value the birds they otherwise take for granted.
- ▶ Achievements thus far:
  - ▶ Contract signed between Manomet and the Secretary of Sustainable Development and the Environment, Province of Tierra del Fuego, Argentina. Initial payment of US \$8,000 transferred on signing.
  - ▶ Contract signed between Secretary of Sustainable Development and the Environment, Province of Tierra del Fuego, Argentina, and *Fundación Vida Silvestre Argentina* [FVSA, Argentine Wildlife Foundation] to provide co-financing for the interpretative trail.
  - ▶ Basic equipment (binoculars, laptop, projector) purchased
  - ▶ Talks, bird-walks, film showing (“Birds, a Shared Treasure,” from Birders Exchange) and in-school programs given
  - ▶ Graphic design and text for permanent signage along the nature trail are underway with professionals from Fundación Vida Silvestre in Buenos Aires.
- ▶ Next Steps:
  - ▶ Completion of text for signage; review by authorities; printing (in Buenos Aires); overland transport of finished signs; installation of signs on proper bases along trail (expected completion late-May 2010)
  - ▶ Inauguration ceremony (perhaps on World Environment Day, June 5)
  - ▶ Final report and final payment
- ▶ Challenges have included:
  - ▶ Bureaucratic delays at all stages (contract signing, bank transfers, internal funds transfers within the Provincial government, etc.)
  - ▶ Project coordination among FVSA and the Provincial Protected Areas staff

# Acknowledgments

- ▶ Dr. Charles Duncan WHSRN/Manomet
- ▶ All of the involved WHSRN Partners
- ▶ Diego Luna Quevedo – Santiago, Chile  
(for the photo medley about be shown)



Intertidal zone at Bahía Lomas (Región de Magallanes y Antártica chilena- Chile)



Intertidal zone at Bahía Lomas (Región de Magallanes y Antártica chilena- Chile)



**Red Knots at Bahía Lomas (Región de Magallanes y Antártica chilena- Chile)**



POBLACIÓN.— Miles de 35 mil aves tienen las bandadas de playeros árticos y zarapitos de pico recto que llegan al humedal. En el área también hay especies residentes como chorlo de Magallanes y de doble collar y pípílén austral.

## Humedal de Bahía Lomas:

# Tierra del Fuego esconde un paraíso para aves

PAULA LEIGHTON PI.

**A**l llegar la primavera, una inmensa nube de pájaros sobrevuela la costa norte de Tierra del Fuego. Como en una sincronizada danza, la bandada sube y baja hasta la superficie, donde las aves van capturando su alimento. Día y noche es lo mismo. Un movimiento incansable donde miles de aves comen sin cesar.

Se trata de una variedad de playero ártico (*Calidris canutus rostrata*) y de zarapitos de pico recto (*Limosa haemastica*), aves que cada año llegan hasta esta zona conocida como Bahía Lomas, tras un viaje que se inicia en el Ártico en agosto, cuando el invierno boreal comienza a acercarse.

Tras volar cerca de 15 mil kilómetros, arriban entlaqueadas y sin fuerzas a la bahía, un verdadero paraíso para estas y una docena de otras especies playeras que habitan en el área.

Geográficamente aislada, además de una alta disponibilidad de invertebrados marinos que sirven de alimento a las aves, "el rango de mareas aquí es de 7 km, es decir, cuando ésta baja, queda una vasta planicie para la alimentación. Además, en verano hay 18 horas de luz, lo que permite a las aves aprovechar las mareas bajas diurnas y nocturnas".

Estas condiciones parecen atractivas para el playero ártico.

Aislamiento geográfico y abundancia de alimentos se conjugan para atraer a una docena de especies durante todo el año.

Bahía Lomas fuera declarada sitio de importancia hemisférica de la Red Hemisférica de Reservas para Aves Playeras.

"Bahía Lomas cuenta con varios atributos que la hacen un lugar privilegiado para las aves", destaca Carmen Espoz, directora del Centro de Investigaciones Ambientales de la U. Santo Tomás, institución que forma parte de un equipo internacional de científicos que realiza investigaciones en la zona.

### Pedigree

Bahía Lomas se descubrió en 1982. En 2004 el sitio entró a la lista Ramsar de Humedales de relevancia internacional.

"Mientras están en Bahía Lomas, estas aves deben aumentar su peso al doble, para tener energía suficiente para hacer el viaje de regreso, el que se inicia a fines de febrero", dice Espoz.

Ricardo Matus, ornitólogo y consultor asociado de la USF, agrega que la causa más probable de la caída de su población "es la sobreexplotación del cangrejo berrendura en la Bahía de Delaware (EE.UU.), y de cuyos huevos se alimenta el playero para llegar hasta el

Ártico a reproducirse". Los investigadores chilenos creen que en nuestro Hemisferio la calidad del alimento podría no ser la adecuada. Los bivalvos son de menor tamaño que el esperado. Así, "las aves no necesariamente inician su regreso con la energía necesaria", dice Espoz. Esta es una de las líneas de investigación que actualmente están explotando.

### Largo viaje

Cada mes de agosto, miles de playeros árticos viajan desde el Polo Norte hasta Tierra del Fuego, donde llegan entre septiembre y octubre a alimentarse.

### RECORRIDO DE NORTE A SUR

15.000 kilómetros



Fuente: Carmen Espoz, Ricardo Matus.



Playero ártico  
(*Calidris canutus rostrata*)

### ALIMENTOS DISPONIBLES

Las aves deben duplicar su peso antes de regresar. En la zona hay:



Bivalvos pequeños



Poliquetas  
(gusanos marinos segmentados)



Crustáceos

Article in daily newspaper "El Mercurio" (Chile) about Bahía Lomas as a "paradise for birds"

# El último humedal de Chile

*Allochthonous water  
and groundwater flow  
throughout the basin  
are controlled by the  
elevation gradient and  
the presence of  
numerous karstic  
features.*



卷之三

19. 19. 19. 19. 19. 19. 19. 19.

The change in the weather, as before, was sudden, and the wind, which had been blowing from the south-west, now came from the north-east, and the clouds were driven across the sky. The sun was hidden behind them, and the light was dim.

El grupo  
está compuesto  
por 100 profesionales  
de más de 100  
instituciones  
y empresas. Muy  
interesante es la  
participación  
de los profesionales  
de la Universidad  
de Valencia, que  
representan el 20%  
de los asistentes.  
En su mayoría  
son profesores  
y profesionales  
de la investigación  
y la docencia.

and the author's personal experiences with the subject.

“*It is a very good place to go*,” says *Ward*, “*but it’s not necessarily a place to stay*.  
I think it’s important to have a place where you can go to get away from the world,  
but I don’t think it’s a place where you should live.”

**53.232**

**15.000**

A wide, calm body of water under a hazy sky.

A painting depicting a large flock of birds, possibly pelicans or herons, flying low over a body of water. The birds are rendered in various shades of brown, grey, and white, creating a sense of motion and depth. The background shows distant land or hills under a clear sky.

in the same way as the other two groups of  
birds did. The first group, however, was  
able to learn the task more quickly than  
the second group, which suggests that  
there may be some genetic difference  
between the two groups. This  
is interesting because it shows that  
there is a difference in learning ability  
between different groups of birds.  
This is important because it can help  
us to understand more about how  
birds learn and what factors affect  
their learning ability.

Leibniz, der  
die Logik, er-  
wähnt, ist  
eine Art von  
Logik, die  
die Logik  
der Natur  
ist.

and the author's name, and the date of publication. The author's name and date of publication are also included in the title page of the book.

A close-up photograph of a bird's nest containing several dark, speckled eggs.



Two-page spread in "El Nación" (Chile) about Bahía Lomas and its birds

Estás en un lugar importante



Área Natural Protegida  
Bahía de San Antonio

ÁREA RESTRINGIDA:  
SITIO CLAVE PARA AVES PLAYERAS

Consulte con Guardias Ambientales  
Ley N° 2670



Autoridad local  
de conservación  
Bahía de San Antonio



MANOMET



New signage at San Antonio Bay (Río Negro Province, Argentina)

New signage at San Antonio Bay (Río Negro Province, Argentina) "Stop! No entry with vehicles or pets"





Environmental education at San Antonio Bay (Río Negro Province, Argentina)

New signage at San Antonio Bay (Río Negro Province, Argentina) "Stop! No entry with vehicles or pets"



## ¿QUÉ ES EL ANILLADO?

Días después de la captura, los científicos realizan el marcado de los aves con anillos de características específicas y una especie de forma de calcomanía.  
LUEGO SON LIBERADAS INMEDIATAMENTE.  
Los anillos se usan hace más de 100 años para poder identificar.

## ANILLO Y DESCUBRI LAS CARACTERÍSTICAS DE TU PLÁVERO ROJIZO!!

TOMA UNA PIEZA PARA ANILLO,  
COLOCATE UN ANILLO DE METAL  
Y REGISTRA TU NOMBRE.

Código de 4 dígitos: 

CUANTO PESA:

PESO:  gr.

REALIZA LA EXTRACCIÓN DE SANGRE

Indica el código que identifica tu ave en la libreta del todo mundo.

Anillo Azul  
San Antonio Chico



Bandera Nacional ARGENTINA

TOMA LAS SIGUIENTES MEDIDAS:

LARGO PICO:  mm

LARGO CABEZA + PICO:  mm

LARGO ALAS:  mm

¿QUE COLOR DE PIPAS TIENE?

GRIS  ROJO

Avia en plumaje reproductivo? 

COLOCÁ UNA BANDERILLA Y UN ANILLO COMO INDICA LA SIGUIENTE FIGURA.

## PINTA TU PLÁVERO ROJIZO



DIBUJA LOS ANILLOS EN SUS PÁRAS.



Vuelo Látitud 40

Nos conocemos tanto. Observando juntos en su entorno natural.

Centro de Interpretación de la Naturaleza  
y Observatorio de Aves,  
LAS GRITAS - PATAGONIA ARGENTINA

## ¿QUÉ ES EL ANILLADO?

Después de la captura, los científicos realizan al marcado de las aves con anillos de características específicas y una especial forma de colocación.  
LUEGO SON LIBERADAS INMEDIATAMENTE.

Los anillos se usan hace más de 100 años para poder estudiarlas.

## ANILLA Y DESCUBRI LAS CARACTERÍSTICAS DE TU PÁJERO ROJIZO!!

TOMA UN AVE PARA ANILLARLA.  
COLOCATE UN ANILLO DE METAL  
Y REGISTRÁ SU NOMBRE.

Código de 4 Dígitos: **NJCO**

TOMA LAS SIGUIENTES MEDIDAS:

LARGO PICO **9.3** cm

LARGO CABEZA / PICO **6.5** cm

LARGO ALAS **A** cm

¿CUÁNTO PESA ?

PESO: **100** grs

¿QUÉ COLOR DE PLUMAJ TIENE ?

GRISAS  ROJIZAS

¿Está en plumaje reproductivo? **N**

REALIZÁ LA EXTRACCIÓN  
DE SANGRE

Indica el código que identifica tu ave  
en la etiqueta del tubo muestra.

**NJCO**

COLOCA UNA BANDERILLA  
Y UN ANILLO COMO INDICA  
LA SIGUIENTE FIGURA.

Anillo Azul:  
San Antonio Oeste

Banderilla Naranja:  
ARGENTINA



# EL CLUB DEL PLAYERO ROJIZO

## AMIGO ESPECIAL

Tu Nombre: FAVIO

Donde vivis?: EN CECO

Rasgos que te hacen único y especial:

que hoy BUENO



Vuelo Latitud 40

Centro de Interpretación de la Naturaleza  
y Observatorio de Aves.  
LAS GRITAS - PATAGONIA ARGENTINA.

"Por la noche mirarás las estrellas.  
(...) Mi estrella será para ti una  
de las estrellas. Entonces te  
agradará mirar todas las estrellas.  
Las gentes tienen estrellas que no  
son las mismas. Para unos, los que  
viajan, las estrellas son las guías.  
Para otros no son más que  
lucecitas. Tu tendrás estrellas  
como nadie las ha tenido (...)  
Cuando mires al cielo, por la  
noche, como yo habitare en una  
de ellas, como yo reiré en una de  
ellas, será para ti como si rieran todas  
las estrellas (...) Estarás contento de  
haberme conocido.

SERAS SIEMPRE MI AMIGO.

"El Principito"  
Antoine De Saint Exupery



Environmental education curriculum materials at San Antonio Bay (Río Negro Province, Argentina)

# AVES PLAYERAS del ÁREA PROTEGIDA BAHÍA de SAN ANTONIO

## Shorebirds of San Antonio Bay



Public outreach material at San Antonio Bay (Río Negro Province, Argentina)

Public presentation about knots and the Atlantic Coast Reserve of Tierra del Fuego (Río Grande, TdF, Argentina)



**Public field trip to see knots and the Atlantic Coast Reserve of Tierra del Fuego (Río Grande, TdF, Argentina)**



Public field trip to see knots and the Atlantic Coast Reserve of Tierra del Fuego (Río Grande, TdF, Argentina)



18.02.2010 14:40



Public field trip to see knots and other birds in the Atlantic Coast Reserve of Tierra del Fuego (Río Grande, TdF, Argentina)



Actividad educativa en Reserva Costa Atlántica de Tierra del Fuego (Argentina)

AGENCIA AMBIENTAL – ASOCIACION AMBIENTE SUR

# Campaña de concientización a vecinos de reserva urbana

Mediante la entrega de folletería a vecinos, voluntarios e integrantes de la Asociación Ambiente Sur, en conjunto con la Agencia Ambiental, comenzaron con la tarea desde concientización sobre el cuidado de la reserva urbana.

Integrantes de la Agencia Ambiental municipal y de la Asociación Ambiente Sur están desarrollando una campaña de sensibilización en la conservación de la reserva costera urbana, en los barrios aledaños a la misma.

El objetivo es lograr, que los vecinos del sector se comprometan en la conservación

de este importante espacio y se transformen en cuidadores ante toda la ciudad de este espacio.

Así lo señaló el titular del área, Germán Montero, quien informó que para lograr este objetivo "empezamos a trabajar en un programa de sensibilización con los habitantes de los barrios aledaños a la reserva, tanto en el sector sobre el río Gallegos, como en el río Chico. Trabajamos en

conjunto con la Asociación Ambiente Sur, buscando que los vecinos conozcan dónde viven. Esto es que sepan que se trata de un área protegida,

de suma importancia para la preservación de especies y que nos ayuden a conservar este lugar", dijo.

## DETALLES DE LA CAMPAÑA

Esta labor la realiza un

grupo de agentes municipales junto a integrantes de la asociación, que se entrevistan con los vecinos de la zona. "De esta manera, a través de folletos informativos y de una breve charla, tratamos que la gente se comprometa con este trabajo y nos ayude, cuidando el lugar y denunciando a los que no se comportan correctamente,

con el manejo de los residuos o haciendo cosas que perjudican a las áreas protegidas".

Esta campaña de sensibilización se realizará hasta el in-

vierno, además se están controlando y vigilando los accesos al lugar a los fines de que no ingresen cuatriciclos, ni motos. "Especialmente los

ellos, la idea es recorrer este sector y que se involucren con el tema", dijo Montero. Se trata del primer acercamiento que se realiza con los vecinos y según manifiesta Montero "hemos tenido una muy buena respuesta. Esta tarea empezó hace una semana, por lo que estamos adaptando los horarios a fin de encontrar a la gente en su ho-

rrero, el funcionario indicó que "existe un convenio de apoyo en el manejo de la reserva. En representación de Ambiente Sur, Martina MacNamara resaltó que "la idea es recorrer los barrios y hablar con la gente para que sepan que rol pueden cumplir como integrantes de la comunidad, para poder preservar este ambiente tan rico que tenemos. Son charlas personales con reparto de folletos informativos, control y vigilancia permanente del sector, explicando por qué no se debe estar en el lugar y disminuir lo más posible el impacto ambiental", concluyó.

## Hablan con la gente sobre el rol a cumplir







**B-95, the Red Knot that has flown the distance from the Earth to the Moon and is on his way back.**  
**December 2009, Río Grande, Tierra del Fuego Province, Argentina. Photo: Jan van de Kam**

