revive & restore

GENETIC RESCUE OF ENDANGERED AND EXTINCT SPECIES

BUILDING AN ECOSYSTEM OF INNOVATION

2025 Annual Report

Letter from our Co-Founders

In May, we published "Shared Values from the Genetic Rescue Community"—a statement drafted by our team and evolved through collaboration with thirty scientists, ethicists, and conservationists. Eighty-two leading experts from around the world signed on, including those from Stanford University, the Smithsonian, the California Academy of Sciences, and the University of Melbourne.

Their message: *Biotechnologies are additive tools for conservation, never replacements for habitat protection. Laws protecting endangered species remain essential. Working with biotechnology demands the highest standards—transparency, collaboration, and accountability to the species and communities we serve.*

TThis consensus emerges at a pivotal moment. With species disappearing at rates higher than historical averages, and with traditional public funding increasingly constrained, more organizations and researchers are recognizing the need to explore every tool in our conservation toolkit. Biotechnology for conservation is evolving rapidly, attracting new players with diverse approaches and forging new partnerships among nonprofits, government agencies, businesses, and research institutions.

In October, the conservation community validated this approach when 10,000 delegates at the IUCN World Conservation Congress voted 88% in favor of a science-based framework for evaluating biotechnology in conservation—and rejected a blanket moratorium on the use of synthetic biology solutions. The conservation community chose hope over restriction, evidence over fear, and collaboration over division.

As our field continues to grow, these shared values become more essential than ever. Will we all maintain the collaborative ethos that advances science? Will we all ensure accountability to species and communities? The answer from our community is unequivocal: yes, we must.

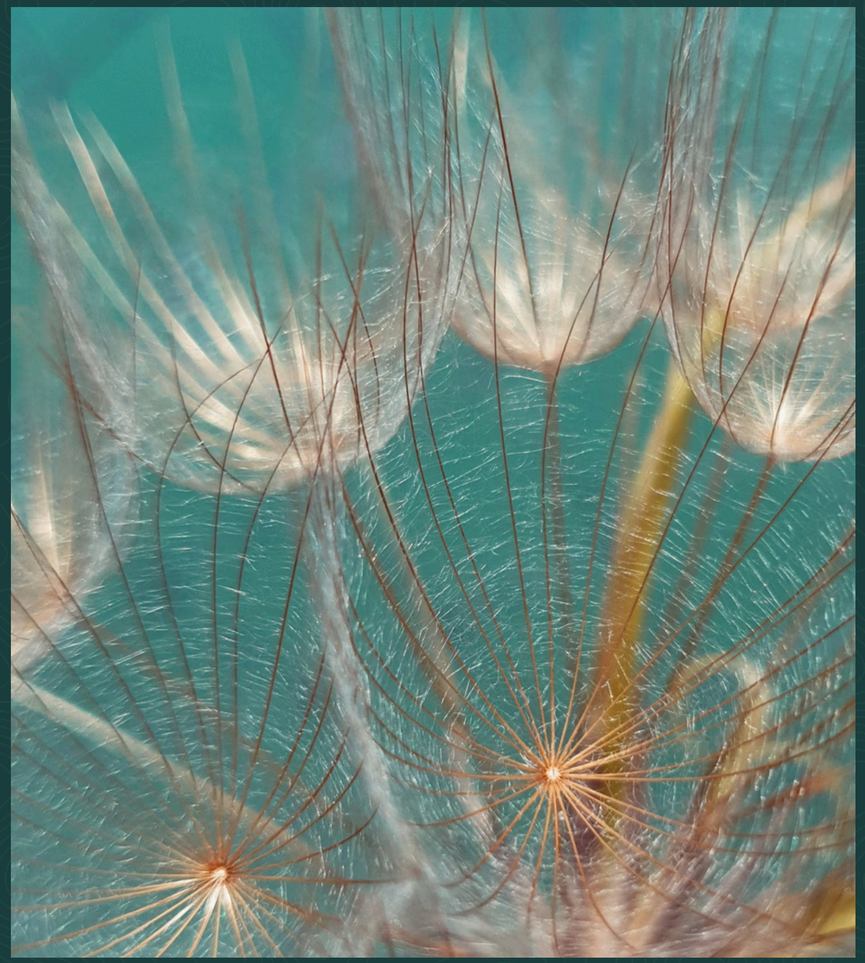
Looking ahead, Revive & Restore is committed to pioneering genetic rescue that is guided by these shared values. The urgency of biodiversity loss demands innovation. The complexity of successful wildlife conservation requires collaboration. And the species depending on this work deserve our unwavering commitment to doing it right.

With gratitude for your continued support,

Ryan Phelan Stewart Brand

Stewart Brand and Ryan Phelan
Photo by Scott Loarie, iNaturalist
November 10, 2025
Petaluma, CA

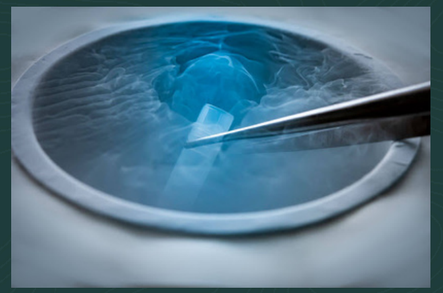
Explore our Annual Report



Cover image and photo above by Hasan Almasi, *Taraxacum officinale*

Our mission is to enhance biodiversity and restore ecosystems through the genetic rescue of endangered and extinct species.

Revive & Restore is the only wildlife conservation nonprofit solely dedicated to advancing biotechnologies to address wildlife conservation challenges.






Building an Ecosystem of Innovation

We collaborate with nonprofit organizations, academic institutions, governmental agencies, and for-profit companies to co-create solutions to the extinction crisis.

Identify the White Space

We convene conservationists, geneticists, technology developers, and field scientists to identify challenges and develop innovative solutions for conservation challenges.

Advance Technologies

We fund the research and development of cutting-edge biotechnologies, including applied genomics, biobanking, and other tools in our Genetic Rescue Toolkit.

Enable Application

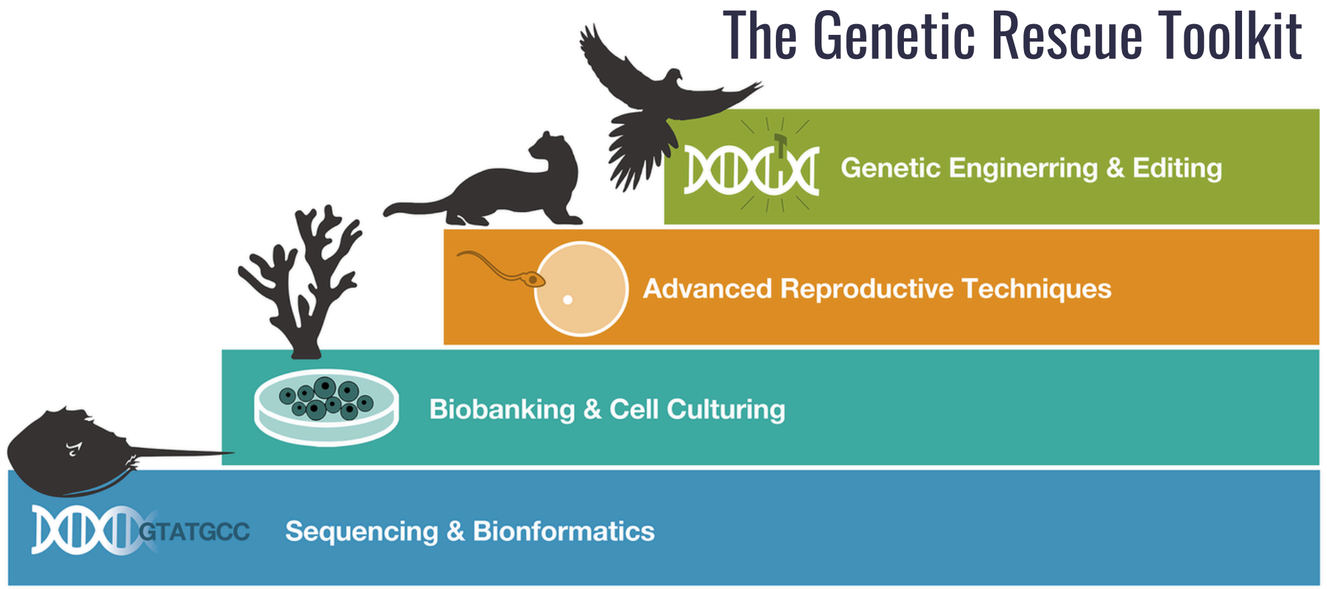
We amplify the impact of our work by building communities of practice, advocating for the adoption of new technologies, and getting these tools deployed in the field.

Our Technology Platform

At the heart of our work is the Genetic Rescue Toolkit—a suite of biotechnology tools designed to address the world's most pressing conservation challenges. As climate change intensifies threats to wildlife, our strategies must keep pace with these challenges. The Genetic Rescue Toolkit provides the foundation for conservation approaches as unprecedented as the challenges we face.

Each tool in the Toolkit delivers critical conservation solutions today—from sequencing that reveals genetic diversity to biobanking that preserves irreplaceable biological material for future recovery efforts. While these tools are powerful individually, they also build upon one another: sequencing and biobanking create the foundation that enables advanced technologies, such as cloning and genetic engineering, to achieve genetic rescue. Together, they form an integrated approach that enhances conservation management now while creating a lasting legacy for the recovery of species.

In the pages that follow, we spotlight several funded projects that demonstrate the Toolkit in action. These Project Highlights celebrate this year's milestones and look ahead to what's next for this critical work.



Ape Atlas: Forensic Genomics to Combat Wildlife Trafficking

Research Lead: Dr. Tomas Marques-Bonet, Universitat Pompeu Fabra

Africa's first comprehensive atlas of illegal ape trafficking will assist authorities in combating poaching and facilitating animal repatriation.

The Chimpanzee (*Pan troglodytes*) is one of the great ape species included in the Ape Atlas project.

Molecular biologist Pol Alentorn and field primatologist Luna Cuadrado test portable DNA extraction and sequencing equipment using Chimpanzee hair samples at Fundació MONA sanctuary in Girona, Spain.
Photo credit: Pepe Molina

What was achieved in 2025?

The Ape Atlas team developed their portable Nanopore sequencing system to rapidly determine the geographic origin and source population of confiscated great ape samples in the field. The team formalized partnerships with wildlife sanctuaries across Sierra Leone, Uganda, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Gabon, and Cameroon, creating a continent-wide network for implementing this trafficking intervention technology. To ensure the system can be used by minimally trained personnel, they developed comprehensive training materials, including step-by-step instructional films. They tested the entire workflow with Fundació MONA in Spain, optimizing the methodology under mock-real-world conditions before deploying it in the field.

What's Next?

Field testing with African sanctuary partners is scheduled to begin in 2026. The team is finalizing a web platform that will centralize data from different sites and streamline genetic analysis, displaying findings in an accessible format. By identifying the geographic origins of trafficked gorillas, chimpanzees, and bonobos, this forensic genomics system will provide authorities with actionable intelligence to pinpoint poaching hotspots, disrupt trafficking networks, and potentially even return apes to their home regions. Having already geolocalized more than 500 ape samples from partner sanctuaries, the project demonstrates significant scale and potential for protecting endangered great apes across the continent.

A Giraffe (*Giraffa camelopardalis)* located near the Mpala Research Centre, where local scientists have been sequencing samples in Kenya.

Field Genomics

Research Lead: Dr. Mrinalini Erkenswick Watsa, San Diego Zoo Wildlife Alliance

Enables local scientists in remote areas to monitor endangered species using inexpensive, non-invasive field genomics tools

What was achieved in 2025?

In one of Revive & Restore's longest-running projects, the Field Genomics team successfully demonstrated that their portable genomics tool can reliably monitor endangered species in situ worldwide. The system is inexpensive, easy to use, and non-invasive—enabling passive sampling from hair and scat that provides high-resolution genomic data for kinship, gender, and population structure. The project has successfully implemented validated workflows for leopards and giraffes in East Africa, as well as Andean bears in Peru. This demonstrates that field genomics can be effectively carried out non-invasively even in remote areas. This approach serves as a valuable case study and model for biodiversity genomics that can be adapted locally while being applicable on a global scale.

What's Next?

This method empowers local scientists in lower-resourced or rural areas to effectively monitor their wild populations without the need for camera traps or expensive equipment. Next, we aim to promote the adoption of these validated workflows across other species and geographies, creating a scalable model for community-based wildlife monitoring worldwide. The information obtained during this research period will next be integrated into management plans for these monitored species, providing conservation managers with essential population information for the protection of their local wildlife.

Probiotics for Stony Coral Tissue Loss Disease

Research Lead: Dr. Blake Ushijima, University of North Carolina, Wilmington

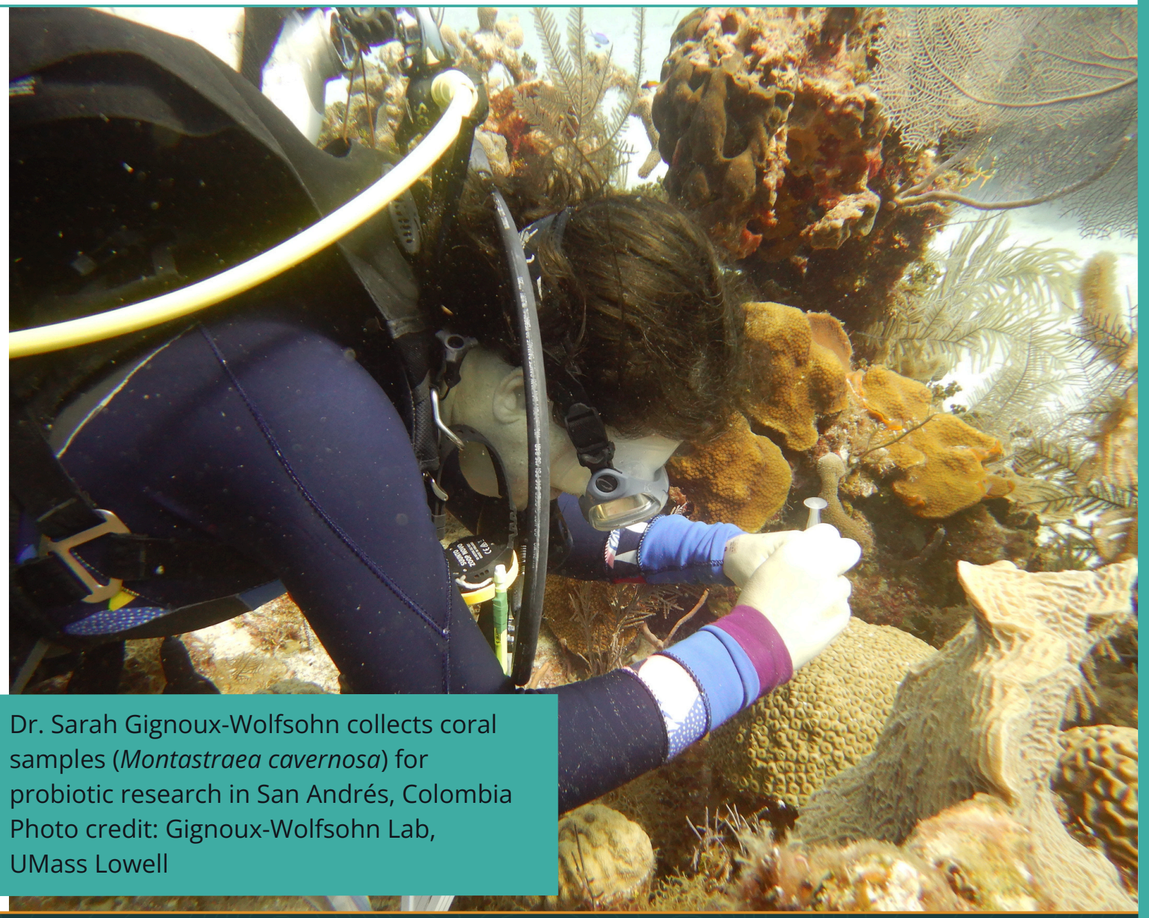
Developing targeted probiotic treatments to combat deadly diseases threatening corals and marine species worldwide

What was achieved in 2025?

The team applied their high-throughput probiotics discovery platform to develop treatments for Stony Coral Tissue Loss Disease (SCTLD)—the deadliest coral disease on record, affecting approximately two dozen species—at two new international sites: San Andrés, Colombia, in collaboration with ECOMARES, and Montserrat, in partnership with Island Solutions. They tested various delivery methods to optimize field application, including whole-colony bagging and hydrogels for topical application, conducting trials in both land-based nurseries and directly in the field. This work builds on their successful development of probiotics for coral restoration practitioners in Florida, expanding the geographic reach and practical implementation of these interventions.

What's Next?

The platform continues expanding to new partners, species, and disease challenges. The team is developing probiotic treatments for corals in the Dominican Republic in partnership with FUNDEMAR. In a significant expansion beyond corals, the probiotics discovery platform is now being applied to sunflower sea stars, in collaboration with The Nature Conservancy, to identify and deliver microbial cocktails that prevent sea star wasting disease in captive breeding programs. This demonstrates how the screening system can be adapted to address disease threats across marine taxa, offering a replicable model for developing targeted probiotic interventions against emerging marine diseases worldwide.



Dr. Sarah Gignoux-Wolfsohn collects coral samples (*Montastraea cavernosa*) for probiotic research in San Andrés, Colombia
Photo credit: Gignoux-Wolfsohn Lab, UMass Lowell

The Poo Zoo

Research Lead: Dr. Suzannah Williams, University of Oxford

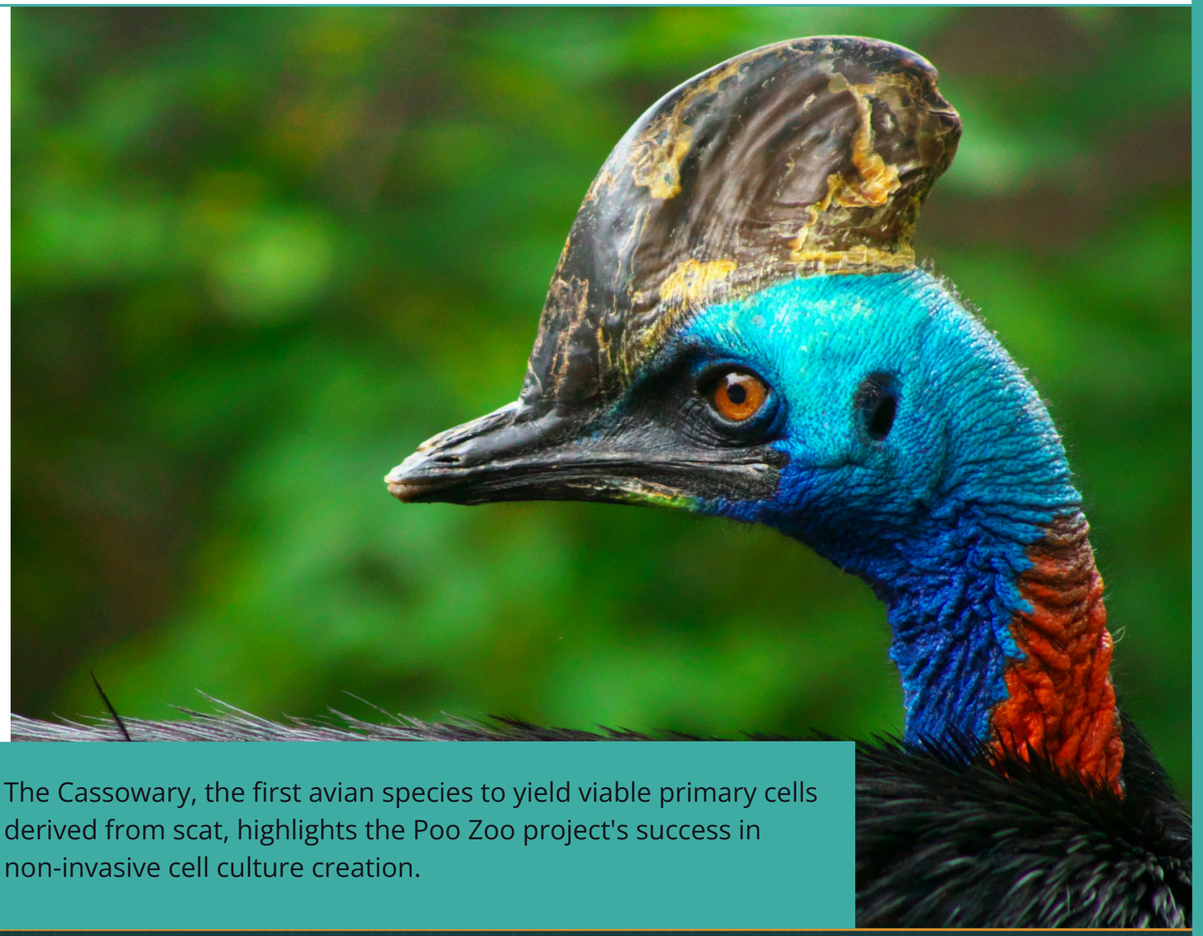
Enables non-invasive creation of cell cultures from any animal using scat, revolutionizing biobanking for conservation worldwide

What was achieved in 2025?

The first project funded through the Stem Cell Technologies Program, the Poo Zoo, was collaboratively developed by Revive & Restore, Oxford University, and Chester Zoo. This ambitious project is building a pipeline to derive viable primary cell lines from scat - both fresh and aged - enabling non-invasive cell cultures for many species. One year in, the team has successfully extracted cells for more than 10 species, including one avian species and several endangered mammals. Preserving living cells is essential for conservation, but normally requires tissue biopsies that severely limit sampling. Open source protocols to derive cells from scat will be a game-changer for biobanking efforts worldwide, enabling non-invasive sampling of far more individuals to preserve genetic diversity and potentially sample rare, elusive wild species.

What's Next?

Phase 2 of the Poo Zoo will focus on reprogramming cells derived from scat into pluripotent stem cells, which have the capacity to become any other cell type. This advancement will dramatically expand conservation applications, providing researchers and wildlife managers with unprecedented capabilities for genetic rescue, assisted reproduction, and cellular models to study species' responses to environmental challenges, without the need for invasive sampling procedures.



The Cassowary, the first avian species to yield viable primary cells derived from scat, highlights the Poo Zoo project's success in non-invasive cell culture creation.

Black-footed Ferret Genetic Rescue: Three Generations and Counting

Partners: US Fish & Wildlife Services, San Diego Zoo Wildlife Alliance, ViaGen, Smithsonian National Zoo

Using conservation cloning to restore genetic diversity thought lost forever, creating the first genetic rescue lineage for an endangered species

What was achieved in 2025?

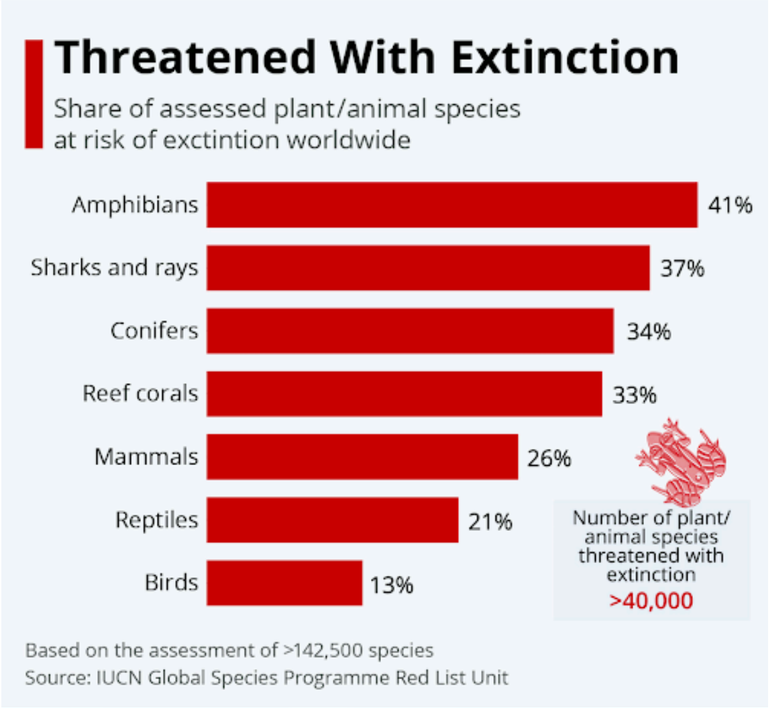
Our Black-footed Ferret conservation cloning program is the first in the world to utilize biotechnology to restore genetic diversity thought to be lost forever in an endangered species. When we proposed cloning from historically biobanked cells in 2013, the key questions were whether cloning would be successful and whether the clones would be healthy and fertile. In 2025, the numbers are in—and they're growing. Elizabeth Ann, our first cloned ferret born in 2020, has proven that cloned ferrets can reach old age. Her genetic clone sisters, Antonia and Noreen, have each produced litters. Antonia's first babies, born in 2024, have now sired and birthed their own litters—three generations of healthy ferrets with more unique genetic diversity than all other living Black-footed Ferrets combined.

What's Next?

As we head into 2026, this genetic rescue lineage stands at 15 ferrets, with Antonia—now a grandmother—at the helm. We expect she'll have her third litter alongside her many descendants, continuing to spread lost diversity throughout the species and demonstrating the incredible value of biobanking and reproductive technologies for conservation.

Cloning from historic cell lines is just one way to increase genetic diversity. Genome re-writing provides another way to restore lost adaptive genetic variation. Funded research at NYU Langone Health, led by Drs. Jef Boeke and Jordan Welker, has rewritten 14kb and a 110kb gene regions in domestic ferret cell lines. In early 2026, we plan to verify that cells with such large edits can viably produce healthy animals. If so, we will have a pathway to sequencing the historic Black-footed Ferret genomes and restoring lost alleles that could prove vital to the species' survival.

Cloned Black-footed Ferret (*Mustela nigripes*), Antonia, with two of her kits born in 2025 | Photo credit: Roshan Patel, Smithsonian's National Zoo and Conservation Biology Institute



Wyomimg Toad (*Anaxyrus baxteri)*
Photo credit: Jessica Ullyses Grant

Amphibian Genetic Rescue

Partners: U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service, Mississippi State University, University of Southern California, Omaha's Henry Doorly Zoo & Aquarium, BioChoric, Inc., and ViaGen

Developing advanced reproductive technologies and cryopreservation protocols to save the world's most endangered vertebrate group

What was achieved in 2025?

Amphibians are the most endangered vertebrates on Earth, with 41% threatened with extinction. Like the black-footed ferret, many amphibian species have experienced drastic bottlenecks, like the endangered American Wyoming Toad, which dwindled to only 10 individuals in 1989. Like the ferrets, the Wyoming Toad was saved by a breeding program, and today there are ~800 individuals. And also like the ferrets, the reintroduced wild individuals are now threatened by an introduced disease. There is a critical need for genetic rescue solutions. This is where the similarities end. Unlike the black-footed ferret, cell culture, biobanking, and reproductive technologies are severely lacking. Amphibian research has been difficult to fund—(many don't find them very charismatic) despite the critical need. In 2025, thanks to a USFWS grant and our donors, we secured funding to initiate the first year of a three-year program to build a versatile biobanking toolkit for amphibians, starting with the Wyoming Toad.

What's Next?

Scientists from 5 institutions are now underway to establish methods to 1) cryopreserve and recover viable embryos, 2) optimize reproducible cell culture methods for tissue samples of every life stage - from embryonic to tadpole to adult. The tools we will develop with the Wyoming Toad will create vital lifelines for amphibians worldwide. Embryo cryopreservation will allow conservationists to rapidly biobank genetic diversity from breeding populations, enabling the restoration when toxins spill, disease outbreaks, or climate change droughts wipe out entire populations. The cell culture methods developed will be foundational to creating long-term solutions for disease, from preventative medicine and treatments to genetic interventions.

Zebra Finch Germline Transmission

Partners: Dr. Erich Jarvis and Dr. Matthew Biegler, Rockefeller University

Enabling the full suite of genetic rescue biotechnologies for birds, protecting 60% of global avian biodiversity

What was achieved in 2025?

This year, the Biotechnology for Bird Conservation Program achieved the first significant milestone—germ line transmission in the Zebra Finch, a model organism for the world's 6,600+ passerine species, which comprise 60% of all bird biodiversity. Researchers at Rockefeller University collected primordial germ cells (PGCs) from wild-type gray donor finches, cultured them for a few days, pooled them together to achieve a large number of cells, and then implanted them into pale-colored finch embryos, producing germline chimeras. Over the course of two years, they've produced a number of offspring from the original donors, as confirmed by genome sequencing published in a preprint this year. This marks the first time any U.S. lab has achieved germ-line transmission in a non-chicken species.

What's Next?

This milestone establishes the ability to cryopreserve embryonic gonadal tissues from songbirds worldwide, with the potential to scale up repopulation of rare species or revive lost genetic diversity. The next step is to grow Zebra Finch PGCs in long-term culture, keeping the cells alive and proliferating for months This will open the door for stable, precise genome editing to purposefully adapt wild songbirds to threats like the continued spread of exotic diseases and climate change. The lab, along with other Biotechnology for Bird Conservation Program-funded scientists, is working to develop PGC culture conditions for a diversity of birds so that these technologies will be applicable to the full diversity of wild endangered birds in need of genetic rescue.

Zebra Finches (*Taeniopygia guttata*) left to right: donor-derived son, mother, transmitter (chimeric) father, host-derived son | Photo credit: Matt Biegler, Rockefeller University

Coral Gene Knockouts

Research Lead: Dr. Phillip Cleves, Carnegie Institution for Science

Developing high-throughput genetic screening to identify genes that control symbiosis and heat tolerance, informing strategies to enhance reef resilience

What was achieved in 2025?

The team developed a high-throughput genetic screening platform to rapidly test which genes affect coral health and their crucial partnership with algae. Testing 58 genes, they identified 11 with clear impacts on this symbiotic relationship, including the discovery that specific cellular proteins play a central role in maintaining the thriving partnership between corals and their algae partners. They also achieved a world first by pioneering year-round spawning of *Galaxea* corals in the lab, enabling them to grow the world's first genetically modified coral line. Importantly, they identified HSF1 as a key gene contributing to heat tolerance differences between coral species—the first time scientists have pinpointed specific genes responsible for why some corals survive heat stress better than others.

What's Next?

With their genetically modified *Galaxea* coral line established, the team is ready to add or remove key genes discovered through this work using CRISPR. They will expand their screening platform to test genes that either trigger bleaching or protect against it. Working with reef restoration practitioners, they will also test whether HSF1 can serve as a biomarker to identify heat-tolerant corals across different species quickly. This work will help practitioners select naturally resilient corals for restoration efforts and guide future strategies for enhancing coral survival as oceans warm.

A colony of *Galaxea fascicularis* spawns at the Carnegie Institution for Science | Photo credit: Shumpei Maruyama, Cleves Lab

Coral Stem Cells

Research Leads: Dr. Nikki Traylor-Knowles, University of Miami and Dr. Benyamin Rosental, Ben-Gurion University of the Negev

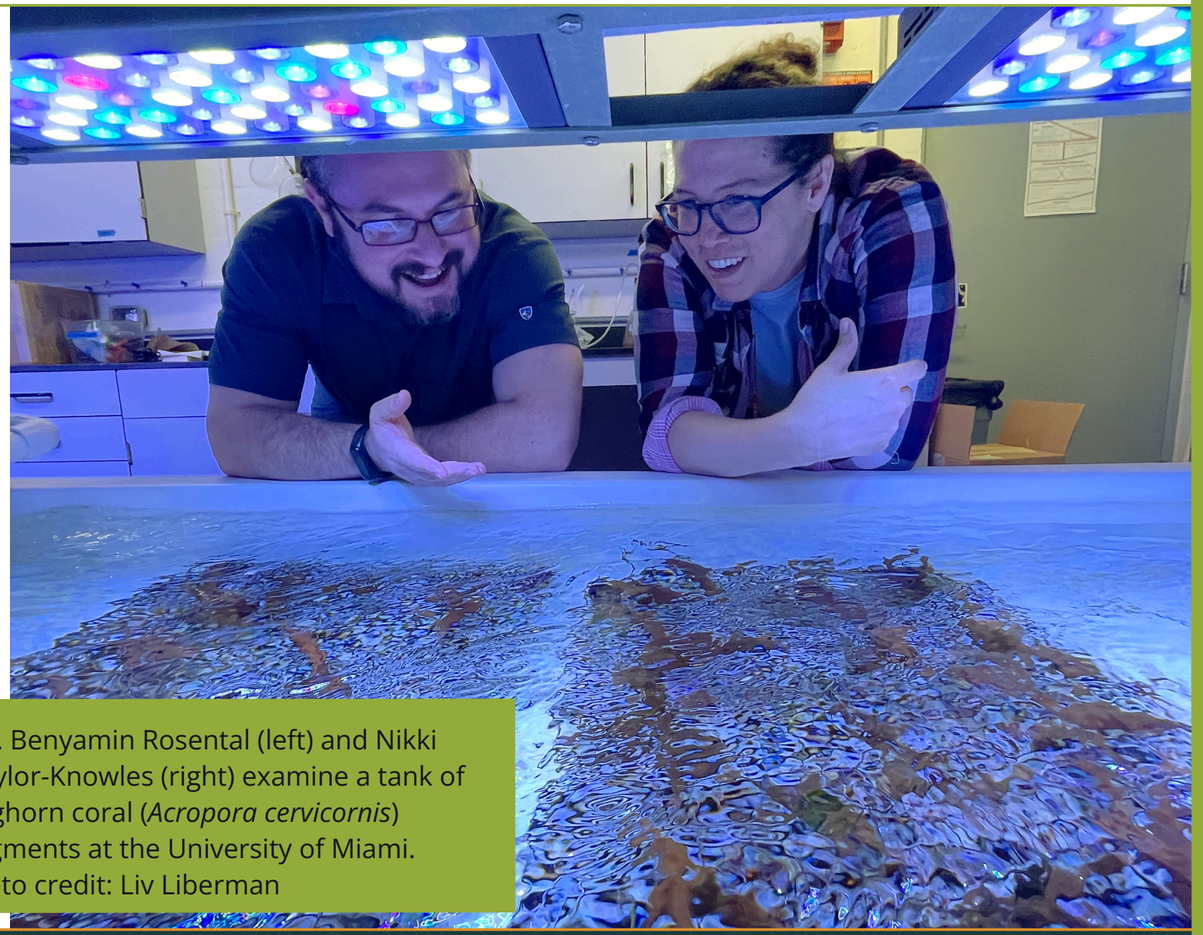
Pioneering coral stem cell biology to transfer heat resistance between corals and lay the groundwork for future genetic therapies

What was achieved in 2025?

As the first team to identify and isolate stem cells from corals, the researchers made critical advances in coral stem cell biology and transplantation techniques. They successfully demonstrated stem cell transplantation between individual corals and identified potential benefits for stressed animals. Through systematic testing, they optimized methods for growing and maintaining these stem cells in the lab. They also explored the possibility of deriving stem cells directly from coral larvae and conducted initial trials of transplanting these cells into adult corals. This promising approach reduces contamination and could streamline the process of transferring beneficial traits between individuals.

What's Next?

The team is partnering with restoration organization Rescue a Reef on a large-scale test using coral genotypes commonly deployed to restore Florida's reefs. They'll transplant stem cells between endangered staghorn corals with known heat tolerance levels to determine if this technique can transfer heat resistance between individuals. They'll continue refining methods for deriving stem cells from larvae and transplanting them into adults. This work establishes the foundation for genetic therapies that could transfer resilience traits between corals, providing critical groundwork for future coral biobanking and genetic engineering technologies that may become essential tools as reefs face increasing climate threats.



Drs. Benyamin Rosental (left) and Nikki Traylor-Knowles (right) examine a tank of staghorn coral (*Acropora cervicornis*) fragments at the University of Miami. Photo credit: Liv Liberman

Lethal Mates

Research Lead: Dr. Maciej Maselko, Macquarie University

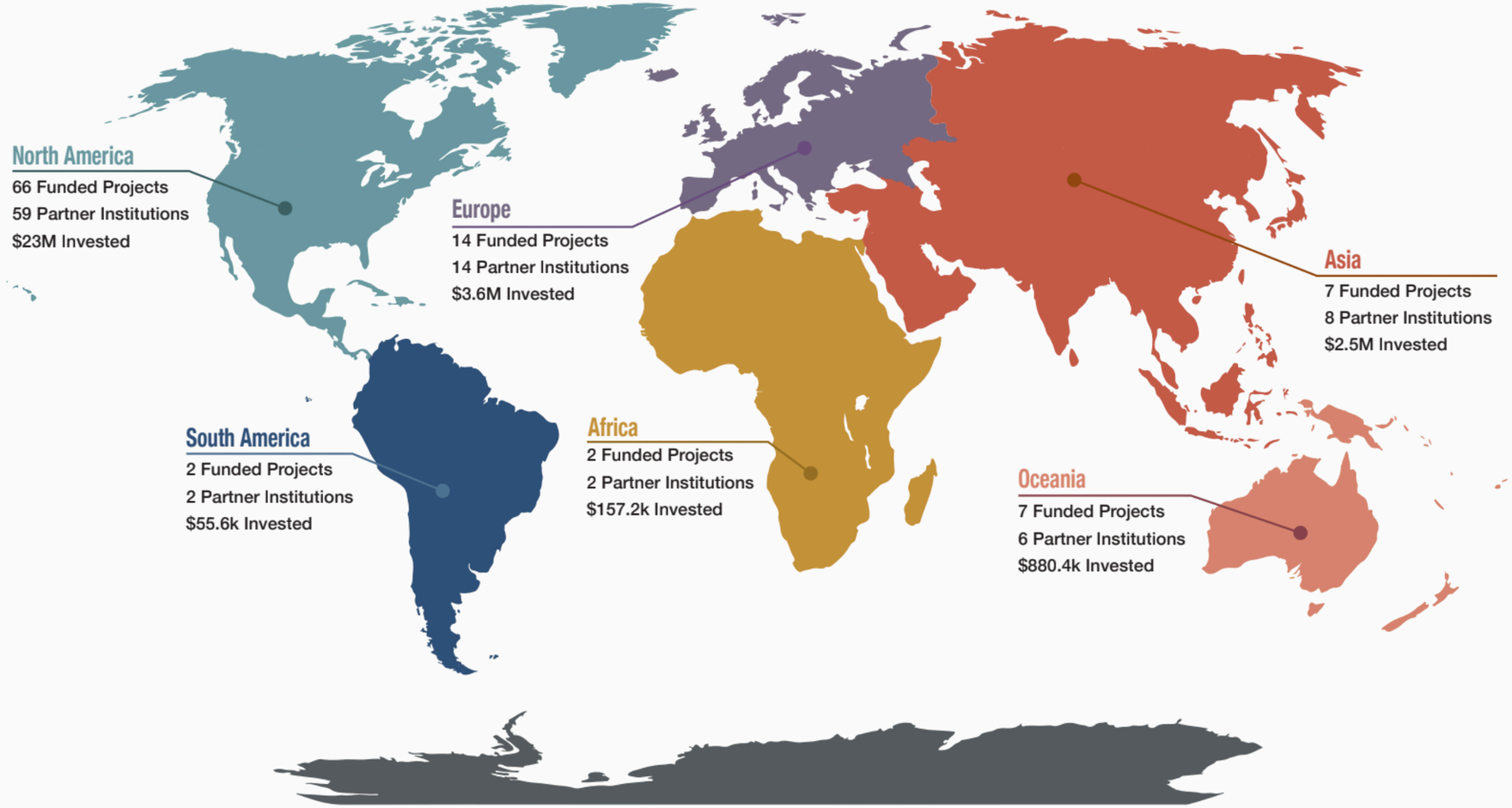
Developing rapid genetic biocontrol to reduce disease-carrying insect populations in a single generation

What was achieved in 2025?
Researchers successfully demonstrated a cutting-edge technique for genetic biocontrol that works in just one generation. To apply this technology to disease-carrying mosquitoes, the team first demonstrated proof of concept in fruit flies. The Toxic Male Technique works by genetically engineering male insects to produce toxic peptides in their reproductive fluid. When males mate with females, this fluid reduces the females' lifespan, causing rapid population decline within a single generation. Unlike other proposed genetic biocontrol methods, such as gene drives, this approach delivers rapid results regardless of whether reproduction occurs, making it a powerful tool for quickly reducing target populations.

What's next?
Revive & Restore provided crucial seed funding to develop a proof-of-concept for this game-changing capability in invasive species management. Following computational modeling of the effects of this technology on invasive mosquito species, the team is now moving forward in the lab with Aedes aegypti, the mosquito species responsible for spreading diseases such as dengue fever, Zika, and chikungunya. Success with mosquitoes could provide communities with a rapid response tool against disease outbreaks. Beyond mosquitoes, this intra-generational genetic biocontrol approach could be applied to other invasive insect species, offering a new strategy for protecting ecosystems and human health from harmful organisms.

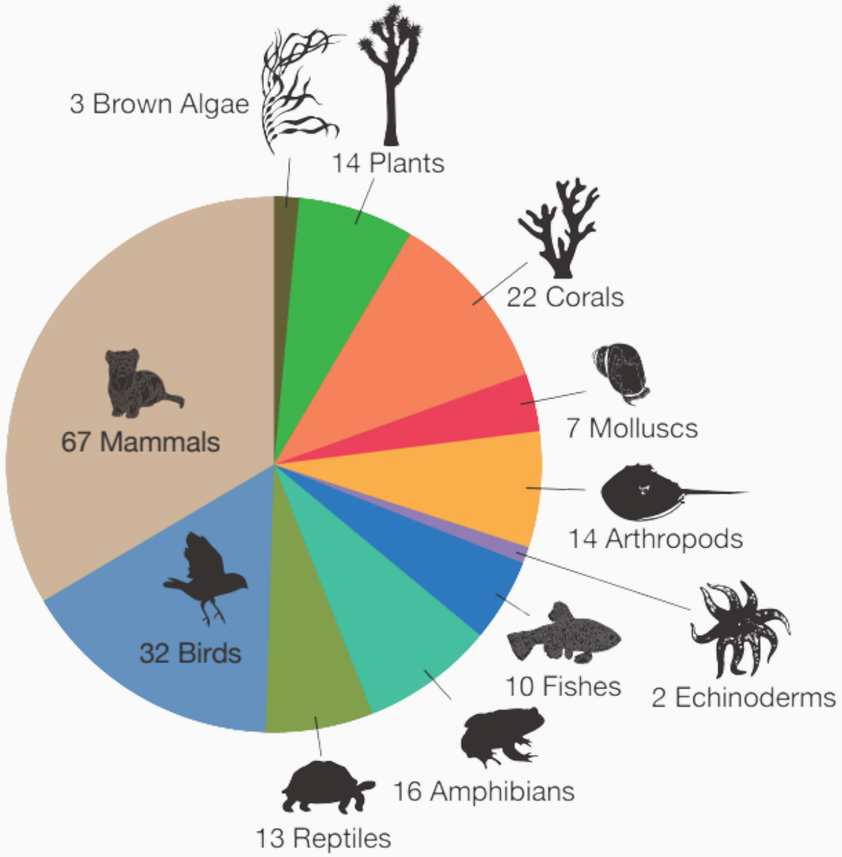
Fruit flies *(Drosophila melanogaster)*

Our Geographic Scope of Research to Date

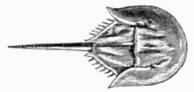


Focus Endangered Species to Date

Revive & Restore has awarded over $30M for research focusing on 200 endangered species. We look forward to expanding our reach, beyond mammals and birds, to help more species facing extinction, such as amphibians.



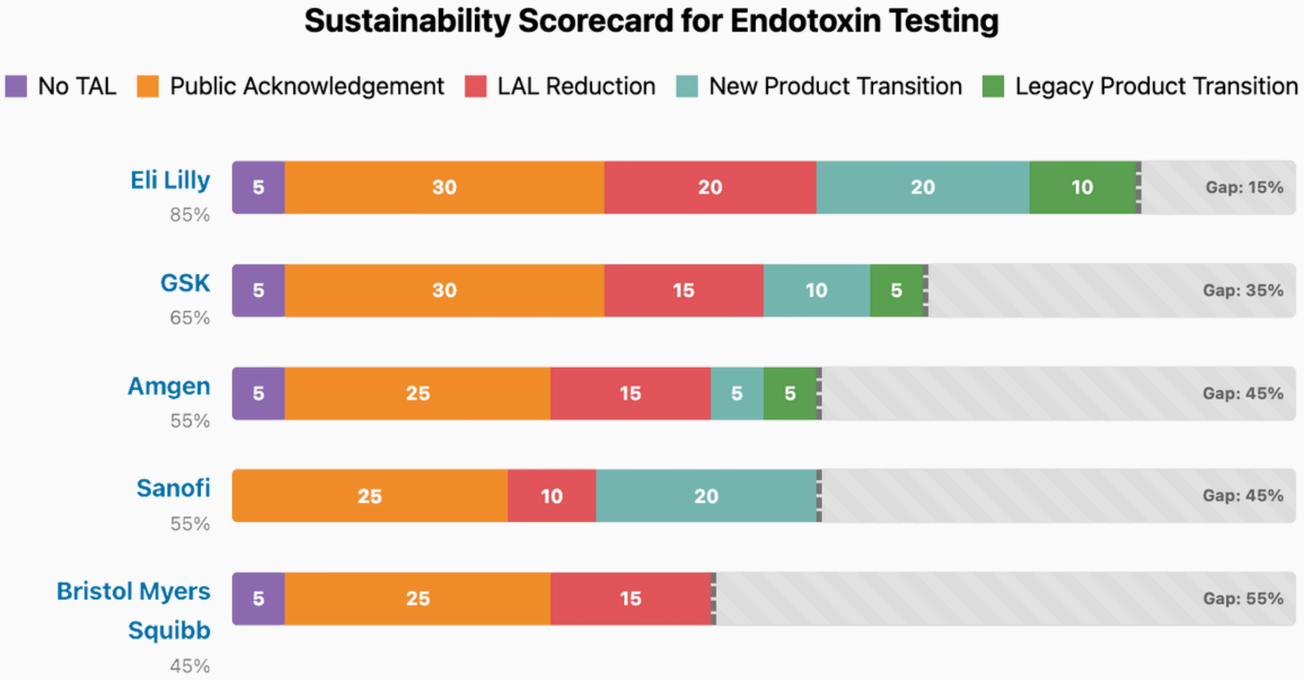
Launched in 2025: Sustainability Scorecard



Protecting the Horseshoe Crab by eliminating their wild harvest has been a seven-year focus for Revive & Restore and a growing coalition of organizations. Together, we launched the **Sustainability Scorecard for Endotoxin Testing**—the first-ever transparency tool tracking pharmaceutical companies' progress toward synthetic alternatives to Horseshoe Crab blood.

The Scorecard's approach celebrates industry leaders while spotlighting companies lagging behind, accelerating the shift to synthetic testing methods that protect these ancient species while maintaining rigorous pharmaceutical safety standards.

What's Next?
The Scorecard has created unprecedented transparency around pharmaceutical practices. Armed with this data, the Horseshoe Crab Coalition can now mobilize industry leaders to adopt sustainable testing methods that protect both Horseshoe Crabs and patient safety while securing a reliable pipeline for manufacturing injectable drugs.



To date, 11 pharmaceutical companies have chosen to participate in the Scorecard (top 5 shown).

Launched in 2025: Stem Cell Technologies

Advancing stem cell technologies to restore fertility, engineer disease resistance, and accelerate adaptation in wildlife

With infinite proliferation and differentiation potential, converting biobanked samples to stem cells has the potential to create a limitless resource for conservation innovation. This is thanks to the capacity for pluripotent stem cells to become any cell type in the body, including sperm, eggs, and embryos. Remarkably, induced pluripotent stem cells can be produced non-invasively from any adult cell through reprogramming, creating safeguards against extinction.

In 2025, Revive & Restore launched the **Applied Stem Cell Conservation Fund** and issued a call for proposals, challenging researchers to achieve breakthrough advances in universal reprogramming, reproduction, and mitigating wildlife disease. The response was overwhelming: proposals totaling over $12 million from every inhabited continent, targeting more than 80 species, ranging from the tiny Monarch Butterfly to the great Blue Whale.

After extensive review, we were thrilled to announce the inaugural cohort of awardees for this world-first program. Funded projects include capacity building for Africa's most endangered carnivore, a panel of stem cells for threatened tropical birds, and germline stem cells for Burmese star tortoises, facing climate-driven sex ratio shifts. We also welcomed Revive & Restore's first AI project—the Barcelona Cryozoo—developing computational models to predict more universal methods for deriving stem cells using data from 100 different mammalian species. We plan to announce the second successful cohort of projects in early 2026.

Program Manager Ashlee Hutchinson (center) with stem cell scientists, Oxford University

Launching in 2026

Biotechnology for Climate Resilience Fund

About the Fund
To pioneer biotechnology solutions that harness nature's own mechanisms for climate resilience, we raised $4 million to launch the Biotech for Climate Resilience Fund. Our inaugural Request for Proposals recently generated unprecedented global interest, with 160 letters of intent submitted—our highest response ever.

Our Goal
By supporting breakthrough research in marine microbes and blue carbon ecosystems, including mangroves, seagrass meadows, kelp forests, and salt marshes, we're developing tools to enhance both climate adaptation and mitigation.

What's Next
This overwhelming enthusiasm from researchers worldwide underscores the urgent need and immense potential for biotechnology to address climate change through innovations in marine ecosystems. We're currently evaluating proposals to select a pioneering cohort of projects that will develop novel approaches to strengthen ocean-based climate solutions. From enhancing the carbon sequestration capacity of coastal ecosystems to engineering climate-resilient marine species, these funded projects will represent the cutting edge of conservation biotechnology meeting the climate crisis.

BEZOS EARTH FUND

Bezos Earth Fund, AI for Climate and Nature Grand Challenge

About the Award
We're honored to be one of just fifteen teams selected globally from the Bezos Earth Fund's prestigious $30 million AI for Climate and Nature Grand Challenge. This $2 million award connects us with resources and mentorship from world-leading technology partners, including AWS, Google.org, NVIDIA, Microsoft Research, AI2, and Esri—recognizing AI's transformative potential to address the dual crises of biodiversity loss and climate change.

Our Goal
We are calling our program GAIA—Genomic AI Applications. It is being led by our Lead Scientist, Ben Novak, and our new Vice President, Emily Hatas, with Drs. Erich Jarvis and Giulio Formenti of The Rockefeller University's Vertebrate Genome Lab and Dr. Ayshwarya Subramanian of Cornell University. In collaboration, we're developing two breakthrough AI tools that will democratize genomic conservation worldwide. The first tool will automate the final steps of genome assembly, aiming to compress what is currently a weeks-long painstaking process into a matter of minutes. The second tool serves as an AI conservation advisor, analyzing genetic data to provide actionable genetic rescue recommendations for any species, thereby eliminating the need for specialized expertise in genomics to inform genomics recovery strategies.

What's Next
The GAIA team has a two-year runway, and we are off to a fast start, running in parallel tracks. One track includes our collaboration with the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service and the Association of Zoos & Aquariums. With their assistance in sampling endangered species, we will use our newly developed tools to assemble new genomes and generate conservation strategies for at least 60 endangered U.S. species—putting the power of genetic rescue into the hands of conservation managers.

In the News


Bezos Earth Fund Announces $30 Million in AI Grand Challenge Awards


wp
These Crabs Probably Saved Your Life. Can We Save Theirs?


CBC KIDS NEWS
Why These Black-Footed Ferrets Are A Big Deal


CNN
The Poo Zoo is Harvesting Living Cells From Animal Dung


KQED
Is Extinction Permanent? Resurrecting California's Xerces Blue Butterfly


The Guardian
Animal Poo Can Be Used To Save Endangered Species From Extinction

Special Recognition of our Partners & Supporters

Promega

BEZOS EARTH FUND

KISSICK FAMILY FOUNDATION

BUILDERS VISION

San Diego Zoo Wildlife Alliance

Superorganism

U.S. FISH & WILDLIFE SERVICE
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

ASSOCIATION OF ZOOS & AQUARIUMS

Meet the Team

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JESSICA GREEN

MATTHEW WINKLER

TOM CHASE

Our Team in Action

1. Ryan Phelan at The Great Progression, San Francisco
2. Liv Liberman and Elizabeth Bennett at IUCN World Conservation Congress, Abu Dhabi
3. Liv Liberman at SXSW, Austin
4. Ashlee Hutchinson at SynbioBeta Conference, San Jose
5. Ben Novak on a site visit to a pigeon farm, New York

Your support makes this work possible! We extend our deepest gratitude to our funders, partners, collaborators, and supporters throughout the global conservation community.

PLEASE DONATE TODAY

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