1. OBJECTIVES

Can farming and conservation of land co exist in the island of Santa Cruz, Galapagos?

- Enhanced the understanding of the socio-economic data for the physical analysis of the agriculture sector.
- Assess the agricultural buffer lands of the Galapagos National Park (G.N.P.) and determine their potential to help protect the natural resources of the Park while providing recommendation for farming livelihoods.

2. BACKGROUND & CONTEXT

- Santa Cruz: 15,000 permanent inhabitants.
- The Charles Darwin Research Station and the headquarters of the Galapagos National Park Service located in Puerto Ayora.
- Agricultural and cattle raising villages on outskirts of the city.
- Human history in the Galapagos dates back to 470 years.
- In the island of Santa Cruz 11.6% devoted to agriculture. Agricultural area 20 km long from east to west and 5-7 km wide.

3. METHODOLOGY

SOCIAL
(interviews, research, surveys)

PHYSICAL
(landscape architecture and planning)

Government and community input
Site inventory, analysis, and synthesis
Create master plans for agricultural buffer land.

4. SOCIAL ANALYSIS & RESULTS

Utilization of agricultural production in Santa Cruz*

- Animal use 40%
- Seeds for sale 11%
- Other uses 11%
- Sell of crops 11%
- Home use 27%

Are farms self sufficient?

- Yes 28%
- No 72%

Do farms have a clear vision for the next 5 years?

- Yes 100%

Do you buy products from the agricultural land?

- Yes 26%
- No 74%

Number of tourists per year:

2000 to 2010*

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2000 to 2010*

5. PHYSICAL ANALYSIS & RESULTS

Ecuador Tierra Viva Improve the quality of life of neediest communities by providing water, health and educational services*

6. RECOMMENDATIONS & CONCLUSIONS

- The farmers are encouraged to work in cooperatives and with the local government to implement a plan for local transportation of crops from the highland estates to Puerto Ayora.
- Strive to incorporate greenhouses to solve the issues of short cycle production.
- Implement sustainable agriculture practices.
- Implement wildlife corridors at a minimum width of 304 meters (1,000 feet).
- If housing or agriculture practices are near the wildlife corridor, put conservation easements on adjacent lots to exclude structures bordering the corridor.
- Develop strict lighting restrictions to avoid light pollution into corridor.
- Work with public policy experts to recognize key policy controls at national and local levels that will endorse conservation purposes.
- Farmers can adapt sustainable agricultural practices and incorporate agro tourism strategies if needed.