

2021 Annual Report



The Clifton Institute

Letter from the Directors

A year is hard to sum up in a few pages, let alone a few sentences. But looking back at 2021, a few milestones stand out. Education programs that we started in 2020 to get kids who were doing virtual school outside continued to grow even as COVID restrictions were lifted. We launched a multi-year project to study the habitat requirements of American Kestrels by tagging them with GPS transmitters. We hired our first ever Land Management Outreach Associate to give advice to other landowners about how to support native plants and animals on their properties. Through this new program, we have expanded our impact from our 900 acres to people, plants, animals, and landscapes across northern Virginia.

As you read the following stories about what we accomplished in 2021, know that we only got there with the help of people like you. We've said it many times before and we'll continue to keep saying it: our favorite part of running the Clifton Institute is getting to know the community of people in our area who share our passion for exploring, learning about, and taking care of nature. That's the families who come to our education programs, the teachers who bring their classes here on field trips, the nerds who care about identifying lichens and mushrooms and winter sparrows as much as we do, the landowners who want to help wildlife thrive on their properties, our partner organizations, fellow scientists who are studying the ecology of our region, and so many more. We're especially grateful to the many volunteers who help us take care of our property and the plants and animals who live here every year. We've both lived in lots of different places and we've never lived anywhere where there were so many people who cared about nature. If you're reading this, you're part of our community too. Whether you attended one of our programs, volunteered your time, made a donation, or just kept up to date on what we're working on, thank you for your support!

We hope we'll see you out here sometime soon!

Sincerely,

Bert and Eleanor Harris

Our mission is to inspire a deeper understanding and appreciation of nature, to study the ecology of our region, to restore habitat, and to conserve native biodiversity. We provide environmental education to people of all ages, restore habitat for native biodiversity (especially declining species), and conduct scientific research to better understand how to conserve native species on our property and on properties across northern Virginia. Our 900-acre field station, which includes forests, grasslands, shrublands, and wetlands, provides a beautiful and easily accessible location for all of our programs, and it is permanently protected under a conservation easement.

COVER: A Narrow-headed Marsh Fly (*Helophilus fasciatus*) visits an Aromatic Aster (*Symphyotrichum oblongifolium*) in our garden.

BACK COVER: A student at Nature School and a tulip poplar.



Donate

We can only accomplish our mission with the help of people like you.

You can make a donation at cliftoninstitute.org/donate.

If you have any questions please email Eleanor Harris at eharris@cliftoninstitute.org.

Thank you!

Learn More

Website: cliftoninstitute.org

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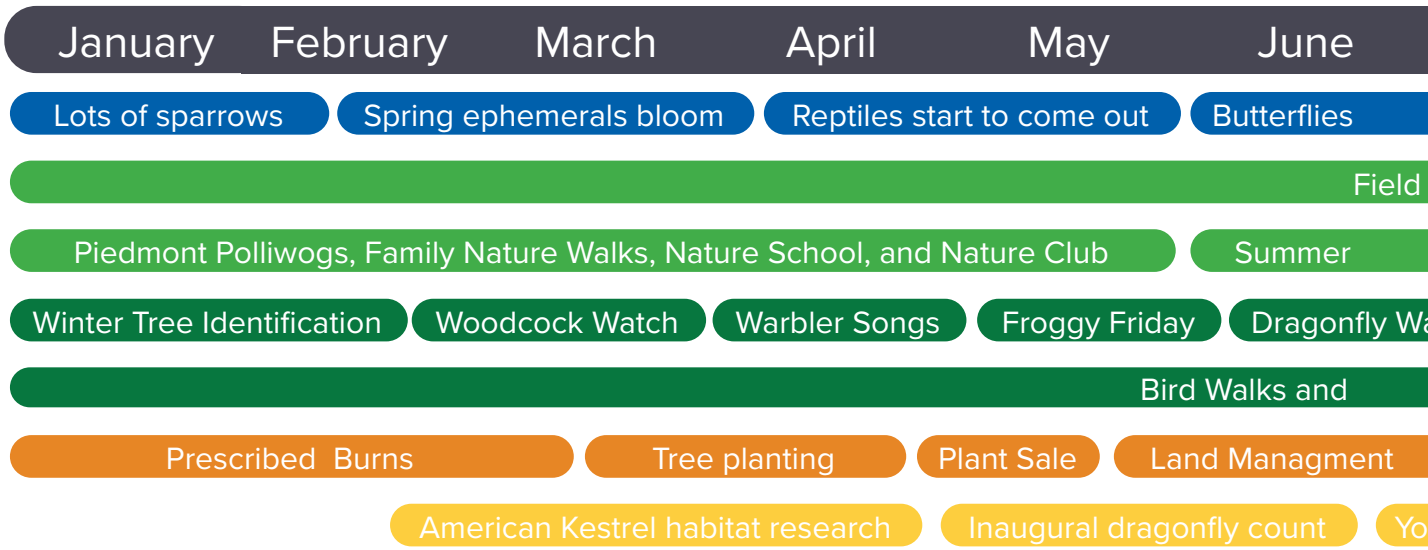
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A Year at the

As exciting as it is to see a bird we've never seen before (#lifelist anyone?) or to find a plant that's never been documented in Fauquier County, what we really love about spending time outside is getting attuned to the yearly cycle of nature. Every year we know to expect the spring ephemeral wildflowers to bloom in late March, snakes and other reptiles to come out in April, the dragonflies to fly in June, katydids to make a racket in August, mushrooms to appear in September, and native seeds to become ripe for collecting in November. Over the last few years, we've developed a number of education programs to teach people about each of these events and now we look forward to the tradition of these seasonal programs just as much as we look forward to the natural phenomena themselves.



● Plants and animals ● Youth Education ● Adult Education



Nature School students watch ducks from one of our blinds.



A Painted Turtle makes an early appearance in April.



Kestrel research technicians Sarah Cain and Caylen Wolfer measure vegetation.

Clifton Institute

We divide our work into three main categories—education, restoration, and research—and these program areas have their own natural rhythms. Our education team is busy with field trips in April and October and with summer camps in June and July. Our restoration team manages prescribed burns in late winter, plants trays of native seeds in spring, and removes invasive species in fall. Summer tends to be the best time of year for research and that was certainly the case in 2021 when we studied American Kestrels during their breeding season. No matter the time of year, there's something to see in nature and there's something interesting happening here at the Clifton Institute.

July August September October November December

and dragonflies

Katydid

Mushrooms abound

Grass seeds ripen

Trips

camps

Piedmont Polliwogs, Family Nature Walks, Nature School, and Nature Club

Walk

Butterfly Walk

Creatures of the Night

Mushroom Walk

Grass Identification

Walks with a Naturalist

Outreach program

Plant Sale

Native Seed Collection

Invasive Species Removal

Young Scientists Research Experience

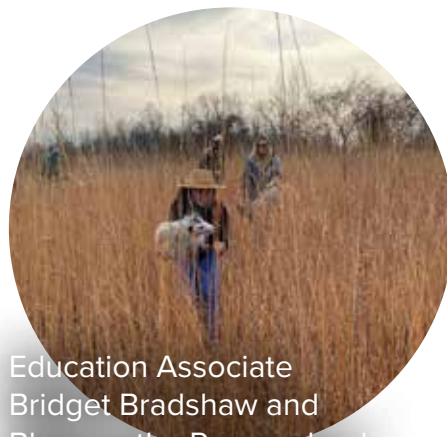
American Kestrel habitat research

Christmas Bird Count

● Restoration ● Research



A Black Swallowtail caterpillar found in October.



Education Associate Bridget Bradshaw and Blossum the Possum lead children through a field.



A Yellow-rumped Warbler feeding in October. Photo by Stan Bysshe.

Education

1,402

pre-K-12 students and

698

adults

attended our education
programs in 2021.

We offer several different types of education programs: programs for children and their families, others just for children, some just for adults, recurring monthly series, morning bird walks, night-time strolls, and different seasonal programs every month of the year. No matter the program, our visitors get to spend quality time outside in nature. In and of itself, that brings so many benefits. Spending time outside helps people destress and disconnect from technology. Spending time looking at and thinking about other living creatures makes people more compassionate. When we know more about the plants and animals that live in our area, we connect to the landscape around us and feel like part of something bigger than ourselves. And being out in nature is just plain fun.

We also give people of all ages the opportunity to participate in real scientific research and encourage them to ask their own questions about the way nature works. Some scientific disciplines require pristine laboratories, expensive machinery or huge computers. Natural history and ecology are special because you can do research with nothing more than pencil and paper (and maybe a ruler and compass). By giving students the chance to do hands-on experiments in these fields, we are showing them how accessible and fun science is. Getting people out in nature shows them the power and joy of science and inspires them to keep learning about the way the world works. In short, environmental education matters.

We have programs for all different ages and types of students and we know the names can get a little confusing. The flowchart on the right will help you find the best youth program for you. You can register for any and all of our programs at cliftoninstitute.org/events.

Find the right youth program for you!





Students on a field trip learn about lichens.



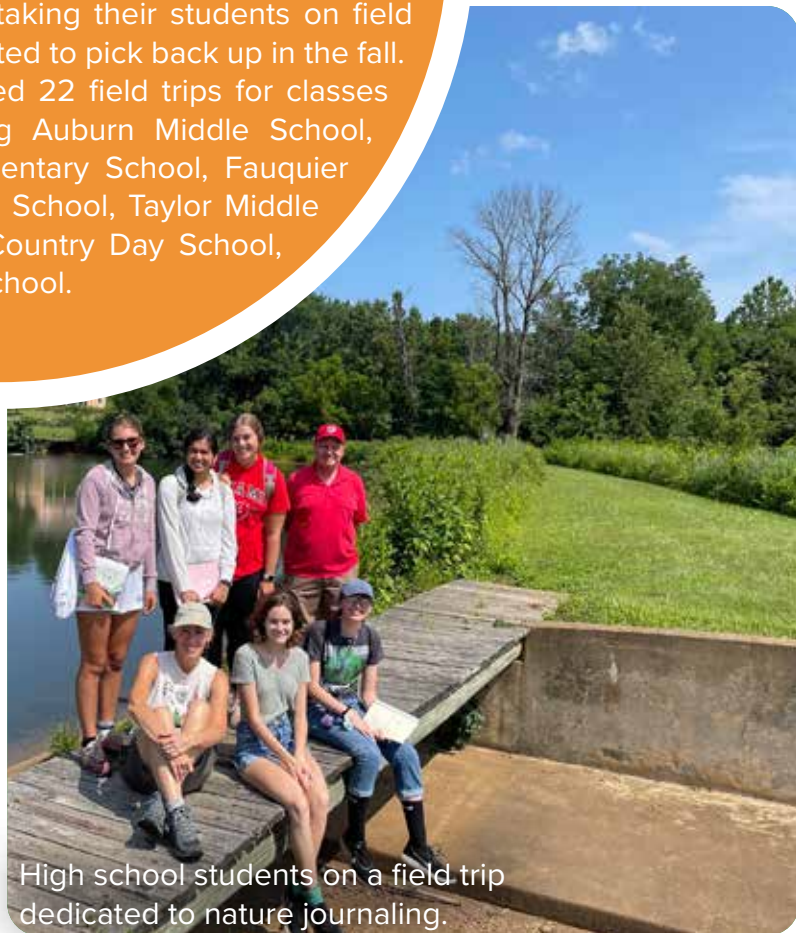
High school students experiment to see which types of grass burn most quickly.

Field Trips

Our field trips usually last three hours. We wish the students could stay for longer, but we make sure to pack every last minute full of lessons, activities, and, most importantly, time to hike and explore. Most classes who come to our field trips come just once a year and just that single experience in nature can have a positive impact on children, but we especially love it when classes come back a few times over the course of the school year. In the spring of 2021, COVID restrictions continued to keep some schools from taking their students on field trips, but field trips really started to pick back up in the fall. In total in 2021, we provided 22 field trips for classes from 11 schools, including Auburn Middle School, Claude Thompson Elementary School, Fauquier High School, Highland School, Taylor Middle School, Wakefield Country Day School, and Wakefield School.



Elementary school students see geese on the pond.



High school students on a field trip dedicated to nature journaling.

Piedmont Polliwogs campers display their possum masks.



Young Explorers campers explore the edge of the upper pond.



Summer Camps

In the summer, everything else comes to a halt and we put all of our energy into making our four sessions of summer camps as magical as possible. After a year of COVID restrictions, we were back up to full attendance in our Young Explorers camps, with 48 7-12-year-olds attending the two sessions. Young Explorers is most similar to what you probably picture when you hear “summer camp:” we spend time hiking, doing crafts, and playing games, of course with a focus on nature throughout. In our half-day Piedmont Polliwogs camp, preschool children get a taste of the great outdoors and then get home by naptime. In our Young Scientists Research Experience, middle school and high school students complete their own independent research projects over the course of just one week. At the end of the summer we offered our first ever Nature Camp for Grownups!

Young Explorers hold up “seeds” they’ve made out of paper bags and other craft supplies to disperse on the wind.



Nature School students explore a tree fall gap in the woods.



Members of our Nature Club off trail in the woods.



Youth Series

We provide four recurring series for children and their families: Piedmont Polliwogs, Family Nature Walks, Nature School and Nature Club. We started these last two series as a way to get kids outside during the COVID pandemic, but they were so much fun that we've kept them going and they continue to be well attended even as students have gone back to in-person school. All of these series give children the opportunity to come back to our property many times over the course of the year and form a community with the other students and our staff. We love watching students age up from one series to the next. In total in 2021, we provided 46 of these programs.

Children on a family nature walk find evidence of beavers on the lower pond.



Nature School students find a baby box turtle on a rainy day.



Managing Director Eleanor Harris points out sparrow field marks to participants on a bird walk.



Executive Director Bert Harris leads a native garden tour.



Adult Programs

Without the constraints of fitting in with school curricula or using the same structure for every program in a series, we often feel the most free to invent and play in our adult programs. In 2021 we debuted a Native Seed Collection Workshop, a Beginner Grass Identification Workshop, and a Lichen Identification Workshop, which were each attended by about 20 people. (We had no idea there were so many budding lichenologists around!) Our traditional programs, like Winter Tree Identification in January, Warbler Song Bootcamp in April, and Creatures of the Night in September continued to be popular, and we offered bird walks and Walks with a Naturalist every month of the year. In total in 2021, we offered 68 adult programs that were attended by an average of ten people each.

Executive Director Bert Harris leads our Dragonfly Walk.



Participants in our Woodcock Watch see, yes, woodcocks!



Restoration

Land Management Outreach

In 2021 we launched a project to help landowners around the area manage their properties to benefit native plants and animals. We work hard to manage our 900-acre property as high-quality habitat for native species and the hundreds of people who visit it each year learn about the methods we're using. We can make some blanket recommendations (for example, remove invasive plant species, create pollinator habitat, cut back on manicured areas like lawns). However, the best way to go about these efforts depends on what plants are already present, how a property has been managed in the past, the soil type, how much time and money you're willing to spend, and the aesthetics you're going for. Knowing how to improve habitat on your property taking all of these factors into consideration can be daunting and ideal management actions are different for each property.

That's where our Land Management Outreach Associate comes in! We hired Marie Norwood for the job in March 2021. Marie travels to visit private landowners and public land managers to advise how they can manage their land for the benefit of native plants and animals. She also helps manage habitat on the Clifton property.

Marie has a B.Sc. and B.A. from McGill University, where she majored in Organismal Biology and International Development. After graduating, she worked in Colorado conducting terrestrial ecosystem monitoring for the Bureau of Land Management, and in Georgia as a prescribed fire crew supervisor for the Georgia



Marie Norwood during a property visit.

Department of Natural Resources.

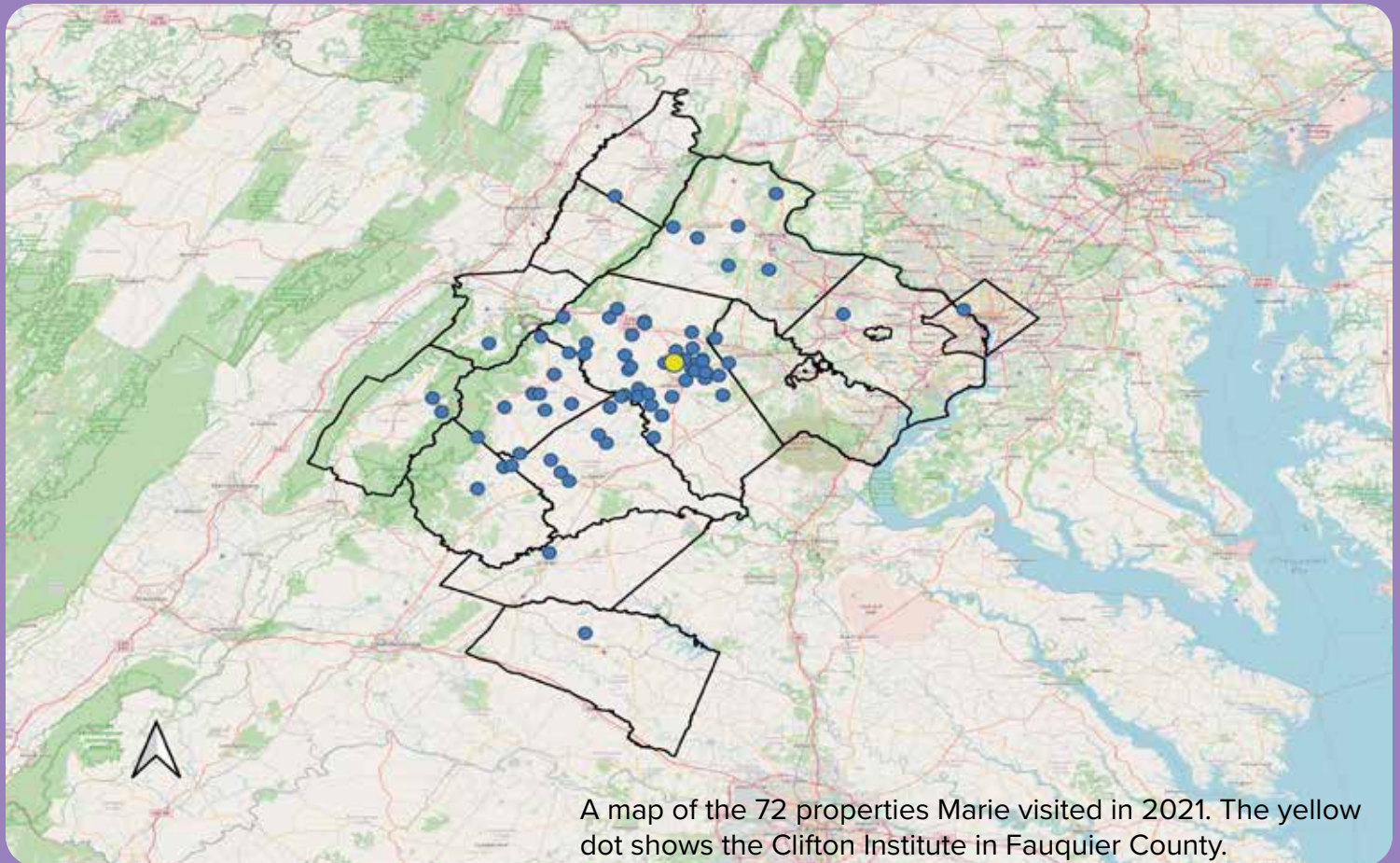
“My favorite parts of my first two jobs out of college were the plant science and ecological restoration themes, so this job seemed perfect,” Marie said. “I also liked the idea of communicating ideas which are normally confined to academia and public land managers to private landowners.”

The Clifton Institute’s specialty is meadows, but Marie also advises on shrublands, forests, and anything related to native species and habitat. She spends a few hours on site with an interested landowner, helps them identify the changes they want to make to their property, and then works with them to come up with a plan to make those changes happen. She includes a written report summarizing the visit, and can help connect landowners to a network of resources and partners.

“These things take a long time and a fair amount of effort,” Marie said. “But in a positive light, any little change is the right direction. There will be little victories, and the sooner you start, the sooner you will start to see progress.”

Marie generally travels to properties within an hour of Warrenton. There’s no charge for her assistance and she’s happy to be a continuous resource for landowners who have questions after the initial visit. Marie’s favorite part of her job is meeting landowners (and their pets!). “It’s a major source of hope to me that so many people care deeply about these issues and are willing to take time out of their days to talk about habitats and biodiversity,” she said.

In 2021 Marie visited 72 properties in 13 counties totaling over 4,000 acres, as shown in the map below. A visit is one thing, but do the landowners actually take her advice? Based on followup surveys, about two-thirds of them acted on her recommendations within a couple of months of her visit. Some of the rest will take action on a slower timescale. Our property will continue to be an example to our visitors, but through this project we are helping improve habitat on thousands of acres across the area.



A map of the 72 properties Marie visited in 2021. The yellow dot shows the Clifton Institute in Fauquier County.

Native Grassland Restoration

On the Clifton Institute property, we focus our land management efforts on grasslands and shrublands because these early successional habitats are rich in declining species. Our 200 acres of grasslands are divided roughly in half. We have been working since 2019 to restore the southern half from a non-native fescue pasture into a diverse native grassland. We lease the northern half to Jakob Seely, a cattle farmer. In 2021 we made great strides in both halves.

We are conducting an experiment in the southern pasture to study the effects of different restoration and management methods on native plants and animals. The four restoration methods are spraying once with herbicide to release the seed bank, spraying three times with herbicide and planting a native seed mix, disking seven times and planting a native seed mix, and a control treatment where we did nothing. The two management methods are prescribed burns and bushhogging. Partners at Virginia Working Landscapes and the Oak Spring Garden Foundation are replicating the same experiment. In June we planted the last seeds and completed the establishment phase of the project.

We are waiting to burn or bushhog those areas until they've had a chance to grow up a bit, but in the seedbank and control plots we've been burning and bushhogging each winter since 2019. There are contractors who can conduct prescribed burns, but we have found them prohibitively expensive or difficult to schedule around our calendar, so our staff has become certified to conduct prescribed burns and, thanks to grants from the Robert F. Schumann Foundation, we have been able to buy the equipment that we need to conduct prescribed burns safely and effectively. In March 2021, **we conducted our largest prescribed burn yet, lighting 30 acres in the southern pasture on fire.**

While we are working on restoring a diverse native grassland in the southern pasture, we still see the need for some trees. A stream winds its way all through the field and we wanted to plant trees along it to stabilize the stream banks, improve water quality, sequester carbon, and provide food for insects, birds and other wildlife. In April and May 2021, **49 volunteers planted 975 tree seedlings along the stream.** We planted a diverse mix of species that are characteristic of riparian areas in our region, including Pin Oak, American Hornbeam, Sycamore, and River Birch. A Natural Resources Conservation Service EQIP cost-share provided funding for this planting.

Cattle pastures may not seem like great wildlife habitat, but some declining birds, like Grasshopper Sparrows, prefer short grass over tall grass and therefore select cattle pastures over ungrazed meadows in our area. Preliminary results from our American Kestrel research project (read more below) also indicate that kestrels prefer to forage in cattle pastures.

We understand that farmers need to make money off their land and we want to help figure out how they can do that while still supporting native biodiversity. Problems caused by cattle grazing—including soil compaction, soil erosion, water pollution, and trampling bird nests—can best be mitigated by rotational grazing. Thanks to a grant from the John Marshall Soil and Water Conservation District, in late 2020 and early 2021 **we installed a boundary fence and cross fences dividing the pasture into paddocks.** We also fenced off the stream and installed a well and troughs. In 2021, our tenant Jakob Seely began rotationally grazing his herd.

Top: A controlled burn in the southern pasture.

Bottom: Volunteers plant trees in the grassland.



Native Plant Propagation

In our restoration projects and in those we have advised on, we have found it challenging to buy native plants that are actually native to northern Virginia (rather than the midwest). When locally appropriate species are available, the seeds are often from populations in other parts of the country. Virginia's insects may not be interested in midwestern species. Or they may be confused by varieties that are a different size, have a different flower color, or bloom at a different time of year. Regardless of plants' usability for insects, as restoration ecologists, we want to restore plant communities as they used to be, i.e. the right species with the right genetics.

For the last few years, we have been collecting seeds from local populations and growing them into seedlings for our own restoration projects and to sell at our biannual plant sales. (We always collect with permission from the landowner and leave the vast majority of seeds to disperse naturally.) In 2021 we expanded our plant propagation work to 75 species. We sold over 1,000 seedlings at our plant sales in May and September. In fall 2021 Blandly Experimental Farm, Kinloch Farm, and Mark Debord partnered with us to plant 450 seedlings in rows to facilitate seed collection in the future. And in November, we held our first ever Native Seed Collection Workshop, with the help of Janet Davis from Hill House Nursery, so that other people can start helping with this important work.



Marie assists at customers at our spring plant sale.



Staff at Blandly Experimental Farm, Bert and Marie pose in front of newly planted native seedlings.



Bert collects native wildflower seeds.



Volunteers help Bert clean native seeds.

Wildlife Sightings

Our goal in managing our property and helping other people manage theirs is to support the native plants and animals that live there. And one of our education goals is to show people that you don't have to go to the Amazon or the Serengeti to see amazing animals: there are so many living right here in Virginia. In 2021, we saw lots of new species for the property, documented declining species using our grassland, and just found some cool things. Here are eight of our favorites.



The first Common Goldeneyes ever on the property were found in January (hanging out with a Ring-necked Duck in the back right).



We spotted an uncommon Rough Greensnake climbing a tree in May.

In June we watched a Swamp Darner, Virginia's largest dragonfly, emerging from its larval shell in one of our wetlands.



A beautiful and uncommon Tawny Emperor suns itself on the driveway in June.

In July a summer camper found the pupal case of a Red-footed Cannibal Fly next to a hole in the ground. It is unknown where this species pupates, so this was a tantalizing piece of evidence that it does so underground.



Bobolinks are in decline, so we were excited to see one in our grassland in July.

Seven barn owl babies fledged from a nest box on our property in August and September.

Slug moth caterpillars often have incredible patterns and textures, like this Spiny Oak-slug Moth caterpillar found in September.

Research

American Kestrel Habitat

As with many of our research projects, our study on American Kestrels grew out of questions we were being asked we didn't have answers to. People kept asking us what they could do to make their properties more hospitable to kestrels. Do they like wildflower meadows? Or short grass? How can I provide habitat for short-grass birds and also native plants and pollinators? Not only did we not have any answers, but we had a hard time finding anyone else who did, so we set out to try to figure it out for ourselves.

The American Kestrel is the smallest North American falcon. (Although they are birds of prey like hawks, falcons are actually more closely related to parrots.) Kestrels are strong flyers, like their relatives Peregrine Falcons (the fastest birds in the world). They can often be seen "kiting" or hovering in one spot over a field before pouncing on prey. Whether or not you knew it, you've likely seen a kestrel sitting on a powerline looking for mice.

Unfortunately, these charismatic birds are declining across the northeast. Several causes have been proposed, such as habitat degradation, pesticides, and fledgling mortality. Kestrels can be found almost exclusively in fields and nest in tree holes (or nowadays nest boxes) around the periphery of open areas. In Virginia, the most common types of fields are cattle pastures, hay fields, crop fields, and wildflower meadows and in 2021 we started a project with collaborators Joe Kolowski at the Smithsonian Biology Conservation Institute and Alan Williams to figure out which kind of fields kestrels prefer.

Our research technicians Caylen Wolfer and Sarah Cain spent the spring of 2021 monitoring kestrel boxes around the area to see which were being occupied. Once we knew a nest box was being used, the technicians would check on the boxes every few days with a camera on a pole stuck into the nest box to see

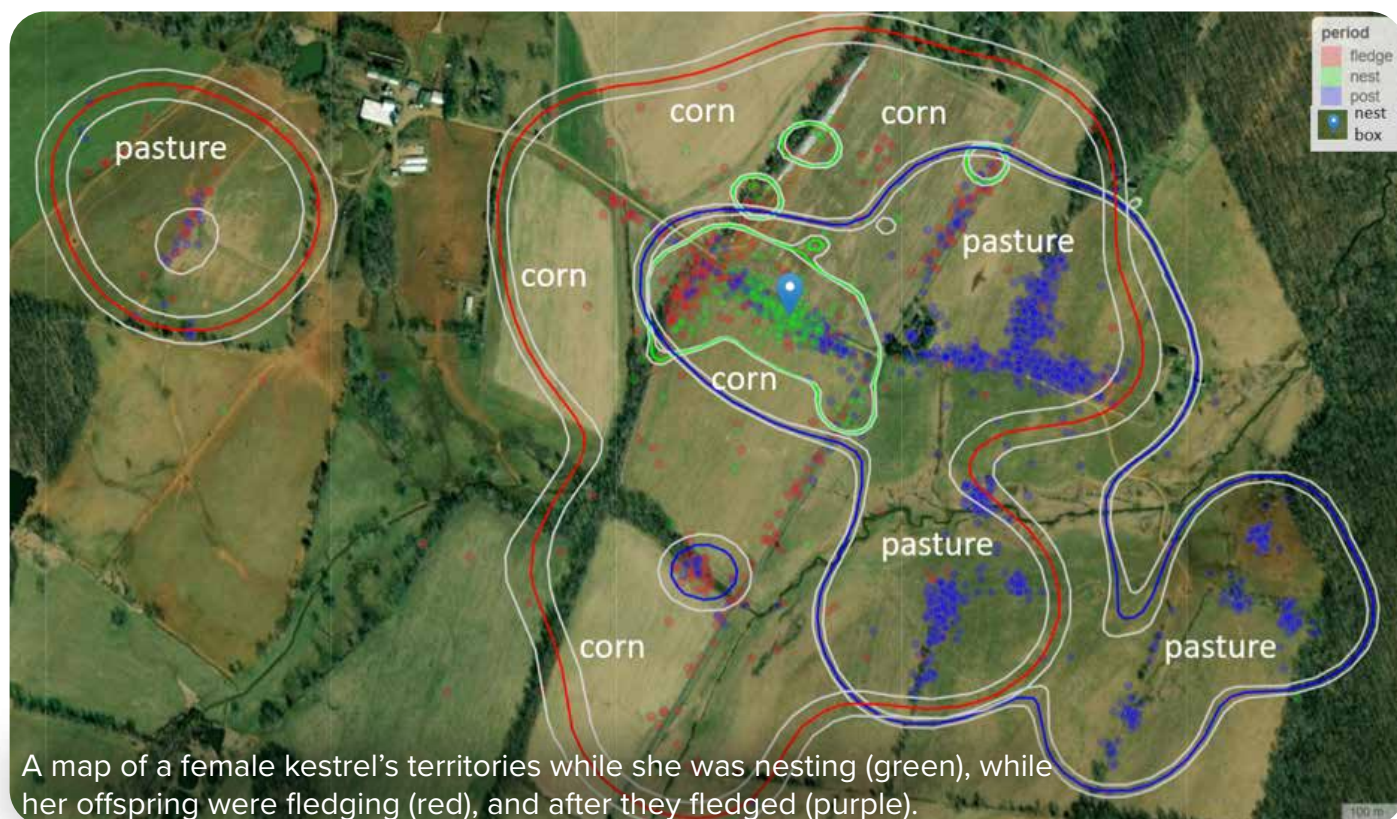


if and when eggs were laid. Once there are eggs in a box, a female kestrel spends most of her time sitting on the eggs (she doesn't build a nest, instead scraping a divot in wood chips in the cavity). Once they knew eggs had been laid, our research team was able to quietly approach the box, plug the entrance, climb up on a ladder, and carefully extract the female. After weighing the bird to make sure she was heavy enough to carry the transmitter (<3% of her body weight), our team tied a tiny GPS backpack on and put her back in the box. Over the course of the summer the transmitters recorded the bird's location every few minutes. The data show us which kinds of fields the female used for hunting

We are still analyzing the data and continuing to collect more, but it looks like female kestrels prefer to forage in cattle pastures over other types of fields. (We chose to study nest boxes where the females would have access to at least two types of fields, so it's not just that there are lots of cattle pastures around.) For example, one female foraged in corn fields early in the season, but when her offspring fledged and the corn fields got too tall, she switched to foraging in cattle pasture, as shown in the map below. We were surprised by this result because cattle pasture is not usually thought of as ideal wildlife habitat, but this is one of a growing number of species that seems to coexist well with cattle and it's a promising hint of a win-win solution for agriculture and conservation.

Although we were primarily interested in kestrel behavior during the breeding season, we were also excited to see where they spent the winter. The data from hawk banders that are available indicated that our kestrels are year-round residents. We can only download data from the transmitters when our antenna gets within 400 meters, so if they disappear from our survey area we can't know where they are. Some of "our" birds left the area in the fall, but in early March 2022 two of them showed right back up on their breeding territories and we were able to download data that showed they had spent the winter in South Carolina and Georgia! And both of their flights home took just two days! This finding shows that a proportion of our kestrel population is migratory.

Our plans for future research are to track males as well as females, to find out why they prefer cattle pastures over other types of fields, and to link tracking data to feeding rates by using cameras in nest boxes. We are grateful to the Raines Family Fund, Nick Lapham, the Washington Biologists' Field Club, the Virginia Society of Ornithology, the Peregrine Fund and Janine Moseley for supporting this project.



Community Science

In both our restoration and research work, we focus on declining species that need help. But how can we know which species are declining? The best way is to census animal populations in the same way year after year, in other words, to do long-term monitoring. With enough years of data, you can tell the difference between an actual decline and a bad year. There are two national projects that harness the power of skilled volunteers to do just that: the North American Butterfly Association butterfly count and the Audubon Society Christmas Bird Count. Both censuses operate in the same way: there are 15-mile-diameter circles all across the country and the goal is to count all the butterflies or birds within each circle on a single day each year. Christmas Bird Count data is a large part of how we know kestrels are declining, among many other species.

The Clifton Institute has been participating in both counts for over twenty years. We had a great turnout in 2021: 28 and 59 volunteers helped with the butterfly and bird counts, respectively! But butterflies and birds aren't the only groups of animals that are worth monitoring. Dragonflies are big, charismatic, and relatively easily identified and they are important predators in both aquatic and terrestrial habitats. In 2021 we started our own annual dragonfly count on the same model as the butterfly and bird counts. On June 26th, 25 volunteers spread out over 18 sites and found 51 species of dragonflies and damselflies. One year of data is not all that valuable, but we already repeated the survey in 2022 and we look forward to seeing what we learn in the years to come.

Another community science project the public can participate in on our property is our iNaturalist project. The iNaturalist website and app allows you to take a picture of anything living and upload it to a database where artificial intelligence and a network of experts help identify the species in the picture. We are interested in knowing how many species live on our property so we started an iNaturalist project to collate all the observations here into one list. In July the list reached 2,000 species with an observation of a Pharaoh Cicada added by kestrel technician Caylen Wolfer. We know that's just a fraction of everything that's living here and we are so curious to see how many we can add to the list in 2022.



Volunteers look for dragonflies on the Rappahannock River during our inaugural dragonfly count.

Young Scientists Research Experience

During our Young Scientists Research Experience, middle and high school students spend a week conducting independent research projects under the guidance of our staff, who get to share their own research experience with the next generation. Here's what our 2021 participants found:



Sarah: The ambient noise level did not strongly affect how many birds were singing (and our property was probably too quiet to detect the effects of noise pollution on birds).



Liam: Despite the difference in size between the two ponds, they are home to the same number of species of fish (two: Largemouth Bass and Bluegill).

Izzy: There was no relationship between how big a tree is, how far away from the pond it is, and how often those trees had evidence of beaver activity.



Maggie: Cygnets had a strong preference for staying close to their mother over their father, even though the parents spent a similar amount of time in parenting behaviors.

Owen: Male Bluegill are more aggressive to other males of the same species than to Largemouth Bass.

Lillian: There is more evidence of mammals in forests than in other habitats.



Ava: In general, galls did not affect the health (measured by the proportion of dead branches) of the tree they were growing on.

Community

254 **3,365**
volunteers hours

We could not provide so many education programs, do as much land management, or conduct our scientific research without the help of volunteers and partner organizations. In 2021, volunteers planted 975 tree seedlings in our grassland, removed invasive Autumn Olive from tens of acres of our property, counted dragonflies, butterflies, and birds on our annual community science counts, helped us conduct prescribed burns, collected and cleaned native seeds, cleared trails, monitored bluebird boxes, surveyed fields for our kestrel project, led bird walks, helped with field trips, installed trail signs, and more. Thank you so much to all of our volunteers!



Volunteers help remove Autumn Olive from one of our fields.

Partner Organizations

American Farmland Trust
Center for Urban Habitats
Chesapeake Bay Foundation
Oak Spring Garden Foundation
Old Rag Master Naturalists
Piedmont Environmental Council

Smithsonian Conservation Biology Institute
Smithsonian-Mason School of Conservation
Virginia Native Plant Society
Virginia Working Landscapes
Warrenton Garden Club
White House Farm Foundation

The Clifton Institute is not just a place where I learn but it is my community. The place I look forward to going, where I feel like I belong, I have value and what I have to offer is needed and appreciated. When I am at a Clifton Institute event, I fit in. I feel like the volunteering I do is making a real tangible difference in nature and our community.

—Renee Kitt, longtime volunteer

The staff at the Clifton Institute balance education and field research in a way that I have not found elsewhere. I've grown more as a naturalist in my 6 or so months volunteering there than I have in over 5 years of volunteering at neighboring institutions and am more motivated than ever to pursue my own citizen science research. The staff's enthusiasm is contagious, their knowledge inspiring, and their patience for all my questions worthy of praise. I am profoundly grateful for all they do and will continue volunteering there as long as they'll have me.

—Juan Gonzalez, new volunteer in 2021

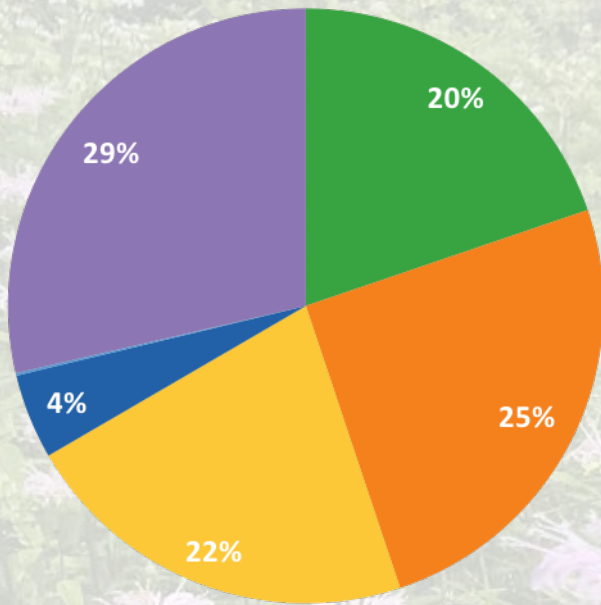


Thank you for

The charts below show the sources of support and revenue we received and the allocation of our expenses in 2021. The individuals, businesses, and foundations who contributed to the Clifton Institute in 2021 can be found on the next three pages. We could not accomplish our mission without the help of people like you. Thank you for your support!

Support and Revenue

Total: \$913,673

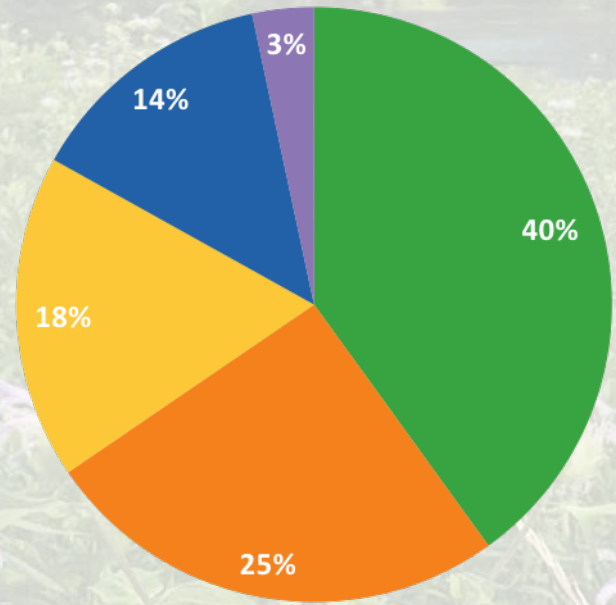


- Donations
- Foundation / trust grants
- Government grants
- Program fees
- Investment returns

Equipment sales and rent represent less than 1% of support and revenue.

Expenses

Total: \$571,022



- Education
- Restoration
- Research
- Administration
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