



NEWSLETTER

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Talysh mountains © WWF-Caucasus

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News from the Caucasus

Special



Issue

One male and two females of Caucasian leopard live in Southern Armenia

Since September 2013 to April 2014 WWF experts got camera trapped photos of different leopards.

The analyses of the photos show that at least one male and two females live in the area for over a year. It gives hope that in 2014 the females will be able to deliver cubs and WWF will try to get their photos too. Of course, it will require more attention and harder work to enforce the protection of these animals in the area. According to the camera trapped photos and field monitoring data the number of prey species (bezoar goat, mouflon) for the leopard has been increased.

These achievements are the result of a long-term work carried out by WWF since 2002, including enforcement of existing Protected Areas (Khosrov and Shikahogh Reserves), establishment of new Protected Areas (Arevik National Park, Zangezur and Khustup Sanctuaries) in the area of the main habitats of leopard through partnership with the Ministry of Nature Protection, the State Environmental Inspectorate, Protected Areas, donors, communities and partner NGOs.

In 2014 WWF will conduct regional and national workshops on the development of the Regional Conservation Strategy for leopard and the National Action Plans. Meantime, WWF will continue its cooperation with the partners on enforcement of Protected Areas system in Armenia as well as will work on consolidation of the Protected Areas ecological network in the south of the country through establishment of ecological corridors.

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