

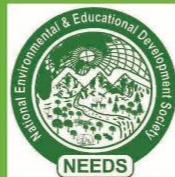
Assuring The Wildlife's Habitat

Let's Minimize The Conflict Between Human & Wild Animals



Leopard's Photo: www.mundafoto.net, Background Photo: Nabin & Surya

The
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Every Living Animal Have Right To Live In this Earth

Leopard Human Conflict In And Around The Kathmandu Valley

Research Scenario

Kathmandu valley is one of the densely populated area in the Nepal. Due to degradation and depletion of natural habitats and loss of its prey species, event of entering wild predator in human settlement is increasing. Because of which conflict between Human and Leopard (Panthera Pardus) is increasing in and around Kathmandu valley. The main purpose of the research is to study and explore. Leopard human conflict in the districts of Central Region of Nepal, particularly Kathmandu, Bhaktapur, Lalitpur, Nuwakot and Kavrepalanchowk, which represents the overall scenario of wildlife and human conflict in the hilly region of Nepal.

Introduction of Leopard

Physical

1. Small than Tiger but more widely distributed and most adaptable of the Large Cats.
2. Has a clear Yellow coat marked with black rosettes.
3. It has a small spotted head, a long tail and underside is white.
4. The color of the coat varies considerably in intensity from gold to tawny in commoner forms
5. Leopards have short legs relative to their long body

Distribution

There are nine sub-species of Leopard (Panthera Pardus) in World

Nepal: Panthera pardus fusca

In Nepal: Below 4400 m asl (Source MMN 2065)

In World: 5638m asl (Mt. Kilimanjaro).

Body Length:

Female: 1.7-1.9m

Male : 1.6 to 2.3m

Weight:

Female: 17-58 kg

Male : 31-65 kg

Reproduction:

Reproductive season: Year round but peaks during the rainy season

Gestation : 95 days

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Supported By



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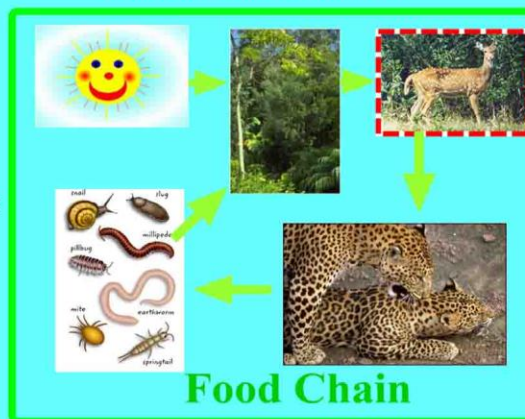
Why Should Conserve Leopard?

To balance Ecosystem Cycle

To increase biodiversity

To keep forest healthy

To increase wildlife Tourism



How Does conflict Between Human and Leopard Occurs?

Human → **Leopard Habitat**

- * Fire wood collection
- * Grazing Domestic Animals
- * Hunting
- * Fodder Collection
- * Entertainment

Human Settlement ← **Leopard**

- * Traveling from one forest Patch to other forest patch
- * Searching for food and Shelter

To keep in Mind

- # Leopards often take up residence in cropland.
- # They are not usually inclined to be attacked by people, on the contrary, they avoid people.
- # Wild Carnivores may attack in self-defence, and, therefore, so avoid provoking them
- # Mere sighting of a Leopard in the vicinity of human habitations does not necessarily mean that the animal has strayed from a forest and needs to be killed or captured.
- # Arbitrary removal of leopards could lead to increase conflict. The space vacated by a captured animal by a captured animal will soon be occupied by another Leopard.
- # The focus should be on long term solutions, These include better sanitation measures including proper garbage disposal in villages and towns so that feral pig and dog populations are kept under check, and do not attract wild carnivores. Providing proper toilet facilities in rural areas would go a long way in reducing incidences of accidental encounters with Leopards.
- # Farmers should be more aware that livestock sheds should be strong, robust and Leopard proof.
- # Avoid travelling in forest area after sunset and before sunrise. If have to travel, take safety measures such as torch lights etc.

What you can do to minimize human and Leopard conflict?

- Do not uproot tree sapling and seedlings while visiting in the forest.
- Every living unit have right to live in this Earth, so, don't kill wild animals
- If you see Leopard in human settlement, immediately contact to near by forest office, district forest office, police, zoo.

Life Span / Longevity of Leopard

In Wild: 10-17 years

In Captivity: 21-27 years

Some Special Character

1. Leopards are solitary, nocturnal carnivores
2. They mark their territory with urine, feces and claw marks.
3. They are comfortable in water and are adequate swimmers.
4. They can run at bursts of up to 60 km/hours, jump more than 6 m horizontally, and 3 m vertically.
5. Leopards have advanced vision and hearing, which makes them especially adept at hunting in dense forest

IUCN Category

Status : Near Threatened ver 3.1

Population Trend: Decreasing

Major Threats of Leopard Conservation

Natural Causes: Climate Change
Forest Fire

Human Induced:

Habitat destruction

- Habitat Degradation
- Habitat Depletion
- Habitat Fragmentation

Overexploitation

- Over harvesting of wildplants and animals
- Illegal hunting and trade

Disruption of "Interaction networks"

- Break down of food chain
- Removal of species from food web

Climate Change

- Global Warming