

Iucn Status Of Snow Leopard

The snow leopard was long classified in the monotypic genus *Uncia*. Since phylogenetic studies revealed the relationships among *Panthera* species, it has been considered a member of that genus. Two subspecies were described based on morphological differences, but genetic... Since 2020, the Sri Lankan leopard has been listed as Vulnerable on the IUCN Red List, as the population is estimated at less than 800 mature individuals, and is probably declining. As of 2015, fewer than 60 individuals were estimated to survive in Russia and China. Camera-trapping surveys conducted between 2014 and 2015 revealed 92 individuals in an 8,398 km² (3,242 sq mi) large transboundary area along the Russian-Chinese border. As of 2023, the population was thought to comprise 128–130 sub-adult and adult individuals. == Taxonomy == In the early 1990s, a phylogeographic analysis was carried out based on tissue samples from Asian and African leopards. *P. p. jarvisi* was provisionally grouped with *Panthera pardus tulliana*, as tissue samples were not available. Genetic analysis of...

African leopard It is widely distributed in most of sub-Saharan The African leopard (*Panthera pardus pardus*) is the nominate subspecies of the leopard, native to Africa. It is widely distributed in most of sub-Saharan Africa, but the historical range has been fragmented in the course of habitat conversion. Leopards have also been recorded in North Africa as well. The African leopard (*Panthera pardus pardus*) is the nominate subspecies of the leopard, native to Africa

Since leopard populations in Nepal, Sikkim and Kashmir are not geographically isolated from leopard populations in the Indian subcontinent, they were subsumed to *P. p. fusca* in 1996. The Indus River in the west

and the Himalayas in the north form topographical barriers to the dispersal of this subspecies. In the east, the Ganges Delta and the lower course... e1b0cfe594 == Naming and etymology == e1b0cfe594 *Felis pardus nimr* was the scientific name proposed by Wilhelm Hemprich and Christian Gottfried Ehrenberg in 1830 for a leopard from Arabia. *Panthera pardus jarvisi*, proposed by Reginald Innes Pocock in 1932, was based on a leopard skin from the Sinai Peninsula. e1b0cfe594

Arabian leopard Arab Emirates, the Arabian leopard was first sighted in 1949 by Wilfred Thesiger in Jebel Hafeet. The current population trend is suspected to be decreasing. However, as of 2023, it is estimated that 100-120 in total remain, with 70-84 mature individuals, in Oman and Yemen, and it is possibly extinct in Saudi Arabia. The exact status of the leopard in the country is unclear The Arabian leopard (*Panthera pardus nimr*) is the smallest leopard subspecies. Today, the population is severely fragmented and thought to decline continuously. In 2008, an estimated 45-200 individuals in three isolated subpopulations were restricted to western Saudi Arabia, Oman and Yemen. It was described in 1830 and is native to the Arabian Peninsula, where it was widely distributed in rugged hilly and montane terrain until the late 1970s e1b0cfe594

Amur leopard As of 2015[update] The Amur leopard (*Panthera pardus orientalis*) is a leopard subspecies native to the Primorye region of southeastern Russia and northern China. It is listed as Critically Endangered on the IUCN Red List, as in 2007, only 19-26 wild leopards were estimated to survive in southeastern Russia and northeastern China. Endangered on the IUCN Red List, as in 2007, only 19-26 wild leopards were estimated to survive in southeastern Russia and northeastern China e1b0cfe594

The Sunda clouded leopard is overall grayish yellow or gray hue. It has a double midline on the back and is marked with small irregular cloud-like patterns on shoulders. These cloud markings have frequent spots inside and form two or more rows that are arranged vertically from the back on the flanks. e1b0cfe594 == Taxonomy == e1b0cfe594 It can purr as its hyoid bone is ossified. Its pupils contract to vertical slits. e1b0cfe594 The

leopard was first described in 1758, and several subspecies were proposed in the 19th and 20th centuries. Today, eight subspecies are recognised in its wide range in Africa and Asia. It initially evolved in Africa during the Early Pleistocene, before migrating into Eurasia around the Early-Middle Pleistocene transition. Leopards were formerly present across Europe, but became extinct in the region at around the end of the Late Pleistocene-early Holocene.

Indian leopard It is threatened The Indian leopard (*Panthera pardus fusca*) is a subspecies of the leopard (*P. pardus*). It is widely distributed on the Indian subcontinent. It is threatened by illegal trade of skins and body parts, and persecution due to human-leopard conflict and retaliation for livestock depredation. It is widely distributed on the Indian subcontinent. *pardus*). The Indian leopard (*Panthera pardus fusca*) is a subspecies of the leopard (*P*

Felis fusca was the scientific name proposed by Friedrich Albrecht Anton Meyer in 1794 who described a black leopard from Bengal that was on display at the Tower of London. *Leopardus perniger* proposed by Brian Houghton Hodgson in 1863 were five leopard skins from Nepal, out of which three were black. He mentioned Sikkim and Nepal as habitat. The clouded leopard was first described in 1821 on the basis of a skin of an individual from China. It is the sister taxon to other pantherine cats, having genetically diverged 9.32 to 4.47 million years ago. It inhabits dense forests from the foothills of the Himalayas through Northeast India and Bhutan to mainland Southeast Asia into South China. It can climb down vertical tree trunks head first, rests in trees during the day and hunts by night on the forest floor. == Taxonomic history == The leopard is adapted to a variety of habitats ranging from rainforest to steppe, including arid and montane areas. It is an opportunistic predator, hunting mostly ungulates and primates. It relies on its spotted pattern for camouflage as it stalks and ambushes its prey, which it sometimes drags up a tree. It is a solitary...

Leopard It has a pale yellowish to dark golden fur with dark spots The leopard (*Panthera pardus*) is one of the five extant cat species in the genus *Panthera*. It has a pale yellowish to dark golden fur with dark spots grouped in rosettes. The leopard (*Panthera pardus*) is one of the five extant cat species in the genus *Panthera*. Males typically weigh 30. 9-72 kg (68-159 lb), and females 20. 5-43 kg (45-95 lb). Its body is slender and muscular, reaching a length of 92-183 cm (36-72 in) with a 66-102 cm (26-40 in) long tail and a shoulder height of 60-70 cm (24-28 in) e1b0cfe594

Clouded leopard 6 to 108 cm (27. Its head-and-body length ranges from 68. The clouded leopard (*Neofelis nebulosa*), also called mainland clouded leopard, is a wild cat that has large dusky-grey blotches and irregular spots and The clouded leopard (*Neofelis nebulosa*), also called mainland clouded leopard, is a wild cat that has large dusky-grey blotches and irregular spots and stripes reminiscent of clouds. 0 to 42. 5 in) with a 61 to 91 cm (24 to 36 in) long tail, which it uses for balancing when moving in trees e1b0cfe594

Sri Lankan leopard Since 2020, the Sri Lankan leopard has been listed as Vulnerable on the IUCN Red List, as the population is estimated at less than The Sri Lankan leopard (*Panthera pardus kotiya*) is a leopard subspecies native to Sri Lanka. Edward Pieris Deraniyagala. It was first described in 1956 by Sri Lankan zoologist Paulus Edward Pieris Deraniyagala e1b0cfe594

Snow Leopard Trust The present total population of snow leopards in the wild is estimated at between 3,920 and 6,390. The Snow Leopard Trust is the largest and oldest organization working solely to protect the endangered snow leopard (*Panthera uncia*) and its habitat in The Snow Leopard Trust is the largest and oldest organization working solely to protect the endangered snow leopard (*Panthera uncia*) and its habitat in 12 countries of Central Asia. The trust is a non-profit organization with its headquarters in Seattle, Washington e1b0cfe594

The snow leopard is native to the mountain ranges of Asia, ranging from eastern Hindu Kush, the Himalayas

and the Tibetan Plateau to southern Siberia, Mongolia and western China. It inhabits alpine and subalpine zones at elevations of 3,000–4,500 m (9,800–14,800 ft) featuring cliffs and ridges, but also lives at lower elevations in the northern part of its range. It is a solitary animal and is mostly active at dawn and twilight. It is a carnivore and actively hunts its prey, which include various ungulates and domestic livestock. e1b0cfe594 == Characteristics == e1b0cfe594 The names 'Amurland leopard' and 'Amur leopard' were coined by Pocock in 1930, when he compared leopard specimens in the collection of the Natural History... e1b0cfe594

Snow leopard The snow leopard (*Panthera uncia*) is a felid species in the genus *Panthera*. It has a thick whitish to grey fur with black spots on the head and neck, with The snow leopard (*Panthera uncia*) is a felid species in the genus *Panthera*. Its small rounded ears, broad paws, and thick tails are adaptations for living in cold, mountainous environments. Males are larger than the females, and both sexes have long canine teeth. It has a thick whitish to grey fur with black spots on the head and neck, with larger rosettes on the back, flanks and bushy tail e1b0cfe594

== Characteristics == e1b0cfe594 It has a stocky build and weighs around 12 to 26 kg (26 to 57 lb). Its canine teeth are 2 in (5.1 cm) long, which, in proportion... e1b0cfe594 *Panthera pardus millardi* proposed by Reginald Innes Pocock in 1930 was a single leopard skin and skull from Kashmir. It differed from typical *P. p. fusca* skins by longer hair and a more greyish colour. e1b0cfe594 == History == e1b0cfe594 The trust was founded in 1981 by Helen Elaine Freeman. Working as a volunteer at Seattle's Woodland Park Zoo, Freeman became fascinated with the snow leopards there and learned about their endangered plight. She later joined the staff of the zoo and was motivated to set up the trust to protect the snow leopard in the wild, and its habitat. She also began the trust's philosophy of helping the people sharing the snow leopard's habitat improve their standard of living in exchange for protecting the animal. e1b0cfe594 The wild population is thought to be in decline, with fewer than 10,000 adults and no more than 1,000 in any subpopulation. It is locally extinct in Singapore, Taiwan, and possibly also in Hainan Island and Vietnam. It has therefore been listed as Vulnerable on the IUCN

Red List since 2008. The population is threatened by large-scale deforestation and commercial poaching for the... e1b0cfe594

Sunda clouded leopard On both Sunda Islands, it is threatened by deforestation. It is listed as Vulnerable on the IUCN Red List since 2015, as the total effective population probably consists of fewer than 10,000 mature individuals, with a decreasing population trend. It is listed as Vulnerable on the IUCN Red List since The Sunda clouded leopard (*Neofelis diardi*) is a medium-sized wild cat native to Borneo and Sumatra. Sunda clouded leopard (*Neofelis diardi*) is a medium-sized wild cat native to Borneo and Sumatra e1b0cfe594

This cat is also known as the Sundaland clouded leopard, Enkuli clouded leopard, Diard's clouded leopard, and Diard's cat. e1b0cfe594 It was classified as a separate species, distinct from its close relative, the clouded leopard in mainland Southeast Asia based on a study in 2006. Its fur is darker with a smaller cloud pattern. e1b0cfe594 Results of genetic research indicate that the Amur leopard is genetically close to leopards in northern China and Korea, suggesting that the leopard population in this region became fragmented in the early 20th century. The North Chinese leopard was formerly recognized as a distinct subspecies (*P. p. japonensis*), but was subsumed under the Amur leopard in 2017. e1b0cfe594

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