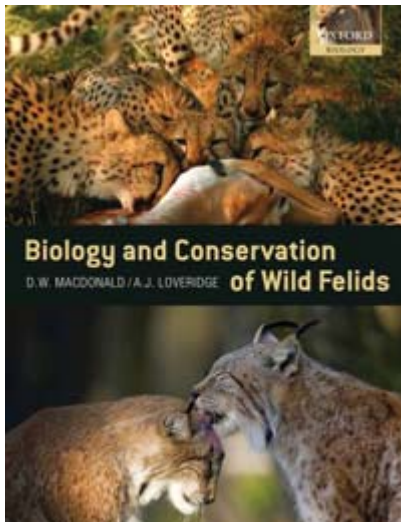


Table 19.1 is abstracted from the following source:

CHAPTER 19

Snow leopards: conflict and conservation

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Table 19.1 Show leopard conservation interventions: guidelines and comparisons.

Conservation action	Key activities	Cost, technical, and logistical factors	Potential pitfalls	Monitoring needs
Grazing management	Promote grazing practices that reduce impacts on wildlife	Low cost (excluding set-aside payments); moderate technical requirement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Determining existing grazing patterns or land tenure disputes Grazing plans designed without input from community likely to fail 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pasture quality and indicators developed by local herders Numbers and productivity of wild and domestic ungulates for grazing plan compliance
Wildlife-based ecotourism	Establish tourism that provides financial benefits to local people and creates incentives to protect natural resources	Moderate to high (may require substantial skills training and infrastructure development; marketing critical)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Political instability, security, and health issues of importance to clientele Viewable wildlife often wary of humans Short season and leakage of revenue Financial benefits not equitably distributed Maintenance of prices and servicing standards may be difficult to achieve 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Numbers and trends of wildlife Quality of tourist attractions Level of economic benefit of ecotourism to local people Local attitudes towards wildlife and tourists Strong incentives for compliance
Cottage industry	Provide income to residents of snow leopard habitat through handicraft sales linked with wildlife conservation	Moderate to high cost (getting products to high-value markets, skills training, maintaining standards and marketing outreach)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Semi-skilled artisans (products may not consistently meet market standards) Strong international competition Inconsistent participation after training investment Market saturation requires continued new or unique product development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Numbers and trends of wildlife for anti-poaching compliance Other indicators determined collaboratively by community (compliance incentives) Number of participants benefiting Financial impact at household and community levels Public attitudes to snow leopards
Community-managed prey species trophy hunting	Establish sustainable trophy hunting to provide return to local people as an incentive to protect ungulates and snow leopards	Moderate (externally driven planning and decision-making; high technical demands)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Corruption at national and local level Lack of awareness of law among foreign outfitters/clientele Insufficient hunting fee revenues reach local level (lack of incentive to protect) Poor monitoring of trophy species Perverse incentive to persecute snow leopards 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Harvest statistics (hunting effort, trophy size, etc.) Numbers of local people or communities gaining benefit Financial impact at household/community levels

Animal husbandry	Provide training in animal husbandry and veterinary care to improve monetary return at lower stock levels or to offset depredation costs	Low to moderate (linked with government veterinary extension capacity)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Long-term commitment of community, government, or NGO may be difficult to maintain ▪ Low skill level for effective veterinary training program ▪ Limited acceptance of fewer high-quality animals versus large unproductive herds 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Numbers of livestock and financial returns ▪ Livestock health, incidences of disease, and other mortality ▪ Stocking density and carrying capacity of pastures ▪ Attitudes towards depredation/predators
Livestock insurance	Establish locally managed subscription-based insurance scheme to offset depredation economic losses	Moderate over long term but potential high start-up costs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Initial investment into capital fund can be high ▪ Validation of claims can be difficult and contentious ▪ Fails to address root cause of depredation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Numbers of livestock and financial returns ▪ Livestock health and incidences of depredation ▪ Attitudes towards depredation and targeted predator species
Education outreach	Raise public awareness for snow leopard conservation	Low to moderate (hinges on collaboration with local school teachers and education departments)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Low levels of education and literacy ▪ Linguistic, cultural, or ethnicity barriers ▪ Limited capacity of education system ▪ Dissemination in remote areas difficult 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Baseline surveys to determine current levels of awareness ▪ Monitoring to evaluate program effectiveness
Applied research	Investigate snow leopard and prey ecology, behavior, etc., including ecosystem and landscape dynamics	Moderate to high (dependent upon outside researchers and institutions)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Research topics often not of interest to protected area managers ▪ Tendency to exclude communities from research (i.e. information 'mining' only) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ensure project targets priority topics and management issues ▪ Dissemination to general public and decision-makers