Notes from the Field **SUMMER 2019 PROTECTING PANGOLINS TODAY'S SCHOLARS LEARNING ABOUT A CAT YOU DON'T SEE**

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WCN

Wildlife Conservation Network

Protecting Pangolins,Wildlife's Ultimate Underdogs

aul was laser focused on the rustling coming from the underbrush. He was part of a small group of conservationists watching with bated breath as a raccoon-sized Sunda pangolin rummaged for its lunch along the ground. The group was in the forested outskirts of Singapore, the island's relentless humidity clinging like a second skin. Just a heartbeat away was the city proper, a transit point in the global illegal trade that is decimating pangolin populations. They had only a few moments before the pangolin, timid and elusive by nature, withdrew back into the forest.

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Though Paul Thomson—WCN's Director of Conservation Programs—has been working for their protection for over a decade, this was the first

time he had seen a wild pangolin. He was struck by how heartbreakingly fragile it appeared. A sad irony for an animal whose defining feature is its scales; pangolins are armored like medieval knights suited and ready for battle. As the world's most illegally trafficked mammals, pangolins are indeed fighting for their lives, and it's a battle they cannot fight alone. This is why Paul co-founded Save Pangolins 10 years ago and why in May 2019, WCN and Save Pangolins, in partnership with the Leonardo DiCaprio Foundation, launched the Pangolin Crisis Fund.

When threatened, a pangolin rolls into a protective ball, a tight circle of overlapping scales impenetrable even to a lion. But this defense is no match for a poacher's grasp; a balled up pangolin is easy pickings. Throughout Asia, pangolins are in demand for their meat, considered a delicacy, and for their scales used in traditional medicine. All eight species of pangolins in Asia and Africa have been declared threatened with extinction. Since 2014, more than 1 million pangolins globally have been slaughtered, traded, and consumed. And this is likely just the tip of the iceberg. A pangolin crisis is undoubtedly upon us.

Compounding this crisis is a lack of public awareness that deprives pangolins of the champions, resources, and funding needed to end the trade that threatens their survival. The Pangolin Crisis Fund hopes to sound the alarm to garner broad support for this struggling species while empowering conservationists' efforts to protect pangolins and offering opportunities to strengthen their work through collaboration. Modeled after the Elephant Crisis Fund and Lion Recovery Fund, the Pangolin Crisis Fund will invest in projects to stop the poaching of pangolins, stop the trade and demand for pangolin products, and raise the profile of this little-known animal.

Pangolins might be the fragile underdogs right now, but it's not too late to save them. The Pangolin Crisis Fund offers a way to galvanize the support urgently needed to quickly and permanently end the illegal trade, ensuring a future for this endearing species. We can do more than root for the underdogs, we can help them win.

Visit pangolincrisisfund.org to get involved.

Today's Scholars, Tomorrow's Wildlife Heroes

VIETNAM
Sydney Byers
Scholarship
PhD – University of
Montana

Large-antlered muntjac

s the grandson of a former hunter, Peter Abanyam knows how hunters think and work, and he uses this insider knowledge to protect animals. In 2014, Peter helped rediscover the presence of the critically endangered Preuss's red colobus—a burgundy-hued primate—in Nigeria's Cross River National Park, where it was once thought to be extinct. This monkey faces many threats, but primarily is poached for bushmeat. Peter's experience of how hunters operate has been an asset in his collaborations with law enforcement to improve anti-poaching efforts in the park. As part of his master's degree, he is devising a conservation program that will encourage communities living around the park to help safeguard wildlife.

In her home country of Bolivia, Carmen Julia Pacheco is one of the few people studying to be a conservationist and the only woman pursuing a Ph.D. in the subject. She grew up listening to folk tales about bears and watched as people dressed as bears during the Carnival. She understood these animals held a deep cultural significance in her community, but she found little was being done to protect them. Today she is developing solutions to tackle conservation challenges in the Bolivian-Tucumano ecoregion, which holds one of the world's most threatened dry forests and is home to Andean bears, jaguars, pumas, and other wildlife.

Peter and Carmen are recipients of the WCN Scholarship Program, two of 12 scholarships granted this year. Founded over a decade ago, the program has proudly supported 114 scholars pursuing graduate degrees in conservation. These emerging conservationists hail from 37 countries across the globe. By investing in these scholars, WCN can expand its conservation efforts even further, providing protection to a wider range of endangered species. With the support this program provides, we can help turn today's scholars into tomorrow's wildlife heroes.



Peter Abanyam
NIGERIA

Sydney Byers Scholarship MPhil – University of Cambridge

Cross River gorilla, forest elephant, slender-snouted crocodile, Preuss's red colobus monkey, Nigeria-Cameroon chimpanzee



Muktar Abute ETHIOPIA

WCN Veterinary-track Scholarship MSc – Addis Ababa University

Ethiopian wolf



Teddy Mulenga Mukula

Handsel Scholarship
MSc – Montana State
University

Cheeta



Jean Ferus Niyomwungeri

Sydney Byers Scholarship MSc – University of Rwanda

Grey crowned crane



Juan Carlos Huaranca

Melissa Micaela

Arias Goetschel

PhD - University

of Oxford

Pat J. Miller Scholarship

BOLIVIA Handsel Scholarship PhD – Universidad

Andean cat and Pampas cat

de Los Lagos



Carmen Julia
Quiroga Pacheco
BOLIVIA

Steven K. Beckendorf Scholarship PhD – University of Southeast Norway

Andean bear, jaguar,



Shashank Poudel
NEPAL

Pat J. Miller Scholarship PhD – Cornell University



Damber Bista

NEPAL
Handsel Scholarship
PhD – University of
Queensland

Red panda



Thomas Mutonhor

ZIMBABWE

Sydney Byers Scholarship MPhil – National University of Science & Technology

African wild dog



James Watuwa

UGANDA

WCN Veterinary-track scholarship MS – Makerere University

African elephant



he vizcacha, a small, beige rodent, watches Constanza and her team of conservationists from Andean Cat Alliance (AGA) warily from its spot on a rock, high up in Chile's Andes mountains. Its long whiskers and rabbit-like ears anxiously twitch as it surveys the group. After hours of navigating steep cliffs and jagged rocks and weathering freezing temperatures to get here, the vizcacha was a welcome sight. As the Andean cat's favorite food source, its presence signaled to the team that Andean cats may be close by.

Slightly larger than a house cat and sporting a bushy tail and mottled stone-colored fur, the Andean cat is the most endangered wild cat in all of the Americas; less than 1,400 adults are thought to remain. Andean cats reside in the mountains of Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, and Peru. They are sparsely spread out over such a vast range and blend so seamlessly with the dusty

backdrop of the Andes, that Andean cats are almost impossible to spot in the wild. Because of their scarcity, AGA has devised many non-invasive techniques to



track and study these cats without having to actually see them. Over the next few months, Constanza and her team will use these techniques, namely scat analysis and camera traps, to gauge the presence of Andean cats in the Arica y Parinacota Region of Chile; the data they collect will be added to AGA's range-wide record of Andean cat populations.

A few feet ahead, the group spots a cave. Inside, the cave floor is littered with cat feces, some still fresh, indicating the presence of wild cats nearby. Constanza motions for the team to collect samples—these will be sent to their lab for analysis—and heads outside to set up a camera trap. In the coming weeks, footage gathered from all of the camera traps they place will help AGA to document the number of cats living in the area. Camera trap footage also helps AGA to document the movements of individual cats by identifying the distinctive spots on their coats, unique to each cat.

Additionally, conservationists can glean a tremendous amount of information

from scat analysis. By extracting DNA from Andean cat feces and studying its unique genetic sequence, AGA can determine the sex of a cat and if it belongs to an isolated or a connected population. Isolated populations are prone to extinction as their movements are limited to a specific area, making it hard for Andean cats to breed and further their species. So, when isolated populations are discovered, it is important for AGA to identify pathways to connect these populations, removing any barriers blocking these corridors.

As Andean cats have low genetic diversity, preserving all populations and finding safe corridors that will allow them to move freely may be the key to long-term conservation of the species. The information Constanza and her team gather in real time is critical in helping AGA achieve this goal.

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