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Illustrations

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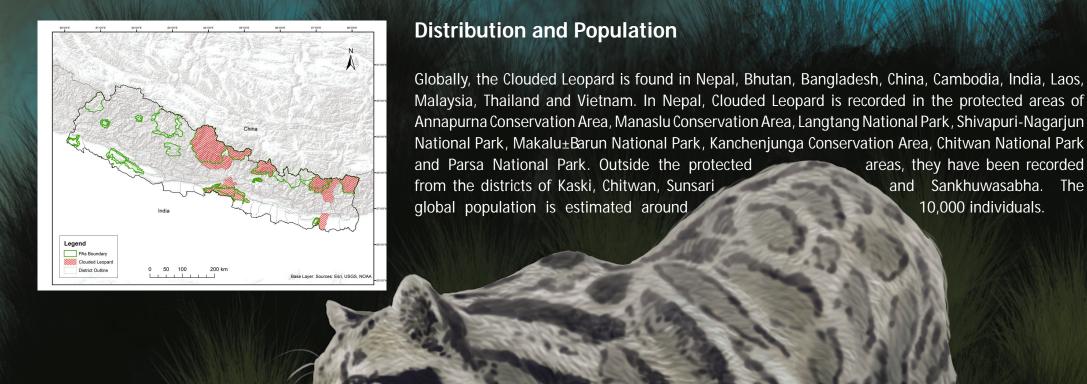
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Morphology and Structure

Clouded Leopard (*Neofelis nebulosa* Griffith, 1821) is the largest among the small cat species and the smallest among the big cats. Clouded Leopard gets its name from the cloud-like patterns in its body. Clouded Leopard has short limbs, broad paws and exceptionally long-tail and is perfectly adapted for arboreal lifestyle. The cat has the longest canine of all carnivores in relation to its body size. The length from head to posterior end of body (without tail) in male is 104-125 cm and in female is 86-117 cm. The length of the tail almost equals to that of body. The body weight of Clouded Leopard ranges from 11 to 23 kg.





भौगोलिक विस्तार र सङ्ख्या

ध्वाँसे चितुवा नेपाल लगायत दक्षिण र दक्षिण पूर्वी एसियाका देशहरु भुटान, भारत, म्यान्मार, चीन, थाईल्याण्ड, कम्बोडिया, लाओस, मलेसिया र भियतनाममा पाइन्छ । नेपालमा ध्वाँसे चितुवा अन्नपूर्ण संरक्षण क्षेत्र, मनास्लु संरक्षण क्षेत्र, लाङटाङ्ग राष्ट्रिय निकुञ्ज, शिवपुरी-नागार्जुन राष्ट्रिय निकुञ्ज, मकालु बरुण राष्ट्रिय निकुञ्ज, कञ्चनजंघा संरक्षण क्षेत्र, चितवन राष्ट्रिय निकुञ्ज र पर्सा राष्ट्रिय निकुञ्जमा पाइएको अभिलेख भएको छ । संरक्षित क्षेत्र बाहिर भने ध्वाँसे चितुवा कास्की, चितवन, सुनसरी र संखुवासभा जिल्लामा भेटिएको छ । संसारभर ध्वाँसे चितुवाको संख्या करिब १०,००० को हाराहारीमा रहेको अनुमान गरिएको छ ।

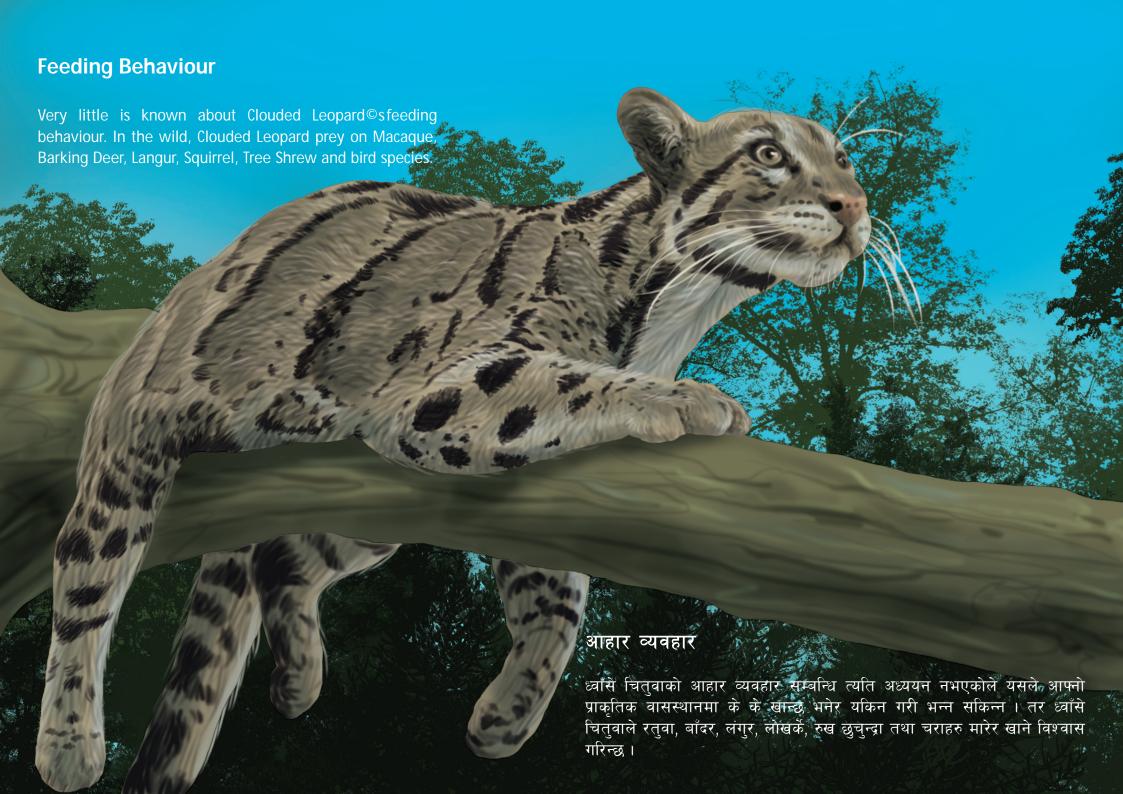
Habitat

Clouded Leopard is strongly associated with the dense and sub-tropical forests of South and South-east Asia. However, Clouded Leopard has also been observed to use secondary forests, dry tropical forests, scrub and grasslands, and mangroves. Generally, Clouded Leopard inhabits the dense forests up to 2,500 meters above sea level, though recently few individuals have also been recorded from higher than 3,500 meters above sea level in Bhutan, India and Nepal.

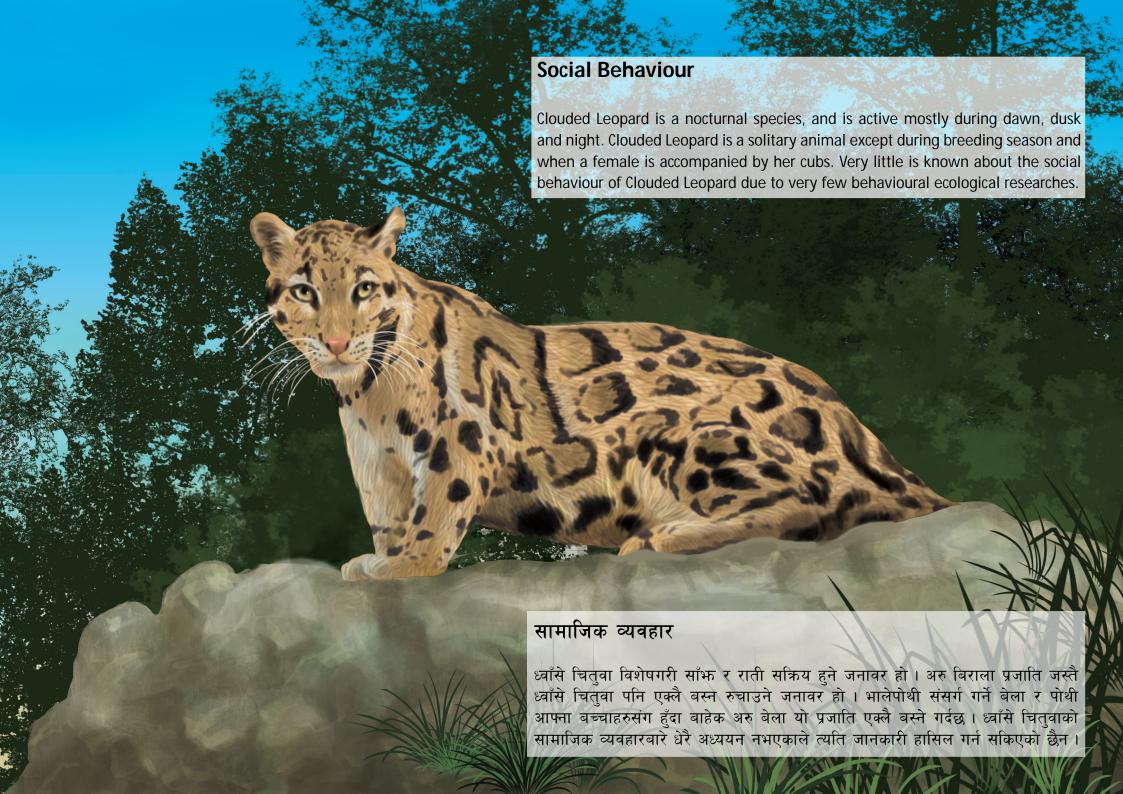
बासस्थान

ध्वाँसे चितुवा विशेषगरी दक्षिण र दक्षिण पूर्वी एसियाका उष्ण, घना, सदाबहार जंगलमा पाइन्छन । तर विशेष गरी यो शीतोष्ण, समशीतोष्ण, म्यान्ग्रोभका जंगलहरुमा पिन पाइन्छन् । यिनीहरु समुद्री सतहबाट २,५०० मिटर माथिसम्मको घना जंगलहरुमा पाइने विश्वास गरिएपिन हालै गरिएका अध्ययनहरुले ध्वाँसे चितुवा भुटान, भारत र नेपालमा समुन्द्री सतहबाट ३,५०० मिटर भन्दा माथिका जङ्गलसम्म पिन भे टिएको छ ।











Conservation and Legal Status



Key Facts मुख्य तथ्यहरु	
Common Name	Clouded Leopard
नाम	ध्वाँसे चितुवा
Scientific Name वैज्ञानिक नाम	Neofelis nebulosa
Head-Body Length	86 - 125 cm
लम्बाई	८६ - १२५ से.मी.
Weight	11 - 23 kg
तौल	१९ - २३ के.जी.
Global Status	Vulnerable
विश्वव्यापी अवस्था	संवेदनशील
National Status	Endangered
राष्ट्रिय अवस्था	संकटापन्न
Global Population	10,000
विश्वव्यापी संख्या	90,000
National Population	Less than 100 (estimated)
राष्ट्रिय संख्या	१०० भन्दा कम
Global Distribution	Bhutan, Bangladesh, China, Cambodia, India, Laos, Malaysia, Nepal, Thailand and Vietnam
विश्वव्यापी फैलावट	भुटान, बंगलादेश, चीन, कमबोडिया, भारत, लाओस, मलेसिया, नेपाल, थाईल्याण्ड तथा भियतनाम
National Distribution राष्ट्रिय फैलावट	Annapurna Conservation Area, Manaslu Conservation Area, Langtang National Park, Shivapuri-Nagarjun National Park, Makalu± Barun National Park, Kanchenjunga Conservation Area, Chitwan National Park and Parsa National Park अन्नपूर्ण संरक्षण क्षेत्र, मनास्लु संरक्षण क्षेत्र, लाङटाङ्ग राष्ट्रिय निक्ञ्ज, शिवपुरी नागार्जुन राष्ट्रिय निक्ञ्ज, मकालु बरुण राष्ट्रिय निक्ञज, कन्चनजंघा संरक्षण क्षेत्र, चितवन राष्ट्रिय निक्ञज र पर्सा राष्ट्रिय निक्ञज
Threats खतरा	Poaching, habitat loss due to deforestation, hydropower construction, mining, urbanization and livestock grazing चोरी शिकार, वन फडानी, वन डढेलो, जल विद्युत गृह निर्माण, खानि उत्खनन तथा जंगलमा गाई वस्तु चराउनु

USAID's Hariyo Ban Program finds its inspiration from the popular saying 'Hariyo Ban: Nepal Ko Dhan' (Healthy green forests are the wealth of Nepal). It is designed to benefit nature and people in Nepal and emphasizes the links between people and forests. The goal of the Program is to increase ecological and community resilience in Chitwan-Annapurna Landscape (CHAL) and Terai Arc Landscape (TAL), and is implemented by a consortium of four partners: World Wildlife Fund (WWF) Nepal as prime recipient, the Cooperative for Assistance and Relief Everywhere (CARE), the National Trust for Nature Conservation (NTNC), and the Federation of Community Forestry Users, Nepal (FECOFUN). The first phase was implemented from 2011 to 2016 and the second phase will run till 2021. The second phase will build on the foundations of first phase, applying lessons learned and scaling-up promising approaches. It works on two core interwoven components – Biodiversity Conservation and Climate Change Adaptation. Governance, and Gender Equality and Social Inclusion (GESI) are crosscutting themes that are mainstreamed across the two core components, and Livelihood is nested under the Biodiversity Conservation component.

