SCIENTISTS CALL ON LEADERS TO CONSERVE HABITAT AND REDUCE POACHING

The world’s tigers occupy 40 percent less area than was estimated just a decade ago, according to a study by scientists from the world’s leading tiger conservation organizations. But the study also found that large-scale conservation efforts have largely succeeded in some areas, raising hopes that similar efforts could be replicated across the tiger’s present and former range.

At a July press conference at the National Zoo in Washington, D.C., scientists from WWF, the Wildlife Conservation Society, the Smithsonian National Zoological Park, and Save the Tiger Fund called on Asian leaders to commit to reducing poaching and habitat destruction, the two greatest threats to tigers in the wild. They also urged these leaders to join the organizations for a tiger summit by 2008 to secure a strategy to save one of the world’s most threatened species.

“This is wake-up call for conservationists and leaders of the 13 Asian countries where tigers still exist, that as more habitat is shrinking, tiger populations are plunging,” said Eric Dinerstein, WWF’s chief scientist and vice president of conservation science. “Overall, tigers are found in just 7 percent of their historic range. What is obvious from the study is that tigers cannot afford another decade like the last one.”

The study is based on new data that has become available only in the last 10 years, including improved satellite data on tiger habitat and land use change, more than 3,400 on-the-ground observations of tigers from across their range, and “human influence” data that were not available in earlier studies. The study by scientists from the world’s leading tiger conservation organizations.

CONTINUED ON PAGE 7

Tiger Habitat Shrinking

WWF NEWS

Sants Name WWF in $20 Million Charitable Trust—Largest Gift to WWF from Individual Donors

Roger and Vicki Sant have named WWF as beneficiary of a $20 million charitable remainder trust, the largest gift the organization has ever received from individual supporters.

The trust gift was inspired by WWF’s work in the Amazon—one of the most biologically diverse areas of the world and a region of particular interest to the Sants. The trust will allow WWF to further its long-term conservation work such as supporting the Amazon Regional Protected Area (ARPA), the largest and most ambitious tropical conservation project in our history. The goal of ARPA is to establish and permanently safeguard 125 million acres of protected area—roughly the size of California.

“We are so grateful to Roger and Vicki Sant. This gift is a reflection of their overwhelming commitment to the Amazon, and their confidence in WWF,” said Carter Roberts, president and CEO of WWF. “This trust is the latest demonstration of the Sants’ long-term involvement and dedication to WWF and ARPA.”

Roger Sant is cofounder and chairman emeritus of the AES Corporation, a global power company. In the 1980s, AES was among the first in the power industry to voluntarily reduce carbon dioxide emissions from its power plants. He served as chairman of WWF from 1994 to 2000, and is currently on our board of directors. Vicki Sant is president of the Sumum Foundation and a member of WWF’s National Council.

MEMBER NEWS

Help Protect Wildlife Through Your Workplace

WWF participates in workplace campaigns through Earth Share, a national federation that represents 60 leading conservation organizations. See page 8 for details.

Assessment Finds Alarming Decline in Nepal’s Rhinos and Tigers

POACHERS TOOK ADVANTAGE OF MAOIST INSURGENCY, ABSENCE OF PATROLS

The first assessment of Nepal’s Royal Bardia National Park in two years has uncovered an alarming decline in rhino and tiger populations, indicating widespread poaching during the country’s Maoist insurgency. Surveyors found only 3 of the 70 rhinos relocated to the Babai Valley area of Bardia National Park since 1986, and evidence of just 3 of the 15 tigers that were reported in the area between 1998 and 2001.

The survey was done soon after an April ceasefire between the Maoist insurgents and government troops, and was conducted on elephant back by a 40-member team that included staff from WWF, Bardia National Park, and the Department of National Parks. It became apparent that poachers had taken advantage of the absence of antipoaching patrols in this critical rhino and tiger habitat, which was controlled by the Maoist insurgents.

“It became too dangerous to send staff to that area in 2004 when Maoist insurgents detained and assaulted four members of a rhino monitoring team,” said Mingma Sherpa, director of WWF’s Eastern Himalayas program. “The results are discouraging, but WWF will take advantage of a new climate of peace to revisit and revamp strategies for antipoaching operations, forge new partnerships, and translate commitments into action.”

During the assessment, the team apprehended two poachers armed with...
Waking to the musical slurs of vesper sparrows and red-winged blackbirds, I pushed aside my tent flap and stepped into acres of end-less prairie in full bloom. And while the sun rose, I joined the legendary ecologist Gordon Orians for strong coffee in a tin cup, as we headed out into the sagebrush for a morning walk to learn the dynamics of grasslands, the life cycles of antelope, buffalo and sage grouse, and the history of ranching in this part of eastern Montana—one of our country’s most iconic landscapes.

Just last week I had the privilege of joining a diverse group of WWF volunteers and supporters in the Northern Great Plains—a “behind the scenes” trip not found in a commercial travel brochure. This was a chance to experience firsthand the scientific and spiritual riches of this region.

At the top of a buffalo jump, George Horse Capture Jr., from the Ft. Belknap Indian Reservation, moved us with stories of the drama of historic buffalo hunts and the spiritual connection between Native Americans and these wonderful animals. Famed cowboy poet, Paul Zarzynski, toasted us with salty poems and stories of his years growing up with his father, fishing, ranching and riding broncs on the rodeo circuit. Restoration specialists led us in planting hundreds of willows, chokecherries, and cottonwoods as part of WWF’s stream and riparian restoration project. And local cowboys introduced us to free six-week-old baby bison, the first ones born on this part of the prairie in more than 120 years, and part of the herd of wild bison WWF and the American Prairie Foundation are establishing on the reserve.

This combination—of remarkable people and landscapes—makes WWF’s travel program unique and irreplaceable. As a member, you have a similar opportunity through our trips program to witness wildlife and our conservation projects firsthand. Our member trips allow you to see places through the eyes of a scientist, a local leader, a naturalist, and a WWF staff member, who let you directly experience what you’re helping to save. You can’t participate and not be moved and inspired by the importance of this work.

I came back from the Northern Great Plains galvanized and committed to the audacious vision to restore this landscape. To be sure, our work rests on engaging the hearts and minds of individuals and families who support our work. There is no substitute for going there, or following the advice of Edward Abbey who said, “It is not enough to fight for the land; it is even more work. There is no substitute for going there, or following the advice of Edward Abbey who said, “It is not enough to fight for the land; it is even more

Carter S. Roberts
EVIDENCE OF RARE OKAPI FOUND IN AFRICAN PARK
First Sighting of Relative to Giraffe Since 1959

A research team has found evidence of the rare okapi in the Congo’s Virunga National Park. Until recently, the region was used as a hideout for rebel groups, preventing researchers from entering the area.

Okapi—the closest known relative to the giraffe—has been discovered in Virunga National Park in eastern Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC). The sighting—the first since August 1959—was made during a recent survey led by WWF and the Congo Institute for Nature Conservation (ICCN).

Still rare and threatened, the okapi lives only in the tall primary forests of eastern DRC, mainly in the Okapi Wildlife Reserve. The species was originally discovered farther east in the forests of what is now Virunga National Park, which was created in 1925 and today is a World Heritage Site.

The survey team also included staff from Gillman International Conservation as well as trackers from the local Bambabuti and Twro communities, who know how to spot signs of okapi. The team was studying the status of the forests and species such as elephants and chimpanzees when they recorded 17 okapi tracks, including prints in the mud and evidence of browsing and dung. The team also noted the presence of the rare longo, a large forest antelope, which also had not been recorded in the area for 50 years.

The lowland sector of Virunga National Park has been used as a hideout for different rebel groups over the past 20 years, preventing ICCN from patrolling the areas. The difficult terrain has also prevented logging and farming, which, according to WWF, explains why the rare species has survived unnoticed.

“Rediscovery of okapi in Virunga National Park after almost half a century is a positive sign. As the country is returning to peace, it shows that the protected areas in this troubled region are now havens for rare wildlife once more,” said Dr. Richard Carroll, director of WWF’s Congo program. “Key species have survived a critical period, but a lot remains to be done to preserve them.”

WWF and ICCN have been working with local communities in Virunga since 1987, despite recurrent unrest in the area. Conservation activities include the participatory demarcation of the park’s boundaries, peaceful relocation of illegal settlers, community agroforestry projects, and environmental education.

Mesoamerican Reef: An Underwater Adventure

Coral Survey Opens Eyes to Beauty, Threats to Reef

In June I traveled to Belize to take part in training to do a coral reef survey. I was excited about this survey because it pooled the resources of WWF and our partner organization, The Nature Conservancy (TNC). This sharing of labor is essential if we’re going to achieve results across the Mesoamerican Reef, which is truly a special place.

The reef is the second longest in the world, stretching more than 600 miles from the tip of the Yucatan Peninsula in Mexico, along the coasts of Belize and Guatemala, to the Bay Islands of Honduras. It boasts a stunning array of coral and tropical fish and provides habitat for endangered sea turtles, crocodiles, and manatees. But the reef is facing severe threats, including the runoff of pesticides and fertilizers, overfishing, poorly regulated coastal development and tourism, and global warming.

WWF and TNC have undertaken this survey for two reasons: first, to determine whether the network of parks and reserves along the reef is adequately protecting the range of habitats that make up the reef ecosystem, and second, to assess the extent to which global warming is affecting the reef.

After spending two days learning how to identify dozens of species of coral and fish, my fellow trainees and I finally made it out to the reef. From the dock of the Fisheries Department in Belize City, we motored seaward through mangrove islands that provide important habitat for manatees, and then out into the expanse of clear tropical Caribbean water.

Once we found our survey site, we descended about 20 feet to an underwater paradise bursting with life. The variety and beauty of the coral colonies was magnificent: the elliptical star coral looked like so many little oddly shaped mouths, stretched open and crammed together on a helmet-sized dome. The lettuce coral looked like, well, lettuce. The golf ball coral also lived up to its name. And the yellow pencil coral looked surprisingly like a slightly splayed stack of yellow pencils.

The fish were just as impressive. Parrot fish in countless hues used their beck-like mouths and strong jaws to scrape the surface of corals, and then excreted the ground coral in a chalky residue. Many of the coral heads boasted resident yellowtail damselfish, little cobalt-blue fish that spend their days cultivating, patrolling, and getting their sustenance from little algal gardeners on the coral.

I kept my eyes open for damaged and dead coral and unfortunately saw quite a bit. Some of the damage was due to the natural process of life on the reef, but especially warm waters were the cause of the bleaching of some corals. Even corals accustomed to tropical waters can’t escape the impacts of global warming.

After two days of studying picture slides, reconocning the corals underwater and conjuring up their names was a thrill—the coral colony that was formerly just a lumpy mound was now Montastrea annularis. But beyond exposing me to the reef’s astonishing beauty, the trip opened my eyes to the real threats of global warming and reinforced my belief that we must take action if we’re going to stop it.

The trip of a lifetime, and I can’t wait to experience another underwater adventure.
## Travel with WWF in 2007!

**for a richly rewarding experience of nature’s showcase**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Destination</th>
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<td>Galápagos Island Voyage</td>
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<td>Costa Rica &amp; Panama</td>
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<td>November 15 – December 5, 2017</td>
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<tr>
<td>NEW! Galápagos Islands Voyage</td>
<td>December 8 – 17, 2017</td>
<td>$4,150</td>
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**Join us on a wildlife expedition**

Led by expert naturalist guides in the company of like-minded travelers.

Venture to the world’s most extraordinary wildlife-watching destinations...for the journey of a lifetime!

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“Our fellow travelers were wonderful! WWF always attracts like-minded travelers to its group trips.”

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© WWF-Canon/Bernard De Wetter

China

© WWF-Canon/Martin Harvey

Baja California

Kenya
All trip prices are based on double occupancy, are subject to change, and do not include airfare unless stated otherwise. Upon request, brochures will be mailed as soon as they become available.

NEW! Belize & Guatemala: The Mayan Heartland
February 10 – 18, $3,598
Join us to explore beautiful rain forests, towering mountain peaks, the crystal blue waters of Belize, and the mysterious and ancient ruins of Tikal. On forest excursions look for intriguing wildlife, including howler and spider monkeys, toucans, and blue morpho butterflies. Snorkel among the colorful and fascinating wildlife of the Mesoamerican Caribbean Reef. Joining you will be WWF representative Gina Deferrari, who leads WWF’s conservation efforts in this region.

NEW! Islands of Diversity, Voyages I and II
Thursday Island to Bali: March 11 – 26, aboard the Clipper Odyssey, from $8,980
Bali to Brunei: March 23 – April 7, aboard the Clipper Odyssey, from $8,480
Join us on one or both of these new voyages to Indonesia, a collage of fascinating cultures and lush landscapes, including unique flora and fauna on land and underwater. Both voyages cross two marine ecoregions recognized by WWF as unique priority areas for protection. Accompanied by WWF experts Eric Wikramanayake on Voyage I, and Al Lombana on Voyage II, learn about species and ecoregion conservation efforts in this area.

WWF Trips: Fun for the Family
Bring the kids or grandkids along on one of our exciting 2007 family programs! Each program features activities specifically geared toward kids, as well as adults, and provides the perfect venue for young explorers to learn about the natural world through firsthand experiences.

Galapagos Family
June 30 – July 9, aboard the Islander, adult from $4,150, under 18 from $3,650

NEW! Family Baja Voyage
July 7 – 14, aboard the Sea Voyager, adult from $3,990, under 18 from $3,490

NEW! Tanzania: Holiday Family Safari
December 15 – 27, adult $5,290, ages 12-15 $5,090, ages 6 -11 $4,790

Interested in traveling with WWF in 2007?
Join our travel mailing list by filling out and clipping this coupon. Mail or fax it back to us (or call us toll-free), and we’ll send you trip brochures as they become available.
Be sure to check out our comprehensive Web site for updates and more detailed information about all of our journeys in 2007.
Mail: 1250 24th St., NW, Washington, DC 20037
Fax: 202-659-1673
Phone: 888-WWF-TOUR (993-8687)
Email: membertours@wwfus.org
Visit: worldwildlife.org/travel

“The WWF Travel Program has been a source of great pleasure and fulfillment for me—you make travel pleasant, safe, interesting. You take me to places I would never go to otherwise.”

All trip prices are based on double occupancy, are subject to change, and do not include airfare unless stated otherwise. Upon request, brochures will be mailed as soon as they become available.
Members Endorse WWF Travel Adventures

‘FREQUENT FLYERS’ RETURN TO MICRONESIA FOR THIRD TRIP

In order to enhance our members’ understanding of the natural world and the challenges facing conservation, WWF began offering wildlife-watching trips in 1985. Our unique journeys take travelers to regions of the world rich in biodiversity, places that represent some of the most outstanding terrestrial, freshwater, and marine ecosystems on Earth. Since our very first tour, we’ve gained a following of faithful adventurers, “frequent flyers” who join us on a tour every year. Some even travel with WWF several times a year.

WWF members Gene and Margie Rosholt have taken four trips, traveling to Belize, Tonga & Fiji, and twice to Micronesia to snorkel some of the world’s most treasured coral reefs. In fact, they love WWF’s snorkeling adventure to Micronesia so much, they’re going for a third time, on our 2007 program. The Rosholts have snorkeled all over the world, but they say the magnificent array of fish and corals of Micronesia is truly amazing. In fact, the Palau Marine Ecoregion has some of the richest and most diverse coral reefs in the Pacific, with around 300 species of coral, and some of the most intact examples of open Pacific coral atolls.

“Each day reveals wondrous new sites to see in the water. The astonishing snorkel in Jellyfish Lake—where we floated among millions of stingless jellyfish—by itself is worth the trip,” Margie said.

They also enthuse about the WWF staff who accompany them on their trips.

“All the WWF representatives have been top notch. Having them along certainly makes for a seamless, fun trip,” she said.

Our 2007 snorkeling adventure in Palau will again feature WWF marine scientist Meredith Lopuch. Meredith accompanied the Rosholts on their 2004 adventure to Micronesia and the Rosholts say that her work in marine conservation helped them to understand and better appreciate the biological diversity of marine ecosystems. Naturalist Ron Leidich will lead the trip, as he has done several times in the past.

“Ron is one of our favorite guides. He’s incredibly passionate about sharing his knowledge of marine biology, as well as World War II history in the Pacific. We’ve learned so much from him,” Margie said.

Join WWF on a Micronesia Adventure

Join Meredith, Ron, and the Rosholts on WWF’s next Micronesia snorkeling adventure, May 5–20, 2007, and find out for yourself what keeps bringing them back to this unmatched destination. All of our trips are led by naturalist guides and WWF staff, and you will travel in the congenial company of others who share your commitment to the conservation of wildlife and wildlands. Most important, however, your participation helps advance conservation around the globe.

WWF Expert Joins Members on Asian Voyage

From an early age, marine biologist Al Lombana of WWF’s Conservation Science program was absorbed by the abundant life in his backyard pond and surrounding woods, observing the intricate ecosystems that seemed so mysterious. Pursuing that passion, his research is devoted to how the design and function of marine reserves influence artisanal fisheries and the local community.

An avid scuba diver and snorkeler, he tries to spend whatever non-work time he can in the water. That’s why he’s especially excited to be accompanying WWF members on our Islands of Diversity voyage. The island-hopping adventure cruise through Indonesia, Malaysia, and Brunei offers the chance to learn about varied cultures while discovering a unique and diverse mix of flora and fauna.

WWF Expert Joins Members on Asian Voyage

PUTTING YOUR DONATIONS TO WORK

At WWF we are proud of our record of keeping the cost of supporting services low. In 2006, WWF devoted only 12 percent of revenues to fund-raising and 6 percent to finance and administration. In other words, 82 cents of every dollar was put to work protecting endangered wildlife and the habitats they need to survive. We are dedicated to protecting the world’s wildlife and wildlands as efficiently as possible. Thank you for your continued support!
Tiger Conservation Landscapes

Eric Dinerstein (left), WWF’s chief scientist, announced details of the tiger habitat study at a press conference on July 20 at the lion and rhino exhibit at the National Zoo in Washington, D.C. The study finds that tigers now occupy only seven percent of their historic range.

Myanmar’s Terai Arc mounds, the temperate forests of the Russian Far East, and the lowland rain forests of Sumatra’s Tesso Nilo Landscape.

The good news is that we know much more today about tigers and their habitat than we did 10 years ago,” said Colby Loucks, senior conservation specialist at WWF. “That in itself is a big step forward. It now allows us to implement proper conservation strategies to make sure our children and grandchildren live in a world with wild tigers. The next step is to get commitments from country leaders to collectively put tiger conservation on their country’s agendas.”

The study was funded by the Tiger Fund, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, the UN Foundation, and the Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund.

WHERE IS THE TERAI ARC?

Covering nearly 12,000 square miles of Nepal-India borderland, an area slightly larger than Maryland, the Terai Arc boasts some of Asia’s rarest and most prized wildlife. In addition to rhinos, a spectacular assembly of large mammals lives in the Terai Arc, including Asian elephants and perhaps the highest density of tigers on the planet.

Alarming Decline

Continued from page 1

locally made muzzle guns. Four weapons and a large cache of ammunition were seized along with more than 660 pounds of smoked meat of Sambar, spotted deer, barking deer, and four-horned antelope—all important prey species for tigers and other carnivores. In addition, the surveyors found that almost all the guard posts inside the Babai Valley had been destroyed by the Maoists.

Based on the findings, WWF immediately conducted emergency meetings with Nepal’s Department of National Parks and Wildlife Conservation and the Nepal Army, who committed to conducting regular anti-poaching patrols in Bardia National Park before the monsoon rains begin. One new anti-poaching team will be established inside Bardia as soon as possible, while arrangements are being made to create new anti-poaching posts and set up camera traps to monitor wildlife around the entire Babai Valley.

“The situation obviously is very alarming and requires urgent action,” Sherpa said. “But we’ve achieved success in the past in restoring rhinos and tigers and we’re confident that we can turn this situation around.”

There is positive news elsewhere in the Himalayas. On May 29, a rhino was born in Sukla Phanta wildlife sanctuary in the Terai Arc, raising the population up to eight. And a rhino population in another part of Babai Valley has tripled since 1986, from 11 to 33.

A History of Saving Nepal’s Rhinos

WWF began assisting in translocating greater one-horned, or Indian, rhinos from Nepal’s Royal Chitwan National Park to new homes in Royal Bardia National Park in 1986, as part of an ongoing effort to bolster rhino populations across the range of Nepal’s protected areas. In 2003, WWF helped translocate the 106th rhino, thus creating a viable population in Bardia.

Most of Nepal’s greater one-horned rhinos live in Royal Chitwan National Park, where the population has risen from as few as 60 rhinos in 1971 to more than 600 today. The increase in rhino populations has enabled the park’s population to be used as a source of rhinos for translocation to other areas, including Royal Bardia in the Terai Arc.

Saving Tigers: A Global Rescue Effort

Recognized throughout the world for its unsurpassable beauty and power, the tiger faces an uncertain future. No more than 5,000 likely remain in the wild, most in isolated pockets spread across increasingly fragmented forests, stretching from India to Vietnam and from the Russian Far East to Sumatra, Indonesia.

Tigers are threatened by many factors, including loss of habitat, growing human populations, illegal hunting of tigers and their prey, and expanded trade in tiger parts used in traditional medicines. Due to the region’s global nature of the threats to tigers, governments and conservation organizations will need to work together to conserve and protect critical habitat, and limit poaching and trade.

WWF and its conservation partners are working to combat these threats and save the tiger. This effort identifies seven focal tiger landscapes where the chances of long-term tiger conservation are best, and four additional areas where conservation opportunities are good. In each of these landscapes, WWF is helping to establish and manage protected areas, reduce poaching, and work with local communities to support tiger conservation.

Tiger Habitat

Continued from page 1

which quantifies human impact on the land. The study highlights several successful conservation and restoration projects and recommends that those efforts be expanded and replicated elsewhere in the tiger’s range. For example, in the Terai Arc Landscape in northern India and Nepal, and in the Russian Far East, tiger populations grew after poaching was reduced and new protected areas were created.

Scientists identified 76 “tiger conservation landscapes” in Asia—areas that have both sufficient habitat to support tigers and recent evidence of tiger presence. These landscapes cover more than 682,000 square miles. The study also identified 20 tiger conservation landscapes that are of global priority and have the highest probability of sustaining tigers over the long term. These landscapes include the mangrove forests of the Sundarban; the sal forests and grasslands of the Terai Arc Landscape; the dry forests of Corbett-Snath in northern India, Thailand and Myanmar’s Terai Arc mounds; the temperate forests of the Russian Far East, and the lowland rain forests of Sumatra’s Tesso Nilo Landscape.

“The good news is that we know much more today about tigers and their habitat than we did 10 years ago,” said Colby Loucks, senior conservation specialist at WWF. “That in itself is a big step forward. It now allows us to implement proper conservation strategies to make sure our children and grandchildren live in a world with wild tigers. The next step is to get commitments from country leaders to collectively put tiger conservation on their country’s agendas.”

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A copy of World Wildlife Fund’s latest financial report may be obtained by writing to World Wildlife Fund, 1250 Twenty-Fourth Street, NW, Washington, DC 20037; (202) 230-4800. Residents of the following states may obtain information directly by contacting the state agencies listed below: REGISTRATION WITH OR LICENSING BY A STATE AGENCY DOES NOT CONSTITUTE OR IMPLY ENDORSEMENT, APPROVAL, OR RECOMMENDATION BY THAT STATE.


Michigan: The official registration and financial information of World Wildlife Fund may be obtained from the Secretary of State, Charitable Division, State House, Annapolis, MD 21401. Michigan: ECS No. 9977 Mississippi: The official registration and financial information of World Wildlife Fund may be obtained from the Secretary of State’s office by calling 1-888-236-1617. New Jersey: Information filed with the Attorney General concerning this charitable solicitation may be obtained from the Attorney General of the State of New Jersey by calling 1-973-504-6215. New York: A copy of World Wildlife Fund’s latest annual report can be obtained from World Wildlife Fund or from the Office of the Attorney General by writing the Charities Bureau, 120 Broadway, New York, NY 10271.

North Carolina: Financial information about World Wildlife Fund and a copy of its license are available from the Secretary of State, Charities Division, State House, Annapolis, MD 21401.

Pennsylvania: The official registration and financial information of World Wildlife Fund may be obtained from the Pennslyvania Department of State by calling toll-free within Pennsylvania, 1-800-732-0999. Virginia: Financial statements are available from the State Division of Consumer Affairs, P.O. Box 1416, Richmond, VA 23212. Washington: Information relating to the financial affairs of World Wildlife Fund is available from the Secretary of State, and the toll-free number for Washington Residents: 1-800-332-4483. West Virginia: West Virginia residents may obtain a summary of the registration and financial documents from the Secretary of State, Capitol, Charleston, WV 25305.
CONSUMER CORNER

Travel Tips

While traveling with the WWF member travel program, or on any international trip, doing a few simple things before you leave will ensure that things go smoothly and you have the experience of a lifetime!

1. Make two photocopies of the photo ID page of your passport; leave one copy at home and carry the other with you on the trip, separate from your passport. If your passport is lost or stolen, the copy will make it easier to replace. You can also carry an expired passport, separate from your current passport, to make replacing a lost or stolen passport easier. Bring a few extra passport-style photographs with you just in case.

2. New footwear should be comfortably broken in before your trip. Try to wear new shoes as much as possible for at least two weeks before your departure.

3. Photocopy your credit cards or record their numbers, as well as your traveler’s check numbers, taking one copy with you and leaving another with friends or family at home. If your credit card or traveler’s checks are lost or stolen, the folks back home can better help you cancel them right away.

4. Place your name, home address, and phone number inside each piece of luggage, taping it securely to an obvious place. If your luggage tags are torn off and/or your luggage is temporarily lost, your contact info will help match you with your bags.

5. Pack souvenirs together in one bag, to expedite Customs inspection. Keep all sale receipts with you in your hand luggage.

FOCUS ON …

SUPPORT WWF IN YOUR WORKPLACE

You may be able to help WWF protect endangered wildlife and threatened habitats through a charitable giving campaign in your workplace. WWF participates in workplace campaigns through Earth Share, a national federation that represents 60 leading conservation and environmental organizations. You can donate to WWF via payroll deductions through Earth Share campaigns at many private companies and state and municipal government agencies. If you are a federal employee you can give through the Combined Federal Campaign (CFC). WWF’s CFC campaign number is 0927.

You can learn more about Earth Share campaigns from your personnel office or by visiting their Web site at earthshare.org or by calling 800-875-3863.

Don’t forget to mention that you are a WWF member—and thanks for supporting our conservation work through Earth Share.

For more information, visit our Web site at earthshare.org or call 1-888-993-9455.

HELP WWF PROTECT ENDANGERED SPECIES

For a Living Planet… Support World Wildlife Fund

I’ll help save endangered wildlife wherever it is threatened, whenever it is threatened. I have enclosed a check to World Wildlife Fund for $ _______

Mr/Mrs/Miss/Mr

Address

City State Zip

Member I.D # (see mailing label) Phone (_______)

Email Address

☐ Check here if this is a change of address.

Important: To help us serve you better, please provide your old address.

☐ Please send information on how I can include WWF in my will, trust, or estate plans, or make a gift to WWF that provides me with income for life.

Please enclose your tax-deductible check along with this form and return to:

World Wildlife Fund

1250 24th St., NW

P.O. Box 97180

Washington, DC 20037

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TRAVEL WITH WWF IN 2007!