

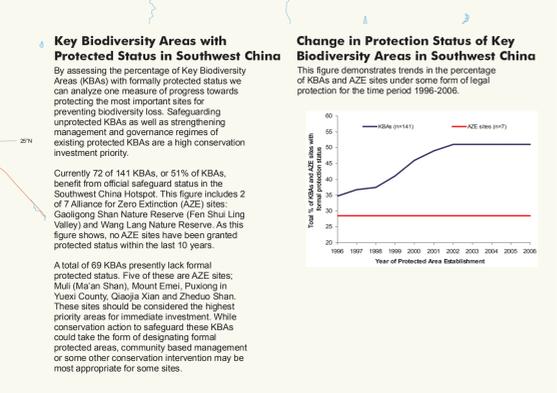
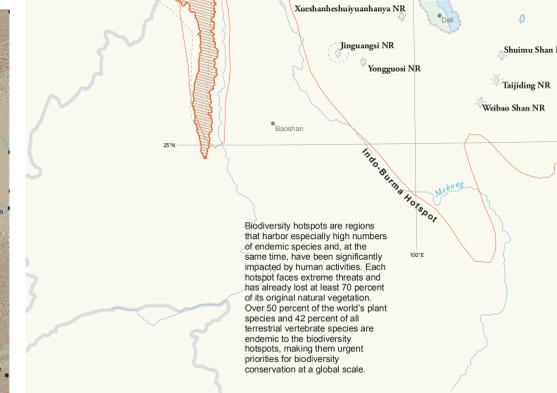
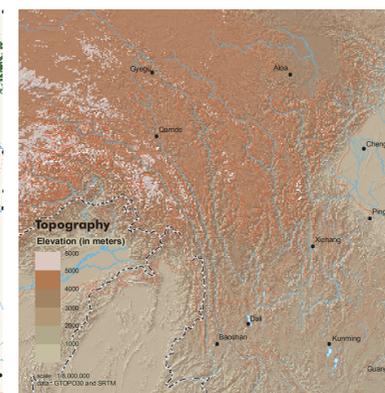
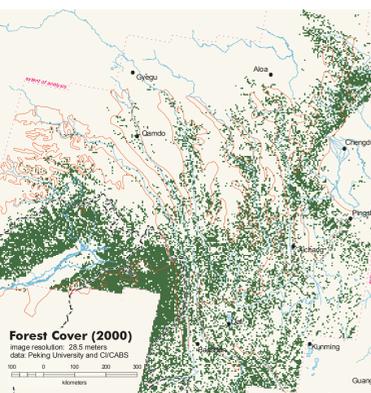
Conservation Outcomes
Mountains of Southwest China

Scale: 1:1,525,000
Projection: Lambert Equal Area Azimuthal
Central meridian: 106.5° east longitude
Standard parallels: 29° north latitude

Legend:
 - Hotspot boundary (dashed line)
 - Key Biodiversity Area (solid line)
 - Candidate Key Biodiversity Area (dotted line)
 - Alliance for Zero Extinction (AZE) site (dashed line)
 - Nature Reserve (solid line)
 - Protected area (dotted line)
 - Town (circle with dot)
 - Country border (thick solid line)
 - River (blue line)
 - Lake (blue area)

Roster of Key Biodiversity Areas
 * Denotes Alliance for Zero Extinction (AZE) site
 † Denotes candidate KBA

1 Anlu Nature Reserve	52 Geigou Nature Reserve	104 Mahu
2 Anluhe Nature Reserve	53 Gonggu Nature Reserve	105 Malajianguo Nature Reserve
3 Arengou Nature Reserve	54 Gonggu Shan Nature Reserve (Kangding)	106 Manize Nature Reserve
4 Ailu	55 Gonggu Shan Nature Reserve (Simian)	107 Mantingze Nature Reserve
5 Baicao	56 Guojia Nature Reserve	108 Maozhu Nature Reserve
6 Baocaohe	57 Haba Xueshan Nature Reserve (Mangkang)	109 Markan Nature Reserve (Mangkang)
7 Bahe Nature Reserve	58 Haizi Shan Nature Reserve	110 Maou Nature Reserve
8 Barma Xueshan Nature Reserve	59 Haizong Nature Reserve	111 Mawu Nature Reserve
9 Baishuihe Nature Reserve	60 Heishuihe Nature Reserve (Dayi)	112 Meigu Dafengting Nature Reserve
10 Baishuihe Nature Reserve	61 Heishuihe Nature Reserve (Lushan)	113 Miyalu Nature Reserve
11 Bayang Nature Reserve	62 Hei Shan	114 Moke Nature Reserve
12 Baizhen Nature Reserve	63 Hong Zhongxingmang Nature Reserve	115 Muli (Ma'an Shan)
13 Batuhou-Xianrendong	64 Hongtao Nature Reserve	116 Nanfeng Nature Reserve
14 Bamei	65 Hongbaichang	117 Naozi Nature Reserve
15 Baodong Nature Reserve	66 Huang He Shouzu Nature Reserve	118 Nanyue
16 Baoshan Nature Reserve	67 Huanglong Nature Reserve	119 Nanting Nature Reserve
17 Bitaihai Nature Reserve	68 Huangshuihe	120 Niding Nature Reserve
18 Cang Shan Ehai Nature Reserve	69 Jian Shan Nature Reserve	121 Nongzhetao-Baohetou
19 Caidao Nature Reserve	70 Jinqiangzi Nature Reserve	122 Paochouwan
20 Cackexieluo	71 Jinchang	123 Pengxiangzi
21 Caidao Nature Reserve	72 Jintangou Nature Reserve	124 Pankou Nature Reserve
22 Changangliang	73 Jiuding Shan Nature Reserve (Mianzhu)	125 Ping Shan Wuzhi Shan
23 Changbahongma Nature Reserve	74 Jiuding Shan Nature Reserve (Shifang)	126 Pingzi
24 Changyin Shan	75 Jiuding Nature Reserve	127 Puojing In Yuesi County
25 Changping Nature Reserve	76 Jiu Shan Nature Reserve	128 Qianfoshan Nature Reserve
26 Chihu Nature Reserve	77 Jiushan	129 Qinghaihe
27 Chuzhu Nature Reserve	78 Kangding	130 Qingxinhe
28 Cuzubao Nature Reserve	79 Kanlang Nature Reserve	131 Ribaxue Shan Nature Reserve
29 Dacacba-Gema	80 Kangsha He Nature Reserve	132 Rigangao Nature Reserve
30 Dachuan	81 Kaodudu Nature Reserve	133 Sandaogou Nature Reserve
31 Dalu	82 Keludong Nature Reserve	134 Sanhe
32 Dapingzi	83 Labaihe Nature Reserve	135 Sanjiangkou
33 Dapao	84 Laoguo Nature Reserve	136 Sanjiugou Nature Reserve
34 Daxiasan Nature Reserve	85 Laqun Shan Nature Reserve	137 Saohai
35 Daxianhe Nature Reserve	86 Lashan	138 Saohai
36 Dongyigou Nature Reserve	87 Lashan Nature Reserve	139 Shangluo
37 Duijiang Nature Reserve	88 Lanting	140 Shiba
38 Duijiang Nature Reserve	89 Luoping Nature Reserve	141 Shibao Shan Nature Reserve
39 Dze-Chyu River	90 Luoping Nature Reserve	142 Shidao Nature Reserve (Yunnan)
40 Emerald Nature Reserve	91 Longzi	143 Sigunang Nature Reserve
41 Erlang Shan (Lu Ding)	92 Longzi Nature Reserve	144 Suochong Nature Reserve
42 Erlang Shan (Tian Shan)	93 Longzi Nature Reserve	145 Taihe
43 Fenglongzhai Nature Reserve	94 Longzong Nature Reserve	146 Taijiao Nature Reserve
44 Fuzhuozhou Nature Reserve	95 Longzi Nature Reserve (Sichuan)	147 Tachangou Nature Reserve
45 Fuzhuozhou Nature Reserve	96 Longzi Nature Reserve (Yunnan)	148 Tangshao Nature Reserve
46 Ganheba	97 Longzi Nature Reserve	149 Tangshao Nature Reserve
47 Ganligang-Zecha Nature Reserve	98 Longzi Nature Reserve	150 Tanshan Nature Reserve
48 Gaoligong Shan Nature Reserve	99 Ma'an Shan	151 Tanshan Nature Reserve
49 Gaoligong Shan Nature Reserve (Fen Shui Ling Valley)	100 Ma'an Shan and Cizhu	152 Tangshao Nature Reserve
50 Gelaqing	101 Ma'an Shan Nature Reserve	153 Tongluoba Nature Reserve
51 Gemu Nature Reserve	102 Maican Nature Reserve	154 Tongluoba Nature Reserve
	103 Maekangningjingshai	155 Wang Lang Nature Reserve
		156 Wanlanma
		157 Wushan
		158 Wulu Shan Nature Reserve
		159 Wubao Shan Nature Reserve
		160 Wujiangou Nature Reserve
		161 Wulong Nature Reserve
		162 Wujian Nature Reserve
		163 Wuliang Forests
		164 Wuyayao
		165 Xiaman Nature Reserve
		166 Xiangqinzi
		167 Xiangjiu
		168 Xiaohouzi Nature Reserve
		169 Xiaoyong Nature Reserve
		170 Xiaozhai Nature Reserve
		171 Xie
		172 Xionghai Nature Reserve
		173 Xiongzi Nature Reserve
		174 Xuebaodong Nature Reserve
		175 Xuebaodong Nature Reserve
		176 Yangzi Nature Reserve
		177 Yalu
		178 Yalu Nature Reserve
		179 Yanbozuo Shan Nature Reserve
		180 Yao Shan Nature Reserve
		181 Yele Nature Reserve
		182 Yezhuo
		183 Yigou Nature Reserve
		184 Yonggou Nature Reserve
		185 You Nature Reserve
		186 Yule Nature Reserve
		187 Yule Nature Reserve
		188 Yulong Nature Reserve
		189 Yulin Nature Reserve (Chayubagou)
		190 Yulin Nature Reserve
		191 Zhenling
		192 Zhaling Nature Reserve
		193 Zhaogashan Nature Reserve
		194 Zhaoyingou Nature Reserve
		195 Zhenluo Shan
		196 Zhongli
		197 Zhutong Nature Reserve
		198 Zhuzhangou Nature Reserve
		199 Zuanfeng



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23 April 2007
1/1,525,000

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The CEPF Niche for Investment
 The Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund (CEPF) is a joint initiative of Conservation International, Arlington, VA, USA; Conservation International, the Institute of Zoology and the Chengde Institute of Biology, Conservation International, China; Global Shoreline Database, January 2001; Veridian (GDAIS); Harbin University of Commerce; Sichuan Forestry Academy; Sichuan Forestry Department; Sichuan University; The Nature Conservancy; WMAP; National Geospatial Intelligence Agency; Xihua Normal University.

This map was produced by the Conservation Mapping Program
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The political and geographic designations shown on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion on behalf of CEPF or any of its partners concerning the legal status or definition of the frontiers of any country, territory or area.

The Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund (CEPF) is a joint initiative of Conservation International, the Global Environment Facility, the Government of Japan, the MacArthur Foundation and the World Bank. A fundamental goal of CEPF is to ensure civil society is engaged in biodiversity conservation.

matrix of land types required to conserve broad-scale ecological processes and to meet the needs of area-demanding species (those that are wide-ranging, migratory or found in low densities). A subset of the globally threatened species found in Southwest China were identified as requiring action at the broader landscape scale, either because they were area demanding, or because they were vulnerable to changes in hydrological processes. Areas requirements for the Giant Panda (*Ailuropus melanoleucus*, EN) and the Black Snub-Nosed Monkey (*Rhinopithecus lewis*, EN) were mapped to inform decision makers in better managing areas currently not under legal protection. Work on seven AZE sites will continue to be refined as data become available.

Since resources for biodiversity conservation are limited, there is a need to further prioritize among these targets. At the species level, prioritization should identify the most highly threatened species requiring urgent species-specific conservation action. At the site level, KBAs can be prioritized according to their irreplaceability and vulnerability. At the top of the list are sites identified by the Alliance for Zero Extinction (AZE) (www.zerorextinction.org), where species are facing imminent extinction. AZE sites contain 95 percent or more of the global population of one or more Critically Endangered or Endangered species. A total of seven AZE sites have been identified in Southwest China (highlighted on the map in red).

Donors, governments, and nongovernmental organizations must safeguard biodiversity in Southwest China through a range of conservation activities. A few globally threatened species will require species-specific action, such as disease mitigation or controlling invasive species. Most investment, however, will need to be at the site level, to safeguard the habitats in which threatened species are found. Safeguarding a KBA may involve declaring a new protected area, expanding or strengthening management in an existing protected area, initiating community-based conservation and resource management, promoting ecotourism, or a number of other initiatives. At the landscape level, conservation will include fostering land uses that maintain key ecosystem processes and that are compatible with the needs of area-demanding species (for instance, agroforestry).

CEPF's niche for investment in Southwest China has been to foster the growth and development of local and regional civil society organizations. By engaging NGOs, research institutions, universities, community groups, the private sector, and individuals, CEPF hopes to generate momentum for biodiversity conservation. Specific strategic directions and investment priorities identified by CEPF can be found in the Mountains of Southwest China Ecosystem Profile (www.cepf.net).

With dramatic variations in climate and topography, the Mountains of Southwest China Hotspot is one of the most biologically rich areas on earth. However, the spectacular endemic habitats of the region are succumbing to intense pressure from wildlife trade, and from development activities such as dam construction, overgrazing, and firewood collection. Targeted conservation investment is urgently needed to combat these threats.

For more information, please refer to www.cepf.net, www.conservation.org, www.biodiversityhotspots.org, www.redlist.org, www.birdlife.org, and www.zerorextinction.org.