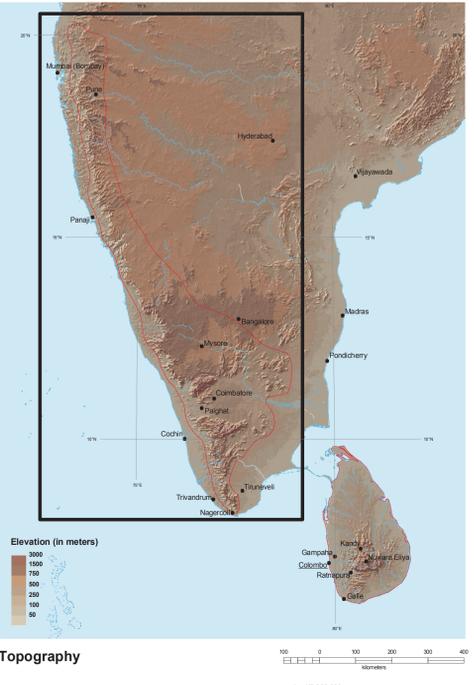
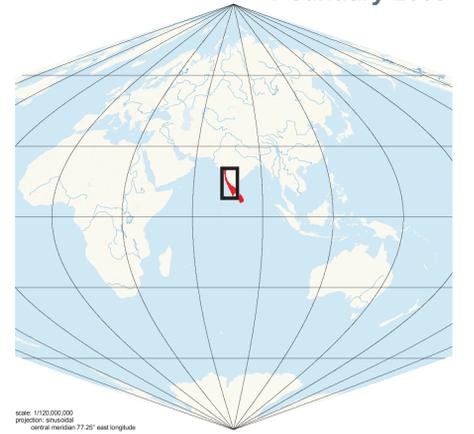


Conservation Outcomes

Western Ghats

1/1,300,000
7 January 2009



The CEPF Niche for Investment

The Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund (CEPF) ecosystem profile and five-year investment strategy for the Western Ghats hotspot of the Western Ghats and Sri Lanka hotspot was headed by the Aihooka Trust for Research in Ecology and Environment (ATREE) in collaboration with the Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS). Data was collected on the biological importance of the hotspot, socioeconomic features, threats to biodiversity and current biodiversity conservation investments in the region. While considered one biodiversity hotspot, the two regions require very distinct conservation investments to advance biodiversity conservation. Thus, separate CEPF investment strategies were developed. The two strategies, one for the Western Ghats portion of the hotspot and one for Sri Lanka, will ensure targeted investments are made across the hotspot to conserve biodiversity.

The Western Ghats and Sri Lanka ecosystem profile includes a commitment and emphasis on using targets for achieving 'conservation outcomes' as the scientific underpinning for determining CEPF's geographic and thematic focus for investment. These outcomes comprise the effective conservation of a set of species, sites, and landscapes, which is essential for preventing biodiversity loss. Having these targets in place ensures that conservation action focuses on the species at the greatest risk of extinction and the sites and corridors that are most important for their protection. The targets also provide a baseline against which the success of investments can be measured. This map shows the geographic targets for the Western Ghats region of the Western Ghats and Sri Lanka hotspot. A separate map shows the targets for the Sri Lanka region.

Key Biodiversity Areas, Biodiversity Conservation Corridors are identified as targets for landscape-scale conservation, based on areas required to conserve broad-scale ecological and evolutionary processes and for the conservation of wide-ranging species, low densities or migratory behavior.

In the Western Ghats, targets for species, site and corridor outcomes were defined in cooperation with many experts in the region using a data-driven process and standardized criteria. In total, 332 globally threatened species were identified for the Western Ghats. Based on the distribution of these species, 126 Key Biodiversity Areas were identified and five landscape-scale corridors were identified based on wide-ranging species' movements (predominately tiger and elephant), distribution of site outcomes and connectivity of suitable habitats. Within these larger landscapes, critical links or patches of relatively unfragmented natural habitat that provide crucial connectivity between sites or buffer existing sites, especially protected areas, were defined at a finer scale. The definition of these critical links was based on the distribution of intact forest habitat and presence of unique and threatened ecosystems.

To achieve maximum conservation impact with CEPF's finite resources, 80 site-scale targets were prioritized. Criteria used to prioritize these targets include: number of globally threatened species, presence of regionally rare vegetation types and unique ecosystems and availability of relatively unfragmented forest and other natural habitat types. The results of the prioritization exercise revealed that 80 percent of the high conservation value areas lie in, around or adjacent to protected areas.

CEPF's niche for investment in the Western Ghats is to provide incremental support to existing protected area efforts and generate momentum for biodiversity conservation around protected areas to enhance habitat connectivity and enable greater civil society participation in conservation efforts. The specific strategic directions and investment priorities for the Western Ghats can be found in the Western Ghats and Sri Lanka Ecosystem Profile. For more information, visit www.cepf.net.

Forest Cover (2001)



Roster of Biodiversity Conservation Corridors

- Annimalai
- Mamad-Kodagun
- Mysore-Nilgiri
- Periyar-Agasthyamalai
- Sahyadri-Konkan

Roster of Critical Links

- 1 Northern Virapuri RF
- 2 Agasthyamalai Biological Park
- 3 Secondary moist deciduous forests of Arankavu and Achankovil RFs
- 4 Ranai RF - Kottayam FD
- 5 Theni FD
- 6 Northern Cardamom Hills RF
- 7 Andipatti RF, P.V. Valley RF (Northern part) and Oliyanti Odai RF (Northern part)
- 8 Pulardi Shola, Idvava Shola and Tiruhar RF
- 9 Annimalai RF
- 10 Kodasseri RF - Chalakudi FD
- 11 Old Amerambalam RF
- 12 Kundah RF
- 13 Nilgiri Peak RF, Muturthi Lake RF
- 14 Talaimalai RF
- 15 Bevanurmalai, Pennangudi, Guttrayan RF and Vaddappati RF
- 16 Solapur RF
- 17 Brahmagiri-Nagshole link
- 18 Padmalokad RF west of Talakaveri WLS
- 19 Parashadi RF
- 20 RF south of Sarpai
- 21 Sulya Forest Range - Sampaj, Todkara & Purnale RFs
- 22 Parpa Forest Range - Venchalla, Saba & Esh, Yenakal, Arathakalu, Kurthuru & Paduru RFs
- 23 Subrahmanya Forest Range - Nalkur, Subrahmanya, Kombar, Mijur & Konaje RFs
- 24 Uppihangudi Forest Range - Pokai & Kodmala RFs
- 25 Masakal RF
- 26 Kuskal & Megaramakki RFs
- 27 Tankere Forest Range - Timmapura, Tyagadabai, Gurupura, Karkuchi & Hadikere West RFs
- 28 Northern Cardamom Hills RF
- 29 Umbilal Forest Range - Umbilal, Choranayadattal & Kakanthosud RFs
- 30 Tamadhali RF
- 31 Dodiannam RF
- 32 Kodasseri RF - Chalakudi FD
- 33 Baidur Forest Range - Guruvankote, Bandur, Kadke & Kamigode RFs
- 34 Bhatkal Forest Range - RF numbers 164-166-184
- 35 Jogi RF
- 36 Cerooppa Forest Range - RF numbers- 152, 153, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179
- 37 Honnar Forest Range - RF numbers- 148, 149, 150, 172, 173, 174
- 38 Kuma Forest Range - RF numbers- 147, 149
- 39 Hengudi Forest Range - RF number- 167
- 40 Mastikatte Forest Range - RF numbers- 24, 132, 133, 139
- 41 Ankola Forest Range - RF numbers- 137, 140, 157, 158, 159, 160
- 42 Kadra Forest Range - RF numbers- 89, 114, 143
- 43 Vajrali Forest Range - RF number- 26 (southern part)
- 44 Kumbharwada Forest Range - RF number- 35
- 45 Anvili Forest Range - RF numbers- 2 (northern part), 3
- 46 Samrati Forest Range - RF numbers- 9, 101
- 47 Dandell Forest Range - RF numbers- 5-8
- 48 Jagalpet Forest Range - RF number- 37
- 49 Baroh Forest Range - RF numbers- 6, 7
- 50 Halayal Forest Range - RF number- 105A, 111, 113, 142

Roster of Key Biodiversity Areas

- 1 Achankovil FD
- 2 Adichunchangiri Bird Sanctuary
- 3 Agumbe RF
- 4 Anbil
- 5 Anshi NP
- 6 Aralam WLS
- 7 Atapadi RF
- 8 Balathali RF
- 9 Baur RF
- 10 Baidupur NP/TF
- 11 Bannerghatta NP
- 12 Bannur RF
- 13 Barpeda Cave
- 14 Bhadra WLS
- 15 Bhagimata RF
- 16 Bhavan Mahaveer WLS
- 17 Bhimashankar WLS
- 18 BRT WLS
- 19 Biosa WLS
- 20 Bonda WLS
- 21 Brahmagiri NP
- 22 Chaimiri RF
- 23 Cardamom Hills RF
- 24 Castle Rock-Bhimgad forests
- 25 Cauvery WLS
- 26 Chauri RF
- 27 Chandoli WLS
- 28 Channarayana NP
- 29 Chinnar WLS
- 30 Chinnar WLS
- 31 Concor
- 32 Colgate WLS
- 33 Daniell WLS
- 34 Eravikulam NP
- 35 Erode FD
- 36 Govemur Shola RF (S8 E/SS/E)
- 37 Grass Hills NP
- 38 Gudavi WLS
- 39 Forests of Gundana-KN
- 40 Halayal RF
- 41 High Waves
- 42 Hozur FD
- 43 Biligunduru RF
- 44 Bilikalil RF
- 45 Bilal RF
- 46 Malahalli RF
- 47 Nallapalayam RF
- 48 Nilgiri NP
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Conservation Outcomes Western Ghats



Abbreviation Guide
FD Forest Division
NP National Park
RF Reserve Forest
SF State Forest
TR Tiger Reserve
WLS Wildlife Sanctuary

ICAC - Cartographer
Center for Applied Biodiversity Science
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Biodiversity hotspots are regions that harbor especially high numbers of endemic species and, at the same time, have been significantly impacted by human activities. Each hotspot faces extreme threats and has already lost at least 70 percent of its original natural vegetation. Over 50 percent of the world's plant species and 42 percent of all terrestrial vertebrate species are endemic to the biodiversity hotspots, making them urgent priorities for biodiversity conservation at a global scale.

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