




LEOPARD



Photo courtesy: Shrikanth Sekar

ILLEGAL
WILDLIFE
TRADE

BEHAVIOUR & BIOLOGY

-  The leopard is highly adaptable and can be found in many different kinds of habitats - mountains, forest, grasslands and more.
-  It communicates with scent and marks its territory with urine, faeces and calls.
-  It has excellent hearing and eyesight that when combined with speed makes it a great hunter. It locates its prey from a vantage point (like a tree, rock or ridge) then skilfully approaches in attack.



Schedule I of the Indian Wildlife Protection Act

ILLEGAL WILDLIFE TRADE CATEGORY



STATUS SYMBOL (skin, nails, teeth)



LIVE TRADE (cubs sold as exotic pets)



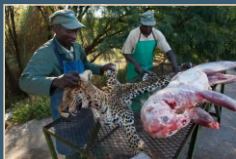
SOURCE TRANSIT CONSUMER

A tracker locates the animal



An expert hunter uses a special gun to kill it

A skinner will skin the animal, discarding the insides and preserving only what parts can be sold



The parts are sold to the local dealer

The parts are sold to the main dealer in a city with an airport





It is then transported on a flight to the destination city

It is then bought by the main dealer in the destination city



It enters the international trade market

A retailer buys it to sell at his shop, puts the leopard skin on display on his wall



A consumer walks in, shows interest and buys it



Leopard skin then hangs in the home of a very rich person in India or abroad

| Leopard cubs are also stolen from their mothers and sold in the illegal pet trade. |

PEOPLE, PLACES & PROPS



Forest



Tracker



Hunter



Skinner



knife & other
equipment



Local dealer



Main dealer
in the city



Airport staff



Transporter



Airport



Airplane



Main dealer in
destination city



International
wildlife trade
market



Retailer



Wildlife
souvenir shop



Consumer



Home



Money