



WORLD
LAND
TRUST

news

ISSUE No 28 SPRING 2007

Sponsored by ENTERPRISEplants



World Land Trust
Blyth House, Bridge Street
Halesworth, Suffolk IP19 8AB, UK
Tel: 01986 874422
Fax: 01986 874425
Email: info@worldlandtrust.org

Lo-call number 0845 054 4422*

*If you dial this number you will be charged at local (rather than national) rate – UK only.

Not available to mobile phone users

Patrons:

Sir David Attenborough CH, FRS
David Gower, OBE

Honorary President:

Dr Gerard A Bertrand

Trustees:

Albertino Abela
Gil S Child
Jane Krish
Dr Simon Lyster
Bruce Pearson
Prof Renton Righelato
Dr Nigel Simpson

Council Members:

Dr Diana Bell
Kevin Cox
Rohini Finch
John Fuller (USA)
Merloyd Ludington (USA)
Alan Martin
Iain Orr
Jonathan Self
Elaine Shaughnessy
Byron Swift (USA)
Nancy Weiss (USA)
Sue Wells

Chief Executive: John A Burton

Hon Treasurer: Mark Leaney

Special Advisor: Peter Wilkinson

Project Partners & Contacts:

World Land Trust – US

President: Byron Swift

Program Director: Richard Moore

Email: rmoore@metrocast.net

Wildlife Trust of India

Exec Director: Vivek Menon

Fundación Patagonia Natural

Exec Director: José María Musmeci

Fundación Jocotoco

UK: Nigel Simpson

Ecuador: Francisco Sornoza

Philippine Reef & Rainforest Project (Danjungan Island)

Project Director: Gerardo L Ledesma

Belize Audubon Society

Exec Director: Anna Dominguez Hoare

Programme for Belize (Belize)

Managing Director: Edilberto Romero

Massachusetts Audubon Society

PFB Liaison: Bancroft Poor

TUVA Foundation

Exec Director: Dr Manuel Alonso

REGUA

UK: Alan Martin

Brazil: Nicholas Locke

Guyra Paraguay

Exec Director: Alberto Yanosky

Balearic Group of Ornithology and

Defence of Nature

Jaume Perrelle Moll

Moving?

Please be sure to let us have your new address so that we can keep your records up-to-date.

For further details on contacts and addresses please visit our website: www.worldlandtrust.org or telephone the WLT office

Registered charity: 1001291



editorial

Buy land, son, said Will Rogers They ain't making any more of the stuff.

from Simon Barnes

This is advice that supporters of the World Land Trust have been following for 18 years. You have not been handing over money to WLT and saying well, here it is, go out and do good in whatever way you see fit. No: the promise from WLT is made of ferro-concrete: you give us 25 quid and we'll buy an acre of land: wild land, full of wild beasts.

An acre! A wonderful thing: estate agents double the asking price as soon as they get even a hint of an acre into the description. An acre is a more than a measurement: it goes deep. An acre matters because it was the amount of medium-heavy land that a horse could plough in a single day: that is why it is the heartland measurement of rural England. An area two chains by five chains is an acre: if you prefer, two cricket pitches by five. An acre is just a fraction smaller than the minimum dimensions of a football field: that is to say, 100 yards by 50. An acre is 4,840 square yards.

The idea of £25 also carries a good deal of meaning. It's a quarter of a century. It's the right kind of sum: generous but not exorbitant. On the race-track, £25 is a pony: nice enough, but not too big to manage. An acre for a pony: what could be better than that?

It's been that way since 1989. And as result, WLT has been involved in the purchase of 262,000 acres of rainforest in Belize. Imagine a vista of endless football pitches: and now, blot out the goals and the white lines, and fill it up with skyscraping trees ringing with the sound of howler monkeys and patrolled by the sumptuous and unforgettable jaguar. Fabulous: I know: I've been there, inspecting your acres. They look fabulous.

The WLT has also been involved in saving 5,000 football pitches of rainforest in Costa Rica, 15,000 football pitches of coastal steppe in Patagonia, 250,000 football pitches of forest in Ecuador, 10,000 football pitches of grassland, forest and wetland in Paraguay, 6,175 football pitches of Atlantic rainforest in Brazil: not to mention football pitches covering the entire island of Danjungan in the Philippines. And more, and more: and all at £25 an

acre. You can still buy forest land at £25 an acre, in some places. The WLT has been involved in buying forest for £5 an acre, which is even better. Alas, there is other, vitally important land that can't be bought for less than £125. The price of land is going up: and it is doing so because of the principle so perfectly expressed by Will Rogers.

This leaves the WLT with two options. The first is to lie: and say, yes, yes, of course, your pony will still buy you an acre. The second is to make a slight adjustment, taking in contemporary realities of land and money. It's been an agonising business, because the notion of the acre and the pony are so extraordinarily pleasing.

But the WLT has decided to bite the bullet, rather than to work a confidence trick on its donors. So here it is: brace yourself for tough news. The price of paradise has doubled since you last looked. When all the sums have been added up, it has become uncompromisingly clear that the WLT cannot now, in all good faith, offer you an acre of glorious, unruined wild land for less than £50. That's two ponies. Or for a pony, for £25, the WLT will now be proud to offer one whole half-acre.

That's still all the way from the goal to the halfway line. In a rainforest, that's about 125 monster trees. You can get quite seriously lost in half an acre of rainforest: I know, I've done it. Your half-acre cannot help but be the home to endless marvels of diversity, with the aerial motorways of monkeys above and down below, the pugmarks of the jag.

Not a bad deal, then. WLT still regards the magic £25 – the pony – as the benchmark donation: generous without being overwhelming, as a good pony should be. But as a special offer, for only twice that sum, the full emotional acre can be bought. Land prices are soaring everywhere, and the price of wilderness soars with it. The sea of civilisation is rising: if we wish to keep our surviving islands of wilderness safe, we must pay for them. WLT will continue to do that. The fight gets harder with every price increase: all the more reason, then, to carry on sending these ponies out to do their bit.

Simon Barnes is an award winning journalist who writes on both wildlife and sport. His *Wild Notebook* columns in *The Times* every Saturday have raised thousands of pounds for land purchase through donations to the World Land Trust. Simon has also assigned all the Public Lending Rights in his books to WLT's Green Ink project. He lives in Suffolk with his family and is passionate about saving wilderness.

Buying more habitat in Ecuador Brazil and India:

saving wildlife and discovering new species



Reserva Ecológica de Guapi Assu



UPDATE FOR RESERVES IN ECUADOR

This Spectacled Bear was seen at close range by a group from Naturetrek while in the FJ Yanacocha reserve. Yanacocha is just an hour outside of Quito.



On his visit in December, Nigel Simpson, WLT Trustee and FJ board member, reported that a troop of Mantled Howler Monkeys, seen on a previous occasion above the lodge at Buenaventura, returned, this time with two young.

The El Oro Parakeet, discovered in 1980 is only known to occur in the Buenaventura reserve and numbers were thought to be under 200. In an attempt to boost numbers Fundación Jocotoco have installed 36 nest boxes. Latest reports are that 3 of the boxes are in use and at least 10 eggs laid.



A NEW PARTNER, NEW RESERVES AND NEW SPECIES IN ECUADOR

Botanical expert, Lou Jost (photographed above) has been surveying orchids on Fundación Jocotoco reserves for the past few years and during that time has found at least 15 species new to science. He has also been looking at other botanically important areas in Ecuador and has now established a local organisation, the Ecominga Foundation, to save land and protect areas of prime botanical importance.

Ecominga has recently become a new project partner of WLT and the Trust will shortly be sending funds to help fund the purchase of an area of limestone gorge along the Rio Anzu where he has found a spectacular display of thousands of slipper orchids. This reserve, in the Pastaza valley is in the gap between Sangay National Park and Llanganates National Park. A second reserve of 5,000 acres (2,000 ha) of high altitude land on Cerro Candelaria is also being planned. Already Lou Jost has found 20 new species of Teagueia orchids (two are photographed above left) in this area, in a genus which previously had only 6 known species. World Land Trust-US are also providing funding to the Ecominga Foundation to enable them to identify more priority areas for botanical conservation. (see page 7)

Elephants already using new Corridor in Kerala



WLT is currently raising funds to complete the purchase of the Tirunelli-Kudrakotte elephant corridor in Wayanad, Kerala. Land from nine families has already been purchased and each family is being provided a new house and land. The good news is that elephants have already started using the corridor, as can be seen opposite, and other wildlife are also taking advantage of the protected corridor linking the Brahmagiri Wildlife Sanctuary with the Wayanad Wildlife Sanctuary, which are known to contain over 6,000 elephants. WLT still needs to raise funds to complete the purchase.

Who else offers to buy you a whole acre of irreplaceable habitat
for only £50 ??

World Land Trust pledges to buy an acre on your behalf for £50
(or a Half Acre for £25) and you will receive a certificate to
record your support and regular updates if you wish.

Donate on the enclosed form, or online: www.worldlandtrust.org

New Land purchase in Brazil

WLT has recently secured funds from the IUCN National Committee of the Netherlands for the purchase of another parcel of land in the Atlantic Forest of Brazil, on behalf of the REGUA.

WLT is working with Brazilian partners, REGUA, to conserve the upper catchment area of the Guapi Assu river basin. This new purchase will significantly extend protected forests, particularly important for larger animals such as the Southern Muriqui (also known as the Southern Woolly Monkey) – which has been observed on the Reserve.

REGUA identified this plot of land as a high priority because it is in a strategic location linking two sections of the Três Picos State Park (in which it is located). Buying and protecting this land will ensure that the Park does not get divided, which would restrict the movement of animals on the southern edge of the Park. This area was critically threatened by development so it was important that REGUA was able to conserve it as part of a contiguous area of some of the remaining Atlantic rainforests.

The funding comes from IUCN-NL's Small Grants for the Purchase of Nature programme, which has previously funded land purchase at two of WLT's other projects – the Chaco-Pantanal in Paraguay and the Elephant Corridor project in India. (see also page 7)

WLT and Climate Change

Keeping our eye on BIODIVERSITY



Whatever your views on Climate Change, there is no question that man has been over-exploiting the world's natural resources with potentially disastrous effects. By saving trees, as well as planting them in previously cleared areas, WLT's projects are locking up carbon and saving wildlife at the same time.

Finding your way through the Carbon Quagmire

Economists, politicians and cowboys alike have jumped onto the Climate Change bandwagon and previously unheard of phrases such as 'cutting emissions', 'balancing your carbon', and 'reducing your carbon footprint' are now everyday parlance. But with so many conflicting opinions and vested interests it is difficult to see the wood for the trees.

However, WLT does have a clear view of the role it can play. As an organisation primarily focussed on saving threatened habitats and their biodiversity, we can also be effective in the fight to reverse climate change. Scientific consensus is that global warming results from an atmospheric build up of greenhouse gases, primarily carbon dioxide. Of the carbon dioxide that humans contribute, roughly two-thirds is from the burning of fossil fuels and one-third from burning of biomass, such as forests and grasslands for agriculture. By purchasing tropical forests that are threatened, and replanting areas that have previously been cleared, we are able to make a significant contribution to addressing climate change. All this with wildlife firmly at the forefront.

WLT has been involved in carbon sequestration and ecological restoration programmes in Ecuador for three years, and new initiatives have begun in Brazil, Paraguay, the Philippines and India. And this is how we do it.

Planting Trees and Buying Forests with Project Partners

Agreements have been set up with project partners for the next three years. The total number of plantings in the projects so far predicts well over 500,000 trees surviving in 10 years (taking into account mortality of between 20% and 40% depending on habitat type etc.). All the sites have different planting seasons: for instance in Brazil the planting must be completed by December, whereas in Ecuador planting starts in January.

PROJECT SITES

In Ecuador

- Buenaventura
- Tapichalaca
- Yanacocha
- Jorupe
- Cerro Blanco

In Brazil

- Reserva Ecologica de Guapi Assu

In Paraguay

- San Rafael

In the Philippines

- Negros Island

In India

- Kannur district, Kerala

Planting the right trees for Biodiversity is vital

A main priority for the tree planting/carbon sequestration programme is to ensure that an appropriate mix of native species is planted. The seedlings are grown in nurseries using locally sourced seed and as the natural forest cover is restored in areas that have previously been cleared WLT can ensure that the forest restoration is ecologically sound and therefore promoting full biodiversity and habitat conservation.

Buenaventura Reserve, Ecuador



The Buenaventura Reserve is a low-altitude cloud forest and exceptionally rich in biodiversity; it has been studied in detail by WLT for carbon sequestration projects. There are 5 family-run nurseries around the reserve (see above), producing native species from locally sourced seed. 30,000 seedlings are currently ready and a further 50,000 being cultivated ready for the next planting season. Reforested areas will extend the habitat of the reserve's flagship species: **El Oro Parakeet**, only discovered in 1980 and limited to this one area.

The **Tapichalaca reserve** is an Andean montane forest site, on the Amazonian side of the divide and at 1800-2220 m altitude. There are two nurseries where native alder is proving to be an excellent species for swift establishment of forest cover. Other important species include Laurel, *Myrica pubensis*, and "Sangre de Dragon", the Dragon's Blood tree, which has a long tradition of indigenous use in the rainforests. Another tree being cultivated is the signature tree of the area, the Podocarpus, which has also been heavily exploited in the past for its timber.

The **Yanacocha reserve**, located on the slopes of Volcan Pichincha, was established to protect almost the entire known world population of the Critically

Endangered hummingbird: the **Black-breasted Puffleg**. This is mainly high altitude *Polylepis* forest, much of which has been cleared for charcoal production and agriculture. *Polylepis* is related to roses and fifteen species grow in South America; their habitat is severely depleted throughout the Andes. With funds provided by Bird Holidays a small scale carbon sequestration project is now restoring degraded pastures within the reserve.

The **Jorupe reserve**, established in 2004, is a dry forest area in the Tumbesian eco-region. It protects ten globally threatened bird species and another thirty of conservation concern. A total of 50 acres (20 ha) of plantings are planned for the near future.

£50 buys a whole acre:
For Birthdays, Weddings, Christenings...

WLT's Reforestation projects are creating more habitats for endangered species in Ecuador, Brazil, the Philippines and India



Right: Dr Nigel Simpson, a WLT Trustee and co-founder of Fundación Jocotoco in Ecuador, stands alongside a tree which he planted on the Buenaventura in November 2004. This was a small seedling two years ago and its size demonstrates the ability for forest regeneration in hot and wet areas that had been cleared in the past.

This particular tree is an Inga, a good species for soil restoration, and the fruits and seeds provide important food for wildlife.



Left: The bird feeders at Buenaventura attract more than 20 of the 25 species of hummingbirds found on the Reserve. Four different species are photographed together with a honeycreeper.



Responsible tourism can help lock up carbon and help biodiversity as well.

Travel Republic.co.uk, an online travel agency, is working with WLT to help reduce the impact of holidays on the environment. For every return flight booked through them they save a rain-forest tree on your behalf, through WLT.

When you book your holiday through Travel Republic you are also given an opportunity to make your flight carbon neutral. This involves a small donation to WLT which is used for reforestation, ensuring the carbon dioxide emissions produced by your flight are offset. Travel Republic has already raised over £25,000 for WLT, with £16,400 allocated to land purchase and the balance to carbon offset projects.

www.travelrepublic.co.uk

Tel: 0845 6121 747

A New Partner in Ecuador

WLT has recently signed an MoU with a second project partner in Ecuador, Pro Bosque, who administer the Cerro Blanco Protected Forest. This 15,000 acres (6000 ha) reserve near Guayaquil, the largest city in Ecuador, contains one of the best remaining Ecuadorian deciduous forests, now reduced to 1% of its former extent. The flagship species is the critically endangered Ecuadorian subspecies of the **Great Green Macaw** and management is largely centred on its needs. The number of top predators both among birds and mammals (including Jaguar and the Oncilla, a smaller wild cat) is impressive for a site so close to a major city.

The Pro-Bosque nursery produces up to 120,000 seedlings of over 30 species and the plantings will fill cleared areas and pastures, to reconnect and extend the forest area. The initial work is replanting a 250 acre (100 ha pasture and the plan is to plant 316 acres (128 ha) over the next three years.

Saving and reforesting Atlantic Rainforests in Paraguay and Brazil through Tree Planting



PARAGUAY

In Paraguay (*above*) WLT is working with Guyra Paraguay to reforest fragments of the Atlantic rainforests. Initially a 27 acre (11 ha) reserve area is being purchased and replanted.

BRAZIL

In the Atlantic rainforests of Brazil, WLT is working with Reserva Ecologica de Guapi Assu to plant 10,000 trees over a 40 acre (16 ha) area, which had been



cleared in the past. Approximately fifty native species of seeds are being cultivated.

In the photograph above Nicholas Locke, President of REGUA (left), talks with Alan Martin (a WLT Council Member) about the tree planting programme, and examines an area which REGUA has reforested.

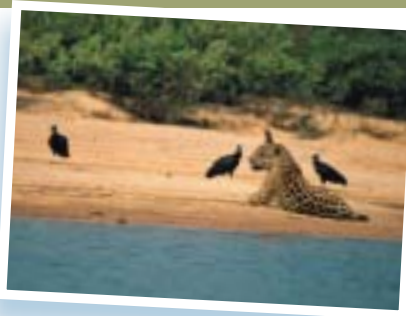
Saving tropical forests with WLT will lock up valuable carbon and help off-set the damage caused by modern day living. It is also an effective tool for saving biodiversity. To find out more visit:

www.carbonbalanced.org Or telephone WLT office: 01986 874 422

Keystone species Round Up: in South America, from wetlands to grasslands



Leopards (above) are found throughout Africa, from the Arabian Peninsula through Asia to Manchuria and Korea. In India they often live close to human settlement and WLT's partners, Wildlife Trust of India are frequently called in when leopards stray into community areas.



The jaguar is a top level predator which has been associated with the WLT since its foundation. It features on the logo of Programme for Belize and occurs on other reserves funded by WLT. In the Pantanal of Brazil and Paraguay jaguars are often diurnal and are frequently seen by tourists in boats, who spot them on riverbanks.



The Pantanal Explained

The Pantanal is a vast, slow-moving wetland, that extends across western Brazil, finally emptying into the Paraguay River. Although only a tiny part of the Pantanal occurs in Paraguay, it is in this edge habitat that meets the drier palm savannahs and chaco that wildlife abounds. This is some of the least-explored habitat in the world and much of it is true wilderness.

Thanks to the generosity of several individual donors we have been able to save some large areas of the Pantanal in Paraguay, for wildlife. Rohini Finch and her family have funded the extension of the Sid Templar Reserve, and Kevin Cox is supporting the development of an ecotourism facility to help provide long term sustainable income for the reserve. And new land purchase is under way in Misiones province, Argentina, supported by Chris Bake. This project is particularly supported by Sir Ghillelan Prance, the world's foremost ethnobotanist.



The Giant Otter was once one of the most threatened large mammals in South America, hunted extensively for its skins. With protection they became bold and highly visible and are present on the rivers in and around the Pantanal Reserve which the WLT has funded in Northern Paraguay. They are often seen in family groups which include playful pups.



The Jabiru Stork is one of the World's largest flying birds, and is truly spectacular when seen in flight. It is the national bird of Belize, where it is on the northern edge of its range. It occurs widely throughout much of South America, and is still abundant in the Pantanal. But like most large birds needing wetland habitats, its future depends on protection in reserves.

From a Patagonia Diary

January 2007



In Patagonia Burrowing Owls and European Brown Hare are both common on the Estancia la Esperanza purchased with funds raised by WLT and now protected by Fundación Patagonia Natural.

"What an amazing place the Estancia la Esperanza is, perched right by the South Atlantic with the next nearest estancia being some twelve kilometres away...Every evening we stroll late both to watch the 'lumiere' sunset-show, and also to see the Burrowing Owls who come out each evening...During the day myriads of birds and many mammals, especially the guanaco herds, come to drink at the water troughs...On our first day we walked two miles down the coast to see the colony of sea lions (about 20 in all) and as we watched noses rising from the waves near the shore the peace was suddenly shattered by a colony of 30-40 noisy Burrowing Parrots flying overhead...Getting nearer to the colony we

disturbed a wild (European) hare and saw signs of a puma kill (a sheep)...another day we drove 'up the canyon' and from our watch-out we saw two large male sea lions on patrol duty for the main colony of 34. We stayed about 100 m from the main colony and had superb views through the telescope. The majority were females with their young (about 2-3 months old). . . On our last day we came across a family of eight rheas walking along the shoreline and finally 'our' armadillo scuttled across the path in front of us..."

Bernard Segrave-Daly

Bernard and Oonagh Segrave-Daly have supported WLT projects for several years and have visited Patagonia three times. They particularly enjoy their stays at 'La Esperanza'

Dear WLT, have your say

Dear WLT,

I am rather confused about how World Land Trust can justify promoting tourism? As someone who is very concerned about Climate Change my view is that we should all be cutting down on unnecessary travel, and yet WLT promotes its projects as eco-friendly tourism and also works with tour operators. I would be interested to hear your justification.

Jane Harrison
Brighton

John Burton replies:

It is a paradox, as you rightly point out. Ideally we want our local partners to promote local tourism – in many cases, particularly in South America, this is a rapidly growing market, and in the long term likely to be more sustainable than relying on a rather fickle international market.

Meanwhile at present it is unlikely that many people are going to give up travelling completely, and if they do travel, we would rather they did so in a way that helps the environment, and helps pay for its protection. Greenhouse gases caused by the destruction of rainforests and other habitats are significant and it is the view of WLT that almost anything that can be done to halt this, or slow it down is worth encouraging.

It would be fair to say, that those people who have visited reserves such as those run by WLT partners, have invariably compensated for their carbon emissions many, many times over. Bernard and Oonagh Segrave-Daly, for instance, who are featured in this issue of WLT News following their recent trip to Patagonia, are greatly enthused by the project and make regular donations.

WLT is working with four tour operators who are each facing up to their carbon responsibilities in different ways. They are:



Symposium in Holland brings together WLT Partners

Last autumn the IUCN National Committee of the Netherlands and the World Land Trust hosted the first symposium on "Land Purchase as an Intervention Strategy for Biodiversity Conservation".

Fourteen representatives of organisations from around the world, and funded by the hosts, gathered in a small hotel inside a Dutch National Park to compare and exchange experiences. About the symposium John Burton, WLT CEO, said:

"Having been to many meetings and symposia over the years I can confidently say that this was by far the most productive I have ever attended. All the participants were enthusiastic and all very much involved in all aspects of the discussions. Topics included how to make reserves financially viable, strategies for fundraising, and how the overseas organisations could learn from each other. Later this year we will launch a website where the case studies and other information from the symposium will be posted."



Above: Some of the organisational representatives attending the symposium: L to R: Roberto Pedraza (Grupo Ecológico Sierra Gorda,** Mexico), Francisco Sornoza (Fundación Jocotoco,* Ecuador), Raquel Locke (REGUA,* Brazil), Alberto Yanosky (Guyra Paraguay*), Victoria Maldonado (CODEFF, Chile), Clara Solano (Fundación Natura, Colombia), Dr Easa (Wildlife Trust of India*) and Jose María Musmeci (Fundación Patagonia Natural*).

* denotes WLT Partner
** denotes new WLT Partner

Working with World Land Trust-US

WLT has been working with World Land Trust-US (formerly World Parks Endowment) since last summer and during that time funds have been transferred to joint projects from both sides of the Atlantic.

During 2006 WLT-US supported new land purchase on three Fundación Jocotoco reserves: at Yanacochoa, Yunguilla and Jorupe. At Yunguilla conservation efforts have paid off to protect the critically endangered Pale-headed Brush Finch whose numbers had fallen to a mere handful of individuals and now there are more than 60 breeding pairs. WLT-US also funded orchid conservation with the Ecominga Foundation (see page 3), focusing on the Mera forest in central Ecuador. Lying between the Andes and the Amazon basin this is a rich centre of

biodiversity with 51 plant species endemic to this very small area.

As well as these and other projects in Ecuador, WLT-US also supported several projects in Peru including the Matses Communal Reserve, which we featured in the last issue of WLT News. Funds were also provided for the purchase of an area of cloud forest in the watershed of Laguna de Huamanpata, in the Amazonas Province of Peru, and other funds were allocated to environmental education to develop a system of Nature Clubs in Northern Peru. Another innovative project involved providing funds to all major radio stations in Loreto, Peru for programs to promote sustainable development and conservation areas as an alternative to the current extractive economies, such as logging for timber.

US supporters can now make tax efficient donations via the US office following the link from the WLT website:

<http://worldlandtrust.org/supporting/donation.htm>

US donors wanting to find out more can contact Richard Moore, Program Director of WLT-US: Email: rmoore@metrocast.net

WLT teams up with the Nature Picture Library

An opportunity to buy a rare photograph of your favourite animal or plant and support WLT at the same time.



WLT Competition Win a Print!



The Nature Picture Library represents the work of many of the world's leading wildlife photographers and their website features a vast collection of unique photographs of the world's wildlife, including many that have rarely been photographed. Although they mainly supply images for publication in books and magazines they do offer individual prints for sale to individuals. As a special promotion WLT has been invited to choose 12 images to represent our projects and for every print ordered the NPL will donate £5 to the Trust.



The World Land Trust Collection

- Ocelot (Cover)
- Three-toed Sloth (top left)
- Guanaco (2nd left)
- European Brown Hare (3rd left & page 6)
- Tufted eared Marmoset (bottom left)
- Tree Frog (bottom right)
- Burrowing Owl (page 6)
- Cock-of-the-Rock (below far right)
- Leopard (page 3)
- Giant Otter (page 3)
- Jaguar in Pantanal (page 3)
- Jabiru Stork (page 3)

HOW TO ORDER A PRINT:

Prints cost £29.95 for A4 size and £39.95 for A3 (other sizes available on request). Visit www.naturepl.com/prints for an order form or phone the credit card hotline 0117 974 6720 during normal office hours. For further information email info@naturepl.com

To view the WLT selection of prints on the World Land Trust website, go to:
<http://www.worldlandtrust.org/supporting/nature-picture-library.htm>



Cover Picture

One of the Nature Picture Library WLT selected prints. The Ocelot (left) and Margay are virtually indistinguishable and the general rule of thumb is that 'if it is in a tree it's a Margay' and 'if it is on the ground it's an Ocelot' but of course there are always exceptions! Ocelots are active at night and prey mainly on rodents; during the wet season they will also eat fish and land crabs. Ocelots usually have two young and live up to ten years in the wild.



First prize:

An A4 print of your own choice from the WLT Nature Picture Library Collection

Answer the following 5 questions:

1. The Pantanal is a dry habitat found in Patagonia
TRUE or FALSE
2. The Jabiru stork can have a wing span of 8 feet
TRUE OR FALSE
3. European Brown Hares are only found in Europe
TRUE or FALSE
4. Although mainly living in trees, sloths are competent swimmers
TRUE OR FALSE
5. The Oncilla is a small wild cat
TRUE OR FALSE

Send your answers with your name and address to:

**WLT Competition, Blyth House,
Bridge Street, Halesworth,
Suffolk IP19 8AB, UK.**

Please say which print you would like if you are the Winner.

Entries to be received by 10 August 2007

The winner of the chocolate in the Autumn issue of Spring issue of WLT News was Steve Green of Reepham, Lincoln.

LAST WORD



The Cock-of-the-Rock (*above*) is one of the world's most spectacular birds, about the size of a pigeon, and its range is restricted to foothill forests of northern South America. It occurs on the Fundación Jocotoco reserve at Tapichalaca, Narupa and also on the Ecominga Foundation Reserve at Rio Anzu (*see page 3*).

Primarily fruit eaters, they play an important part in dispersing seeds from many different species of forest trees. Seeds passing through their digestive system often remain whole and germinate considerable distances from the parent trees.