



LEOPARD

Performed
student BS-41 group
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PERSIAN LEOPARD



- The Persian leopard, also called Caucasian leopard, is the largest leopard subspecies, and is native to eastern Turkey, the Caucasus mountains, northern Iran, southern Turkmenistan, and parts of western Afghanistan. It is endangered throughout its range with fewer than 871–1,290 mature individuals and a declining population trend.

CHARACTERISTICS

- Persian leopard one of the largest subspecieses of leopards in the world. Length of body 126-171, to 183 cm, length of tail of 94 - 116 cm. He can arrive at a height a 76 cm in shoulders, and to arrive at mass to 70 kg, Colouring of winter fur is very light, almost pale. The spotted pattern is formed by relatively rare spots which usually not fully black, and often with a brown tint.



RATION



- Basis of ration of the Persian leopard is abandoned medium-sized ungulates, such as deer, moufflons, and wild wild boars. Also his ration can include a shallow booty, such as mise, hare and porcupines, shallow predators, such as foxes, jackals, birds and nanaceous

HABITAT

- He can live in the leafy forests and thickets of bushes, thus, as a rule, he sticks to at the exits of rocks and mineral deposits of



QUANTITY



- The general population of this subspecies of leopard on the whole is estimated in 870 - 1300 individuals. About 550-850 individuals dwell in Iran, in Afghanistan - 200-300, Turkmenistan - 90-100, in Azerbaijan - 10-13, in Armenia 10-13, in Georgia - less than 5, in Turkey - less than 5.

**THANK YOU FOR
ATTENTION!!!**

