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Nota di contenuto	Distribution, Threats and Conservation of Snow Leopard Throughout the World -- Snow leopard in Nepal – A Case Study -- Methods of Estimating Snow Leopard Abundance -- A Key for Identifying the Prey of Snow Leopard in Nepal Using Features of the Structure of the Hair of their Prey Present in their Faeces -- Abundance of Snow Leopards and their Prey in the Annapurna and Everest Regions of Nepal -- Assessment of the suitability of particular areas in Nepal for Snow Leopard based on MaxEnt Modelling -- Non-Invasive Genetic Sampling of Snow Leopards and other mammalian predators in the Annapurna and Sagarmatha regions of Nepal -- Snow Leopard-human Conflict and Effectiveness of Mitigation Measures -- Description of the Study Areas.
Sommario/riassunto	Snow leopard (Panthera uncia) is an endangered species, and its population size is steadily declining. The main threats to the snow leopard include illegal trade, conflict with locals (human-snow leopard conflict), lack of conservation, awareness and policy, and climate change. To avoid its extinction, we badly need a good knowledge of its

ecology, distribution and population dynamics, including interactions with its prey, which will take into account various scenarios of changes in climate and human impact on snow leopard. This book aims to put together a considerable amount of unpublished data collected by the co-author of most of the chapters, Bikram Shrestha, which might be useful for other researchers working on snow leopard. In addition, researchers might find it useful to have a key for determining the diet of snow leopard based on remnants of its food in its scats. Last, but not least, based on the difficulty we experienced trying to compare and combine differentsets of results, we propose a general methodology for collecting data. Thus, this book is not an all-encompassing compendium, but an attempt to fill some gaps in the literature and to show, how to publish new data on snow leopard in a useful and workable way. The first part, describing the main features of snow leopard and its main prey ecology, is followed by a comprehensive review of data available on its abundance and threats to its survival. The third, most extensive part—the substance of the book—presents new data from 15 years of intensive camera trapping combined with scat sampling. These data are analyzed by means of advances GIS and genetic techniques, which yields a large amount of conservation implications. The purpose of this book is to provide a tool for both environmental managers and researchers to find quickly what is known about this species for conservation planning and for an effective protection of snow leopard. However, enthusiasts interestedin wild cats may welcome the book, too.