

What Can We Do?

There is currently a captive breeding program for these animals in China. While we can't all go and work at this sanctuary, we can help by donating and spreading the word about these cats before they go extinct. Only you can help prevent the Amur Leopard's extinction.



Sources:

- <https://www.worldwildlife.org/species/amur-leopard>
- <http://www.wcs.org/saving-wildlife/big-cats/amur-leopard.aspx>

Picture Sources:

- http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Amur_leopard
- <http://www.worldwildlife.org/species/amur-leopard>
- <https://biodiversitywarriors.wikispaces.com/Amur+Leopard?re-sponseToken=0d7fd3abe4ceada61a2376a64a0e2b0db>
- <http://www.zooborns.typepad.com/zooborns/amur-leopard/>
- <http://www.greenvillezoo.com/pages/AdoptAmurLeopard.aspx>

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► Amur Leopard

- *Panthera pardus orientalis*





“There is an estimated 60 individuals left in their natural habitat...”

General Information Physical Attributes



An Amur Leopard in captivity

The Amur Leopard is a critically endangered species. The animals can run at speeds of up to 37 miles per hour and jump 19 feet in the air.

There is an estimated 60 individuals left in the wild. This leopard is often poached by humans for its valuable fur. It preys on deer in the mountains and forests of China and Russia. Currently, the Amur leopard is considered to be the world's rarest cat. They can have about 2-3 cubs at a time.

The Amur leopard has longer legs than other species of leopard, allowing them to walk through snow with ease. Adult males weigh 110-120 lbs., and females 65-75 lbs. They have a body length of approximately 5 ft. Their fur is reddish-yellow in the summer, and light yellow in the winter. Their spots are spaced further apart than other leopards. Unfortunately, they tend to be poached for their fur.



Interactions

This leopard tends to be more of a solitary organism. This means it does not work in packs. Their only interactions are for mating and territorial disputes. Rarely, they are seen staying with the female long enough to help with the cubs. Its diet primarily consists of roe deer, silka deer, badgers, and hares. Its territory can range in size from 155 sq. miles for males, and 15-38 sq. miles for females.