

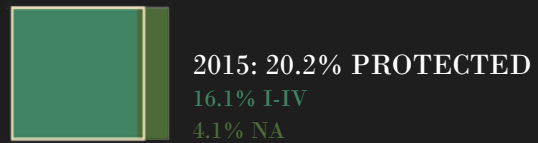
# WESTERN GHATS & SRI LANKA

198,824 km<sup>2</sup>



## BIODIVERSITY TARGET

2020 TARGET: 17% protected



Western Ghats & Sri Lanka Hotspot

Neighboring Hotspot

Protected Area (IUCN Category I-IV)

Protected Area (IUCN Category V-VI)

Protected Area (IUCN Category NA)

Urban Area

Agriculture (0-100% landuse)

Roads

Railroads

Mumbai

Pune

India

Hyderabad

Shimoga

Bengaluru

Chennai

Coimbatore

Sri Lanka

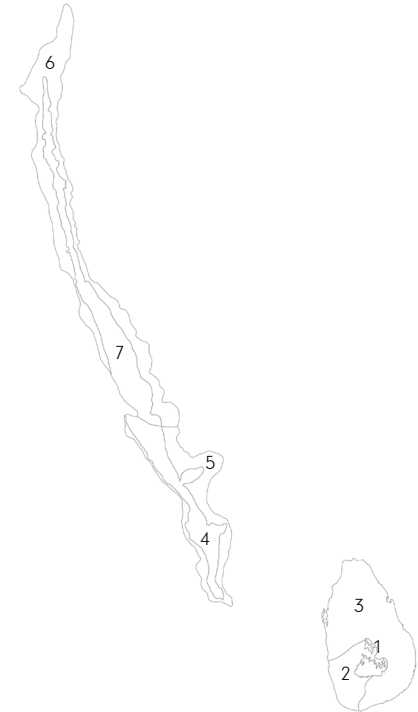
Colombo

Maldives



# WESTERN GHATS ECOREGIONS

Shortfall Assessment to reach Target of 17% protected land in each terrestrial ecoregion



India, Sri Lanka

## 2 BIOMES

Tropical & Subtropical Dry Broadleaf Forests

Tropical & Subtropical Moist Broadleaf Forests

## 7 ECOREGIONS

### ENDEMIC PLANT SPECIES

3,049

### ENDEMIC ANIMAL SPECIES

496

### 1. Sri Lanka Montane Rain Forests

■ 1,217 km<sup>2</sup> remnant habitat

Target reached



### 2. Sri Lanka Lowland Rain Forests

■ 2,614 km<sup>2</sup> remnant habitat

To reach Aichi Target of 17%

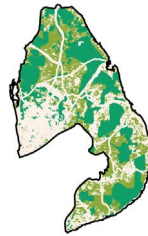
■ +496 km<sup>2</sup> protected areas



### 3. Sri Lanka Dry-Zone Dry Evergreen Forests

■ 9,333 km<sup>2</sup> remnant habitat

Target reached



### 4. Southwestern Ghats Montane Rain Forests

■ 16,455 km<sup>2</sup> remnant habitat

Target reached



### 5. Southwestern Ghats Moist Deciduous Forests

■ 11,967 km<sup>2</sup> remnant habitat

Target reached

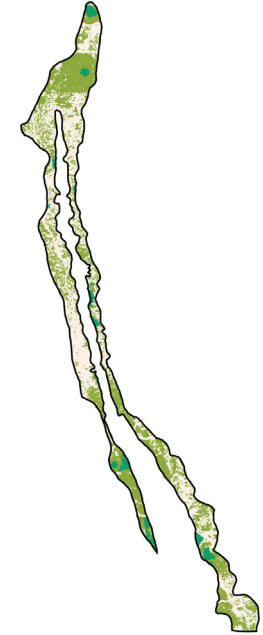


### 6. Northwestern Ghats Moist Deciduous Forests

■ 23,502 km<sup>2</sup> remnant habitat

To reach Aichi Target of 17%

■ +6,481 km<sup>2</sup> protected areas

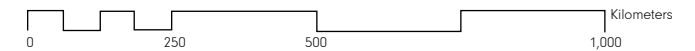


### 7. Northwestern Ghats Montane Rain Forests

■ 19,047 km<sup>2</sup> remnant habitat

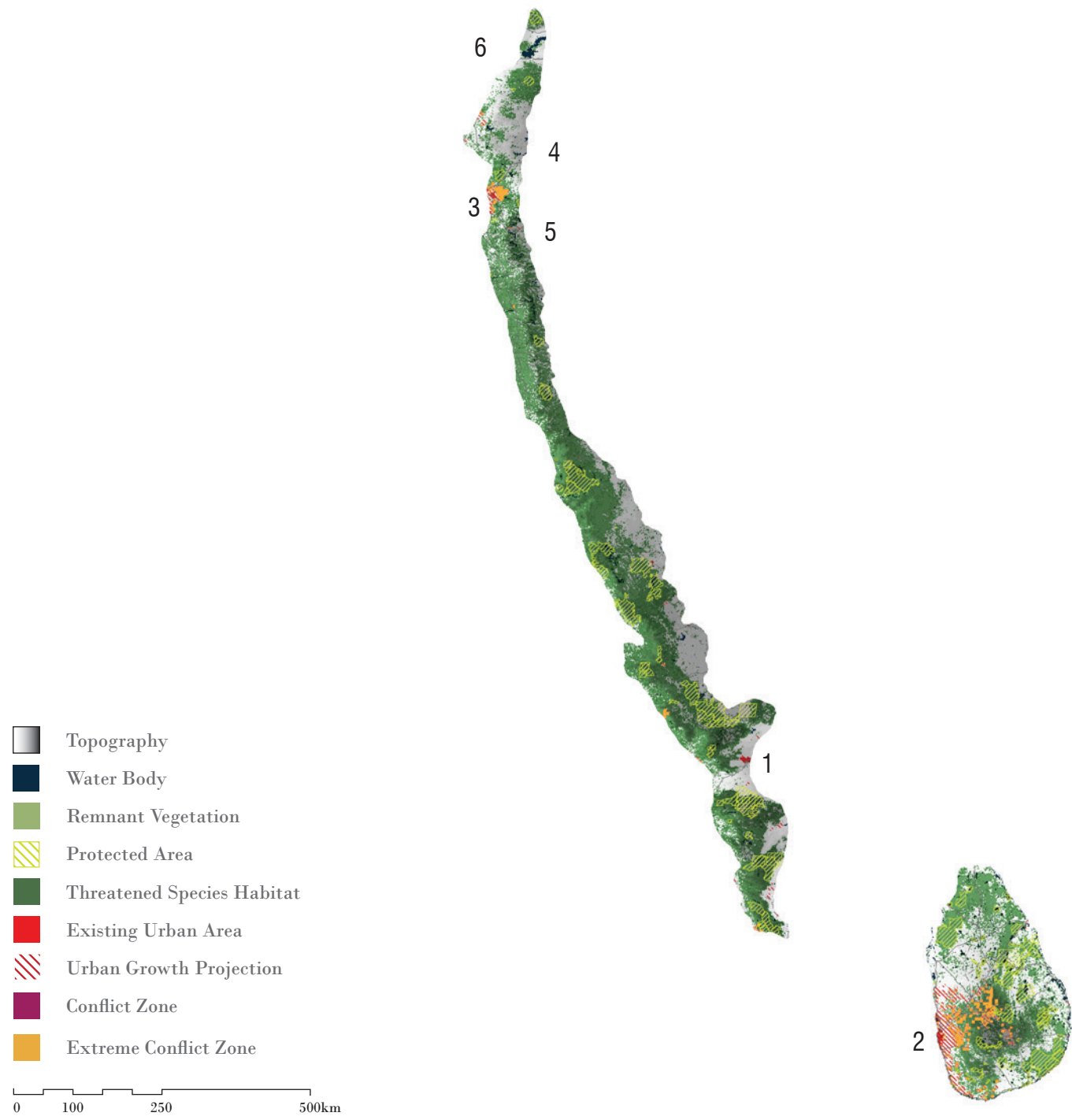
To reach Aichi Target of 17%

■ +453 km<sup>2</sup> protected areas



# WESTERN GHATS & SRI LANKA | CONFLICTS

Conflicts between 2030 projected urban growth areas and threatened species habitats



**3,601,000 Population**

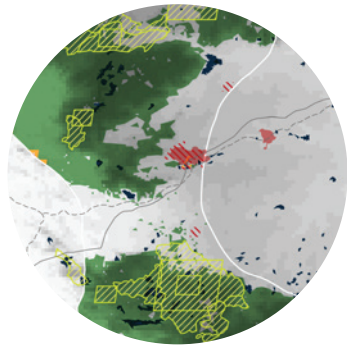
2015 URBAN POPULATION

5,105,000  
2030 URBAN POPULATION

160  
THREATENED SPECIES

**MAJOR CROPS**  
rice, cotton, sorghum, millet, rubber

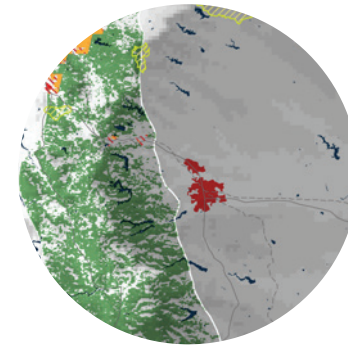
**BIODIVERSITY THREATS**  
Livestock Grazing  
Illegal Hunting  
Conflict with Large Wildlife/Retaliation  
Extraction of Forest Products  
Fuelwood and Fodder Extraction  
Plantations  
Pollution  
Population Growth



### 1. COIMBATORE, INDIA

POPULATION PROJECTIONS:

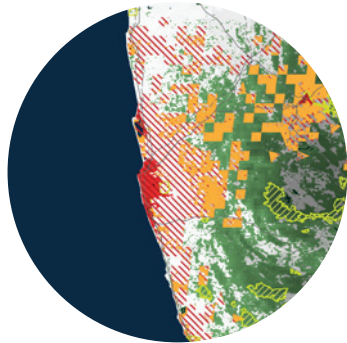
<u>2015:</u>	<u>2030:</u>
2,549,000	3,782,000



### 5. PUNE, INDIA

POPULATION PROJECTIONS:

<u>2015:</u>	<u>2030:</u>
5,728,000	8,091,000



### 2. COLOMBO, SRI LANKA

POPULATION PROJECTIONS:

<u>2015:</u>	<u>2030:</u>
707,000	845,000



### 6. SURAT, INDIA

POPULATION PROJECTIONS:

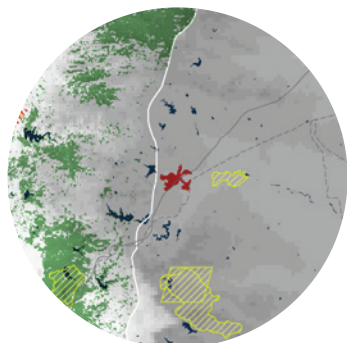
<u>2015:</u>	<u>2030:</u>
5,650,000	8,616,000



### 3. MUMBAI, INDIA

POPULATION PROJECTIONS:

<u>2015:</u>	<u>2030:</u>
21,043,000	27,797,000



### 4. NASHIK, INDIA

POPULATION PROJECTIONS:

<u>2015:</u>	<u>2030:</u>
1,779,000	2,556,000

-  Topography
-  Water Body
-  Remnant Vegetation
-  Protected Area
-  Threatened Species Habitat
-  Existing Urban Area
-  Urban Growth Projection
-  Conflict Zone
-  Extreme Conflict Zone