

# Conservation in Thailand

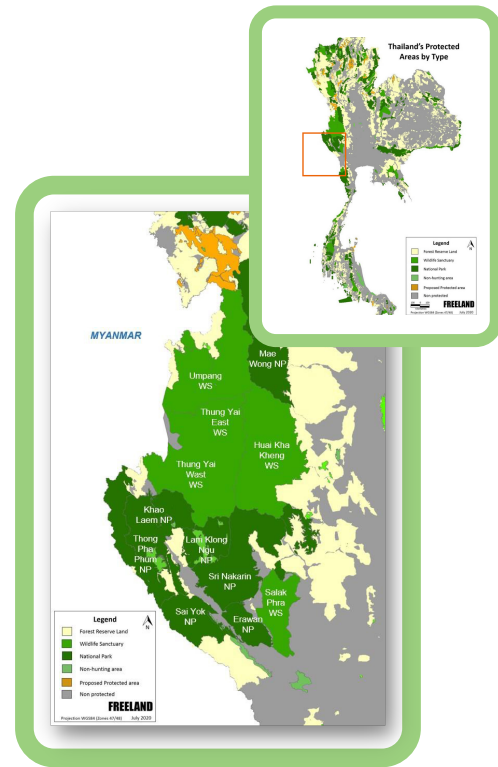


Thailand has become one of the last strongholds for the Indochinese tiger in Southeast Asia. **The latest population estimate in Thailand is 177** individuals according to the Department of National Parks (DNP) in 2021.

Khao Laem National Park (KLNP) is a protected area in western Thailand that spans 1,497km<sup>2</sup>. The park is part of the Western Forest Complex (WEFCOM), a landscape of over 18,730km<sup>2</sup> that supports the largest single population of Indochinese tigers in the world and so is of global conservation importance.

WildCats Conservation Alliance has funded Freeland consistently since 2019 to carry out a series of camera trap surveys and bolster the skills of the KLNP Rangers.

Training in collecting and analysing patrol data and enforcement methods, survey methodology and health and safety all contribute to the ability of the National Park to protect its tiger population.



10 Individual tigers have been identified in Khao Laem which represents 5.6 % of the Indochinese tiger population in Thailand.

Threats detected by the rangers in KLNP include illegal poaching, grazing, logging and fishing. Below are some of our impacts.



Lumpy skin disease in illegally grazed domestic cattle is an emerging threat to wild cattle which make up part of the tiger's prey base.

90%



of the cattle have been removed to reduce the disease threat to wild cattle and release grazing for wild animals.

927km<sup>2</sup> of KLNP has been surveyed for tiger and prey species. This makes up the majority of the park's forested land.

100%



4

of KLNP National Park's 160 rangers have received training to survey and protect the park.

poachers were arrested as a result of new GPS surveillance cameras in KLNP.