

Saving Wildlife and Wild Places in Patagonia



## POSTCARDS FROM THE

FIELD

GALA 2020



**GRAPHIC: REDGEOGRAPHICS** 

WCS conserves Patagonia's healthiest wildlife strongholds. The region's extensive coasts and immense seas are home to whales, seals, sharks, penguins and other seabirds. Inland we find puma, guanaco, and many more species.





Coexistence for Conservation - Protecting Endangered Species: In Patagonia, small-scale herders' production of wildlife-friendly sheep and goat wool helps conserve native wildlife and their range, including this Critically Endangered Andean cat.





**Saving Wild Places - Karukinka, Chile:** The Admiralty Sound, a newly created marine national park advanced by WCS, is one of the jewels of southern Patagonia.





Saving Wildlife and Wild Places – Patagonia, Argentina: Patagonia boasts some of the world's most productive habitats supporting seabirds and marine mammal colonies and populations.





Saving Wildlife – Steeple Jason, Falklands/Malvinas: WCS protects some of the largest and healthiest seabird colonies on the planet in Patagonia, including these black-browed albatross.





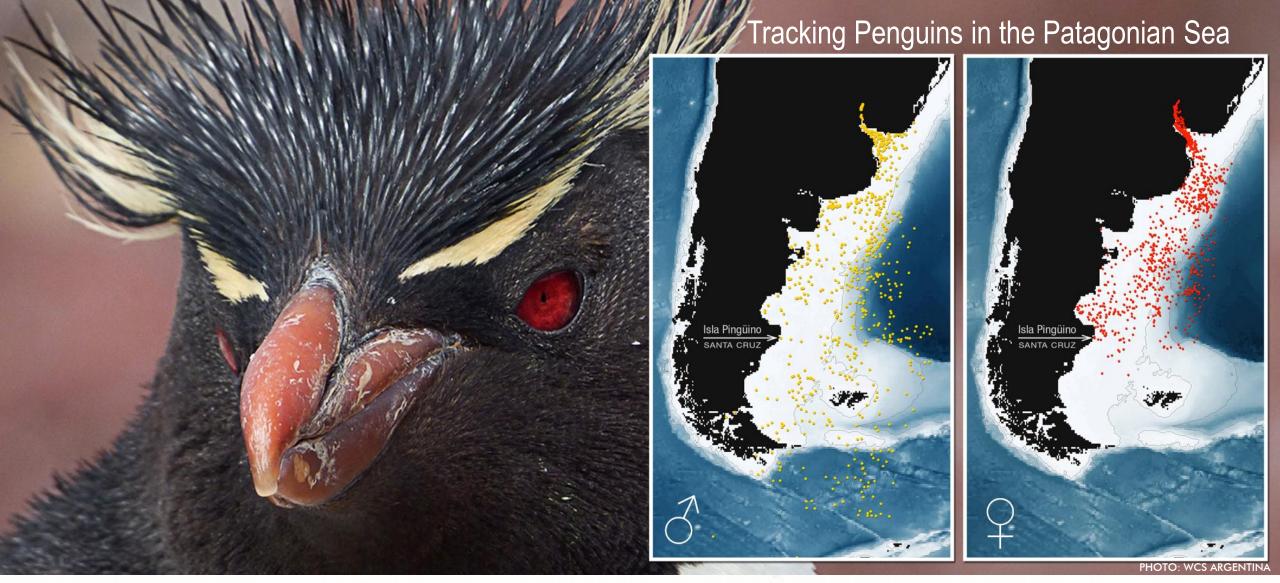
Science for Conservation – Protecting Marine Strongholds in Patagonia: Satellite tracking helps identify core habitats that need to be protected, also benefiting other species sharing the same areas.





Elephant seals have been discovered to move over vast areas encompassing the entire continental platform of southern South America and deeper offshore waters.





Seabirds including penguins also share the same large areas moving across highly productive waters to feed.





We also conserve large whales, which serve as proxies for the conservation of other species in the area.





Cutting-edge technology such as satellite tracking enables us to discover their feeding grounds and connections between coastal breeding and feeding areas—which helps us understand which areas should be conserved.





**Using Technology for Conservation:** Drone technology help us count, and thus, monitor the number of guanacos and other species, and assess their range, so that we can continue tailoring our conservation interventions over time.

