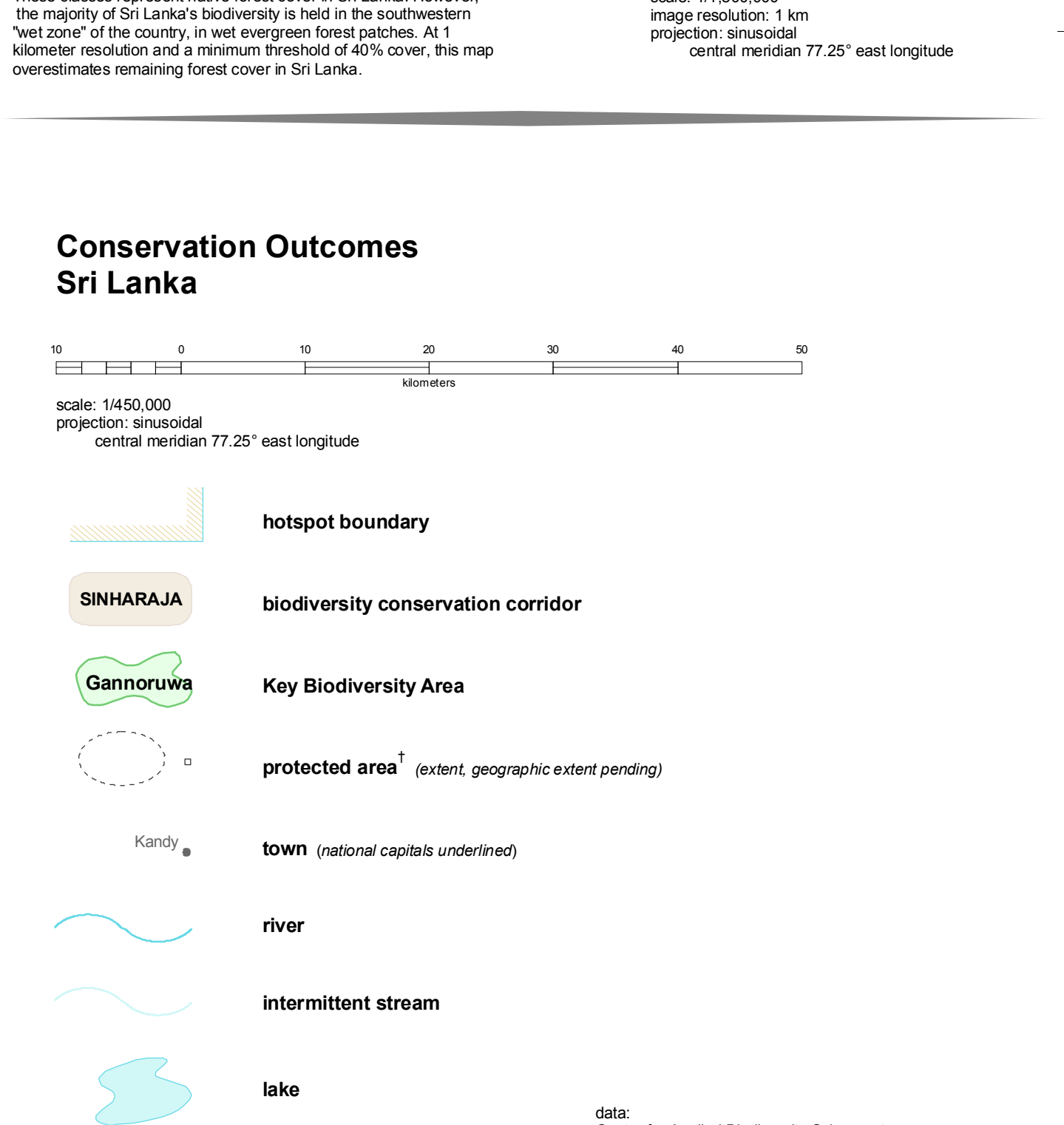
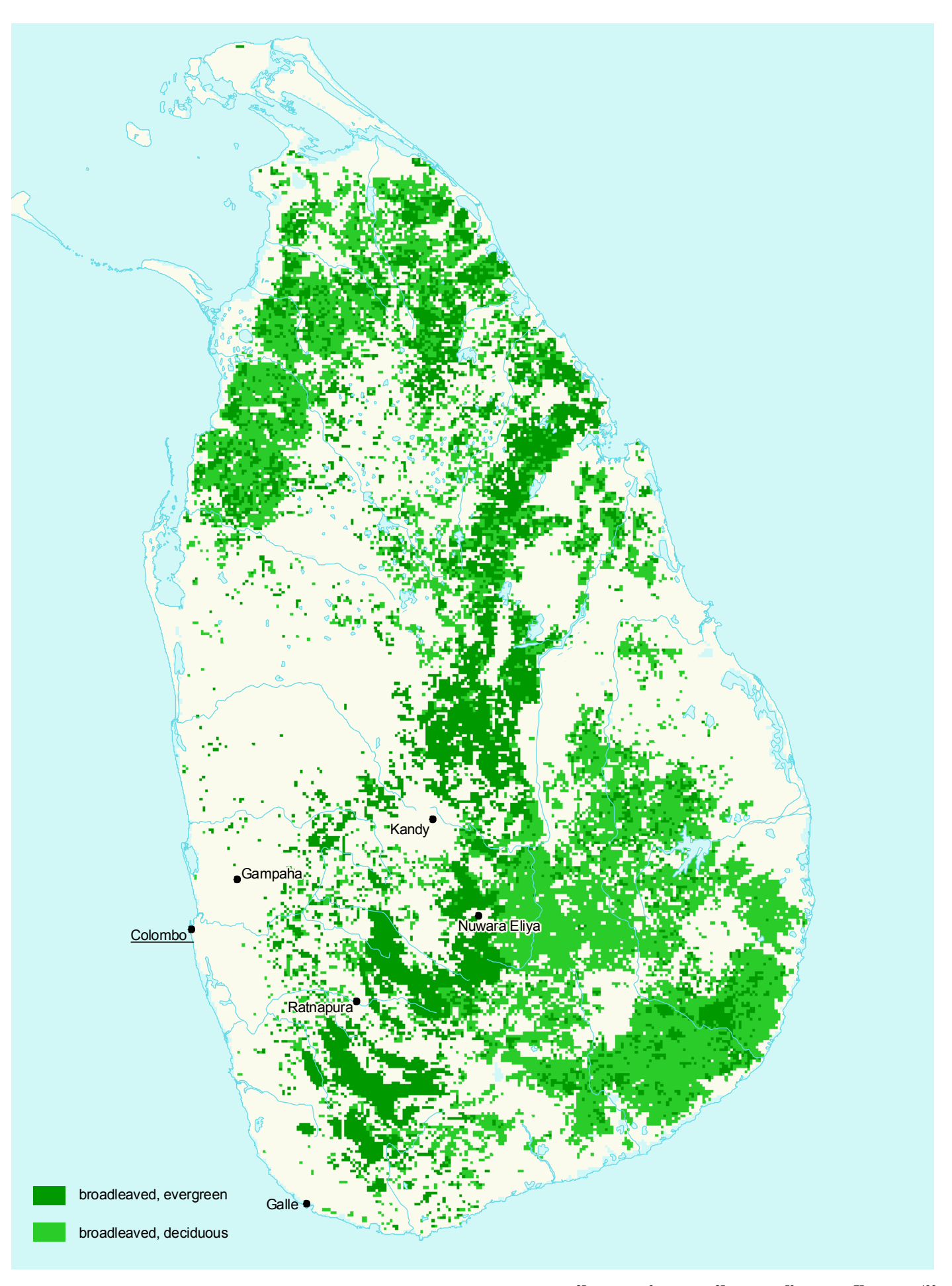
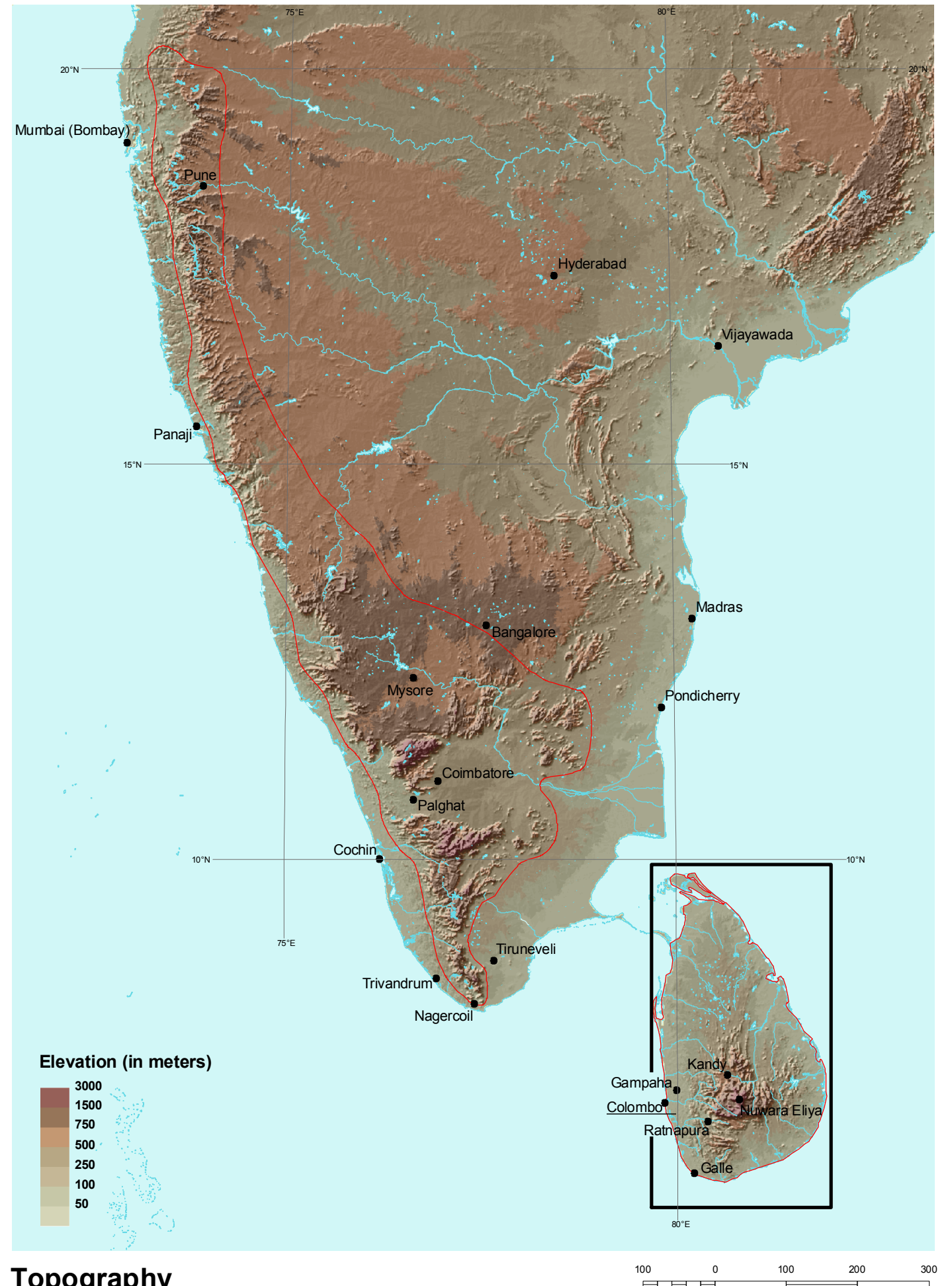
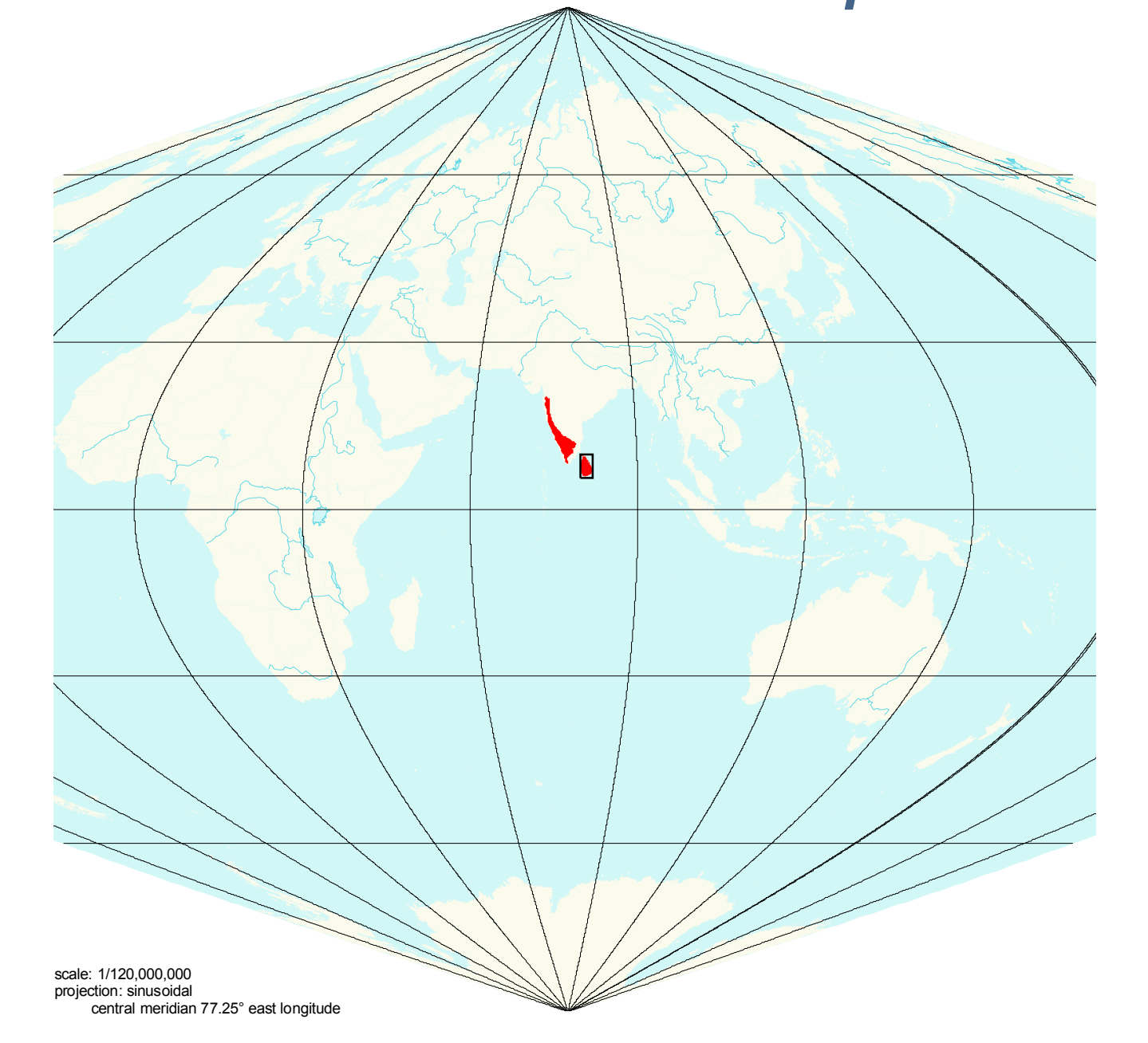


Conservation Outcomes

Sri Lanka

1/450,000
16 April 2007



Biodiversity hotspots are regions that harbor especially high numbers of endemic species and, at the same time, have been significantly impacted by human activities. Each hotspot faces extreme threats and has already lost at least 70 percent of its original natural vegetation. Over 50 percent of the world's plant species and 42 percent of all terrestrial vertebrate species are endemic to the biodiversity hotspots, making them urgent priorities for biodiversity conservation at a global scale.

The Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund (CEPF) is a joint initiative of Conservation International, the Global Environment Facility, the Government of Japan, the MacArthur Foundation and the World Bank. A fundamental goal of CEPF is to ensure civil society is engaged in biodiversity conservation.

The political and geographic designations shown on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion on behalf of CEPF or any of its partners concerning the legal status or delimitation of the frontiers of any country, territory or area.

data: Center for Applied Biodiversity Science at Conservation International, Arlington, VA, USA; Global Landcover Classification 2000 (GLC2000), IJC IES Global Shoreline Database, January 2001, Venden (GDAS) University of Pennsylvania; VMbio's National Geospatial Intelligence Agency WPA Consortium - World Database on Protected Areas 2004 Wildlife Heritage Trust of Sri Lanka

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