

Anthracoboceros albirostris used them for breeding. However, wooden boxes decay rapidly and are often colonized by stingless bees, civets, ants or flying squirrels, making them unsuitable for attracting large hornbill species. In 2020, no hornbills used the artificial or natural cavities during the breeding season (May–November) in Kinabatangan, possibly because rainfall was heavier than usual. Before the 2021 breeding season, we will erect more artificial nest boxes built with plastic drums, which last longer in harsh weather and tropical conditions. Although the occupancy rate of artificial nest boxes is less than 10%, this project gives us hope to sustain breeding populations of large hornbill species in degraded forests, which are becoming the norm across the range of most hornbills in Asia.

MARK VERCOE and CAT BARTON Chester Zoo, Chester, UK

RAVINDER KAUR Gaia, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

REMI FIGUEIRA Zoo Parc de Beauval, Saint Aignan sur Cher, France

BRYAN MACAULAY and MARISA BOYD Phoenix Zoo, Phoenix, USA

MARC ANCRENAZ ([ORCID.org/0000-0003-2325-2879](#)) Hutan, Kota Kinabalu, Sabah, Malaysia
E-mail marc.ancrenaz@yahoo.com

This is an Open Access article, distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution licence CC BY 4.0

New records of the Andean cat in central Chile—a challenge for conservation

The Andean cat *Leopardus jacobita* is a small felid that inhabits the Andes of Argentina, Peru, Bolivia and Chile, and some areas of northern Patagonia. The species lives at a low population density, with an estimate of no more than 1,400 individuals throughout its range. Habitat loss and degradation are the main threats to this species and it is categorized as Endangered on the IUCN Red List. In Chile, it occurs discontinuously in foothill and high Andean areas from the extreme north (the Arica and Parinacota region) to the central area (the Metropolitan region). Although individuals have been recorded in the Coquimbo and Metropolitan regions, there have previously been no records in the vast connecting landscape of the Valparaíso region.

On 30 January 2020, however, during monitoring using camera traps, we recorded the species for the first time in the Valparaíso region, in the Rocin River basin, Putaendo ($32^{\circ} 28' S$; $70^{\circ} 25' W$, at 2,330 m altitude), on 14 October 2020 a local farmer observed an Andean cat in a walnut orchard in a rural area of Putaendo ($32^{\circ} 31' S$; $70^{\circ} 38' W$, at 1,115 m altitude), and on 17 October 2020 we recorded the species again with a



The Andean cat photo-trapped in the Valparaíso region on 30 January 2020. Photo: Bernardo Segura Silva.

camera trap in the Rocin River basin ($32^{\circ} 28' S$; $70^{\circ} 25' W$, at 2,589 m altitude). These first records for the Valparaíso region improve our knowledge of the species' range, and of potential connectivity between the northern and central zones of Chile. The records in the Rocin River are of particular concern because a large-scale open pit mine is being developed in this area, with damage already caused by the construction of roads and establishment of drilling platforms. Conservation efforts for the Andean cat should focus on long-term monitoring of the species at these sites, further surveys for the species, and increasing the awareness and engagement of communities and private land-owners regarding the need to protect the habitat of this species.

BERNARDO SEGURA SILVA ([ORCID.org/0000-0001-6269-523X](#))
Flora y Fauna Chile, Santiago, Chile, and Andean Cat Alliance, Córdoba, Argentina
E-mail bernardo.segura86@gmail.com

SOLANGE P. VARGAS ([ORCID.org/0000-0001-8953-6220](#))
Universidad de La Serena–Universidad Católica del Norte, La Serena, Chile

GUILLERMO SAPAJ-AGUILERA ([ORCID.org/0000-0002-8638-7503](#)) ASÍ Conserva Chile, Santiago, Chile

RICARDO PINO RIFFO *Leopardus Austral* Project, Gestión Ambiental Consultores, Santiago, Chile

This is an Open Access article, distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution licence CC BY 4.0

Conservation of the Yangtze River Basin, China

The Yangtze River flows for c. 6,300 km from the Qinghai-Tibetan Plateau to the Yellow Sea at Shanghai, with a watershed $> 1,800,000 \text{ km}^2$, 20% of China's land area. This immense system of rivers and lakes has a rich biodiversity, including many endemics, and provides multiple ecosystem