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ICORES

International Corporation
for Reintroduction of
Endangered species

The problem

Human activities continue to deteriorate environment and wildlife. To this date, a large number of animal and plant species have already become extinct, due to the impact of man. A large number of species have become extinct in the wild, but are still alive in captivity, while in some cases, the population in wild is too low for the animals to reproduce. Many biologists predict that 20% of all living populations will become extinct within 30 years.

The need for ICORES

Most organisations do a very good job mainly for avoiding the problem. ICORES is working to fix what has already been caused. ICORES is helping flora and fauna by reintroduction. Reintroduction is the process of “returning” animal or plant individuals from captivity to nature, in order to help existing populations or to essentially bring a species back to life.

Members and associates

ICORES is collaborating with zoos and breeding programmes around the world. Chief biologists, ecologists and zoologists are key members of the organisation, but volunteers and donations are what ICORES is really based on.

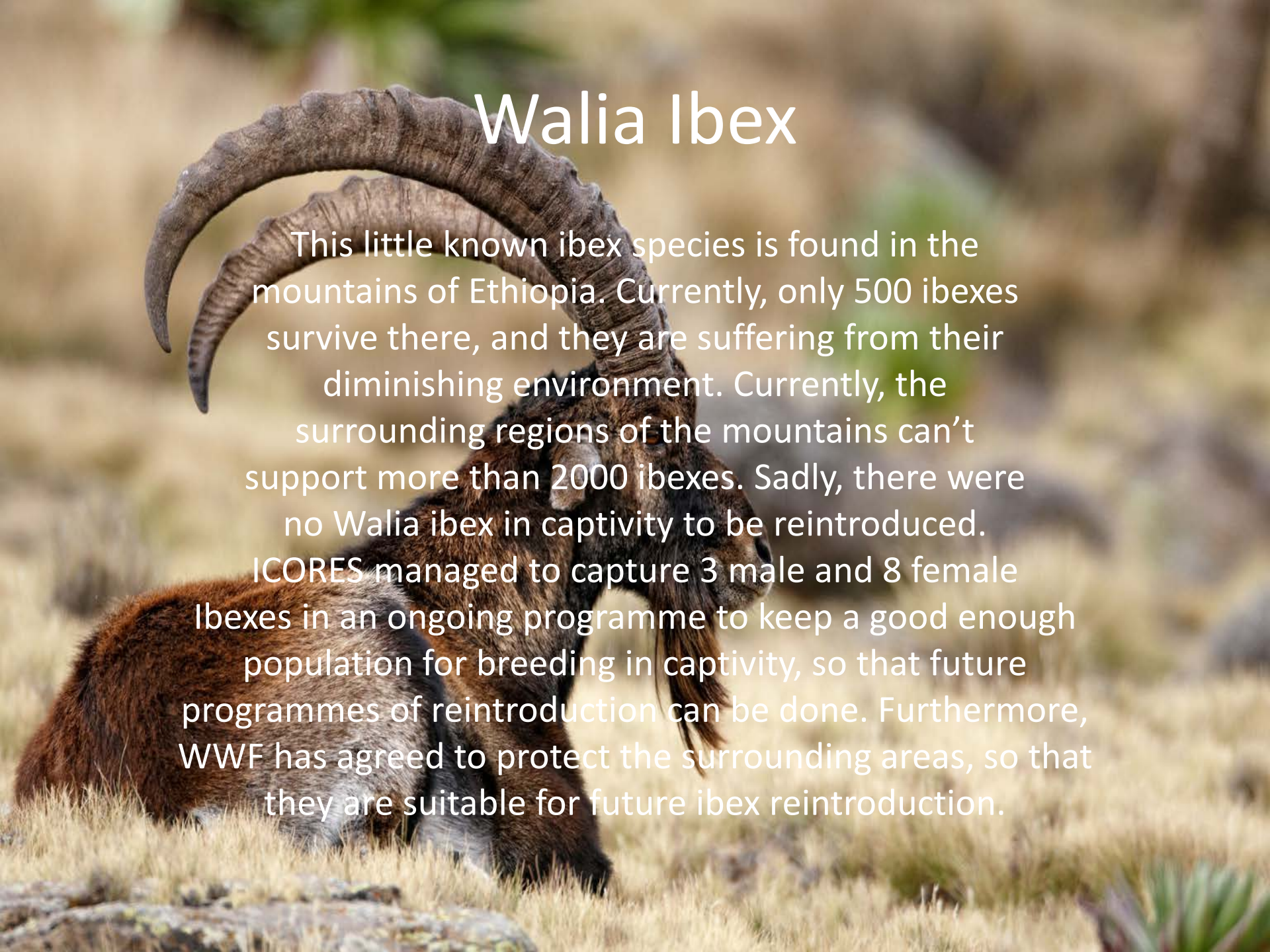


Activities

Since its foundation in 1st of April 2013, the organisation has achieved many of its goals, and keeps setting new ones. We are proud to say that in just 1 year and a few months, the Animal Department has achieved the revitalization of the populations of 5 endangered species in Africa, Asia and Europe, while the Plant Department has been doing a very good job with reforestation of many regions with important, rare types of plants.

South China Tiger

While we haven't released one into the wild yet, we have managed (with the help of many Chinese zoos) to establish a programme of reintroduction with 2 male and 2 female young purebred South China tigers. They will hopefully be released in a protected region in Qizime Mountains in Chinese Himalayans, and will be kept under strict monitoring . The South China tiger is a subspecies of tiger living in the Himalayans believed to be “functionally extinct” from the wild, since there hasn't been a confirmed sighting in the wild for 25 years, due to poaching, fur trade and “anti-pest” campaigns by Mao Zedong in the 1950s. ICORES is also participating in a programme to help Bengal tiger populations in various Indian National Parks.

A photograph of a Walia ibex, a mountain goat species, standing in a grassy field. The ibex has large, thick, dark brown horns that curve backwards and then forwards. Its fur is a mix of brown and grey. The background is a blurred landscape of dry grass and rocks.

Walia Ibex

This little known ibex species is found in the mountains of Ethiopia. Currently, only 500 ibexes survive there, and they are suffering from their diminishing environment. Currently, the surrounding regions of the mountains can't support more than 2000 ibexes. Sadly, there were no Walia ibex in captivity to be reintroduced.

ICORES managed to capture 3 male and 8 female Ibexes in an ongoing programme to keep a good enough population for breeding in captivity, so that future programmes of reintroduction can be done. Furthermore, WWF has agreed to protect the surrounding areas, so that they are suitable for future ibex reintroduction.

Iberian Lynx

This species of lynx is endemic to Spain, but has been almost completely wiped out. Thankfully, there were some positive signs of population rise, and now in Andalusia there are 309 individuals. In cooperation with the Spanish Ministry of Environment, ICORES has released 20 Lynxes in a region near Salamanca. We have also reintroduced 30 individuals of Eurasian lynx in Europe, from where it was almost totally wiped out.

Future Plans

The efforts are far from over. We plan to take part in and organise many more reintroduction programmes around the world, ranging from pandas to rhinos.

You can help us by donating and/or becoming a member, and maybe participate in the reintroduction programmes.

For more information, visit

www.icores.org

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