



Central-Kazakhstan Monitoring Network Update 2024–2025



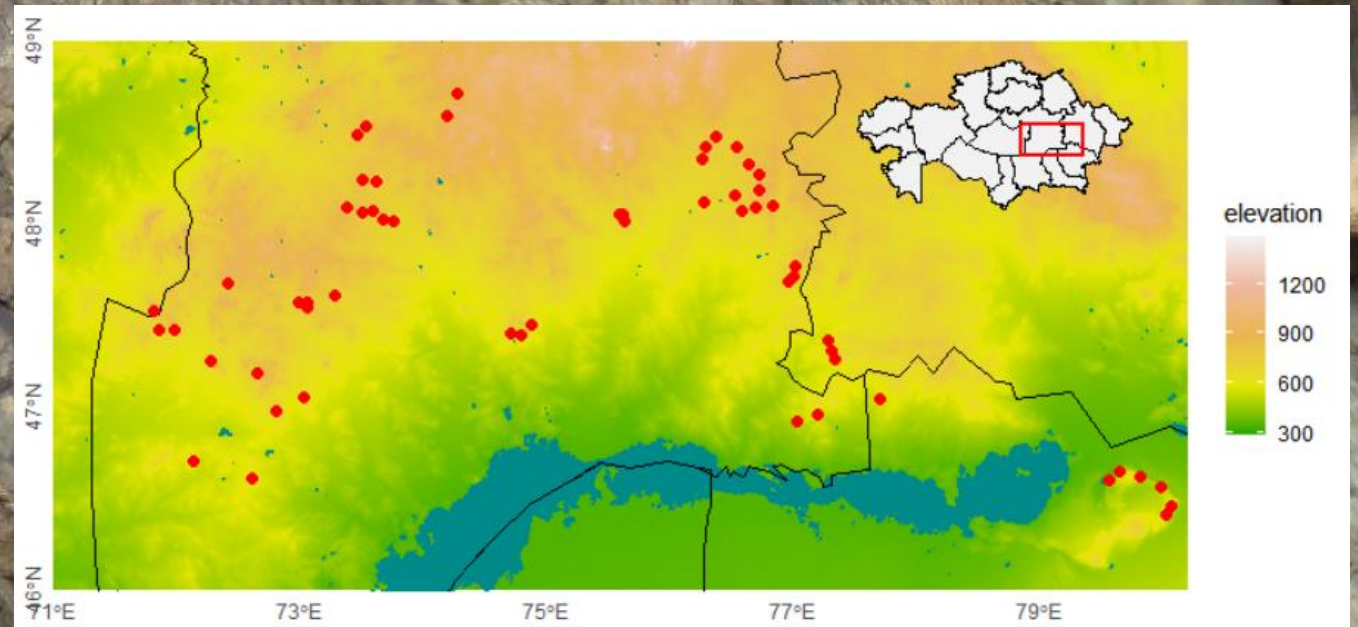
Following the 2024–2025 field season,
we are pleased to share the first results
of trail camera data processing



Survey effort

Survey effort and data processing:

- 57 camera locations
- 15,136 camera days
- 332,220 images/videos processed
- 25+ mammal species
- 16 volunteers involved in data classification



Map of the monitoring area in Central Kazakhstan to the north from the Balkhash Lake



Manul data



Manul records:

- 160 manul detections
- 152 manul independent records (≥ 30 min apart)
- 28 (49.1%) cameras with manul detections



Impact of “Adopt a Camera”



Adopted cameras made a major contribution to the monitoring results and helped expand coverage into new areas

Adopted Camera Highlights

Coverage: 35 cameras (61%) | 60% of all manul detections

Record Highs: 29 detections at a single site

Top Abundance: 9.5 records / 100 days of camera operation

Observation: Female with 3 cubs spotted

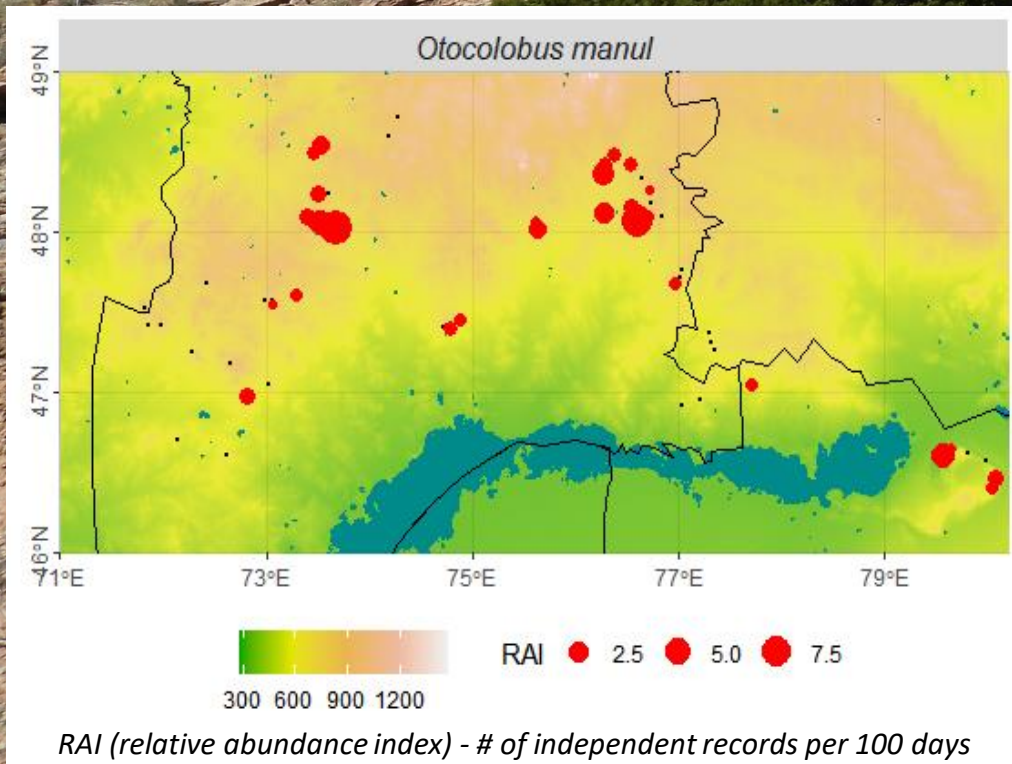


What did we learn about manuls?

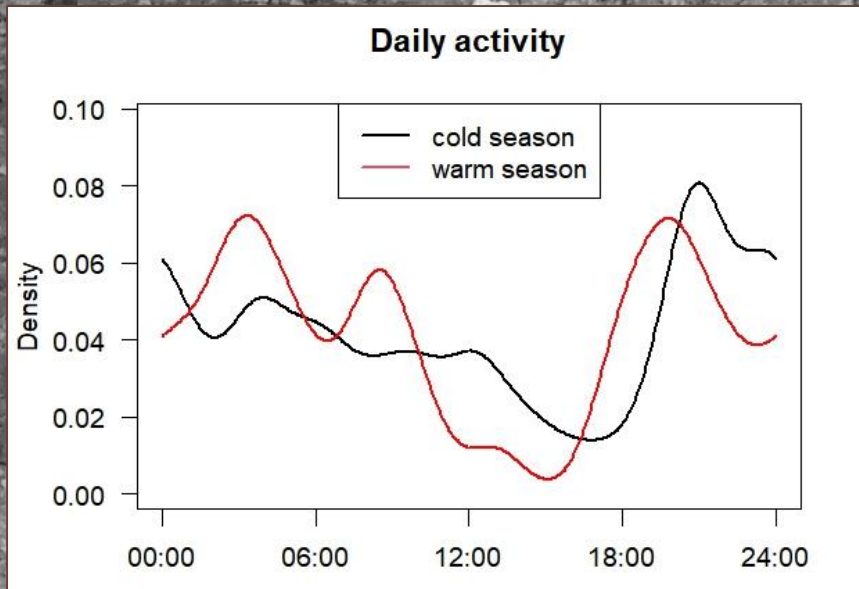
Key findings:

- Present at ~50% of sites
- Evidence of reproduction (2 records of kittens)
- High activity at selected locations

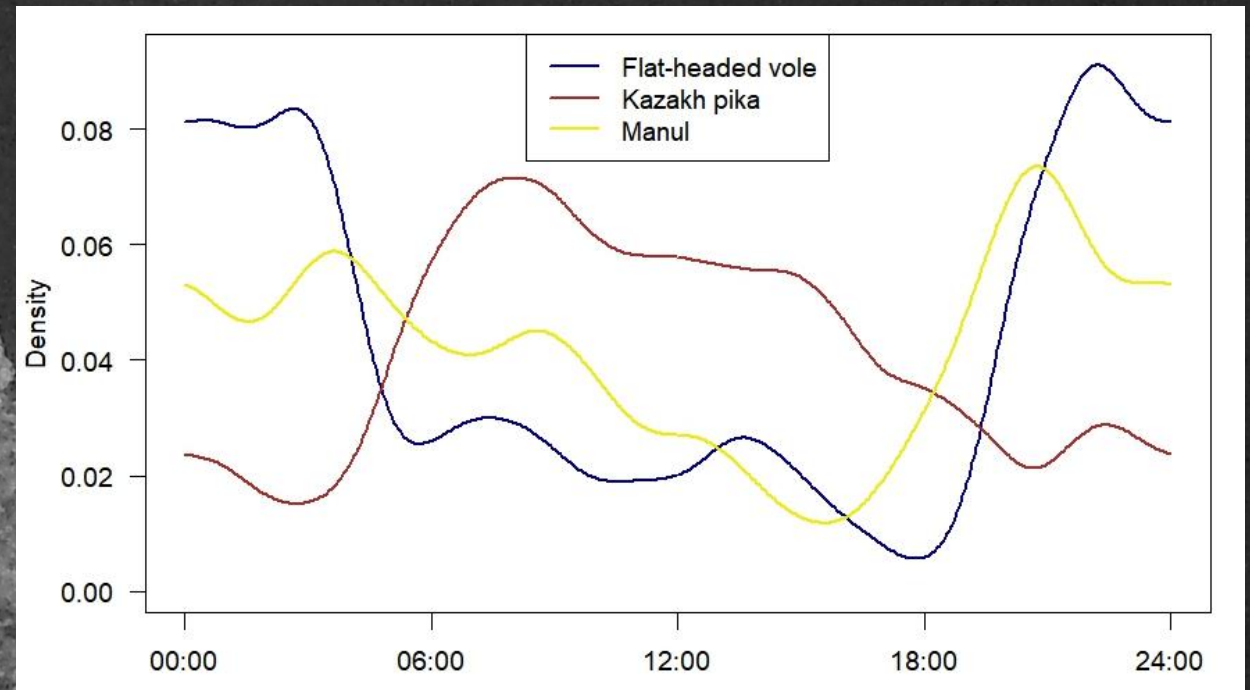
Indicates favorable conditions in 2024–2025



Activity

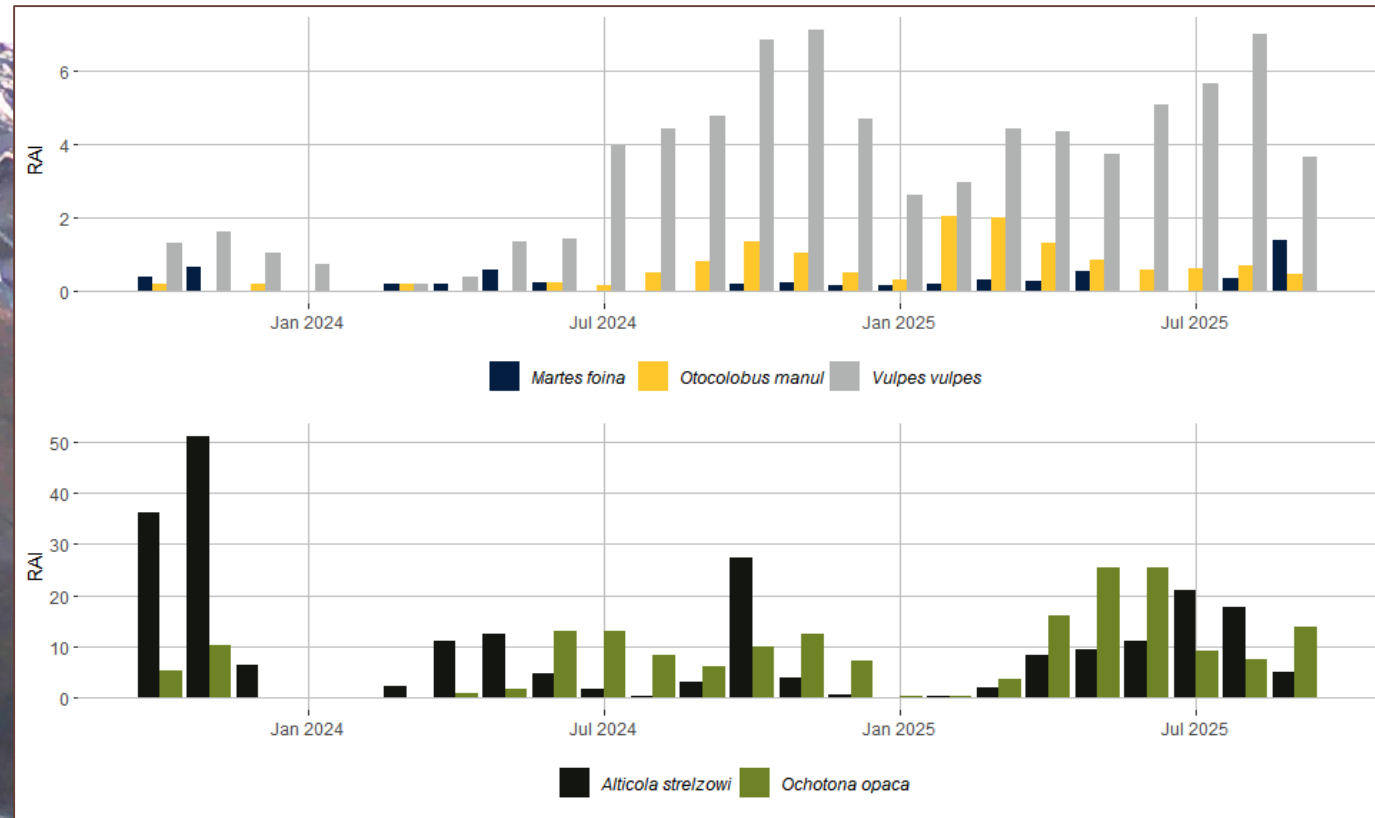


Manuls were active during the day with mostly night and crepuscular activity though more active at day in cold season (October – March)



*Daily activity of manul in relation to prey species (vole, pika)
→ Helps understand predator–prey relationships
→ Gives base for the long-term species trends*

Dynamics



Relative abundance of manul, red fox, stone marten in relation to prey species (vole, pika)

- *Helps understand predator–prey relationships over time*
- *Gives base for the long-term species trends*

Prey

The Kazakh pika and flat-headed vole are among the main prey species of manuls in the area

The Kazakh pika, endemic to Central Kazakhstan, was strongly linked to manul presence, indicating a close predator–prey relationship.





In addition to manuls, the monitoring network recorded 13 carnivores, including Eurasian lynx, Asiatic wildcat, stone marten, Asiatic badger, red fox and corsac fox, Altai and least weasels, steppe and marbled polecats, stoat, gray wolf, and golden jackal.



Asiatic badger



Stone marten



Steppe polecat

Eurasian lynx

A remarkable record

An adopted camera recorded three wild cat species:

- Manul
- Asiatic wildcat
- Eurasian lynx

Manul



Asiatic wildcat





The monitoring area is also important for the endemic subspecies of the globally Near Threatened **argali sheep** (*Ovis ammon collium*): **326 detections in 60% of locations**

Besides the mammals trail cameras recorded different birds of prey some of which are keystone of steppe ecosystems

Golden eagle and a red fox are recorded at one time

fox



Key implications for conservation and monitoring

The results of 2024-2025 monitoring season allow us to:

- identify more key habitats for manuls in Central Kazakhstan
- evaluate the effectiveness of current camera placements
- improve long-term monitoring design
- better understand population status and trends

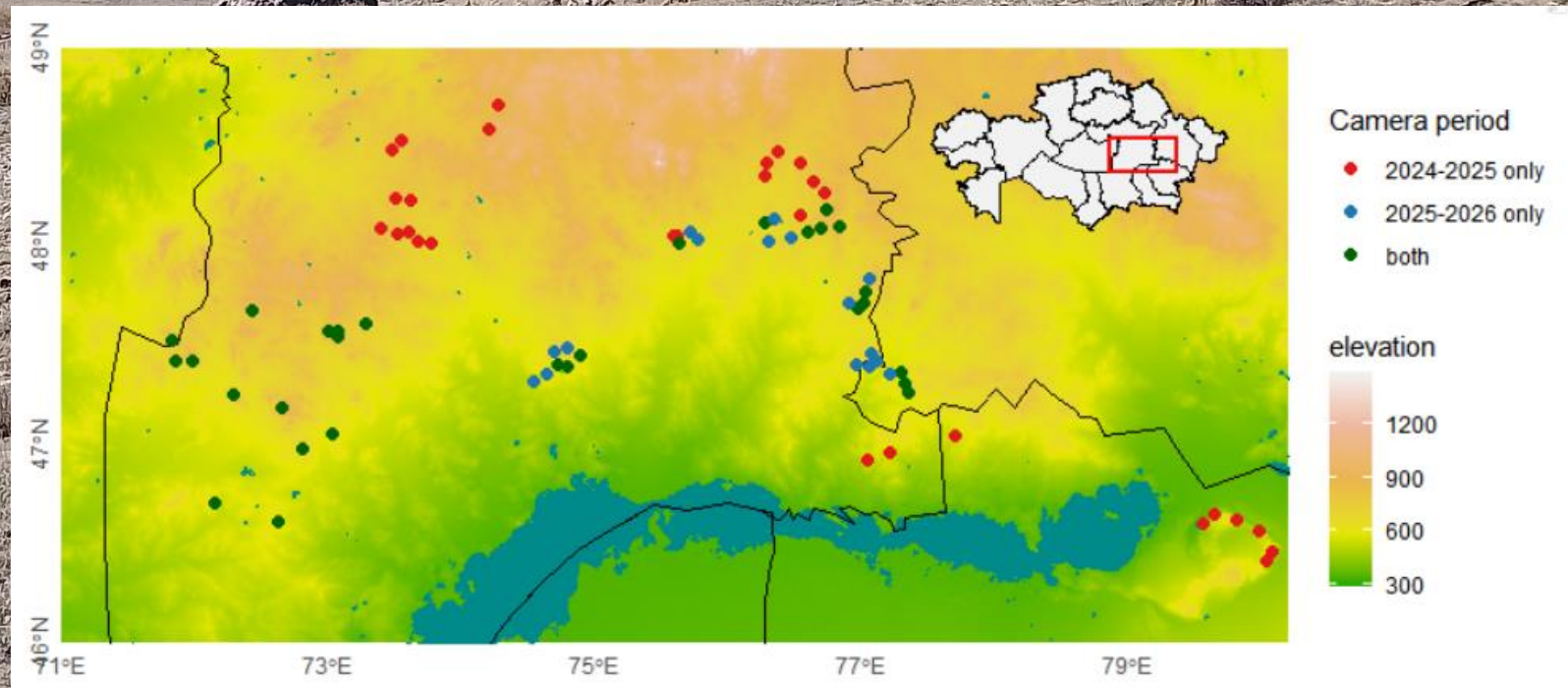


What's next

Based on these results, we will:

- continue long-term monitoring at key sites under unified design
- expand the network into underrepresented habitats
- integrate environmental variables (e.g., snow cover)
- develop indicators of population change over time

*In 2025-2026 we are establishing the trail camera network, according to the **large-scale monitoring design** to track distribution and population trends across landscapes*





Adopt a Camera program participants



We are deeply grateful to all participants who support our monitoring efforts across different regions. The results presented here from Central Kazakhstan are part of a broader effort made possible by your contributions.

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paplaa cat

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Leslie Thompson & Vince Cicero

Linnea Regnlund

Manul Worshippers United

Caleb Thomas

Yulia Elyasheva

Anna Denisova

Anastasia Tibirkova

Claire Yeung

Josef Henderson

Alex Hwang



FUZZ



Camera Trap Networks Maintenance and Support



This work would not have been possible without the support of our volunteers, who helped process and classify thousands of images. Their contribution enabled us to transform raw trail camera data into meaningful ecological insights.

Valentina Tey

Csilla Laskai

Katherine Douglas

Kirsty Buchanan

Skye Lyne

Valeria Simeonova

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Melissa Barton

Kristine Fletcher

Amanda Mononen

Chloe Wong

Calista Lee

Emil Boyne

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Francesco Manenti

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Hannah Bolam

Lakelyn Cypher

Susankhya Shrestha

Samhita Pendyal

Calee Savu

Anna Denisova

Lili DeBarbieri

Monitoring networks are supported by:



We are grateful to all people and organisations for being part of this work. Together, we are building one of the most comprehensive monitoring datasets for manuls across their range.

News from North-Eastern Mongolia
are coming..

