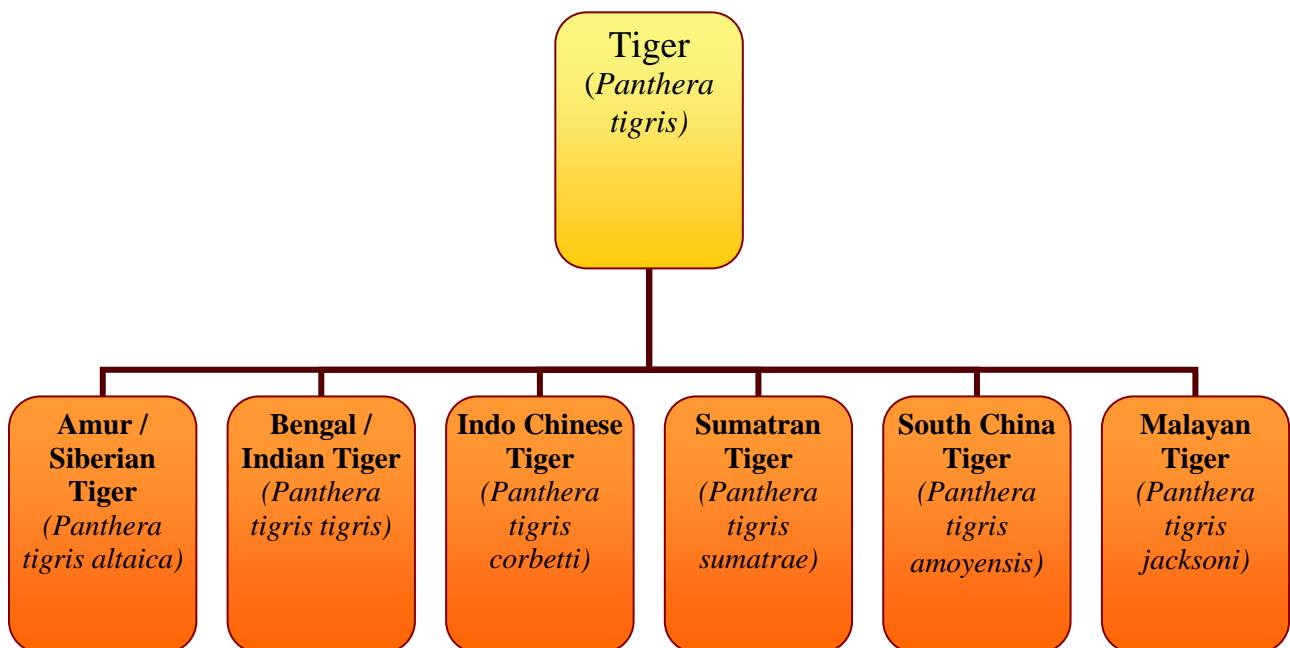


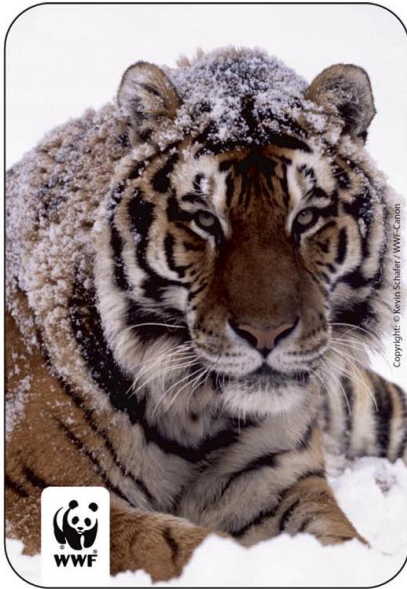


TIGER FACTS

Tiger (*Panthera tigris*) divided into nine subspecies ranged widely across Asia, from Turkey in the west to the eastern coast of Russia and to Indonesia in the South. With three extinct subspecies, only six subspecies left in the world. The only proof of Caspian Tiger (*Panthera tigris virgata*) existence is preserved specimens in museums. Indonesia has lost both Bali tiger (*Panthera tigris balica*) and Java tiger (*Panthera tigris sondaica*) in the last 50 years. Last official records for both subspecies in the wild were in 1930s and 1970s, respectively.



1. Amur / Siberian Tiger (*Panthera tigris altaica*):



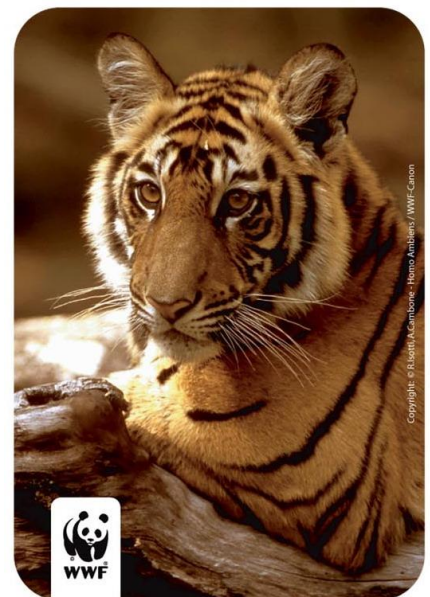
- **IUCN status: Endangered D CITES: Appendix I (international commercial trading is prohibited)**
- Is the largest of all tiger subspecies and the largest cat species in the world. It can grow up to 3.3m long and 300 kg weigh.
- The Amur tiger has a long fur and layers of fat to survive winter cold. Its large paws act as “snow shoes”.
- Compare to other tiger subspecies; Amur has the palest color with brown stripes instead of black.
- The natural habitat of Amur / Siberian tiger (*Panthera tigris altaica*) are in taiga/boreal forest of Far East Russia and Northern part of China.
- The subspecies is restricted to the Zov Tigra (Roar of Tiger) National Park in Sikhote-Alin range in the Primorski and Khabarovski provinces of the Russian Far East, and

possibly to small pockets in the border areas of China and North Korea.

- This population is the largest unfragmented tiger population in the world.
- By the 1940s, hunting had driven the Amur tiger to the brink of extinction, with no more than 40 individuals remaining in the wild. Thanks to conservation efforts, by Russian Government, WWF, and other partners the population now numbers 431–529 individuals.
- Due to the stability of the population, the Amur tiger status is downgraded from Critically Endangered to Endangered.

2. Bengal / Indian Tiger (*Panthera tigris tigris*):

- **IUCN status: Endangered; CITES: Appendix I (international commercial trading is prohibited).** The subspecies is the most common tiger in the world with population of 1800 individual in the wild.
- The Indian tiger (*Panthera tigris tigris*) is often named Royal Bengal Tiger, as the species hold the status as National Animal of India as well as Bangladesh.
- Indian tiger has an orange coat patterned with broad black stripes. It has black ears, each with a winking white spot on the back, powerful forepaws, and a long banded tail.
- White tiger is part of Bengal tiger subspecies, not a separate sub-species, but are white in color due to an expression of recessive genes.
- Its habitat spans over Bangladesh, Bhutan, China, India, Myanmar, and Nepal in dry and wet deciduous forests, grassland, sal forests and temperate forests, as well as mangrove forests.
- It preys upon deer, wild pig, bovid, and even leopard or bear.
- You can hear tiger’s roar as far as 3 km away from the said individual.
- In Indian mythology, tiger is a vehicle of Goddess Durga who brings light to the earth. The species is considered as manifestation of mother earth, the king of the forest as well as human’s sibling.



3. Indochinese Tiger (*Panthera tigris corbetti*):



- **IUCN status: Endangered; CITES: Appendix I (international commercial trading is prohibited)**
- The Indochinese tiger (*Panthera tigris corbetti*) probably numbers 700-1,225 individuals.
- The population disperses in six countries: Thailand, Cambodia, China, Laos, Myanmar, and Vietnam in tropical and subtropical moist broadleaf forests habitat.
- The upper part of the animal ranges from reddish orange to ochre, and the under parts are whitish. The body has a series of black striations of black to dark grey colour.
- Although extensive habitat is available in some landscapes, fragmentation driven by rapid development - especially road networks - is forcing tigers into scattered, small refuges that isolate the

populations and increase accessibility for poachers.

- In Cambodia, trained dogs are used to track tiger scent and scats. The dogs and camera traps will help conservationists to better protect tigers in the Mondulkiiri Protected Forest in Eastern Cambodia.
- The urine scent and scat is a code that could only be deciphered by other tiger. It acts as a warning to trespassers and information to future mate.
- Tiger is honored in Vietnam wherein people address the species as "chua son lam" or stronger than any mountain inhabitant.

4. Sumatran Tiger (*Panthera tigris sumatrae*):

- **IUCN status: Critically Endangered; CITES: Appendix I (international commercial trading is prohibited)**
- In Indonesia, the Sumatran tiger is protected by Act No. 5 of 1990 on Conservation of Natural Resources and Ecosystems.
- The Sumatran tiger (*Panthera tigris sumatrae*) numbering fewer than 400 individuals in the wild, is found exclusively on the Indonesian island of Sumatra.
- Is the smallest of all six subspecies, with length of about 2.5 m and weight up to 140 kg.
- The Sumatran tiger has the darkest coat ranging from reddish-yellow to deep orange with black stripes.
- Tiger stripes act as camouflage in tall weeds and grasses.
- Without natural predators in the wild, human is



the foremost threat to tiger existence. Poaching and Habitat fragmentation in Sumatra threatens the endemic Sumatran tiger in its last frontier.

- Human-tiger conflict adds to the problem. As the habitat becomes more fragmented, tiger is forced to go near to human settlement and cause casualties in human and tiger sides alike.
- Tiger is an umbrella species. The species identified as umbrella species typically have large home range covering multiple habitat types, therefore protecting this species indirectly protects the many other species that make up the ecological community of its habitats.

5. South China Tiger (*Panthera tigris amoyensis*):

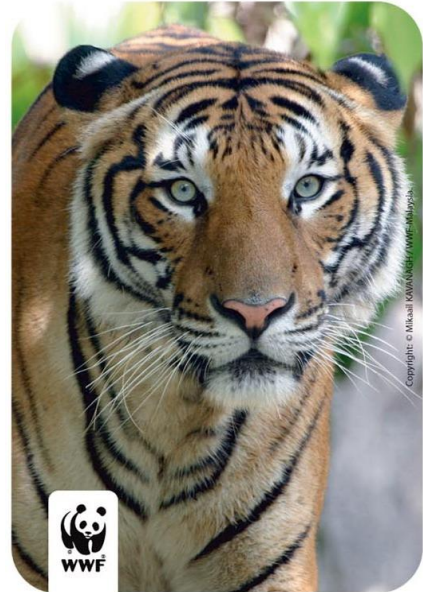


- **IUCN: Critically Endangered; CITES: Appendix I (international commercial trading is prohibited)**
 - South China tiger (*Panthera tigris amoyensis*) is considered as the stem tiger, with a very distinctive and primitive morphological characteristics compare to other subspecies.
 - It has a slightly different shaped skull, its eye sockets are deeper and it has a slight hump on the back of its neck.
 - It is the rarest subspecies of all tiger in the world. It is estimated only few individuals left in the wild.
 - In the 1950s, the South China Tiger population was estimated at over 4,000. Large scale tiger eradication campaigns combined with extensive habitat loss dramatically reduced the population.
 - The South China tiger has the fewest stripes.
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- The upper part of the animal ranges from reddish orange to ochre, and the under parts are whitish. The body has a series of black striations of black to dark grey color.
 - Chinese people believe the marking on the tiger forehead is the pictogram of Chinese symbol “Wang” (王), which means King.
 - Tiger is important to Chinese culture. One of four constellations symbol is the White Tiger of the West (Xī Fāng Bái Hǔ) while Cai Shen, the God of Wealth is often drawn while riding a black tiger.

6. Malayan Tiger (*Panthera tigris jacksoni*):

- **IUCN: Endangered: CITES: Appendix I (international commercial trading is prohibited)**
- The Malayan tiger (*Panthera tigris jacksoni*) was only identified as being a separate subspecies from the Indochinese tiger in 2004.
- The new subspecies is named after the tiger conservationist Peter Jackson.
- It is estimated that 490 adult individuals exist in the wild.

- Malayan tiger lives in tropical and subtropical moist broadleaf forests of Southern Thailand and Malaysian Peninsula.
- People in Malaysia have special name for tiger, Pak Belang or Datuk Harimau.
- With round pupil and yellow iris, the night vision of tiger is six times better than normal human. Therefore tiger can easily walk in the density of tropical forest.
- These carnivorous mammals instinctively avoid human beings and will only attack people if they are provoked, injured or unable to hunt for their usual food.
- Tiger has five times the pulling strength of human athlete.
- Mating season happens throughout the year, although it has been suggested that tiger reproduction, in Peninsular Malaysia, might have a seasonal peak around November to March.
- In Malaysia, the main tiger-prey species are wild boar, Sambar deer, and medium-sized mammals such as Barking deer (muntjak).



TIGER TRIVIA

- Latin name for tiger is *Panthera tigris*. The word “panthera” is argued from oriental word means “yellow-white” and “tigris” derived from Greek word which means arrow, as the species can move swiftly even through the dense forest.
- Tiger stripes are individually as unique as human finger prints. There are no identical tigers!
- If you shaved tiger fur, you’ll still find stripes in its skin
- Tiger saliva acts as antiseptic that helps clean its wound
- Unlike Lion, adult wild tiger is solitary territorial animal, marking their territory by urine and scratch marks on tree trunks.
- A male tiger territory never overlaps with other male’s territory, thus tiger needs large unfragmented home range for them to survive.
- A female tiger usually roam around her mother’s range.
- Unlike domestic cat, tiger loves water and a great swimmer.
- Adult tiger can eat up to 40kg of food at a time. After a big meal, it may not eat again for 1 or 2 weeks.
- Tiger is a highly adaptable hunter, their habitat varies from taiga in Russia, grassland in India, to tropical mangrove swamp in Southeast Asia.

For more information please go to www.wwf.or.id/savesumatra

