



WWF

ADOPTION

HK

Tigers



YOUR ADOPTION UPDATE

CRUCIAL CONNECTION

WHY KHATA CORRIDOR MAKES A HUGE DIFFERENCE TO AMAZING WILD TIGERS

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YOUR FIELD REPORT



COMPILED BY PRAKASH THAPA OF KHATA CORRIDOR BOTTLENECK RESTORATION PROJECT, WHOSE WORK YOU'RE SUPPORTING



“ SINCE MY LAST FIELD REPORT YOU’VE HELPED SUPPORT ANOTHER IMPORTANT CAMERA TRAP SURVEY ”

Your latest camera trap photos show how important Khata corridor is in enabling wild tigers to move around

Since my last field report you’ve helped support another important camera trap survey. It’s given us more evidence that magnificent wild tigers are using the corridor to travel from one protected area to another. Thank you!

LEAFY LINK

Just to remind you, Khata corridor is a narrow stretch of forest between Bardia National Park in Nepal and Katarniaghat Wildlife Sanctuary in India. We carried out our latest camera trap survey in Bardia, and we were thrilled when a



A TIGER WILL TYPICALLY TRAVEL 9-19KM DURING A NIGHT’S HUNTING

familiar furry face appeared in the photos – beautiful tigress, Sushma.

In your last update we told you that Sushma had been photographed in Khata corridor on seven different days. Prior to this she was photographed near Katarniaghat. Her movements are yet more proof of how often the tigers use the corridor to get around, and we’re very pleased they do. By travelling from place to place, Sushma is more likely to find food, or meet a male tiger and breed.

We found photos of three more tigers too. We think one of them is the young male we mentioned in your last field report. Like Sushma, the last time we saw him he was travelling through the corridor, and now he’s in Bardia too. It will be interesting to see

where he goes next. The other two tigers are new to us, but their photos are quite blurry and we haven’t been able to tell whether they’re male or female.

TIGER TAKEAWAY

As we carried out the camera trapping in Bardia, the community-based monitoring teams you support continued checking camera traps in the corridor. They found an amazing photo of a tiger dragging along a big wild boar, and I thought you’d like to see it.

Tigers usually drag their prey under cover to feed, and it seems that this one enjoyed its dinner. The next day, when the team went back to the same place to check the cameras, there was not a trace. 🐾

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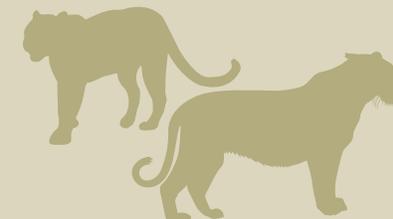


SPOTS AND STRIPES

The tigers you help protect aren’t the only big cats in Bardia National Park! Our camera traps also revealed photos of a stunning male leopard

Tigers and leopards are both from the cat family. But did you know that tigers are the largest big cats whereas leopards are significantly smaller? Tigers have thick necks and broad shoulders compared with leopards, and leopards’ tails are longer in relation to their body size compared with tigers. Both hunt at night, and prey on deer and wild boar.

One important similarity is that tigers and leopards rely on the forests staying healthy, with plenty of natural prey to feed on. As well as helping to fund our camera trap monitoring, adopters like you support crucial work to manage and restore wildlife habitats, including forests, grasslands and waterholes. You’re building a safer world for tigers, and we really can’t thank you enough!



5X TIGERS ARE ABLE TO CATCH PREY AT LEAST FIVE TIMES THEIR OWN WEIGHT

RE-SITE VILLAGE FOR TIGER CONSERVATION

In 1990s, wild tigers in China were facing extinction due to human activities, such as deforestation and illegal poaching. After years of dedicated conservation work conducted, the tiger population increased gradually. But increase in the number of tiger also brings disturbance to villagers in the region. In view of this, the government of Jilin not only established protected area at different locations, but also implemented 'ecological migration' policy, which means to re-site the village and villagers were willing to work together so that to provide a better place for wildlife.

However, conservation is a long-term task. With your support, we are able to continue the programs, which will in turn help to increase the numbers of wild tigers.





TIGER TRIUMPH

CHINA'S PLAN FOR A HUGE NATIONAL PARK COULD BE A BIG WIN FOR ONE OF THE WORLD'S MOST THREATENED BIG CATS

Wild tigers used to range through north-east China, the Korean peninsula and parts of Russia. Yet over the years they've been illegally hunted and their habitats have been gradually destroyed through unsustainable logging, forest fires, road building, farming and industrial development. In the 1930s there were only 20-30 of these magnificent animals left in Russia and China.

HAVEN OF HOPE

With the support of amazing adopters like you, we've been working long-term to help the tiger population claw its way back. Today, there are around 430 wild adult tigers in Russia and a small number have been recorded in China. China's proposed new park could help tigers to expand their range and increase their numbers by giving them more space to roam, feed and breed.

Since the official go-ahead was given last year, our colleagues in China have been helping to develop plans for how the park could be established. Prior to this they helped build a

strong case for its creation, drawing on decades of tiger monitoring and conservation work in the region.

CAT'S CRADLE

Crucially, the park will link lots of existing national reserves, state-owned forest farms and semi-protected areas that currently all operate separately. It will unite the teams that manage these places too, enabling them to pool their knowledge and experience. They can work together using the best conservation methods and technology to protect wild tigers – and this could promote further positive cross-border collaboration between China and Russia. Our colleagues in China are already working with their counterparts in Russia to share crucial monitoring and anti-poaching information.

This is an incredibly exciting opportunity to help build a brighter, safer future for wild tigers, and we can't wait to bring you more exciting news as plans for the park develop.



Main: A majestic wild tiger
Inset: The new park will protect crucial tiger habitat

14,600 SQ KM

CHINA'S PROPOSED NEW NATIONAL PARK WILL SPAN 14,600 SQ KM OF JILIN AND HEILONGJIANG PROVINCES IN NORTH-EAST CHINA – AN AREA AROUND 60% LARGER THAN YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK IN THE US



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截止報名日期 Enrolment deadline: 17.10.2018

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特別鳴謝 Special Thanks:



As well as helping to safeguard tigers,
your adoption supports our other vital work to help
protect our beautiful planet and its wildlife.

Thank you.



Working to sustain the natural
world for people and wildlife
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