Bibliography on Tiger (Panthera tigris L.)

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Acknowledgements

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Introduction to Bibliography on Tiger

The tiger population and its habitat have regressed globally over the years. Presently, the wild tiger population is confined to only thirteen Tiger Range Countries (TRCs): Bangladesh, Bhutan, Cambodia, China, India, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar, Nepal, Russia, Thailand and Vietnam. It is important to understand the scientific findings relating to ecology, natural history this globally endangered species for its effective conservation.

In this publication, the Global Tiger Forum (GTF) has collated scattered online, free access published papers/reports on various aspects of tiger research and conservation. We also reached out to national and international scientists, besides library personnel, for sharing research papers/articles, reports and thesis on tigers, its prey and habitat. The overall goal is to bring together important research articles on tiger for easy access by park managers and biologists. The “Bibliography on Tiger (Panthera tigris)” is, therefore, an anthology of all published information on tiger. These collated research papers/articles/reports and thesis are stored in the literature data base of the GTF, and will be available for free access by park managers, conservationists and tiger biologists besides other stakeholders to support tiger conservation at global level.

Literature collection and compilation process for bibliography on tiger

In all 716 research papers/popular articles/thesis and reports on tigers were collated from various TRCs. The majority of these papers were obtained from India, followed by Russia, China and Bangladesh (Figure 1).
Figure 1. Collated published information (n=716) on tiger (*Panthera tigris*) from various Tiger Range Countries

The publications, have been categorized into the following thematic areas: (1) Ecology, Natural History and Taxonomy (article/report on prey-predator interaction, co-predator interaction, taxonomy and natural history), (2) Aspects of conflicts (article/reports on human-tiger/wildlife conflicts), (3) Monitoring (tiger, co-predator, prey and habitat) and Status evaluation, (4) Genetics, morphology, health and disease monitoring (Article/reports on genetics, morphological disease and health monitoring of tiger and co-predators), (5) Protection, Conservation, Policies and Bio-politics (Articles/reports on conservation, protection of tiger, co-predator and prey). Under each category, citation of articles/papers/reports/thesis have been made, tiger range
country wise. A general category has been included for articles/thesis/papers which are not specific to any TRC.

In this literature database on tiger, majority of the publications were from thematic area / category 3 i.e. Monitoring (tiger, co-predator, prey population and habitat) and Status evaluation, followed by category 5 (conservation) and category 1 (ecology) respectively (Figure 2).

![Total Number of publications (n=716)](image)

Figure 2: Total number of publications from various categories/thematic areas.

In this bibliography, references have been arranged alphabetically in chronological order, vis-à-vis the year of publication. More than one reference from the same Author (s) during the same year has been identified by the letters "a", "b", "c", etc., placed after the year of publication.

The GTF is in the process of collating more information on tigers, from the TRCs. This Bibliography shall be updated periodically. The GTF solicits assistance from wildlife biologists, scientists and managers in this regard to create a portal, for bringing together all information on
tiger, thereby allowing greater access to information for strengthening tiger conservation globally. The contributors would be duly acknowledged.
Theme 1- Ecology, Natural History and Taxonomy
1) Ecology, Natural History and Taxonomy

1.1. Bangladesh


1.2. Bhutan


1.3.Cambodia


1.4.China


1.5. India


Kumar A. (2007). All tigers are not the same. Sanctuary Asia 72-73.


1.6. Indonesia


1.7. LaoPDR


1.8. Malaysia

1.9. Myanmar

Bangkok Post (23/02/2014). Tigers' final frontier - Efforts to conserve fragile big-cat populations are being hampered by their migration into Myanmar, fuelling moves to create a vast transborder sanctuary to further protect them.

http://www.bangkokpost.com/print/396472/

1.10. Nepal


1.11. Russia


1.12. Thailand


1.13. Vietnam


1.14. General category


Theme 2 - Aspects of Conflicts
2. Aspects of Conflicts

2.1. Bangladesh


2.2. Bhutan


2.3. Cambodia


2.4. China


2.5. India


Driven to become a man-eating tiger- New Sunday Times 28-6-98.


How I Became a Man-Eater Story by Dr. A.J.T. Johnsingh, p 7, www.periyartigerreserve.org/


Why Killer tiger Pose a new Threat to Man- Sunday Telegraph, March 2.

2.6. Indonesia


2.7. Lao PDR


2.8. Malaysia


32


2.9. Myanmar


2.10. Nepal


2.11. Russia


2.12. Thailand

2.13. Vietnam


2.14. General category


Theme 3- Monitoring (tiger, co-predator, prey and habitat) and Status evaluation
3. Monitoring (tiger, co-predator, prey and habitat) and Status evaluation

3.1. Bangladesh


Seidensticker J. (1986). Large Carnivores and the Consequences of Habitat Insularization: Ecology and Conservation of Tigers in Indonesia and Bangladesh. In Miller S.D. and Everett


3.2. Bhutan


3.3. Cambodia

Cambodia Tiger Conservation Status Review, p 5.


3.4. China


3.5. India


3.6. Indonesia


The first Sumatran Tiger radio-collared, ARAZPA Tiger Campaign Information Pack.


3.7. Lao PDR


3.8. Malaysia


### 3.9. Myanmar


### 3.10. Nepal

Barlow A.C.D., McDougal C., Smith J.L.D., Gurung B., Bhatta S.R., Kumal S., Mahato


3.11. Russia


A Monitoring Program For The Amur Tiger Sixth-Year Report: 2002-2003, p 136,


3.12. Thailand


3.13. Vietnam


3.14. General category


Sampling approach for monitoring poaching of rare cats, p 5.


Theme 4- Genetics, morphology, Health and Disease Monitoring
4. Genetics, morphology, health and disease monitoring

4.1. Bangladesh


4.2. Bhutan

Genetic corridors' are next step to saving tigers.
http://www.sciencedaily.com/releases/2008/02/080213124702.htm

4.3. Cambodia


4.4. China


4.5. India


### 4.6. Indonesia


### 4.7. LaoPDR


### 4.8. Malaysia

4.9. Myanmar


4.10. Nepal


4.11. Russia


4.12. Thailand


4.13. Vietnam


4.14. General category


Theme 5- Protection, Conservation, Policies and Bio-politics
5. Protection, Conservation, Policies and Bio-politics

5.1. Bangladesh


In situ conservation of Tigers in the Sunderban Bangladesh (Proceedings of the seminar held in February 08, 2004)- Published by Dharitri.


Project Conclusion Report, Tiger Conservation, p 42.


5.2. Bhutan


5.3. Cambodia


5.4. China


5.5. India


5.6 Indonesia


5.7. Lao PDR


5.8. Malaysia


the Save the Tiger Fund, p-8.

Kitchner H.J. (1961). The importance of protecting the Malayan Tiger. MNS. (special issue)
202-206.

Management and Conservation of Tiger in Malaysia, Report Submitted by: Department of
Wildlife and National Parks (DWNP), Peninsular Malaysia, p 11.

Secretariat’s Office, Department of Wildlife and National Parks Peninsular Malaysia, p 18.

5.9. Myanmar

Summary Report: Wildlife Conservation Society (Myanmar) p -28,
www.5tigers.org/STF/Report/WCS/Myanmar

5.10. Nepal

An Analysis of Social, Ecological and Management Perspectives. International Journal of 


Conservation Initiatives in Nepal. The Initiation 4:56-68.

5.11. Russia


5.12. Thailand


5.13. Vietnam


5.14. General category


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Tiger Conservation It’s Time to Think Outside the Box April 2007, p 15.


Global Tiger Forum- An Inter-Governmental International Body to Conserve Tiger in the Wild