



BIBLIOGRAPHY ON TIGER (*Panthera tigris* L.) 2014-2018



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The current issue of Bibliography (BIBLIOGRAPHY ON TIGER (*Panthera tigris L.*) 2014-2018)

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is an additional effort to the previous version (Gopal *et al* 2014) which was updated till 2013.

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Background

GTF is an Inter-governmental international body working exclusively for the conservation of Tigers in the wild. Its Goal is to highlight the rationale for Tiger preservation, provide leadership and utilize a common approach throughout the world in order to safeguard the survival of the Tiger, its prey and its habitat. GTF provides expertise for Tiger conservation to the thirteen tiger range countries (i.e. India, Nepal, Bhutan, Bangladesh, Myanmar, Russia, China, Malaysia, Thailand, Cambodia, Lao PDR, Vietnam and Indonesia).

As an effort to understand the research on Tigers undertaken in Tiger range countries, a bibliography was compiled (updated till 2013) by GTF (Gopal et al 2014). While Bibliography on tiger 2014 cited 716 references with highest number being for theme Monitoring (Tiger, co-predator, prey and habitat), followed by Protection, Conservation, Policies and Bio-politics and Ecology and Natural History and Taxonomy, the Bibliography on tiger 2014-2018 (four-year duration) cited 270 references with highest number from Monitoring (Tiger, co-predator, prey and habitat), followed by aspect of conflict thematic area. The publications have considerably reduced in thematic area of Ecology and Natural History and Taxonomy. In current compilation, it is observed that the number of publications from most of the Tiger range countries has a fair representation for the five thematic areas.

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Background of Literature collection and compilation process for bibliography on tiger

The compilation of published literature oriented to tiger conservation is done for the period of 2014 to 2018. The web search for the study included keywords “tiger” in combination with keywords like “carnivore”, “traffic”, “poaching”, “genetic”, “transboundary”, “co-predator”, “prey”, “ungulates”, “human conflict”, “policy”, “pugmark”, “camera-trapping”, “prey-predator”, “tiger farm”, “reintroduction”, “habitat” and “census”, individually for all the 13 tiger range countries. The segregation of papers was done in the five categories as per the previous publication of GTF (Gopal et al 2014). However, in current bibliography, the papers were searched not only for 13 tiger range countries but for global and transboundary category too.

The total number of publications on the theme for the period of 2014-2018 was **270**. The highest number of papers had been for India followed by Nepal and China (Table 1. Figure 1). The studies across the tiger range countries on topics related to tiger in the time frame have focused less on the **ECOLOGY NATURAL HISTORY AND TAXONOMY (category 1 henceforth) [Figure 2]**. However, all the tiger range countries are focusing on **MONITORING (TIGER, CO-PREDATOR, PREY AND HABITAT) AND STATUS EVALUATION (category 3 henceforth)** (except Lao PDR) and **PROTECTION, POLICY AND CONSERVATION (category 4 henceforth)** (except Myanmar). On **GENETIC, MORPHOLOGY, HEALTH AND DISEASE MONITORING (category 5 henceforth)** maximum studies have been done in India followed by Nepal and Bangladesh. For **ASPECT OF CONFLICT (category 2 henceforth)**, maximum studies are by India followed by Bangladesh. The climate change studies are also listed five times in the database.

Table 1 Number of publications under thematic areas for tiger range countries

	ECOLOGY NATURAL HISTORY AND TAXONOMY	ASPECT OF CONFLICT	MONITORING (TIGER, CO- PREDATOR, PREY AND HABITAT) AND STATUS EVALUATION	GENETIC, MORPHOLOGY, HEALTH AND DISEASE MONITORING	PROTECTION, POLICY AND CONSERVATION	TOTAL
GLOBAL	1	2	4	1	10	18
TRANSBOUNDARY		1	8		7	16
MYANMAR		3	5			8
BHUTAN	1	6	7		4	18
MALAYSIA		2	3		1	6
NEPAL	3	7	10	2	1	23
RUSSIA			8	5	2	15
CHINA	2	2	6	4	6	20
THAILAND	1	1	4	3	2	11
CAMBODIA	1		6		1	8
VIETNAM		3	1	1	6	11
LAO PDR		3			4	7
INDONESIA		7	6	1	2	16
BANGLADESH		10	6	5	6	27
INDIA		23	25	10	8	66

*the number in red color represent highest number of publications in the thematic area for the tiger range country.

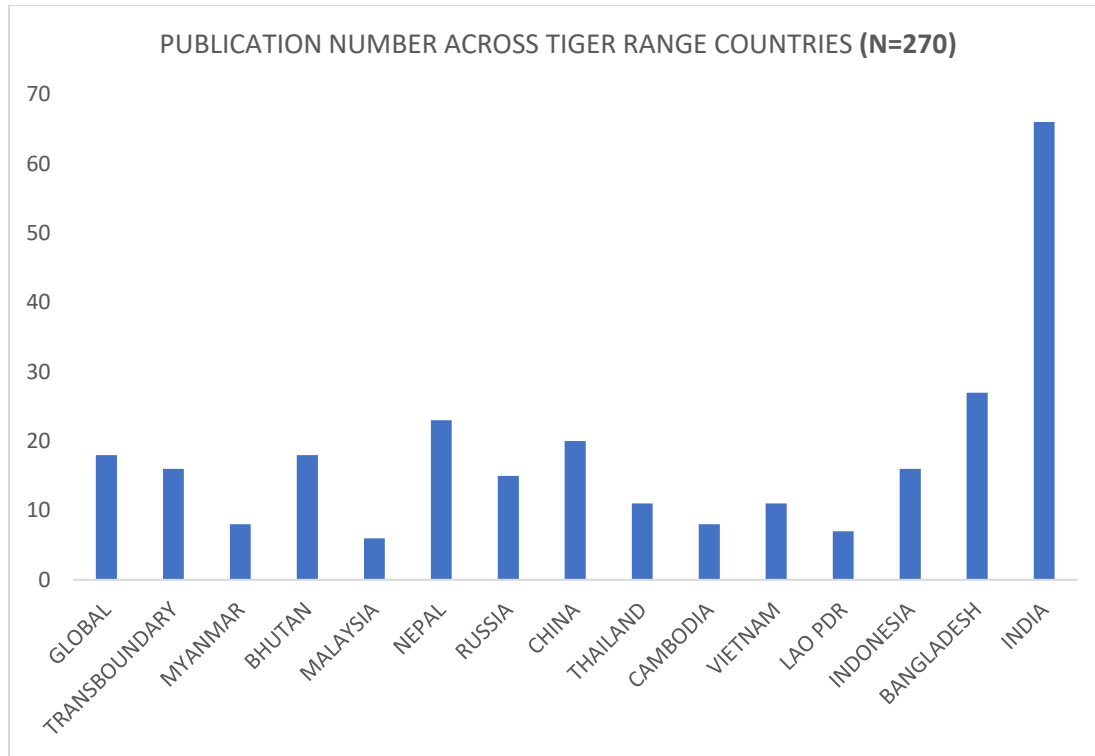


Figure 1 NUMBER OF PUBLICATION ACROSS TIGER RANGE COUNTRIES FOR PERIOD 2014-2018

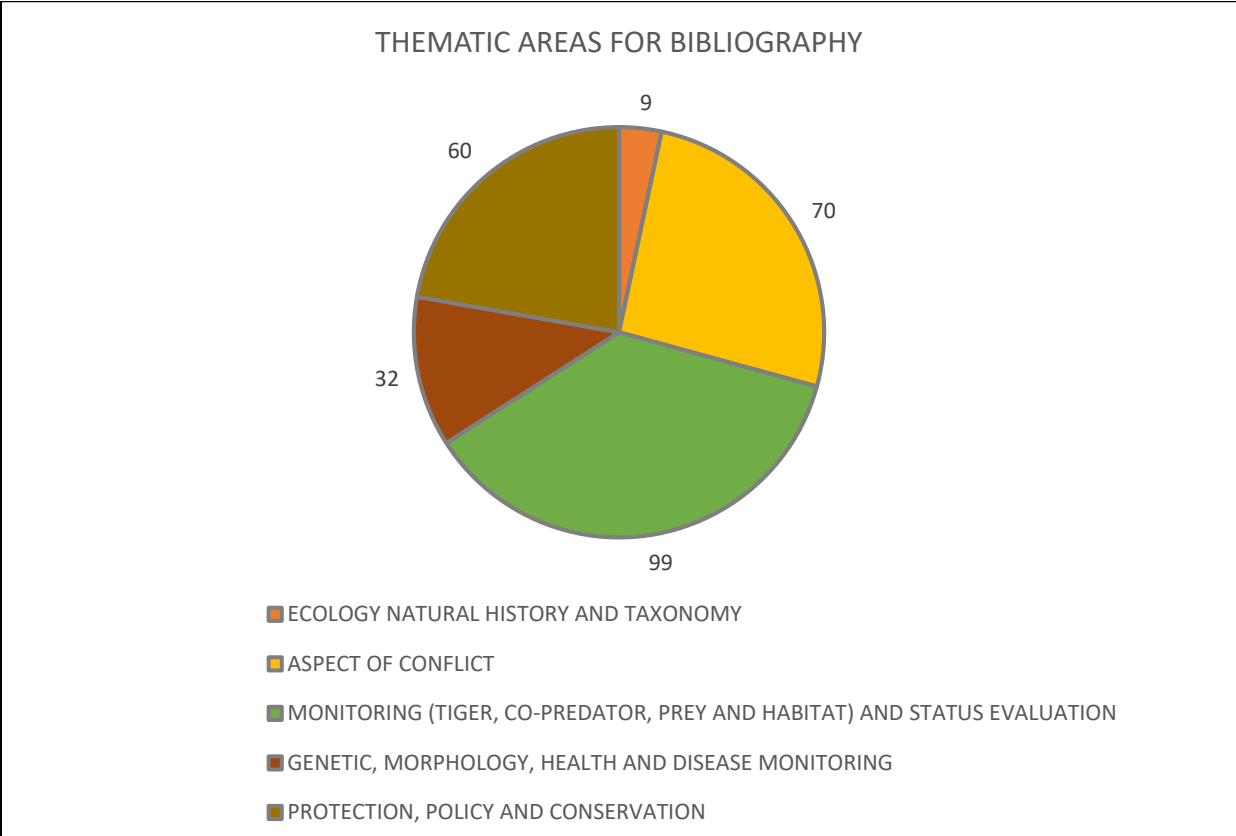


Figure 2 PUBLICATION NUMBER ACCORDING TO CATEGORIES/THEMATIC AREAS

1. Ecology, Natural History and Taxonomy

1.1 Global

- 1.1.1 Rose, S. J., Allen, D., Noble, D., & Clarke, J. A. (2018). Quantitative analysis of vocalizations of captive Sumatran tigers (*Panthera tigris sumatrae*). *Bioacoustics*, 27(1), 13-26.

1.2 Bhutan

- 1.2.1 Tempa, T. (2017). *The Ecology of Montane Bengal Tigers (Panthera tigris tigris) in the Himalayan Kingdom of Bhutan* (Doctoral dissertation, University of Montana).

1.3 Nepal

- 1.3.1 Kafley, H. (2016). *Carnivore ecology and conservation: implications for tiger conservation and management in Nepal* (Doctoral dissertation, University of Missouri-Columbia).
- 1.3.2 Lamichhane, B. R., Pokheral, C. P., Poudel, S., Adhikari, D., Giri, S. R., Bhattarai, S., ... & Dhakal, M. (2017). Rapid recovery of tigers *Panthera tigris* in Parsa Wildlife Reserve, Nepal. *Oryx*, 1-9.
- 1.3.3 Lamichhane, B. R., Pokheral, C. P., Poudel, S., Adhikari, D., Giri, S. R., Bhattarai, S., ... & Dhakal, M. (2018). Rapid recovery of tigers *Panthera tigris* in Parsa Wildlife Reserve, Nepal. *Oryx*, 52(1), 16-24.

1.4 China

- 1.4.1 Jiang, G., Qi, J., Wang, G., Shi, Q., Darman, Y., Hebblewhite, M., ... & Chang, Y. (2015). New hope for the survival of the Amur leopard in China. *Scientific reports*, 5, 15475.
- 1.4.2 Ren, L., Wang, Y., Li, G., Li, Q., Ma, Z., & Dong, G. (2015). Discovery of a tiger (*Panthera tigris* (L.)) skeleton from the Little Ice Age buried on the shore of Qinghai Lake, northeast Tibet Plateau. *Quaternary International*, 355, 145-152.

1.5 Thailand

- 1.5.1 Pakpien, S., Simcharoen, A., Duangchantrasiri, S., Chimchome, V., Pongpattannurak, N., & Smith, J. L. (2017). Ecological Covariates at Kill Sites Influence Tiger (*Panthera tigris*) Hunting Success in Huai Kha Khaeng Wildlife Sanctuary, Thailand. *Tropical Conservation Science*, 10, 1940082917719000.

1.6 Cambodia

- 1.6.1 Ishibashi, H., Inoue, M., & Tanaka, M. (2015). Historical change in the traditional use of forests and its association with belief in tiger spirits in the Cardamom Mountains, Cambodia: The impact of war and wildlife trade on the relationship between humans and tigers. *Tropics*, 24(3), 119-138

2. Aspect of Conflict

2.1 Global

- 2.1.1 Gray, T. N., Hughes, A. C., Laurance, W. F., Long, B., Lynam, A. J., O'Kelly, H., ... & Wilkinson, N. M. The wildlife snaring crisis: an insidious and pervasive threat to biodiversity in Southeast Asia. *Biodiversity and Conservation*, 1-7.
- 2.1.2 Harrison, R. D., Sreekar, R., Brodie, J. F., Brook, S., Luskin, M., O'Kelly, H., ... & Velho, N. (2016). Impacts of hunting on tropical forests in Southeast Asia. *Conservation Biology*, 30(5), 972-981.

2.2 Transboundary

- 2.2.1 Wong, R. W. (2015). A note on fieldwork in 'dangerous' circumstances: interviewing illegal tiger skin suppliers and traders in Lhasa. *International Journal of Social Research Methodology*, 18(6), 695-702.

2.3 Myanmar

- 2.3.1 Nijman, V., & Shepherd, C. R. (2015). Trade in tigers and other wild cats in Mong La and Tachilek, Myanmar—A tale of two border towns. *Biological Conservation*, 182, 1-7.
- 2.3.2 Nijman, V., & Shepherd, C. R. (2017). Ethnozoological assessment of animals used by Mon traditional medicine vendors at Kyaiktiyo, Myanmar. *Journal of Ethnopharmacology*, 206, 101-106.
- 2.3.3 Papworth, S., Rao, M., Oo, M. M., Latt, K. T., Tizard, R., Pienkowski, T., & Carrasco, L. R. (2017). The impact of gold mining and agricultural concessions on the tree cover and local communities in northern Myanmar. *Scientific Reports*, 7.

2.4 Bhutan

- 2.4.1 Katel, O. N., Pradhan, S., & Schmidt-Vogt, D. (2014). A survey of livestock losses caused by Asiatic wild dogs, leopards and tigers, and of the impact of predation on the livelihood of farmers in Bhutan. *Wildlife Research*, 41(4), 300-310.
- 2.4.2 Rajaratnam, R., Vernes, K., & Sangay, T. (2016). A review of livestock predation by large carnivores in the Himalayan Kingdom of Bhutan. In *Problematic Wildlife* (pp. 143-171). Springer International Publishing
- 2.4.3 Rostro-García, S., Tharchen, L., Abade, L., Astaras, C., Cushman, S. A., & Macdonald, D. W. (2016). Scale dependence of felid predation risk: identifying predictors of livestock kills by tiger and leopard in Bhutan. *Landscape ecology*, 31(6), 1277-1298.
- 2.4.4 Siebert, S. F., & Belsky, J. M. (2014). Historic livelihoods and land uses as ecological disturbances and their role in enhancing biodiversity: an example from Bhutan. *Biological conservation*, 177, 82-89.
- 2.4.5 Thinley, P., Lassoie, J. P., Morreale, S. J., Curtis, P. D., Rajaratnam, R., Vernes, K., ... & Dorji, P. (2017). High relative abundance of wild ungulates near agricultural croplands in a livestock-dominated landscape in Western Bhutan: Implications for crop damage and protection. *Agriculture, Ecosystems & Environment*, 248, 88-95
- 2.4.6 Thinley, P., Rajaratnam, R., Lassoie, J. P., Morreale, S. J., Curtis, P. D., Vernes, K., ... & Dorji, P. (2018). The ecological benefit of tigers (*Panthera tigris*) to farmers in

reducing crop and livestock losses in the eastern Himalayas: Implications for conservation of large apex predators. *Biological Conservation*, 219, 119-125.

2.5 Malaysia

- 2.5.1 Asimopoulos, S. (2016). Human-wildlife conflict mitigation in Peninsular Malaysia.
- 2.5.2 Hassan, S., Hambali, K., Shaharuddin, W. Y. W., & Amir, A. (2017). Human-wildlife conflict: A study of local perceptions in Jeli, Kelantan, Malaysia. *Malayan Nature Journal*, 69(2), 113-125.

2.6 Nepal

- 2.6.1 Bhattarai, B. R., & Fischer, K. (2014). Human–tiger *Panthera tigris* conflict and its perception in Bardia National Park, Nepal. *Oryx*, 48(4), 522-528.
- 2.6.2 Carter, N. H., & Allendorf, T. D. (2016). Gendered perceptions of tigers in Chitwan National Park, Nepal. *Biological Conservation*, 202, 69-77.
- 2.6.3 Carter, N. H., Riley, S. J., Shortridge, A., Shrestha, B. K., & Liu, J. (2014). Spatial assessment of attitudes toward tigers in Nepal. *Ambio*, 43(2), 125-137.
- 2.6.4 Dhungana, R., Savini, T., Karki, J. B., & Bumrungsri, S. (2016). Mitigating human-tiger conflict: an assessment of compensation payments and tiger removals in Chitwan National Park, Nepal. *Tropical Conservation Science*, 9(2), 776-787.
- 2.6.5 Dhungana, R., Savini, T., Karki, J. B., Dhakal, M., Lamichhane, B. R., & Bumrungsri, S. (2018). Living with tigers *Panthera tigris*: patterns, correlates, and contexts of human–tiger conflict in Chitwan National Park, Nepal. *Oryx*, 52(1), 55-65.
- 2.6.6 Lamichhane, B. R., Persoon, G. A., Leirs, H., Musters, C. J. M., Subedi, N., Gairhe, K. P., ... & Smith, J. L. D. (2017). Are conflict-causing tigers different? Another perspective for understanding human-tiger conflict in Chitwan National Park, Nepal. *Global Ecology and Conservation*, 11, 177-187.
- 2.6.7 Wegge, P., Yadav, S. K., & Lamichhane, B. R. (2016). Are corridors good for tigers *Panthera tigris* but bad for people? An assessment of the Khata corridor in lowland Nepal. *Oryx*, 1-11.

2.7 China

- 2.7.1 Liu, Z., Jiang, Z., Li, C., Fang, H., Ping, X., Luo, Z., ... & Zeng, Y. (2015). Public attitude toward tiger farming and tiger conservation in Beijing, China. *Animal conservation*, 18(4), 367-376.
- 2.7.2 Wong, R. W. (2015). The organization of the illegal tiger parts trade in China. *British Journal of Criminology*, 56(5), 995-1013

2.8 Thailand

- 2.8.1 Desai, N. S. (2016). Tiger Trafficking and Abuse—A Case of Tiger Temple of Thailand. *International Journal of Current Agricultural Sciences*. 6(7), 84-85.

2.9 Vietnam

- 2.9.1 Sandalj, M., Treydte, A. C., & Ziegler, S. (2016). Is wild meat luxury? Quantifying wild meat demand and availability in Hue, Vietnam. *Biological conservation*, 194, 105-112.
- 2.9.2 Shairp, R., Verissimo, D., Fraser, I., Challender, D., & MacMillan, D. (2016). Understanding urban demand for wild meat in Vietnam: Implications for conservation actions. *PloS one*, 11(1), e0134787.
- 2.9.3 Vietnamese, E. (2016). A rapid assessment of e-commerce wildlife trade in Viet Nam. *TRAFFIC Bulletin*, 28(2), 53

2.10 Lao PDR

- 2.10.1 Carter, N. H., López-Bao, J. V., Bruskotter, J. T., Gore, M., Chapron, G., Johnson, A., ... & Treves, A. (2017). A conceptual framework for understanding illegal killing of large carnivores. *Ambio*, 46(3), 251-264.
- 2.10.2 Kanitha Krishnasamy, Chris R. Shepherd, Oi Ching Or (2018). Observations of illegal wildlife trade in Boten, a Chinese border town within a Specific Economic Zone in northern Lao PDR. *Global Ecology and Conservation*. (14)
- 2.10.3 Lim, J. E. A. (2017). *Living with Carnivores: Human-Carnivore Conflict in Lao PDR and Amur leopard Restoration in South Korea*. The University of Wisconsin-Madison.

2.11 Indonesia

- 2.11.1 Gunawan, H., Iskandar, S., Sihombing, V. S., & Wienanto, R. (2017). Conflict between humans and leopards (*Panthera pardus melas* Cuvier, 1809) in Western Java, Indonesia. *Biodiversitas Journal of Biological Diversity*, 18(2), 652-658.
- 2.11.2 Linkie, Matthew, et al. "Asia's economic growth and its impact on Indonesia's tigers." *Biological Conservation* 219 (2018): 105-109
- 2.11.3 Luskin, M. S., Albert, W. R., & Tobler, M. W. (2017). Sumatran tiger survival threatened by deforestation despite increasing densities in parks. *Nature communications*, 8(1), 1783
- 2.11.4 Partasmita, R., Shanida, S. S., Iskandar, J., Megantara, E. N., Husodo, T., Parikesit., & Malone, N. (2016). Human-leopard conflict in Girimukti Village, Sukabumi, Indonesia. *Biodiversitas : Journal of biological diversity*. 17(2), 783- 790
- 2.11.5 Rifaie, F., Sugardjito, J., & Fitriana, Y. S. (2015). Spatial point pattern analysis of the Sumatran tiger (*Panthera tigris sumatrae*) poaching cases in and around Kerinci Seblat National Park, Sumatra. *Biodiversitas Journal of Biological Diversity*, 16(2).
- 2.11.6 Risdianto, D., Martyr, D. J., Nugraha, R. T., Harihar, A., Wibisono, H. T., Haidir, I. A., ... & Linkie, M. (2016). Examining the shifting patterns of poaching from a long-term law enforcement intervention in Sumatra. *Biological Conservation*, 204, 306-312.
- 2.11.7 Sulistyawan, B. S., Eichelberger, B. A., Verweij, P., Hardian, O., Adzan, G., & Sukmanto, W. (2017). Connecting the fragmented habitat of endangered mammals in the landscape of Riau–Jambi–Sumatera Barat (RIMBA), central Sumatra, Indonesia (connecting the fragmented habitat due to road development). *Global Ecology and Conservation*, 9, 116-130.

2.12 Bangladesh

- 2.12.1 Aziz, M. A., Tollington, S., Barlow, A., Goodrich, J., Shamsuddoha, M., Islam, M. A., & Groombridge, J. J. (2017). Investigating patterns of tiger and prey poaching in the Bangladesh Sundarbans: Implications for improved management. *Global Ecology and Conservation*, 9, 70-81.
- 2.12.2 Hossain, A. N. M., Lynam, A. J., Ngoprasert, D., Barlow, A., Barlow, C. G., & Savini, T. (2018). Identifying landscape factors affecting tiger decline in the Bangladesh Sundarbans. *Global Ecology and Conservation*, e00382.
- 2.12.3 Hossain, M. S., Dearing, J. A., Rahman, M. M., & Salehin, M. (2016). Recent changes in ecosystem services and human well-being in the Bangladesh coastal zone. *Regional Environmental Change*, 16(2), 429-443.
- 2.12.4 Inskip, C., Carter, N., Riley, S., Roberts, T., & MacMillan, D. (2016). Toward human-carnivore coexistence: understanding tolerance for tigers in Bangladesh. *PloS one*, 11(1), e0145913.
- 2.12.5 Mukul, S. A., Rashid, A. M., Uddin, M. B., & Khan, N. A. (2016). Role of non-timber forest products in sustaining forest-based livelihoods and rural households' resilience capacity in and around protected area: a Bangladesh study. *Journal of Environmental Planning and Management*, 59(4), 628-642.
- 2.12.6 Rahim, S. A., Haque, M. Z., Reza, M. I. H., Elfithri, R., Mokhtar, M. B., & Abdullah, M. (2015). Behavioral change due to climate change effects accelerate tiger human conflicts: a study on sundarbans mangrove forests, Bangladesh. *International Journal of Conservation Science*, 6(4).
- 2.12.7 Sadath, M. N., & Islam, A. A study on attitude of local community on human-tiger conflict in Sundarbans, Bangladesh. *XIV WORLD FORESTRY CONGRESS, Durban, South Africa, 7-11 September 2015*
- 2.12.8 Saif, S., & MacMillan, D. C. (2016). Poaching, trade, and consumption of tiger parts in the Bangladesh Sundarbans. In *The Geography of Environmental Crime* (pp. 13-32). Palgrave Macmillan, London.
- 2.12.9 Saif, S., Rahman, H. T., & MacMillan, D. C. (2016). Who is killing the tiger *Panthera tigris* and why?. *Oryx*, 1-9.
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2.13 India

- 2.13.1 Agarwala, M., DeFries, R. S., Qureshi, Q., & Jhala, Y. V. (2016). Changes in the dry tropical forests in Central India with human use. *Regional Environmental Change*, 16(1), 5-15.
- 2.13.2 Aiyadurai, A. (2016). 'Tigers are Our Brothers': Understanding Human-Nature Relations in the Mishmi Hills, Northeast India. *Conservation and Society*, 14(4), 305.
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- 2.13.4 Bayani, A., Tiwade, D., Dongre, A., Dongre, A. P., Phatak, R., & Watve, M. (2016). Assessment of crop damage by protected wild mammalian herbivores on the western boundary of Tadoba-Andhari Tiger Reserve (TATR), Central India. *PloS one*, 11(4), e0153854.
- 2.13.5 Bhattacharjee, S., Kumar, V., Chandrasekhar, M., Malviya, M., Ganswindt, A., Ramesh, K., ... & Umapathy, G. (2015). Glucocorticoid stress responses of

- reintroduced tigers in relation to anthropogenic disturbance in Sariska Tiger Reserve in India. *PloS one*, 10(6), e0127626.
- 2.13.6 Chowdhurym, A. N., Mondal, R., Brahma, A., & Biswas, M. K. (2016). Ecopsychosocial Aspects of Human–Tiger Conflict: An Ethnographic Study of Tiger Widows of Sundarban Delta, India. *Environmental health insights*, 10, EHI-S24899.
 - 2.13.7 Das, C. S. (2015, December). Causes, consequences and cost-benefit analysis of the conflicts caused by tiger straying incidents in Sundarban, India. In *Proceedings of the Zoological Society* (Vol. 68, No. 2, pp. 120-130). Springer India.
 - 2.13.8 Dash, M., & Behera, B. (2016). Determinants of household collection of non-timber forest products (NTFPs) and alternative livelihood activities in Similipal Tiger Reserve, India. *Forest Policy and Economics*, 73, 215-228.
 - 2.13.9 Everard, M., Khandal, D., & Sahu, Y. K. (2017). Ecosystem service enhancement for the alleviation of wildlife-human conflicts in the Aravalli Hills, Rajasthan, India. *Ecosystem Services*, 24, 213-222.
 - 2.13.10 Hussain, A., Dasgupta, S., & Bargali, H. S. (2016). Conservation perceptions and attitudes of semi-nomadic pastoralist towards relocation and biodiversity management: a case study of Van Gujjars residing in and around Corbett Tiger Reserve, India. *Environment, development and sustainability*, 18(1), 57-72.
 - 2.13.11 Jain, P., & Sajjad, H. (2016). Analysis of willingness for relocation of the local communities living in the Critical Tiger Habitat of the Sariska Tiger Reserve, India. *Local Environment*, 21(11), 1409-1419.
 - 2.13.12 Jain, P., & Sajjad, H. (2016). Household dependency on forest resources in the Sariska Tiger Reserve (STR), India: Implications for management. *Journal of sustainable forestry*, 35(1), 60-74.
 - 2.13.13 Karanth, K. K., & Kudalkar, S. (2017). History, Location, and Species Matter: Insights for Human–Wildlife Conflict Mitigation From India. *Human Dimensions of Wildlife*, 22(4), 331-346.
 - 2.13.14 Kolipaka, S. S., Persoon, G. A., De longh, H. H., & Srivastava, D. P. (2015). The influence of people’s practices and beliefs on conservation: A case study on human-carnivore relationships from the multiple use buffer zone of the Panna Tiger Reserve, India. *Journal of Human Ecology*, 52(3), 192-207.
 - 2.13.15 Madhusudan, M. D. (2015). Conservation conflicts from livestock depredation and human attacks by tigers in India. *Conflicts in Conservation: Navigating Towards Solutions*, 268.
 - 2.13.16 Mahapatra, A. K., Tewari, D. D., & Baboo, B. (2015). Displacement, deprivation and development: The impact of relocation on income and livelihood of tribes in Similipal Tiger and Biosphere Reserve, India. *Environmental management*, 56(2), 420-432.
 - 2.13.17 Malviya, M., & Ramesh, K. (2015). Human-felid conflict in corridor habitats: implications for tiger and leopard conservation in Terai Arc Landscape, India. *Human-Wildlife Interactions*, 9(1), 48.
 - 2.13.18 Miller, J. R., Jhala, Y. V., & Jena, J. (2016). Livestock losses and hotspots of attack from tigers and leopards in Kanha Tiger Reserve, Central India. *Regional Environmental Change*, 16(1), 17-29.
 - 2.13.19 Miller, J. R., Jhala, Y. V., Jena, J., & Schmitz, O. J. (2015). Landscape-scale accessibility of livestock to tigers: implications of spatial grain for modeling predation risk to mitigate human–carnivore conflict. *Ecology and evolution*, 5(6), 1354-1367.
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- 2.13.21 Reddy, C. S., & Yosef, R. (2016). Living on the Edge: Attitudes of Rural Communities toward Bengal Tigers (*Panthera tigris*) in Central India. *Anthrozoös*, 29(2), 311-322.
- 2.13.22 Sekar, N. (2016). Tigers, Tribes, and Bureaucrats: the voluntariness and socioeconomic consequences of village relocations from Melghat Tiger Reserve, India. *Regional Environmental Change*, 16(1), 111-123.
- 2.13.23 Singh, R., Nigam, P., Qureshi, Q., Sankar, K., Krausman, P. R., Goyal, S. P., & Nicholoso, K. L. (2015). Characterizing human–tiger conflict in and around Ranthambhore Tiger Reserve, western India. *European journal of wildlife research*, 61(2), 255-261.

3. MONITORING (TIGER, CO-PREDATOR, PREY AND HABITAT) AND STATUS EVALUATION

3.1 Global

- 3.1.1 Gopalaswamy, A. M., Delampady, M., Karanth, K. U., Kumar, N., & Macdonald, D. W. (2015). An examination of index-calibration experiments: counting tigers at macroecological scales. *Methods in Ecology and Evolution*, 6(9), 1055-1066.
- 3.1.2 Hoffmann, M., Duckworth, J. W., Holmes, K., Mallon, D. P., Rodrigues, A. S., & Stuart, S. N. (2015). The difference conservation makes to extinction risk of the world's ungulates. *Conservation Biology*, 29(5), 1303-1313.
- 3.1.3 Karanth, K. U., Nichols, J. D., Goodrich, J. M., Reddy, G. V., Mathur, V. B., Wibisono, H. T., ... & Gumal, M. T. (2017). Role of Monitoring in Global Tiger Conservation. In *Methods For Monitoring Tiger And Prey Populations* (pp. 1-13). Springer, Singapore.
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