

THE CHALLENGE

Chopsticks are one of the main threats to tigers. Billions of disposable chopsticks are used every year, not only in China and Japan but also in the United States and other nations.

The majority of these chopsticks are made in China from Russian trees, especially those from the Amur Valley of Eastern Russia.

Tigers specifically don't need trees, but their primary food, wild boar and deer, need trees to survive. The race to profit both legally and illegally from the forests is destroying the boar and deer habitat and consequently tiger habitat.

THE TREES

Wild boar, the primary food for tigers, are primarily dependent on three trees:

- Manchurian Oak
- Manchurian Walnut
- Korean Pine

When clear cut the unattended regrowth is White Birch but it offers no support for boar. It takes several generations before, the oaks, walnuts, and pine regenerate to sustain boar and tigers.

OUR STRATEGY

- ◆ Establish Reforestation Teams of local forestry workers to plant seedlings to re-forest the area following logging activities.
- ◆ Create international teams of students engaged in cross-cultural collaborative, activities including tree planting.
- ◆ Establish Academic Forestry Research and Education to establish and disseminate the best practices for planting and reforesting logged areas.
- ◆ School programs to educate and engage people in the work of conservation, both locally and internationally.
- ◆ Promote Eco-Tourism to expose people to the wonder and delight of nature and to inspire people to a collaborative engagement with respect to nature and their own existence.

TREES FOR TIGERS

An International Collaboration To
Create Safe Sustainable Habitats For
People and Tigers in Eastern Russia



Trees
For
Tigers

Trees for Tigers, a US 501(c)(3) organization
24965 NW Pederson Rd. Hillsboro, OR 97124

WWW.TREESFORTIGERS.ORG

**THE AMUR TIGER
IS MAKING A COMEBACK
AND THEY NEED
YOUR HELP**

**TREES
FOR
TIGERS**



**SAVING AMUR TIGERS
ONE TREE AT A TIME**

WWW.TREESFORTIGERS.ORG

THE AMUR TIGER

One-hundred years ago, there were an estimated 100,000 tigers in the wild. There are now fewer than 3200 tigers of all tiger species in the wild. Tigers have lost 93% of their habitat in the last century. Despite a long history of concern for tigers, wild tiger numbers are at a historic low.

Pantera Tigris Altaica or the Amur Tiger, is also known as the Siberian Tiger. There are about 500 Amur tigers now left in the wild. The good news is that this is a growing number as conservation efforts are paying dividends. But there is still a long way to go to achieve sustainable populations.

The Amur tiger is the largest subspecies of tiger and lives in the snowy forests of the Russian Far East and China. They are one of the rarest cats remaining in the wild.

In the Far East the decline is due to poaching and habitat loss, in other words, human—related activity. In the Khabarovsk Krai, where the Durmiskoye Reserve is located the remaining tigers are mostly impacted by habitat loss due to logging. Reforesting this area is a primary focus of **Trees for Tigers**.



DURMISKOYE RESERVE

The Durmiskoye Reserve is in the South-Eastern part of Russia in Khabarovsk territory located two hours from Khabarovsk, Russia. This is prime Ussuri taiga habitat adjacent to the foothills of the Sikhote-Alin mountain range.

Alexander Batalov has dedicated his life to the conservation of the Amur Tiger. He is responsible for establishing the Durmiskoye reserve, set 100 kilometers from the city of Khabarovsk in the basin of the river Durmin. He works tirelessly as director, researcher and protective warden over some of the last remaining natural habitats of the world's largest cat.

Since graduating from the Wildlife Faculty of the Irkutsk State Academy of Agriculture Alexander has spent the last 35 years working in wildlife management.

He has published around 40 scientific studies on wildlife ecology. He is an expert on methods for monitoring and tracking wildlife populations.

*Alexander Batalov and Kim Voyle, President of **Trees for Tigers**, setting camera traps in Durmiskoye.*



HOW TO HELP

- ◆ Donate to Trees for Tigers to help us purchase and plant tree seedlings.
- ◆ Engage in eco-tourism to help develop local economies. We need to make a live tiger more valuable than a dead tiger.
- ◆ Use sustainable chopsticks and other food utensils.
- ◆ Ask your local restaurant to switch to reusable chopsticks.
- ◆ Tell your friends about Trees for Tigers
- ◆ Visit us at: www.treesfortigers.org

