

A Preliminary Report on Tiger Status in China

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【Abstract】 Tiger was listed in the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) Appendix I. It is also listed in the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) as Endangered (EN). In order to sort out the tiger population in China, China Biodiversity Conservation and Green Development Foundation (CBCGDF) publishes the preliminary report of the study results.

【Keywords】 Tiger, captivity, IUCN, CITES CoP19

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Preface

The tiger is known as the “king of beasts”. “It is king of mountain, and its roar brings the valley wind.”

As an endemic species in Asia, tigers have had a profound impact on its cultures. Wild tigers are apex predators and one of the important indicators of healthy ecosystems. In the past century, the number of wild tigers in the world has dropped sharply from 100,000 to less than 3,500. Habitat fragmentation, poaching and other factors have brought about a dramatic loss for tigers and other species. If this trend is not reversed, the ecosystem on which humans and all species depend on will suffer as well. In November 2010, the “International Forum on Tiger Conservation” (as known as the Tiger Summit) held in St. Petersburg, Russia adopted the “Global Tiger Recovery Program” and issued the “Petersburg Declaration”. At the summit, government representatives proposed to work together to promote the protection of wild tigers and their habitats, and designated July 29 each year as “International Tiger Day”.

2022 is the year of tiger, coincides with the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework, following the “Aichi Targets” proposed by UN. In September 2022, the second International Forum on Tiger Protection will be held in Vladivostok, Russia. From November 14th to 25th of the same year, the 19th Conference of the Parties to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES CoP19) will be held in Panama, during which tigers are a key topic. With the 2022 International Tiger Day approaching, China Biodiversity Conservation and Green Development Foundation, who has long been engaged with biodiversity conservation, with many other departments, is now releasing the “A Preliminary Report on Tiger Status in China” after an half year research to help protect tigers around the world.

It is worth mentioning that this report is only a preliminary one based on our survey and is far from perfect. With this report, we would like to call on people to pay attention to the living conditions of endangered wild animals such as tigers, protect their habitats, and jointly build a beautiful home where man and nature live in harmony.

A、Preliminary Survey of Tiger Data Across China (Inconclusive)

Num	Institution	Province	Species	Population
1	Beijing Zoo 北京动物园	Beijing	Panthera tigris ssp. altaica	5
2	Beijing Wildlife Park 北京野生动物园	Beijing	Panthera tigrissp.tigris(white)	11
3	Beijing Wildlife Park 北京野生动物园	Beijing	Panthera tigris ssp. altaica	2
4	Badaling Wildlife Park 八达岭野生动物世界	Beijing		10+
5	Shanghai Zoo 上海动物园	Shanghai	Panthera tigris amoyensis	28
6	Shanghai Zoo 上海动物园	Shanghai	Panthera tigris tigris	5
7	Shanghai Wild Animal Park 上海野生动物园	Shanghai		20+
8	Tianjin Zoo 天津市动物园	Tianjin	Panthera tigrissp.tigris(white)	2
9	Tianjin Zoo 天津市动物园	Tianjin	Panthera tigris ssp. altaica	2
10	Tianjin Zoo 天津市动物园	Tianjin	Panthera tigris tigris	3
11	Guanghegu Zoo 光合谷动物园	Tianjin	Panthera tigris ssp. altaica	1
12	Guanghegu Zoo 光合谷动物园	Tianjin	Panthera tigrissp.tigris(white)	1
13	Chongqing Wild Animal World 重庆野生动物世界	Chongqing	Panthera tigris tigris	38
14	Chongqing Wild Animal World 重庆野生动物世界	Chongqing	Panthera tigrissp.tigris(white)	17
15	Chongqing Zoo 重庆动物园	Chongqing	Panthera tigris amoyensis	5
16	Chongqing Zoo 重庆动物园	Chongqing	Panthera tigrissp.tigris(white)	4
17	Shijiazhuang Zoo 石家庄动物园	Hebei	Panthera tigrissp.tigris(white)	10
18	Shijiazhuang Zoo 石家庄动物园	Hebei	Panthera tigris ssp. altaica	9

19	Qinhuangdao Wildlife Park 秦皇岛野生动物园	Hebei		7+
20	Baoding Zoo 保定市动物园	Hebei	Panthera tigrissp.tigris(white)	2
21	Cangzhou Zoo 沧州动物园	Hebei		12
22	Tangshan Zoo 唐山动物园	Hebei	Panthera tigris ssp. altaica	4
23	Tangshan Zoo 唐山动物园	Hebei	Panthera tigris tigris	4
24	Hengshui Wildlife Park 衡水野生动物园	Hebei		20+
25	Xingtai Zoo 邢台动物园	Hebei	Panthera tigris ssp. altaica	2
26	Taiyuan Zoo 太原动物园	Shanxi	Panthera tigrissp.tigris(white)	12
27	Linfen Zoo 临汾动物园	Shanxi	Panthera tigris ssp. altaica	2
28	Fenzhou Folk-Custom Park 贾家庄汾州民俗文化园	Shanxi	Panthera tigris ssp. altaica	2
29	Shilamulun Park 西拉木伦公园	Inner Mongolia	Panthera tigris ssp. altaica	2
30	Daqingshan Wildlife Park 大青山野生动物园	Inner Mongolia	Panthera tigris ssp. altaica	6
31	Ordos Wildlife Park 鄂尔多斯野生动物园	Inner Mongolia		4
32	Baotou Labor Park 包头市劳动公园	Inner Mongolia		3
33	Benxi Zoo 本溪市动物园	Liaoning		5
34	Dalian Forest Zoo 大连森林动物园	Liaoning	Panthera tigris ssp. altaica	22
35	Dalian Forest Zoo 大连森林动物园	Liaoning	Panthera tigrissp.tigris(white)	14
36	Dalian Forest Zoo 大连森林动物园	Liaoning	Panthera tigris tigris	1
37	Shenyang Forest Zoo 沈阳森林动物园	Liaoning	Panthera tigris ssp. altaica	29
38	Anshan Zoo 鞍山市动物园	Liaoning		2
39	Jinzhou Zoo 锦州动物园	Liaoning	Panthera tigris ssp. altaica	1
40	Changchun Zoo	Jilin	Panthera tigris ssp.	17

	长春市动植物园		altaica	
41	Harbin Northern Forest Zoo 哈尔滨北方森林动物园	Heilongjiang		60+
42	Jixi Zoo 鸡西市动物园	Heilongjiang		6
43	Longsha Zoological and Botanical Garden 齐齐哈尔龙沙动植物园	Heilongjiang		21
44	Hongshan Forest Zoo 南京市红山森林动物园	Jiangsu	Panthera tigrissp.tigris(white)	2
45	Hongshan Forest Zoo 南京市红山森林动物园	Jiangsu	Panthera tigris ssp. altaica	4
46	Nanjing Pearl Spring Park 珍珠泉野生动物生态园	Jiangsu		100+
47	Nantong Forest Safari Park 南通森林野生动物园	Jiangsu		48
48	Xinpu Park 新浦公园	Jiangsu		1
49	Wuxi Zoo 无锡动物园	Jiangsu		5
50	Xuzhou Zoo 徐州动物园	Jiangsu	Panthera tigris ssp. altaica	3
51	Xuzhou Zoo 徐州动物园	Jiangsu	Panthera tigrissp.tigris(white)	1
52	Hangzhou Safari Park 杭州野生动物世界	Zhejiang		5
53	Hangzhou Zoo 杭州动物园	Zhejiang	Panthera tigris ssp. altaica	2
54	Hangzhou Zoo 杭州动物园	Zhejiang	Panthera tigris tigris	1
55	Wenzhou Zoo 温州动物园	Zhejiang	Panthera tigrissp.tigris(white)	3
56	Wenzhou Zoo 温州动物园	Zhejiang	Panthera tigris ssp. altaica	6
57	Ningbo Zoo 宁波野生动物园	Zhejiang		10+
58	Fuzhou Zoo 福州动物园	Fujian	Panthera tigris amoyensis	1
59	Yonghong Botanical Garden 福清永鸿野生动物园	Fujian	Panthera tigris ssp. altaica	5+

60	Yonghong Botanical Garden 福清永鸿野生动物园	Fujian	Panthera tigrissp.tigris(white)	2
61	Xiamen Zhongshan Park Zoo 厦门中山公园动物园	Fujian		5
62	Xiang'an Chinese-African Wildlife Park 翔安中非世野野生动物园	Fujian	Panthera tigris ssp. altaica	11
63	Donghu Lake Zoo 泉州东湖动物园	Fujian		3
64	Sanming Zoo 三明动物园	Fujian		6
65	Zhangzhou Zoo 漳州动物园	Fujian		6
66	Hefei Wildlife Park 合肥市野生动物园	Anhui	Panthera tigrissp.tigris(white)	1
67	Hefei Wildlife Park 合肥市野生动物园	Anhui	Panthera tigris ssp. altaica	8
68	Anqing Zoo 安庆动物园	Anhui		2
69	Suzhou Wildlife Park 宿州野生动物园	Anhui	Panthera tigris ssp. altaica	12
70	Huaipei Zoo 淮北市动物园	Anhui		8
71	Zheshan Park 赭山公园动物园	Anhui	Panthera tigris ssp. altaica	3
72	Zheshan Park 赭山公园动物园	Anhui	Panthera tigrissp.tigris(white)	2
73	Nanchang Zoo 南昌动物园	Jiangxi	Panthera tigris amoyensis	40
74	Nanchang Zoo 南昌动物园	Jiangxi	Panthera tigris ssp. altaica	2
75	Nanchang Zoo 南昌动物园	Jiangxi	Panthera tigrissp.tigris(white)	1
76	Ganzhou Forest Zoo 赣州森林动物园	Jiangxi	Panthera tigris ssp. altaica	2
77	Zhuxiandong Yesheng Zoo 诸仙洞野生动物园	Jiangxi	Panthera tigris ssp. altaica	20+
78	Zhuxiandong Yesheng Zoo 诸仙洞野生动物园	Jiangxi	Panthera tigris tigris	
79	Jinan Zoo 济南动物园	Shandong	Panthera tigris tigris	13

80	Jinan Zoo 济南动物园	Shandong	<i>Panthera tigris</i> ssp. <i>altaica</i>	1
81	Jinan Wildlife World 济南野生动物世界	Shandong		120
82	Qingdao Zoo 青岛动物园	Shandong	<i>Panthera tigris tigris</i>	8
83	Qingdao Zoo 青岛动物园	Shandong	<i>Panthera tigris</i> ssp. <i>altaica</i>	2
84	Qingdao Forest Wildlife World 青岛森林野生动物世界	Shandong	<i>Panthera tigris</i> ssp. <i>altaica</i>	22
85	Qingdao Forest Wildlife World 青岛森林野生动物世界	Shandong	<i>Panthera tigris tigris</i>	8
86	Zibo Zoo 淄博动物园	Shandong	<i>Panthera tigris</i> ssp. <i>altaica</i>	6
87	Zibo Zoo 淄博动物园	Shandong	<i>Panthera tigris tigris</i>	1
88	Dong Ying the Yellow River Delta Zoo 东营黄河三角洲动物园	Shandong	<i>Panthera tigris tigris</i>	19
89	Longkou Zoo and Botanical Garden 龙口市龙口动植物园	Shandong	<i>Panthera tigris tigris</i>	5
90	Nanshan Park 南山公园动物园	Shandong	<i>Panthera tigris</i> ssp. <i>altaica</i>	5
91	Judianhu Zoo 寿光巨淀湖风景区动物园	Shandong	<i>Panthera tigris</i> ssp. <i>altaica</i>	7
92	Huaifang Zoo 潍坊动物园	Shandong	<i>Panthera tigris</i> ssp. <i>altaica</i>	5
93	Zhengzhou Zoo 郑州动物园	Henan	<i>Panthera tigris</i> ssp. <i>altaica</i>	20+
94	Zhengzhou Zoo 郑州动物园	Henan	<i>Panthera tigris tigris</i>	
95	Zhengzhou Zoo 郑州动物园	Henan	<i>Panthera tigris</i> <i>amoyensis</i>	
96	The Yinji Animal Kingdom 郑州银基动物王国	Henan	<i>Panthera tigris</i> ssp. <i>altaica</i>	5
97	The Yinji Animal Kingdom 郑州银基动物王国	Henan	<i>Panthera tigris tigris</i>	25
98	Luoyang Wangcheng Park 洛阳王城公园动物园	Henan	<i>Panthera tigris</i> <i>amoyensis</i>	65
99	Luoyang Wangcheng Park 洛阳王城公园动物园	Henan	<i>Panthera tigris</i> ssp. <i>altaica</i>	5

100	Luanchuan Bamboo Sea Wildlife Park 栾川竹海野生动物园	Henan	<i>Panthera tigris</i> ssp. <i>altaica</i>	350+
101	Luanchuan Bamboo Sea Wildlife Park 栾川竹海野生动物园	Henan	<i>Panthera</i> <i>tigris</i> ssp. <i>tigris</i> (white)	12
102	Jiaozuo Forest Park 焦作森林动物公园	Henan	<i>Panthera tigris</i> ssp. <i>altaica</i>	4
103	Jiaozuo Forest Park 焦作森林动物公园	Henan	<i>Panthera tigris tigris</i>	2
104	Sanmenxai Zoo 三门峡动物园	Henan	<i>Panthera tigris</i> ssp. <i>altaica</i>	3
105	Nanyang People's Park 南阳人民公园动物园	Henan	<i>Panthera tigris</i> ssp. <i>altaica</i>	2
106	Shangqiu Zoo 商丘动物园	Henan	<i>Panthera tigris</i> ssp. <i>altaica</i>	20+
107	Wuhan Zoo 武汉动物园	Hubei	<i>Panthera tigris</i> ssp. <i>altaica</i>	7
108	Wuhan Zoo 武汉动物园	Hubei	<i>Panthera tigris tigris</i>	1
109	Jiufeng Forest Zoo 武汉九峰森林动物园	Hubei	<i>Panthera tigris</i> ssp. <i>altaica</i>	36
110	Sanxia Forest Wildlife World 三峡森林野生动物世界	Hubei		16
111	Xiangyang Park 襄阳公园动物园	Hubei	<i>Panthera tigris</i> ssp. <i>altaica</i>	1
112	Shiyan People's Park Hubei 十堰人民公园动物 园	Hubei	<i>Panthera tigris</i> ssp. <i>altaica</i>	4
113	Xiangwu Mountain Park 香 吾山生态旅游动物园	Hubei		1
114	Changsha Ecological Zoo 长沙生态动物园	Hunan	<i>Panthera tigris</i> <i>amoyensis</i>	8
115	Xiangtan Peace Park 湘潭和平公园动物园	Hunan	<i>Panthera tigris</i> ssp. <i>altaica</i>	1
116	Hainan Tropical Wildlife Park and Botanical Garden 海南热带野生动植物园	Hainan	<i>Panthera tigris</i> ssp. <i>altaica</i>	4
117	Guangzhou Zoo 广州动物园	Guangdong	<i>Panthera tigris</i> <i>amoyensis</i>	14
118	Guangzhou Zoo 广州动物园	Guangdong	<i>Panthera tigris</i> ssp. <i>altaica</i>	8

119	Guangzhou Zoo 广州动物园	Guangdong	<i>Panthera tigris tigris</i>	2
120	Guangzhou Zoo 广州动物园	Guangdong	<i>Panthera tigrisssp.tigris(white)</i>	2
121	Guangzhou Chimelong Safari Park 广州长隆野生动物世界	Guangdong	<i>Panthera tigrisssp.tigris(white)</i>	150
122	Guangzhou Chimelong Safari Park 广州长隆野生动物世界	Guangdong	<i>Panthera tigris tigris</i>	
123	Guangzhou Chimelong Safari Park 广州长隆野生动物世界	Guangdong	<i>Panthera tigris ssp. altaica</i>	
124	Shenzhen safari park 深圳野生动物园	Guangdong	<i>Panthera tigris ssp. altaica</i>	11
125	Xiangshi Zoo 香市动物园	Guangdong	<i>Panthera tigris ssp. altaica</i>	40
126	South China Tiger Park 韶 关 Panthera tigris amoyensis 园	Guangdong	<i>Panthera tigris amoyensis</i>	14
127	Shantou Zoo 汕头动物园	Guangdong	<i>Panthera tigris ssp. altaica</i>	5
128	Maoming Forest Park 茂名森林公园动物园	Guangdong	<i>Panthera tigrisssp.tigris(white)</i>	2
129	Maoming Forest Park 茂名森林公园动物园	Guangdong	<i>Panthera tigris tigris</i>	1
130	Maoming Forest Park 茂名森林公园动物园	Guangdong	<i>Panthera tigris ssp. altaica</i>	2
131	Zhongshan Park 佛山中山公园动物园	Guangdong	<i>Panthera tigris ssp. altaica</i>	2
132	Zimaling Zoo 紫马岭动物园	Guangdong	<i>Panthera tigris ssp. altaica</i>	2
133	Zimaling Zoo 紫马岭动物园	Guangdong	<i>Panthera tigrisssp.tigris(white)</i>	2
134	Cunjinqiao Park 湛江寸金桥公园动物园	Guangdong	<i>Panthera tigris ssp. altaica</i>	8
135	Nanning Zoo 南宁市动物园	Guangxi	<i>Panthera tigris ssp. altaica</i>	8
136	Guilin Zoo 桂林动物园	Guangxi	<i>Panthera tigris ssp. altaica</i>	2
137	Pingnan Xionsen animal world 平南雄森动物大世界	Guangxi		500
138	Wuzhou Zoo	Guangxi	<i>Panthera tigris ssp.</i>	1

	梧州动物园		altaica	
139	Liuzhou Zoo 柳州动物园	Guangxi	Panthera tigris ssp. altaica	1
140	Chengdu Zoo 成都动物园	Sichuan	Panthera tigris ssp. altaica	19
141	Chengdu Zoo 成都动物园	Sichuan	Panthera tigris amoyensis	2
142	Caideng Park 彩灯公园动物园	Sichuan	Panthera tigris ssp. altaica	2
143	Panzhihua Park 攀枝花公园动物园	Sichuan	Panthera tigris ssp. altaica	1
144	Deyang Zoo 德阳动物园	Sichuan	Panthera tigris ssp. altaica	5
145	Neijiang Zoo 内江市动物园	Sichuan	Panthera tigris ssp. altaica	6
146	Cuipingshan Park 翠屏山动物园	Sichuan	Panthera tigris ssp. altaica	9
147	Yibin Wildlife World 宜宾野生动物世界	Sichuan	Panthera tigris ssp. altaica	7
148	Guizhou Wildlife Park 贵州森林野生动物园	Guizhou	Panthera tigrissp.tigris(white)	12
149	Guizhou Wildlife Park 贵州森林野生动物园	Guizhou	Panthera tigris tigris	16
150	Guizhou Wildlife Park 贵州森林野生动物园	Guizhou	Panthera tigris amoyensis	1
151	Guizhou Wildlife Park 贵州森林野生动物园	Guizhou	Panthera tigris ssp. altaica	31
152	Qianlingshan Zoo 贵阳黔灵山动物园	Guizhou	Panthera tigris ssp. altaica	6
153	Qianlingshan Zoo 贵阳黔灵山动物园	Guizhou	Panthera tigrissp.tigris(white)	1
154	Liupanshui Zoo 六盘水动物园	Guizhou	Panthera tigris ssp. altaica	16
155	Liupanshui Zoo 六盘水动物园	Guizhou	Panthera tigrissp.tigris(white)	5
156	Yunnan Wild Animal Park 云南野生动物园	Yunnan	Panthera tigris ssp. altaica	150
157	Yunnan Wild Animal Park 云南野生动物园	Yunnan	Panthera tigrissp.tigris(white)	
158	Kunming Zoo 昆明动物园	Yunnan		2
159	Qushui Zoo	Xizang		3

	拉萨曲水动物园	Autonomous Region		
160	Xi'an Qinling Wildlife Zoo 西安秦岭野生动物园	Shaanxi	<i>Panthera tigris</i> ssp. <i>altaica</i>	20
161	Xi'an Qinling Wildlife Zoo 西安秦岭野生动物园	Shaanxi	<i>Panthera tigris</i> ssp. <i>tigris</i> (white)	4
162	Baoji People's Park 宝鸡人民公园动物园	Shaanxi	<i>Panthera tigris</i> ssp. <i>altaica</i>	4
163	Tianshui Zoo 天水市动物园	Shaanxi	<i>Panthera tigris</i> ssp. <i>altaica</i>	5
164	Shenzhou Desert Wild Animal Park 神州荒漠野生动物园	Shaanxi	<i>Panthera tigris</i> ssp. <i>altaica</i>	1
165	Zhongshan Park 中山公园	Ningxia	<i>Panthera tigris</i> ssp. <i>altaica</i>	1
166	Zhongshan Park 中山公园	Ningxia	<i>Panthera tigris</i> ssp. <i>tigris</i> (white)	1
167	Xining wildlife park 西宁青藏高原野生动物园	Qinghai	<i>Panthera tigris</i> ssp. <i>altaica</i>	11
168	The Xinjiang Tianshan Safari Park 新疆天山野生动物园	Xinjiang	<i>Panthera tigris</i> ssp. <i>altaica</i>	15
169	The Xinjiang Tianshan Safari Park 新疆天山野生动物园	Xinjiang	<i>Panthera tigris</i> ssp. <i>tigris</i> (white)	2
170	Kashgar Zoo 新疆喀什动物园	Xinjiang		1
171		Hong Kong		
172		Macao		
173	Taipei Zoo 台北市立动物园	Taiwan	<i>Panthera tigris</i> <i>tigris</i>	1
Specialized feeding institution				
174	The Siberian Tiger Park 东北虎林园	Heilongjiang	<i>Panthera tigris</i> ssp. <i>altaica</i>	2000+
175	The Northeast Tiger Park 长春东北虎园	Jilin	<i>Panthera tigris</i> ssp. <i>altaica</i>	20
176	The Guilin Xionsen Tigers and Bears Mountain Village 熊虎山庄	Jilin	<i>Panthera tigris</i> ssp. <i>tigris</i> (white)、 <i>Panthera tigris</i> ssp. <i>altaica</i> 、 <i>Panthera tigris</i> <i>amoyensis</i> 、 <i>Panthera tigris</i> <i>tigris</i>	1100

177	Sanya Dragon Tiger Park 三亚龙虎园	Hainan	Panthera tigris tigris	300
178	Meizhuang Hundred Tiger Park 熊虎山庄梅庄百虎园	Henan	Panthera tigris ssp. altaica	50
179	Research Base of South China Tiger Breeding Panthera tigris amoyensis 繁育研究基地	Guangdong	Panthera tigris amoyensis	13
180	Meihuashan South China Tiger Breeding and Research Center 梅花山 Panthera tigris amoyensis 繁育基地	Fujian	Panthera tigris amoyensis	66
181	Sanzhen Tiger Park 三珍虎园	Hunan	Panthera tigrissp.tigris(white)	7
182	Sanzhen Tiger Park 三珍虎园	Hunan	Panthera tigris ssp. altaica	123
183	Northeast Tiger Base 东北虎基地	Hebei	Panthera tigris ssp. altaica	65
Circuses				
184	34 家有人工虎繁殖证的马戏团 34 Circuses with Artificial Tiger Breeding Licenses	Anhui		584
野外				
185	Dai Autonomous Prefecture of Xishuangbanna, Hani-Yi Autonomous Prefecture of Honghe, South rolling river 西双版纳、红河和南滚河	Yunnan	Panthera tigris ssp. corbetti	18
186	Northeast China Tiger And Leopard National Park 东北虎豹国家公园	Jilin and Heilongjiang	Panthera tigris ssp. altaica	55
合计				7116

[1] Note: There are some vacancies in species names, because the information is not available.

[2] Note: “+” means more quantity than shown.. “1” shown in some places may not be accurate because investigators couldn't get specific numbers. Therefore, it is marked with the minimum data “1”.

Preliminary Statistical Data Analysis

Through data retrieval, telephone interview and field investigation, we made a preliminary investigation on the distribution of tigers in zoos, special breeding institutions, circuses and the wild in the past two years. Based on the available data, it is found that there are about 7,116 tigers in China, including the Siberian tiger, Bengal tiger (*Panthera tigris tigris*), South China tiger (*Panthera tigris amoyensis*) and Indochinese tigers (*Panthera tigris ssp. corbetti*).

Among these, 2,715 are in zoos, 3,744 are in specialized breeding facilities such as the Northeast Tiger Forest Park, Changchun Northeast Tiger Park and Bear Tiger Lodge, and 584 are in 34 circuses with artificial tiger breeding licenses in Suizhou, Anhui Province, which is known as a “Hometown to Circus”. There are also about 55 wild Siberian tigers distributed in Northeast China Tiger and Leopard National Park, and 14-20 Indochinese tigers distributed in the wild in southwest Yunnan Province.

There are only 3,726-5,578 tigers living in the wild worldwide, according to the World Conservation Union's (IUCN) latest Red List update on July 21, 2022. Of the 7,116 tigers in China, only 73, about 1%, live in the wild, while the vast majority are distributed in zoos, breeding bases and circuses. China's wild tigers account for only 1.9-1.3% of the global distribution.

Case: The plight of 65 artificially bred Siberian tigers in Zhangjiakou, Hebei Province

On July 25, 2022, the Beijing News and the China Agricultural Film Project Exchange and Cooperation Center reported that an old man named Li Mingyi founded a Siberian tiger artificial breeding base in Xiaodaogou Village, Dongyaozi town, Qiaoxi District, Zhangjiakou City, Hebei Province. He raised 65 Siberian tigers at a cost of more than 10,000 yuan per day and had to seek help from the media and the public. According to the report, the base was approved by the State Forestry Administration as a national key protected wild animal artificial breeding base in 2017. Now, all these animals, with no source of income to feed and drink every day, are in dire straits.

B. Chinese laws and regulations related to tiger protection

The tiger is a rare and endangered species globally. It is listed as a protected animal under Appendix I of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) and Endangered species (EN) on the IUCN Red List. The tiger is listed as a first-class wildlife under state protection in China's List of Key Wildlife under State Protection. Relevant laws and regulations have been sorted out as the following:.

1. Wildlife Protection Law of the People's Republic of China

Chapter 2 Protection of wild animals and their habitats.

Article 5 The State shall protect wildlife and their habitats. People's governments at or above the county level shall formulate plans and measures for the protection of wildlife and their habitats, and incorporate funds for wildlife protection into their budgets.

The State encourages citizens, legal persons and other organizations to participate in wildlife protection activities through donation, financial aid and voluntary services in accordance with law, and supports the public welfare undertakings of wildlife protection.

The habitat of wild animals prescribed in this Law refers to an important area where wild animal populations live and reproduce in the wild.

Article 6 All organizations and individuals shall have the obligation to protect wildlife and their habitats. Illegal hunting of wild animals and destruction of their habitats shall be prohibited.

Any organization or individual shall have the right to report or accuse the relevant departments and organs of acts in violation of this Law. The competent department of wildlife protection and other relevant departments and organs shall promptly handle reports or complaints according to law.

Chapter 3 Management of Wildlife

Article 21 Hunting or killing of wildlife under special state protection shall be prohibited.

Article 26 Artificial breeding of wildlife under special state protection shall be conducive to species protection and scientific research, and shall not destroy wild population resources. It shall, in accordance with the habits of wild animals, ensure that they have the necessary space for activity and health conditions for their survival, reproduction, and development, have places, facilities and technologies suitable for

their breeding purposes, types and development scale, and meet the relevant technical standards and epidemic prevention requirements, and shall not maltreat wild animals.

Article 27 The sale, purchase or use of wildlife under special state protection and their products shall be prohibited.

Article 31 It is prohibited to publish advertisements for the sale, purchase or use of wild animals or prohibited hunting tools. Advertisement for illegal sale, purchase or utilization of wildlife products shall be prohibited.

2. Criminal Law of the People's Republic of China

Article 341 of the Criminal Law of the People's Republic of China stipulates that whoever illegally hunts or kills rare or endangered wildlife under special state protection, or illegally purchases, transports or sells rare or endangered wildlife and their products under special state protection, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than five years or criminal detention and shall also be fined; If the circumstances are serious, he shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than five years but not more than 10 years and shall also be fined; If the circumstances are especially serious, he shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than 10 years and shall also be fined or be sentenced to confiscation of property.

3. Regulations of the People's Republic of China on Nature Reserves

Article 18 Nature reserves may be divided into core areas, buffer zones and experimental areas.

The well-preserved natural ecosystems and the areas where rare and endangered animals and plants are concentrated and distributed in nature reserves shall be designated as core areas, and no units or individuals shall be allowed to enter. Unless approved in accordance with the provisions of Article 27 of these Regulations, they are not allowed to enter and engage in scientific research activities.

A buffer zone of a certain size can be demarcated on the periphery of the core area, which can only be entered for scientific research and observation activities.

The periphery of the buffer zone is divided into experimental areas, which can be engaged in scientific experiments, teaching practice, visit and investigation, tourism, domestication, breeding of rare and endangered wild animals and plants and other activities.

When the people's government that originally approved the establishment of the nature reserve considers it necessary, it may delimit a certain area of peripheral protection zone in the periphery of the nature reserve.

4. Opinions on Strengthening Ethical Governance of Science and Technology

In March 2022, the General Offices of the CPC Central Committee and The State Council issued the Opinions on Strengthening Ethical Governance in Science and Technology and issued a notice, requiring all regions and departments to earnestly implement it in light of actual conditions. The document states:

Respect the right to life. Scientific and technological activities should avoid harm or potential threat to people's life safety, physical health, mental and psychological health to the greatest extent, respect human dignity and personal privacy, and protect the right to know and choose of participants in scientific and technological activities. The use of experimental animals should meet the requirements of "reduce, replace, optimize" and so on.

No unit, organization or individual may endanger social security, public security, biological security or ecological security when conducting scientific and technological activities.

C. Status of Tiger Protection In the World

All tiger subspecies are listed in Appendix I of the United Nations Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES). At the 1994 CITES meeting, CITES members - including China, India, Indonesia, Japan, Malaysia, Nepal, Singapore, South Korea and Thailand - adopted an agreement to improve and expand tiger protection. Specifically, the parties agreed to enact an internal ban on tiger trade, strengthen border controls, share information on illegal trade, and increase funding for anti-poaching, wilderness conservation, and public education programs.

Tigers are classified as endangered on the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species. The IUCN's Integrated Tiger Habitat Conservation Program (ITHCP) was launched in 2014, a funding program that contributes to the Global Tiger Recovery Program (GTRP), a global effort to double the wild tiger population by 2022. The project includes 12 large-scale projects involving key tiger conservation landscapes in Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Indonesia, Nepal and Myanmar.



Tiger

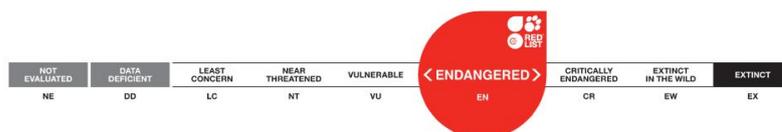
Panthera tigris

ABSTRACT

Tiger *Panthera tigris* has most recently been assessed for *The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species* in 2014. *Panthera tigris* is listed as Endangered under criteria A2abcd; C1.

THE RED LIST ASSESSMENT

► Goodrich, J., Lynam, A., Miquelle, D., Wibisono, H., Kawanishi, K., Pattanavibool, A., Htun, S., Tempa, T., Karki, J., Jhala, Y. & K...



Credit: IUCN Red List

In November 2010, the International Forum on Tiger Conservation, held in St. Petersburg, Russia, designated July 29 as World Tiger Day and set a goal of doubling the global wild tiger population by 2022 from then estimated 3,200.

Between 3,726 and 5,578 tigers are now in the wild worldwide, according to new figures released by scientists on July 21, 2022, following a reassessment of the species. The 40 percent increase since the last tiger assessment in 2015 is the result of improved monitoring efforts, suggesting that there are more tigers than previously thought and that the global tiger population appears to be stable or increasing. While this reassessment confirms that tigers remain endangered on the IUCN Red List, population trends show that programs such as the IUCN Integrated Tiger Habitat

Conservation Program are succeeding and tigers' recovery is possible as long as the conservation efforts continue.

D. Commercial and Advertising Involving Tigers

Advertising media is used for the dissemination of advertising to the public carrier, It refers to the material and technical means used to promote commodity or service information. The traditional "four major advertising media" are television, radio, newspaper and magazines.

Advertisement is an important carrier of social civilization. Advertising is an important part of modern service industry and cultural industry. It plays an active role in shaping brand, displaying image, promoting innovation, promoting development, guiding consumption, stimulating domestic demand, spreading advanced culture and building a harmonious society. International brand products, as an important way of brand internationalization in the process of advertising design, shoulder the important mission of displaying the purpose, history and spirit of the brand, especially in the traditional festival, which is not only an important marketing point, but also a window to show the humanistic spirit of the brand. However, while giving full play to the spirit of innovation and displaying creativity, advertising should not violate the idea of ecological civilization. A good advertisement can integrate family, love and friendship, sing the main melody, and promote exchanges and mutual learning between civilizations.

Case: A global Fashion Brand's "Tiger Pet" Advertisement at the Beginning of the Year of the Tiger

At the beginning of the Year of the Tiger in the Chinese lunar calendar, the Italian fashion brand Gucci has launched a series of promotional videos and photos for its "Gucci Tiger" series. The promotional videos show Gucci's fashion clothes and other products, and the advertising shoot features a Tiger design and is shot with a real Tiger. In the advertisement, the tiger is as meek as a pet, prostrate under the model and lick the leftovers from the plate, which conveys the wrong message to the public. On January 16, 2022, China Biodiversity Conservation and Green Development Foundation released a position statement strongly protesting Gucci's use of tigers in the 2022 Year of the Tiger commercial: "Wild animals are not our pets. " We strongly protest against the Italian luxury brand GUCCI for launching a series of advertisements using tigers in the Chinese Year of the Tiger. Globally, tigers are rapidly becoming extinct due to overuse and habitat loss. We have no objection to filming wild animals in natural landscapes in accordance with animal ethics. But this kind of show business and advertising, is not acceptable. Gucci's use of tigers for commercial purposes violates business ethics and encourages illegal hunting and trade of endangered animals in disguise. Please join us in saying "No" to this kind of commercial exploitation of wildlife!



Credit: Gucci

E. Tiger-Related Ethical Issues

According to the changes and evolution laws of nature in history, we can know that every species in nature has its process of production, development and evolution, and some of them have gone extinct due to natural action or force majeure.

The plight of tigers is a microcosm of the “sixth mass extinction”.

The Earth has been around for 4.6 billion years. If this long period of Earth’s history is scaled down to a “day”, the appearance of higher life corresponds to the last two hours. During the “last two hours”, the Earth experienced a total of five mass extinctions of life, including the impact of a comet, which left the Earth without sunlight and oxygen and wiped out most of life. These are natural causes of extinction.

As we enter the Anthropocene, Earth is experiencing its sixth mass extinction. Unlike the previous five mass extinctions, the sixth one was caused by humans. A landmark new report released in 2019 by the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES) sounded the alarm: about 1 million plant and animal species are now threatened with extinction, many of them within decades, more than at any time in human history. Against this backdrop, the tiger's plight is a microcosm of the plight faced by many wildlife species.

Wang Yanwei, an expert from the Biological and Scientific Ethics Working Committee of the China Biodiversity Conservation and Green Development Foundation, pointed out that under natural conditions, there is no ethical problem with species extinctions caused by changes in natural conditions, such as the extinction of dinosaurs. There are ethical issues with the extinction of species that should not be extinct because of human causes (e.g., habitat destruction, uncontrolled hunting, loss of ecological corridors, capturing wildlife for wildlife shows, etc.). In the case of wild tigers, the same problems exist. According to the principle of sustainable development, we, as the current generation, have the responsibility and obligation to preserve the tiger species for the present generation and future generations. Whether the Siberian tiger, South China tiger or Bengal tiger, the existence of these different tiger species can satisfy the aesthetic needs of human beings to appreciate nature, and they also perform important ecosystem services in the wild. According to the intrinsic value of animals and the non-anthropocentric view, each animal species has its own unique value independent of man. this kind of value does not depend on whether it can bring benefits to human beings. We cannot destroy this unique value just to meet the needs of human beings, otherwise it is immoral.

In order to keep tigers alive, Wang Yanwei believes that we need to think about the ethical responsibilities and principles of humans towards tigers. First, not to destroy the habitat of the tiger because of economic interests; Second, ensure that there are enough ecological corridors for the reproduction and survival of wild tigers,

especially in the construction of ecological corridors between countries, such as the ecological corridor jointly built by China and Russia for wild Amur tigers; Third, minimize tiger performances; Fourthly, appropriate wild training should be carried out on tigers, which can survive in the wild and can meet their survival in the wild, so as to promote the genetic improvement of wild tigers and continue their population. Fifth, in order to reduce the threat to wild tigers caused by trade, do not buy tiger-related products (such as tiger bones as entertainment); Sixth, in order to meet the food source and safety of the wild tigers, do not hunt in their living areas.

F. Suggestions on Tiger Protection

For tiger protection, under the guidance of the concept of “harmony between man and nature” in the era of ecological civilization, we put forward the following suggestions.

(1) To strengthen the protection of natural habitats; Protect in the wild (not in captivity)

In recent years, as the construction of national park system progresses positively, it has gained remarkable results. In the Northeast Tiger and Leopard National Park, for example, the park’s monitoring data showed that by the end of 2021, the number of wild Siberian tigers and leopards in the park had increased from 27 and 42 in the pilot period to 50 and 60, respectively, with more than 10 newly bred tiger cubs and more than 7 leopard cubs monitored, Xinhua News Agency reported. These achievements are undoubtedly remarkable in the world.

In terms of rescue, we suggest that wild conservation, rather than captive conservation, should be vigorously carried out. The case of the Siberian tiger Wandashan in 2021 triggered deep reflection: it was originally living in the wild, but was “rescued” and moved into the Siberian Tiger Park, almost becoming a “breeding tiger”. After intense concern and demands from the public, social organizations and the media, the authorities had to release him into the wild. It is hoped that this kind of thinking based on “utilization” in the past can complete the transition to the new “protection in natural habitat” under the ecological civilization as soon as possible.

(2) To enhance ecological connectivity and build ecological corridors

Migration is part of the survival strategy of wild animals and plants, and gene flow between different populations is necessary for the long-term survival of species. Connected habitats allow tigers to exchange genes and keep their populations healthy. Especially with the expansion of infrastructure, we recommend that habitat connectivity should be fully considered at the beginning of planning to allow for migration routes for wildlife, including large animals such as tigers. In this regard, construction companies can also make a big difference in biodiversity conservation.

Today, habitat fragmentation and loss and climate change seriously threaten the persistence of biodiversity and the contribution of nature to human beings. In 2021, the World Conservation Congress (WCC) held by the World Conservation Union (IUCN) adopted an important resolution -- Conservation of ecological Connectivity in the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework: From the Local to the international Level (resolution WCC-2020-RES-073). China biodiversity conservation and green development foundation (China), large landscape protection center (USA), the German conservation association (Germany), birdlife international (UK), Central America and protection association (costa rica), wetlands international (Netherlands),

46 global conservation organization jointly sponsored the agreement, Calls on the IUCN Director-General to explicitly integrate “conservation of ecological connectivity” into the IUCN 2021-2024 Plan. The plan also calls on all members to recognize the role of connectivity conservation in underpinning the planet’s life support systems and in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals, the three targets of the CBD, and the related targets of other treaties and agreements. Promote and support the integration of connectivity conservation and international cooperation into the post-2020 global biodiversity framework and other related initiatives, such as the 2030 Agenda and the United Nations Decade for Ecosystem Restoration 2021-2030.

(3) To promote the mainstreaming of biodiversity conservation

Extensive publicity and education activities on biodiversity should be carried out to promote the mainstreaming of biodiversity and improve the scientific quality of the public; Scientific and technological ethics should be followed to improve the animal welfare of captive tigers and ensure their sustainable use; Turning tigers into “show animals” or “cute pets” and other forms of animal cruelty are not encouraged.

G. Conclusion

Nature breeds life and ecology drives the future. Don't wait until there are no more tigers in the forest, until you can only recall the trail of tigers in mythology and books to regret. On World Tiger Day 2022 (Year of the Tiger), let us care for and protect this endangered species, reduce excessive damage to the environment and excessive demand by human beings, refuse to buy wild animal products, refuse animal performances, so that the tiger species can survive in the forest ecosystem.