You might have seen tigers represented in films, children’s books, and even on your cereal boxes!

Tigers can live in many different climates and are found in the rainforests of Indonesia, snowy forests of east Russia, the high Himalayas of Bhutan, and the semi-arid forests of western India.

Scientists can identify tigers based on the **pattern of their stripes**. Each individual has a **unique combination** of stripes, which can be analysed using **photos** taken by cameras left in the jungle or in the savannas.

Tigers communicate with other individuals through scent. The strong odour they leave when peeing can last up to **40 days**!
WY ARE TIGERS IN DANGER?

Tigers are classified as ENDANGERED due to the following threats:

**LOSING THEIR HOME**

The species has lost 97% of its original habitat due to forests being cut down for agriculture and to build roads. Tigers need vast areas to survive and don't do well if their home becomes made of tiny disconnected patches.

**HUNTING**

Tigers sometimes attack people's cows and buffaloes. So they can be seen as pests and hunted for that reason.

**POACHING**

Tigers are poached for some of their body parts such as their skin and their bones, which some people believe have medicinal properties.

**CLIMATE CHANGE**

One tiger population is found in the Sundarbans, a large mangrove forest area. But sadly, rising sea levels caused by climate change could wipe out this special habitat.
13 countries where tigers live are working together to help the species recover. While there is still a lot of work to be done, there have been some stories of success, which give conservationists hope for the future:

- **Tigers being reintroduced into places where they went extinct and can now recover**
- **Tiger numbers increasing in many protected areas in Asia where governments and conservationists are working hard to reduce the main threats**

Abishek Harihar is working hard to protect tigers! He is collaborating with other conservationists to assess how much tigers have recovered thanks to conservation action. This data will help scientists to prioritise future conservation projects.

Scientists are placing cameras in tiger habitat to get a better understanding of how many tigers are around, and to estimate their range. This information can be useful to then know where to create protected areas and identify areas to connect populations but also to inform local communities of the areas they should avoid.

Conservationists also work with locals to find ways to decrease human-tiger conflict. This can include building tiger-proof pens to protect their cows and buffaloes.
CREATE YOUR OWN STRIPE PATTERN!

Every tiger has a **UNIQUE PATTERN OF STRIPES**. They are as distinct as human fingerprints!

**YOUR TASK:**

YOU are the next tiger to be ruling the jungle, Design a personal pattern that shows just who you are!

Don't be afraid to get creative with colours and shapes!
In which continent do tigers live?
- Europe
- Asia
- Africa

What do scientists use to identify individual tigers?
- Their teeth
- Their ears
- Their stripes

How long will the odour from tigers’ pee last for?
- 1 day
- 40 days
- 10 days

What are scientists doing to help tigers?
- Put cameras in the jungle to record tigers
- Create maps to know where tigers are
- Work with local communities to reduce human-tiger conflict
Wow good navigating! You’ve got Tygra all the way to Sumatra ... time for a snack!

Here comes the jungle, we’ve made it to India!

Time to explore the rainforests of southern Western Ghats

You’ve taken the long way round and found Siberia... Brrrrr!

Looks like Tygra’s still lost - check out the first pages again and give it another go!