



Phoenix Fund

Conflict Tiger Cases Resolution in 2004

Programmatic report
January 01 – September 30, 2004



Vladivostok
2004



**PROGRAMMATIC REPORT
January 01 – September 30, 2004**

Grantor: Save the Tiger Fund
Project Name: Conflict Tiger Cases Resolution in 2004
Project #: 2004-0103-027
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I. Project overview

The goal of the project is to ensure long-term survival of the Siberian tiger and peaceful coexistence of people and tigers in the Russian Far East through timely human-tiger conflicts resolution and outreach activities.

II. Project activities

For the reported period 36 conflict tiger cases were registered in Primorsky and Khabarovskiy krais. It is twice as much of cases in comparison with the same period in 2003. Four of them started at the end of 2003. Two cases were solved by Khabarovskiy Hunting Management Department.

<i>Anuchinsky district (Primorsky krai)</i>	2
<i>Chernigovskiy district (Primorsky krai)</i>	4
<i>Shkotovskiy district (Primorsky krai)</i>	3
<i>Dalnerechensky district (Primorsky krai)</i>	2
<i>Krasnoarmeiskiy district (Primorsky krai)</i>	2
<i>Nadezhdinsky district (Primorsky krai)</i>	3
<i>Chuguevskiy district (Primorsky krai)</i>	1
<i>Khasan district (Primorsky krai)</i>	7
<i>Spassky district (Primorsky krai)</i>	1
<i>Kavalerovskiy district (Primorsky krai)</i>	2
<i>Ussuriiskiy district (Primorsky krai)</i>	2
<i>Khabarovskiy krai</i>	4
<i>Partizanskoy district (Primorsky krai)</i>	1
<i>Pozharsky district (Primorsky krai)</i>	1
<i>Kirovskiy district (Primorsky krai)</i>	1



© Inspection Tiger
Burning the remains of tiger killed in July 2004,
Pozharsky district of Primorye

In total 36 conflict tiger cases

1. In November 2003 an adult female tigress wandered into a Russian town exhibiting abnormal behavior. Now it is confirmed that it had the disease, which is fatal in cats. It is suspected that the tiger caught the disease from an infected domestic dog. Despite heroic efforts of scientists to save her, the tiger died in January 2004.

2, 3. From December 20, 2003 to January 07, 2004 the tiger had killed ten dogs near Novogorodeevka village. Local people were given special instructions on how to behave in tiger habitat. During these two months the team also was solving the conflict tiger case near Chernigovka village. Taking into consideration high human density in Chernigovskiy district and that there was a real danger of tiger attack on people, Inspection Tiger forwarded a letter to the Ministry of Natural Resources with a request to permit catching the predator and moving it to another place. Unfortunately, the Special Emergency Response team did not manage to catch



the tiger that went deep into the forest. The control over the situation was entrusted to local wildlife managers.



© Inspection Tiger
Remains of horse killed by a tiger

4. On December 20, 2003 Inspection Tiger received information that on December 18, 2003 a tiger had attacked livestock in Centralnoye village, Shkotovsky district. A farmer found a dead horse with visible tiger traces when he had come to give water to horses. One horse had serious injuries on the body. The Inspection Tiger rangers checked the information and confirmed that a tiger had attacked livestock. After investigation it was determined that the tiger (8.5 – 9 cm paw width) had been living on that territory for more than 2 - 3 years. Taking into consideration the fact that there is a big human population density (the place is about 100 km far from Vladivostok) the Special Emergency Response team decided to catch the animal and move it to the taiga. After receiving permission from the Ministry of Natural Resources on December 23, the team went to catch the predator. But during two weeks the tiger did not appear any more. Probably, it was the result of undertaken deterrent measures.

5. From January 07 to January 15, 2004 Inspection Tiger received several reports from villagers of Anuchinsky district that the tiger had appeared there again. As the team could not scare the tiger away, Inspection Tiger sent a request for permission to capture the predator. After the permission was received, on January 16 the Special Emergency Response team went to capture the tiger. It was determined that the tiger was moving between three villages and never stopped for a long time in any of them. As a result of frequent snowfalls the tiger changed its routes constantly, and therefore the rangers failed to catch it with snares. The team decided to track the tiger, but all attempts to find the cat were ineffective. When the team left Anuchinsky district, Inspection Tiger headquarters received several calls that the tiger had come back and injured a horse in Starogordevka village (January 26) and killed two dogs (January 27-28). On January 31 the tiger killed a dog at villagers' sight. On February 02 the predator visited Novogordevka village and killed two dogs. One more dog was killed at 3 a.m. on February 04. The Special Emergency Response team could come to solve conflict situation only on February 12. The team rangers stayed there till February 22, but the tiger did not appear. On February 24, 2004 Inspection Tiger received another information on tiger presence in Elovka village. It was ascertained that it had been the same tiger as in the previous conflict cases. Thus, the team was working till February 25 and then it moved in Chernigovka village as conflict tiger case took place there.

6. On January 20, 2004 Inspection Tiger received information that a tiger had appeared in Merkushovka village, Chernigovsky district. On January 27, 2004 the Special Emergency Response team, together with the rangers from "Sofit" hunting society, came to the scene. Later on, it was determined that the tiger (9-10 cm paw width) tried to get into one of the farms, but thanks to good quality of the farm fence and deep snow the tiger could not do it. Fortunately, the tiger did not make other attempts to get into the farm. The animal went deep into the forest and did not come back any more. The local people were instructed on safety rules.

7. On January 21 Inspection Tiger headquarters received information that a tiger had injured a man in Dalnerechensky district of Primorye. As a result of investigation, it was determined that a bear, not a tiger, had attacked a man.

8. On January 15 the Special Emergency Response team received a call from a forestry officer of Izmailihinsky forestry, who informed that a tiger had killed three dogs and chased



motorcyclists near Meteoritny village, Krasnoarmeisky district. On January 17 the team went to investigate the case. As a result, it was ascertained that local hunters had saw the tiger on the logging road in the beginning of January and it was not aggressive. At the moment of investigation the tiger went into the forest and did not appear any more. The team rangers instructed local people on the guidelines of human behavior in tiger habitat and taught how to scare a tiger away.

9. On January 26, a manager from Agro-Khasan deer farm informed that a tiger had killed a horse. In order to check the information, the Khasan anti-poaching team ranger of Inspection Tiger arrived to the scene. As a result, the ranger ascertained that a tiger (10 cm paw width) had killed a 7-year old horse. Taking into consideration that that tiger had already killed 3 deer, a calf, and young and mature horses for the last 6 months, administration of Agro-Khasan deer farm was aggressive towards the predator. Therefore, the rangers made several shots to scare the tiger away.

10. On February 11, Inspection Tiger headquarters received information that a tiger had entered one of country houses in Nadezhdinsky district, and local people had wounded the wild cat in attempt to scare it away. Immediately afterwards, the Special Emergency Response Team, together with Nadezhdinsky police, encircled the territory and informed local people about the danger to meet the predator. The team conducted investigation and did not find any evidence of tiger presence. Information appeared to be a false alarm.



© Inspection Tiger
Rangers are measuring tiger tracks

11. On February 12, Vladivostok anti-poaching team of Inspection Tiger received information from a director of Provalovsky deer farm that a tiger had killed a 1.5 year-old horse and four deer there. The team went to check the information and found out that a tiger (12 cm paw width) visited a deer farm. As it was getting dark, the rangers decided to stop tracking the tiger and shot 8 signal rockets to scare the predator away. Next day the team continued tracking the tiger and found deer remains and tiger tracks, going away through a creep in the fence towards Gryaznaya river side. To scare the tiger away, it was agreed to set up 5 tension-rods with pyrotechnics on the creep. Two of tension-rods snapped into action and the tiger left for the Gryaznaya upstream. During February 15-16 the team was watching if the tiger appeared in the outskirts of the deer farm. The predator did not come back. The team had a talk to the director of the farm on safety guidelines and left the farm.

12. On February 21, 2004 the head of Inspection Tiger got information from "Nota" hunting society staff (Chuguevsky district) that there was a tiger in a snare. Two wildlife managers were monitoring the wildlife in "Nota" hunting lease when they heard a tiger roar on an abandoned logging road. The sounds were coming from one place and the animal's angry roar was mixed with piteous groans. They crawled to a small fir-trees forest and spotted a tiger rushing in a snare tied to a tree. The guys took several photos and hurried to inform others about the accident with the endangered animal. Boris Litvinov, the head of the Special Response team based in Ternei village, realized the danger for a tiger to get into a snare in winter and hurried to the place of accident together with the specialists of the Siberian Tiger Project of the Wildlife Conservation Society. There they sedated and examined the animal- an 8-year old male tiger (about 160 - 180 kg, paw width 10 cm) got into an 8-mm snare with its head and front legs. The tiger was lucky, as the snare did not fix on the animal body. Besides, the temperature was about



0°C (32 F) during the day and there was a mild frost during the night, though usually there is almost arctic weather in winter. Moreover, the tiger smashed down all the small trees in 2-3 meters around it and made a fir mattress on the snow. Having supplied the tiger with a radio collar, the team took it to a rehabilitation center in Ternei. When it was determined that there were no internal injuries, specialists decided to release the predator into the wild. The release went well, the tiger leapt from his cage about a minute after the door was opened, then it bounded about 20 meters into the forest, stopped, turned, and growled, before walking calmly away.



© Inspection Tiger
Rangers came to investigate the case of tiger attack on a horse in Centralnoye village, Shkotovsky district

13. On February 23 an employee of Agro-Khasan deer farm informed about a conflict tiger situation. Next day Inspection Tiger sent a request to the Ministry of Natural Resources to permit to capture the conflict tiger. On February 25 the same tiger killed a horse in the deer farm. The Vladivostok team of Inspection Tiger examined the surroundings and stayed there till February 28 in case the tiger appeared again. Then, the team left the deer farm. But on March 02 the tiger visited the deer farm again and killed a deer. On March 03 Vladivostok

team, together with the Special Emergency Response team, went to solve the conflict case. Upon arrival it was determined that the tiger had attacked a deer, but then it had

been scared away from its prey. The rangers set up snares around the deer carcass and waited for the tiger. But large predator passed the snares, took the deer carcass and jumped over the farm fence. The farmers scared the tiger away again, set up snares around remains of killed deer, but the tiger managed to get to the remains, ate them and left the deer farm. During a couple of days the joint team tracked the tiger, but it left its favorite hunting ground. Teams stayed in the deer farm from March 07 till March 17, but the tiger did not appeared again. Therefore, the Special Emergency Response team left for its base.

14. On March 23 the head of Chernigovsky district administration informed that tiger tracks had been found 6 km far from Chernigovka village and the day after it a tiger had made an unsuccessful attempt to drag a dog away from a farm. The obtained information was checked by "Sofit" NGO members who have gained good experience from joint work with the Special Emergency Response team. In the beginning of 2004 "Sofit" members, together with rangers, tried to capture a problem tiger that managed to free itself from a snare (conflict case No.3). As a result of thorough investigation, it was determined that it was the same tiger. Having left the snare, the tiger moved to a settlement 15 km far from Chernigovka village. It was avoiding settlements for some time. But in the middle of March the tiger appeared again near the villages. As a result, one dog disappeared in Gribnoye village and a villager lost his dog during his walk in the forest. No more reports about tiger presence were recorded.

15. On April 15 Dr. Yudin informed that a tiger had been seen several times in Kalinovka village, Spassky district. Inspection Tiger rangers contacted Primorsky Hunting Management Department and asked to check the information. The wildlife managers gave an answer that that matter was a week standing, and that the tiger had drawn away a dog. No other tiger attack was recorded.

16. On May 05 a manager of Agro-Khasan deer farm informed that a tiger had killed a horse. Next day a team ranger went to the farm to check the information. It was ascertained that on May 03-04 the tiger had killed a 9-year old horse. The fact of tiger attack was confirmed by



typically broken neck-bones and bites and tiger tracks found near dead animal. Size of tiger track was 10.2 cm that allows to presuppose that the tiger killed deer and horses at Agro-Khasan deer farm many times. It was decided to send a letter with request to capture the tiger. After receiving permission from the Ministry of Natural Resources on May 07, the team went to catch the predator. After arrival to the scene the team set up 7 snares with dogs along tiger paths leading to the deer farm. During three weeks the snares were checked twice per day, however the tiger was not caught. The rangers noticed that the tiger did not react to the bait. During the next 4 days the predator did not appear in controlled region. Probably, the tiger felt human presence and left the district. Seven days later the Special Emergency Response team decided to stop capturing.

17. On May 14 a local from Melnichnoye village, Krasnoarmeisky district, was attacked by an Amur tiger. The local was inspector of Sikhote-Alin nature reserve returning home after his working day. According to the words of the attacked man, the one-year old tiger attacked him from behind. As a man did not have a rifle, he could not make a strong resistance, the tiger injured him and went away into the forest. The man received a lot of injuries on hands, legs and head. A joint team of Inspection Tiger rangers, specialists of the Siberian Tiger Project of the Wildlife Conservation Society and staff members of Sikhote-Alin nature reserve was sent to the scene. Inspection Tiger sent a letter to the Ministry of Natural Resources with request to permit to capture the tiger. On May 17 the joint team received information that tiger tracks had been found near the Gremuchy stream. Inspection Tiger ranger and a specialist of the Siberian Tiger Project of WCS went to check the information and found a corpse of Amur tiger 3 km far from Melnichnoye village. It was a 3-year old tigress (paw width 9.5 cm). During primary examination of the dead animal the rangers found injury near its front left scapula, presumably a gunshot wound. The dead tigress was lying in the stream 11 m far from a road. No human footprints were found around the corpse. Probably, the tigress was shot from the road and nobody came up to the dead body. All materials were forwarded to Krasnoarmeisky police department and handed over to the head of Inspection Tiger. The corpse of the tigress was transported to Ternei village for a thorough post-mortem examination. It revealed three gunshot wounds in shoulder-girdle; one toe was absent on the front left leg; gunshot wound was found in abdomen; three bullets were taken from the body.

As the corpse had laid in the forest in high temperature for several days and it started decomposing, it was decided to destroy the corpse by burning it. The burning of the corpse was carried out on May 19 meeting all the requirements.



© Inspection Tiger
Deer farm in Bezverkhovo village visited repeatedly by
a tiger in 2004

18. On May 17 Inspection Tiger received information that a tiger had attacked livestock in Centralnoye village, Shkotovsky district. On May 18 the team visited Centralnoye village. It was ascertained that the tiger had injured a horse pasturing near the village. The rangers did not find fresh tiger tracks near the place of incident. The team had a talk to the owner of the horse on safety guidelines and left the village.

19. On May 28, 2004 an anonym informed that an Amur tiger had been killed near Kraskino village and one of poachers had received severe injuries. It was ascertained that a group of local people had entered the territory between the border patrol fence (BPF) and Chinese border. BPF is a border protection zone between Russia and China, which includes a 3 m high barbed wire fence, a 20 m zone of habitat for wildlife where hunting is strictly prohibited. This border region is officially off-limits to all but border patrol officers, but it is generally known that



hunting still occurs there. It was determined that on May 24 at 4:15 a.m. a man with a lot of injuries had been transported to the medical center of a military unit. Next day that man was transported to Vladivostok city. But on May 26 he died and was buried shortly. Relatives of the dead man considered that he had been attacked by a dog. The Khasan team rangers questioned his surgeon from the military unit and he told that he had found 38 injuries on the human body and some of them had been left by tiger claws. On May 30 the Khasan team received another call from anonymous person and found that two accomplices drove by a caterpillar tractor towards BPF in order to conceal signs of killing the tiger and take it out from the border patrol zone. The Khasan team found fresh tracks of a caterpillar tractor leading to a silo pit. Besides, the rangers found tarpaulin and big plastic bag with dag-locks near the silo pit. Probably, the poachers wrapped the tiger corpse in it for transportation. Afterwards, the rangers started digging out the pit and shortly after found the dead animal and forwarded it to Ussuriisk city for post-mortal examination. On May 31 an expert determined that a 4-5-year old tiger had been killed by four gunshots. Three bullets were extracted from the body for ballistic examination. According to supposition made by rangers, while hunting poachers spotted an animal lying in the bushes. They shot at it and sent one of the hunters to check what animal they had killed. When the poacher came up close to the animal, the tiger attacked him. After that, the poachers shot the tiger dead. Then, they took their injured friend to the hospital and buried the corpse of the tiger. As it was reported before the dead hunter had been buried very quickly without postmortem examination. Only after several days it was allowed to disclose a burial place and take out a corpse of the dead poacher in order to make postmortem examination. As a result, the fact of illegal tiger hunting was proved, but the criminal proceedings were not initiated because the guilty was dead.

20. On May 30 the team received a phone call that "Kamaz" vehicle had knocked down a tiger cub 5 km far from Kavalerovo village. Immediately afterwards Inspection Tiger ranger and a specialist of Siberian Tiger Project of WCS went to check the obtained information. It was determined that a 5-6 month old tiger cub remained unharmed after collision. Three days later the team received information that the cub had returned to the place of collision with the vehicle and later it made an attempt to draw a dog away. From June 08 through June 10 the Special Emergency Response team conducted a thorough examination of the scene and Rudny village. No tiger tracks were found. While carrying out investigation the rangers got information from an unofficial source that in April-May 2004 poachers had killed a tigress 40 km far from Rudny village. The tigress had two cubs. Probably, the tiger cub knocked down by a vehicle was one of the orphaned cubs.



© Inspection Tiger
Head of the deer killed by a tiger in Bezverkhovo deer farm

21, 22. In May-June two conflict tiger cases occurred in Khabarovskiy krai. Khabarovskiy Hunting Management Department solved those cases without advising Inspection Tiger about it. As a result of the tiger attack, one man died.

23. On May 30 the team received one more phone call from Agro-Khasan deer farm manager that a tiger had appeared on the territory of the deer farm again and killed a deer. The Khasan team of Inspection Tiger went to the scene to check information. The fact of tiger attack was proved. When the Special Emergency Response team came to the place, they decided to catch the tiger using special snares with a bait (dogs). However, during 10 days the team did not fix any attempt of predator to get into the deer farm. Thus, after June 26 the team rangers left



Bezverkhovo village and returned in Ternei village. Having analyzed the case in Bezverkhovo village, it is possible to presuppose that predator is a mature and very cautious animal and only one-month large-scale capturing measures with many specialists can give a positive result.



Tiger track

© Inspection Tiger

24. On June 07 a tiger was observed in Gornotaezhny village of Ussuriisky district. The rangers found a tiger track (paw width 12 cm). Local villagers told that from June 05 to June 07 two dogs had disappeared from country houses. The team had a talk to the villagers on safety guidelines and left the village. But on June 08 Inspection Tiger received another information that the tiger had killed a dog near country houses. Taking into consideration high human density in that region and big size of the predator, Inspection Tiger sent a request to the Ministry of Natural Resources to permit to capture the tiger. From June 08 to June 15 the team rangers took capturing measures, however no evidence of tiger presence was revealed. Then, the team took measures to

deter the predator away. Thus, the situation was under control till June 15. Next month the information about tiger presence was not received.

25. On June 10 the headquarters of Inspection Tiger received a phone call from Primorsky Hunting Management Department with information that a tiger had carried away a dog near Tigrovaya railway station, Partizansky district. After a 30- minute search a military defense team found tiger tracks near the station and confirmed the tiger presence. Inspection Tiger rangers took deterrent measures and now the situation is under control.

26. On June 26 an official from Chernigovsky district administration informed that people had seen a tiger near one of the houses at 6:45 a.m. Besides, he reminded of three conflict cases investigated by Inspection Tiger in the beginning of the year in the same place (cases Nos. 3, 14). The control over the situation was entrusted to local wildlife managers from "Sofit" NGO. They took measures to scare the tiger away.

27. On June 23 a tigress with a cub was observed near Dalnerechensky frontier post №8. On June 24 Inspection Tiger rangers went to check the information and found tiger tracks (paw width 9 and 10 cm) on check-tracking zone. None of the border guards saw the tiger. A special border guard simulator had been set up on the check-tracking zone. At that moment it disappeared. While examining the place the rangers found a head and other parts of the border guard simulator. The rangers instructed the border guards on safety rules and trained them in using deterrents. During July 25-30 the border guards were examining the whole territory of the frontier post. As there was no evidence of tiger presence the rangers left the post.

28. On June 28 a woman from Kluchevoye village, Nadezhdinsky district, informed that a tiger with a cub was observed near Nezhinsky hunting lease. She told that local people had seen the tiger regularly in that area and asked how to behave in that situation. Inspection Tiger rangers consulted her on rules of human behavior in tiger habitat and gave her telephone numbers for urgent contact.



© Inspection Tiger
Burning tiger remains

29. On July 29 at 10:30 a.m. the head of Svetlogorie village administration (Pozharsky district) informed the leader of the Bikin team of Inspection Tiger that a tiger had walked near the village. The wildlife manager also gave the same information. To check the information a joint team consisting of Inspection Tiger rangers and senior wildlife manager from Luchegorsk city went to the scene. The team interviewed local people and found out that the tiger seemed to be injured. The rangers went to examine the surroundings and found a place where the tiger had laid 300 m far from the settlement. Close to that place the team heard a tiger roar and saw the tiger attacking. The rangers fired two shots in the air and the

predator changed its direction and went away into the forest. In 30-40 minutes the team heard screams of people who were watching the rangers at a distance. They were shouting that the tiger had gone around and was moving to attack rangers from the rear. Having noticed the tiger in the distance of 10-15 meters, the rangers fired two more shots, as there was a real threat to their life. The predator turned to the forest and disappeared in the bush. Immediately afterwards the team forward all information to the headquarters of Inspection Tiger. And shortly after it was decided to take deterrent measures with a purpose to scare the tiger away from the human settlement. A group of five hunters with three dogs was made to take those measures. Local people were notified in advance. At 4:50 p.m. the group started searching for the tiger. Soon the dog started barking as the tiger was hiding in the bush. When people came close to the big predator, it made another attempt to attack. As a result, the tiger was killed in order to avoid people's death. Later on, the tiger corpse was examined and old injuries on tiger leg and neck were found. Presumably, the killed animal had bullet wounds with haematoma and swellings. To determine the nature of the injures, the dead body was transported for postmortem examination to zoological center of Institute of Biology & Soil of the Far Eastern Branch of the Russian Academy of Science. As a result of examination, it was ascertained that it was a 5 – year old tigress. During skinning the corpse, 5 leaden grape-shots (9 mm in diameter) and 1 leaden bullet were found in the animal's neck. Judging by position of the shells, it was determined that shooting had been conducted top-down from double-barreled gun in the 10 m distance. The shots were made from one side when the animal was standing sideways towards the shooting person and did not pose a threat. Probably, shooting was conducted from a tree with a purpose to kill the tiger. The predator had lived for three days after receiving injures. Besides injures left by leaden bullets, there were bullet shots left by rifle in chest and head. Later, the rangers found out that local people had heard gunshots on July 28-29 not far from the settlement. All gathered materials were forwarded to Pozharskoye police department for further investigation.

30. On August 03 the Khasan team of Inspection Tiger received information from a farm worker that during the previous week people had heard the roars of a big animal, presumably tiger, near Sukhanovka village, Khasan district. Next day the team went to check the obtained information. As a result, no tiger tracks or other evidence of tiger presence were found. The rangers fired in the air in case the predator was close. The team instructed farmers on the rules of human behavior in tiger habitat and told about deterrent measures. After that, the team forwarded information to the headquarters of Inspection Tiger and left the village.

31. On August 06 the headquarters of Inspection Tiger got information from a police officer of Kirovsky police department about Amur tiger presence. He told that from July 31 to August 03 their police department received two reports from local people that tiger had been seen near Bolshie Kluchi village, Kirovsky district. The tiger killed a 6-month old cow and two sheep. The



police officers checked information and confirmed the fact of tiger attacks on livestock. Inspection Tiger team met with the officers of Kirovsky police department, visited the place of tiger attack and met with local people in order to instruct them on how to behave in case the predator appeared again.

32. On August 06 the leader of Khabarovsk team of Inspection Tiger received information that a tiger had killed a dog on the territory of Mukhensky mineral spring, Nanaisky district (about 30 km far from Mukhen village). Immediately afterwards, the team went to investigate the case. It was ascertained that the tiger had already killed 4 dogs for the last two months near mineral spring. The last case happened near an administrative building and the guard saw an adult tiger. The rangers gave instructions on safety rules and asked to take away the dogs from the spring territory.

33. On August 19 a beekeeper from Shkotovsky district informed that Amur tiger lived near Sukhoy stream 6 km far from Mnogoudobnoe village since June 2004. The tiger did not enter the area of apiary, but it continued living near the human settlement. At night on August 18 the tiger killed a dog on the territory of apiary, but did not eat it, left the dog on the ground and went away. The Special Emergency Response team instructed the witnesses on rules of behavior and told about deterrent measures.

34. On August 17 the headquarters of Inspection Tiger received information from the head of Kavalerovsky district administration that since May 2004 local people occasionally met a tiger. Next day the Special Emergency Response team went to the scene. It was determined that that case was connected with case No. 20. When the team could not find and catch a tiger cub, it left Rudny village. After that, local people found tiger tracks several times and in August the tiger killed a dog. The rangers presupposed that the tiger cub had been lost and tigress returned to the place of their parting. It tried to find its cub, moved secretly and avoid posing a threat to people. The situation was taken under control of the Special Emergency Response team.

35. On September 16 the headquarters of Inspection Tiger received information about tiger presence near the road police checking point in Khasan district. Immediately afterwards Inspection Tiger rangers went to check obtained information. As a result of interview with police officers, it was determined that on August 15 the tiger crossed the Gryaznaya River 10 m far from the road and moved towards the road police checkpoint. Later on, the tiger was noticed 50 m far from the checkpoint. Inspection Tiger rangers went to the place, but did not find any tiger tracks.

36. On September 17 a farmer from Kluchevoye village, Nadezhdinsky district, informed that two dogs had disappeared. Inspection Tiger rangers went to the scene, but neither tiger tracks, nor remains of dogs were found. The farmers wrote down telephone numbers in case of tiger appearance and were instructed on human behavior in tiger habitat.

**TABLE 1: SPECIAL EMERGENCY RESPONSE TEAM'S RESULTS**

	Jan 2004	Feb 2004	Mar 2004	Apr 2004	May 2004	Jun 2004	July 2004	Aug 2004	Sep 2004	Total
Conflict tiger cases	9*	4	1	1	8	5	1	5	2	36
Danger	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
"Control"	9	4	1	1	8	5	1	5	2	36
False information (no evidence)	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	5
Dead tiger	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	3
Captured and released tiger	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Human casualties	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	3
Perished animals	7 dogs 3 horses	3 dogs 2 horses 4 deer	-	1 dog	2 horses 1 deer	2 dogs	-	Cow, 2 sheep, 3 dogs	-	16 dogs 7 horses 5 deer, cow, 2 sheep

* 4 conflict tiger cases started at the end of 2003.