

Conservation in Russia and China



The Russian Far East is home to the Amur tiger and the rarest big cat in the world, the Amur leopard. With the population of both cats now expanding westwards, northeast China is becoming more important to their survival.

The 2015 Russian population census **estimated that the number of Amur tigers grew by 48 individuals to 510** in ten years. With a population as low as 30 individuals in the 1970s, the **Amur leopard now has a transboundary population estimated between 90-100 individuals.**

WildCats fund projects in this landscape implemented by Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS) China, WCS Russia and has funded Anu Amur/Zoological Society of London and Phoenix Fund in recent years.

They cover a range of activities including; monitoring populations, strengthening law enforcement, and mitigating human-wildlife conflict (HWC). Working beyond geopolitical borders demands collaboration with local and national governments to ensure successful conservation actions.

Estimated population numbers

1970-2020 = 233%
approximate increase
in Amur leopards

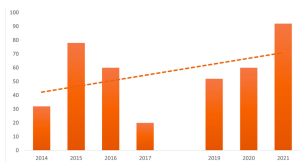


2005-2015 = 10%
approximate increase
in Amur tigers



Since 2000 WildCats has granted **£2,467,470** to projects in Russia and China

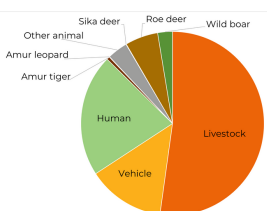
Crucial transboundary collaboration and cooperation between National Parks in China and Russia has been facilitated by the organisation WCS working on both sides of the border.



Human-tiger conflict reports have been increasing since 2017 in Primorsky Krai, Russia, possibly as a result of increasing tiger density.

↑ 2018 - 2021 = 31%
increase in Amur leopard density per 100km²

Evidence from Land of the Leopard National Park shows increasing Amur leopard density in the WCS study site.



The problems facing conservationists in China include high numbers of illegal livestock grazing.

↑ 1,000

local people attended HWC workshops in Hunchun, China 2018 -2020.