

SUMATRAN TIGER FACTFILE



NAME	Sumatran Tiger
SCIENTIFIC NAME	<i>Panthera tigris sumatrae</i>
GEOGRAPHIC RANGE	Sumatra (island in Indonesia)
HABITAT	Tropical sub-mountain and mountain forests, freshwater swamp forests and peat swamps.
LIFESPAN	10-15 years in the wild. Up to 20 years in captivity.
WEIGHT	Males average approx. 120kg. Females average approx. 90kg.
DIET	Wild boar, deer, monkeys, birds and fish.
WILD POPULATION	Approx. 400 individuals.

IUCN RED LIST STATUS

NOT EVALUATED	DATA DEFICIENT	LEAST CONCERN	NEAR THREATENED	VULNERABLE	ENDANGERED	CRITICALLY ENDANGERED	EXTINCT IN THE WILD	EXTINCT
NE	DD	LC	NT	VU	EN	CR	EW	EX

An extremely high risk of becoming extinct in the wild.



GENERAL DESCRIPTION

Sumatran tigers are the smallest subspecies of tiger. They are very dark in colouration, with defined black stripes on a burnt orange coat, helping them camouflage in dense forest. They have longer fur around the face, compared to other tiger subspecies, giving them a slightly maned appearance.

Sumatran tigers are the last remaining island subspecies of tiger, with the Javan and Bali tiger subspecies already extinct.

Sumatran tigers are a solitary cat who only come together to mate. Individuals become sexually mature at 3-4 years old and mating can occur at anytime throughout the year. Females give birth to on average 2-3 cubs and will rear them on their own.



SUMATRAN TIGER RANGE

THREATS

- **Illegal wildlife trade**– Sumatran tigers are poached, not only for their skins, but also bones, teeth and other body parts for the traditional medicine trade. According to a survey from TRAFFIC poaching for trade is responsible for almost 80% of estimated Sumatran tiger deaths.
- **Habitat loss**- Indonesia is the world's largest palm oil producer, converting large areas of land to palm oil plantations. This not only destroys tiger habitat, but also isolates populations, reducing the size of the gene pool which can lead to problems with inbreeding. Between 1985 and 2014, the island's forest cover plunged from 58% to 26%.
- **Human– wildlife conflict**– habitat destruction means tigers are forced out of protected areas and closer to human settlements, where they may come into conflict with people. People have been wounded by tigers and livestock killed. Retaliation can lead to killing tigers.
- **Disease**– fragmented populations are particularly vulnerable to diseases such as Canine Distemper Virus (CDV) which can be fatal.

