

Studbooks

International Tiger Studbook 1997

On 31 December 1996 the following tigers were held in the world's captive facilities:

	No.	Male	Female	Facilities
Amur tiger				
<i>Panthera tigris altaica</i>	501	(238)	(263)	175
Sumatran tiger				
<i>P.t. sumatrae</i>	210	(104)	(106)	80
Bengal tiger				
<i>P.t. tigris</i>	245	(128)	(117)	25
South China tiger				
<i>P.t. amoyensis</i>	47	(28)	(19)	18
Indo-Chinese tiger				
<i>P.t. corbetti</i>	25	(6)	(19)	4
Total	1,028	(504)	(652)	302

Müller, P. and Sonntag, K. 1997. *International Tiger Studbook 1997*. Zoologischer Garten, Leipzig, Germany.

International Cheetah Studbook 1996

Captive population on 31 December 1996:

	No.	Male	Female	Cubs	Facilities
Cheetah	1,217	608	602	.7	240

in 50 countries. Of the population 884 (73%) were captive-born, and the remainder wild-born.

Studbook Keeper Laurie Marker concludes: "The relative success in the world's captive cheetah population over the past few years suggests that an increased reproductive success throughout the world's facilities could be achieved through a co-operative management program. Reproductive success has decreased since a peak in 1993 with the number of cubs born. Much of this decrease is accounted for through managed breeding programs, such as the

North America SSP and Europe's EEP. In 1996, though, there was marked decrease in both the number of litters and cubs born.

"It is important that the successful breeding facilities co-operate in the managed reproduction of animals and that animal transfers that facilitate breeding priorities be implemented.

"Although a few of the world's facilities have had significant reproductive success, importation of wild-caught animals into the captive population has been a primary reason for the population's growth. This has been especially true in the southern African region, where 30% of the region's population is wild-caught. Although there has been continued reproductive success in this region, less than 10% of captive-born animals have remained in the population. The development of a managed breeding program and the co-operation between facilities is even more important in range countries.

"As the free-ranging population of cheetah continues to decline and a large amount of genetic diversity of the remaining free-ranging population is lost, the captive and wild populations should be managed in co-operation. In the future, in the absence of further imports from the wild, the size of the world's captive populations would be expected to decline, unless there is improvement in captive breeding. The use of a global management program will be a critical component for the long-term future of the species."

Marker, L. 1998. *1996 International Cheetah Studbook*. NOAHS Center, Washington, DC 20008, USA.

International Caracal Studbook

On 31 December 1994, the following caracals were held in captive facilities:

	No.	Male	Female	Facilities
Caracal caracal	194	99	95	80

Versteeg, D. 1998. *Caracal International Studbook*. Living Desert, Palm Desert, CA 92260, USA.