

ICS 65.020.099
CCS B 65

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**INDUSTRY STANDARD OF THE
PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA**

LY/T 3113-2019

**Technical specification for the wild population and habitat
monitoring of Siberian Tiger**

东北虎野外种群及栖息地监测技术规程

(English Translation)

Issued on: October 23, 2019

Implemented on: April 1, 2020

Issued by: State Forestry and Grassland Administration

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Foreword

This standard was drafted in accordance with the rules given in GB/T 1.1-2009.

This standard was proposed by the Department of Wildlife Conservation and Nature Reserve Management of the State Forestry Administration.

This standard is under the jurisdiction of the National Technical Committee for Standardization of Wildlife Conservation, Management and Operation (SAC/TC369).

1 Scope

This standard specifies the requirements and duties of monitoring personnel, monitoring methods of Siberian tiger population, habitat monitoring, individual characteristics identification of Siberian tiger, According to statistics and analysis, monitoring report preparation and other technical content.

This standard applies to the monitoring of wild populations and habitats of Siberian tigers. use.

2 Normative references

The following documents are essential for the application of this document. For dated references, only the dated version applies to this article Pieces. For undated references, the latest version (including all amendments) applies to this document.

LY/T 1845 Technical regulations for monitoring pandas and their habitats LY/T 2199
Technical Regulations for Wild Animal Feeding Management

3 Terms and definitions

The following terms and definitions apply to this document.

Siberian Tiger

The Siberian tiger is also called the Siberian tiger, the Amur tiger, and the Far East tiger. Genus Mammalia Carnivora Felidae Panthera, Panthera tigris, Panthera tigris altaica, extant Largest feline.

Note: Scientific name Panthera tigris altaica 3.2 the field monitoring network Network nodes are composed of professional and technical personnel, wildlife protection management personnel and monitoring personnel.

Monitoring methods for collaborative collection and verification of information.

Transect line

Survey lines laid out in accordance with statistical requirements. Investigators travel on the line to observe and record wildlife or activities on both sides of the line.

Traces and the vertical distance from the centerline of the line.

Animal traces

Remaining during animal activities can be used to identify species or individual marks and residues. E.g. footprint chain, feces, urine spots, scratches, lying Traces, hair, food marks, and food debris.

Habitat

The organic combination of environmental conditions on which wild animals depend is composed of a certain geographical space, plants and other living and non-living things.

Microhabitat micorhabiat the specific environmental conditions that are most suitable for the survival of wild animals in the ecological environment are specific behaviors such as animal feeding, activities, nesting, and hiding.

The natural environment of the location.

Monitoring area

The monitoring range is determined according to the natural conditions of the mountain system and terrain.

Monitoring unit

Monitoring area delineated according to natural conditions and administrative jurisdiction. Based on county or forestry bureau.

Monitoring sample point the area where monitoring is to be carried out requires at least one forest farm or one township or town.

3.10

Relative abundance of footprint chains the number of footprint chains of a species found in a field survey at a certain length of field.

4.1.1 Personnel composition

Monitoring personnel shall be monitored by professional and technical personnel, provincial, city and county (forestry bureau) wildlife protection managers, towns, and forest farms (sites) the composition of personnel, including townships, forest farms (institutions) monitoring staff unified grass-roots monitoring staff.

4.1.2 Requirements for grass-roots monitoring personnel

4.1.2.1

Have field work experience, familiar with local natural environment and wild animal habits.

4.1.2.2

Able to correctly use common equipment used in field monitoring to accurately identify footprints or activity traces of Siberian tigers and other wild animals.

4.1.2.3

Accurately measure wild animal footprints and trace information data and fill in monitoring forms.

4.1.2.4

Ability to obtain extensive information on local tigers.

4.1.2.5

Have high school education or above, good physical condition, and be able to report monitoring information in a timely manner.

4.2 Duties

4.2.1

The grass-roots monitor is responsible for the field monitoring task of one monitoring unit or several monitoring units adjacent to it.

4.2.2

Wildlife protection managers are responsible for information collection, communication and supervision.

4.2.3

Professional and technical personnel are responsible for overall work.

5.1.1 Establish a monitoring network

The monitoring network consists of monitoring areas, monitoring units, and monitoring samples. Division of monitoring sheets by city and county (Forestry Bureau) by administrative district yuan. In the monitoring unit, the monitoring sample points are determined according to the forest farms (sites) where the Siberian tiger is distributed.

5.1.2 Information Collection