



giant panda

dà xióng māo

大熊猫

big bear cat



giant panda facts:

- a newborn giant panda baby is only about 15cm long
- giant pandas are bears and eat meat but their main diet is bamboo
- giant panda's poo a lot – can be about 50 times per day
- they have five fingers plus an overgrown wrist bone that acts like a thumb

links – [giant panda's hand](#)

Distribution:

Sichuan, Gansu and Shaanxi

Habitat:

Mountain bamboo forests

Diet:

99% bamboo but will eat fruits and small animals

Breeding:

Gestation – 82-225 days (there can be delayed implantation)

Litter – 1-2 (when 2 cubs, only 1 survives); Lifespan – 20-25 years

links – [giant panda lifecycle cards](#); [giant panda and babies](#)

Size:

Length 120-150cm; Tail 12-15cm; Height 90cm; Weight 82-125kg

links - [giant panda lifecycle diagram](#)

IUCN Red List:

Vulnerable (re-classified from Endangered to Vulnerable in 2016)

Main threats:

- habitat loss

links – [giant panda historic distribution](#); [giant panda current distribution](#)
[giant panda habitat game](#); [giant panda habitat game cards](#)



Amur Tiger

dōng běi hǔ

东北虎

east north tiger



Amur tiger facts:

- the largest of the tigers
- the coat is lighter in colour than the other tigers
- the paws are large to help walk in the snow
- also known as the Siberian tiger

Distribution:

north east China

Habitat:

mixed forests

Diet:

wild boar, deer and other small to medium sized animals

Breeding:

Gestation – 90-105 days; Litter – 1-6; Lifespan – 15-20 years

Size:

Length 140-280cm; Tail 91-110cm; Weight 90-306kg

IUCN Red List:

Tiger - Endangered

There are 6 subspecies of tiger – Amur/Siberian, Indian/Bengal, Indo-Chinese, Malayan, Sumatran, South China.

Main threat:

- Over-hunting

The tigers are mainly hunted for Traditional Chinese Medicines. Many people believe that medicines which contain tiger bones will cure all kinds of diseases. Modern Chinese medicines don't use endangered animals and plants but unfortunately illegal hunting of the tigers is still happening.

links – [China/Scotland workbook](#) ; [China/Scotland answer book](#) ;
[Amur tiger and Scottish wildcat comparison](#)



Steller's sea eagle

hǔ tóu hǎi diāo

虎头海雕

tiger head sea bird of prey



Steller's sea eagle facts:

- the largest of the sea eagles
- feathers on the shoulders, tail and legs are white
- they mainly eat salmon but can also eat other fish and animals
- females are larger than the males

Distribution:

north east China

Habitat:

coastal cliffs, rivers and lakeside forests

Diet:

fish, seabirds and small to medium sized mammals

Breeding:

Incubation – 35-45 days; Eggs – 1-3; Lifespan – 20 years

Size:

Length 85-94cm; Wingspan 1.9-2.4m; Weight male 6kg; female 9kg

IUCN Red List:

Vulnerable

Main threats:

- pollution in seas
- over-fishing of salmon means there is less food for the eagles

links – [China/Scotland workbook](#) ; [China/Scotland answers](#) ;
[Steller's and white tailed sea eagles comparison](#)



bharal

yán yáng

岩羊

cliff sheep or goat



bharal facts:

- bharals mainly eat grass
- they are excellent climbers and can jump
- they have large eyes and small ears
- sometimes called blue sheep because their coat has a bluish sheen

Distribution:

Jingshajiang Valley, Sichuan

Habitat:

mountains – very steep rocky slopes between 2,700 and 3,200m

Diet:

grasses, low shrubs, mosses and lichens

Breeding:

Gestation – 160 days; Litter – 1 (rarely 2); Lifespan – 12-15 years

Size:

Length 109-160cm; Tail 7-12cm; Height 50-80cm;

Weight male 28-65kg; female 17-40kg

IUCN Red List:

Sichuan bharal subspecies – Endangered ; bharal – Least Concern

Main threats:

- climate change
- over-hunting

links – [bharal threat](#)