



Glossary

P4-P7

Endangered Species

Amur Tiger

Amur Tiger - the largest of the tiger species. The wild population is estimated less than 400 and mainly found in Russia. There is a small population in the northeast of China. The Chinese name literally means 'northeast tiger'.

dōng běi hǔ

东北虎

bharal sheep

bharal sheep - a Himalayan wild sheep with a bluish coat and backward curving horns. Although the species, *Pseudois nayaur*, is found across the Tibetan plateau, the Sichuan bharal, *Pseudois schaeferi*, is only found in a narrow area along the Jingshajiang Valley. The Chinese name literally means 'cliff sheep'.

yán yáng

岩羊

giant panda

giant panda – a member of the bear family with characteristic black and white markings and native to China. Historic distribution throughout southeast China but now only found in six distinct populations in south Gansu, Shaanxi and Sichuan. The Chinese name literally means ‘big bear cat’.

dà xióng māo

大熊猫

Steller's sea eagle

Steller's sea eagle – a black eagle with massive yellow bill. They mainly breed in eastern Russia but in winter a small number can be seen in northeast China. The Chinese name literally means ‘tiger head sea eagle’.

hǔ tóu hǎi diāo

虎头海雕

skull

skull – the skeleton of an animal's head. The Chinese word literally means 'head bone'.

tóu gǔ

头骨

tooth

tooth – a hard, enamel coated structure in the jaws of most vertebrates.

chǐ

齿

For human tooth use

yáchǐ 牙齿

incisor tooth

incisor tooth – a narrow edged tooth at the front of the mouth, adapted for biting. The Chinese word literally means ‘opening tooth’.

mén chǐ

门齿

For human incisor use

qiēyá 切牙

[cutting tooth]

canine tooth

canine tooth – a pointed tooth between the incisors and premolars, adapted for killing. The Chinese word literally means ‘dog tooth’.

quǎn chǐ

犬齿

For human canine use

jiānyá 尖牙

[sharp, pointed tooth]

pre-molar tooth

pre-molar tooth – a tooth between the canine and the molar teeth. The Chinese word literally means ‘front molar tooth’.

qián jiù chǐ

前臼齿

molar tooth

molar tooth – a chewing or slicing tooth at the back of the mouth. Carnivore’s usually have sharp, slicing back teeth. Herbivores have flat, chewing back teeth. The Chinese word literally means ‘mortar tooth’.

jiù chǐ

臼齿

For human molar use

móyá 磨牙

[grinding tooth]

chewing molars

chewing molars – back teeth that are usually flat and able to chew or grind food. The Chinese word literally means ‘chewing tooth’.

jǔ jué chǐ
咀嚼齿

slicing molars

slicing molars – back teeth that are usually sharp and slice past each other to cut or slice food. The Chinese word literally means ‘split or crack open tooth’.

liè chǐ
裂齿

no teeth

To say 'no teeth' use 没有 méi yǒu - not have.

méi yǒu yá chǐ
没有牙齿

wildlife conservation

wildlife conservation – protecting plants and animals. The Chinese word literally means ‘wild animal protection’.

yě shēng dòng wù bǎo hù

野生动物保护

endangered species

endangered species – a species of animal or plant that is seriously at risk of extinction. The Chinese word literally means ‘near danger species’.

bīn wēi wù zhǒng

濒危物种

threat

threat – something likely to cause damage or danger. The Chinese word literally means ‘to threaten’.

wēi xié

威胁

climate change

climate change – a change in the world’s climate. The Chinese word literally means ‘climate change’.

qì hòu biàn huà

气候变化

habitat loss

habitat loss – the process in which a natural habitat has been displaced or destroyed. The Chinese word literally means ‘life boundary loss’.

shēng jìng sàng shī

生境丧失

over-hunting

over-hunting – a hunting to excess. The Chinese word literally means ‘excessive capture’.

làn bǔ

滥捕

pollution

pollution – the introduction into the environment of a substance which has harmful or poisonous effects. The Chinese word literally means ‘dirty contamination’.

wū rǎn

污 染

habitat

habitat – the natural home of an animal or plant. For habitat loss (page 27) use 生境 shēngjìng but when using the word habitat on its own use 栖息地 qīxīdì. The Chinese name literally means ‘life border’ or ‘dwelling ground’ respectively.

shēng jìng or qī xī dì
生境 or 栖息地

mixed forest

mixed forest – a forest with two or more types of trees, usually a mix of deciduous and coniferous. The Chinese word literally means ‘mixed forest’.

hùn jiāo lín
混交林

mountain range

mountain range – a large natural elevation of the earth's surface, a series of large steep hills. The Chinese word literally means 'mountain arteries and veins'.

shān mài

山脉

mountain forest

mountain forest – forests with an elevation of 2500m above sea level or higher or an elevation of 300-2500m and a slope with sharp changes in elevation within a short distance. The Chinese word literally means 'mountain forest'.

shān lín

山林

rainforest

rainforest – a dense forest rich in biodiversity, typically found in tropical areas with heavy rainfall. The Chinese word literally means ‘rain forest’.

yǔ lín

雨林

ocean

ocean – a large expanse of sea. The Chinese word literally means ‘ocean’.

Note 海 sea; 洋 ocean or vast.

hǎi yáng

海洋



Animal Fact Files

Endangered Species
Animal Fact Files

For further activities
beyondthepanda.org.uk

Amur tiger *Panthera tigris*

东北虎

Distribution	north east China
Habitat	mixed forests
Diet	wild boar, deer and other small to medium sized animals
Breeding	
gestation	90-105 days
litter size	1-6
lifespan	15-20 years
Size	
length	140-280cm
tail length	91-110cm
weight	90-306kg



IUCN Red List Status

Endangered

Main threat

over-hunting for Traditional Chinese Medicines

Additional Information

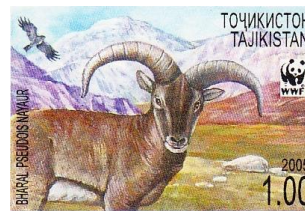
China is home to three species of tiger although one is now thought to be extinct – the South China tiger. The other two are the Indochinese and the Amur. The Amur is the largest tiger in the world. There are estimated less than 400 left in the wild.

Traditional Chinese Medicines have a very long and important history in China. Now artificial alternatives are used but unfortunately the use of endangered animals and plants still continues illegally.

Bharal sheep *Pseudois schaeferi*

岩羊

Distribution	Jingshajiang Valley, Sichuan
Habitat	very steep rocky slopes between 2,700 and 3,200m
Diet	grasses, low shrubs, mosses and lichens
Breeding	
gestation	160 days
litter size	1 (rarely 2)
lifespan	12-15 years
Size	
length	109-160cm
tail length	7-12cm
height	50-80cm
weight	male 28-65kg female 17-40kg



IUCN Red List Status

Endangered

Main threat

climate change

Additional Information

The species of bharal, *Pseudois nayaur* is found on the Tibetan plateau extending into west Sichuan, south Gansu and northern Yunnan. *Pseudois nayaur* is listed as Least Concern. However the Sichuan bharal, *Pseudois schaeferi* is only found in a narrow area along the Jingshajiang Valley. It is also under threat from over-hunting.

The Sichuan bharal is often known in Chinese as the 矮岩羊 *ǎi yányáng* meaning short cliff sheep as this species is smaller than the *Pseudois nayaur*.

Giant panda *Ailuropoda melanoleuca*

大熊猫

Distribution	Sichuan, Gansu and Shaanxi
Habitat	mountain bamboo forests
Diet	99% of diet is bamboo but they will eat fruits and small animals
Breeding	
gestation	82-225 days*
litter size	1-2 (but when 2 cubs are born, the mother will only rear the stronger cub)
lifespan	25-30 years
Size	
length	120-150cm
tail length	12-15cm
height	80-90cm
weight	85-125kg
IUCN Red List Status	Vulnerable
Main threat	habitat loss



*there can be delayed implantation – the embryo does not immediately implant in the uterus.

Additional Information

There is a sub-species of the giant panda found in Shaanxi which is brown and white. Research has shown that the brown and white colouring is probably due to a genetic mutation, which means a change in the genes that has caused a difference from the norm. However it is also important to note that there is quite a lot of brown fur on a black and white panda.

Steller's sea eagle *Haliaeetus pelagicus*

虎头海雕

Distribution	north east China, border with Russia
Habitat	coastal cliffs, river and lakeside forests
Diet	fish, sea birds and small to medium sized animals
Breeding	
incubation	39-45 days
eggs	1-3
lifespan	20 years
Size	
length	85-94cm (wingspan 1.9-2.5m)
weight	male 6kg female 9kg
IUCN Red List Status	Vulnerable
Main threat	pollution



Additional Information

The Steller's sea eagle used to be seen in winter in China but now rare to find due to the pollution of fish in the Bóhǎi Sea 渤海. The Steller's sea eagle is also under threat from coastal development.