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International
Tiger Day

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Dear Readers,

Welcome to the fifth edition of our e-magazine! We are thrilled to bring you a collection of engaging stories, insightful articles, and creative expressions. This edition reflects the talent, passion and dedication of our contributors and we hope it inspires and resonates with you.

Happy reading!

Warm regards,

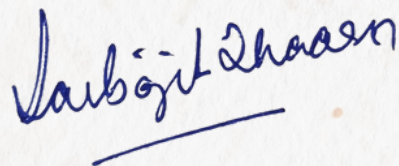
The Editorial Team

MESSAGE FROM THE ADVISOR

I want to feature on the importance of consistency in achieving success. Often we focus on grand goals and forget that small, consistent efforts lead to significant outcomes. Its okay to stumble but always get back up and continue, Consistency lays the foundation for progress. Growth is not about perfection, its about persistence.

Together, we can explore ways to overcome challenges and search our fullest potential.

My best wishes..

A handwritten signature in blue ink, reading "Sarbojit Thaosen", with a horizontal line underneath.

Dr Sarbojit Thaosen(Principal i/c)

Advisor

E - Magazine

Department of Zoology

INTERNATIONAL TIGER DAY

International Tiger Day is celebrated every year on July 29 to raise awareness about tiger conservation and the urgent need to protect their habitats. It was established in 2010 during the St. Petersburg Tiger Summit in Russia, where 13 tiger-range countries pledged to double the number of wild tigers by 2022 under the TX2 initiative.

Urvash Johari
FYUG 3rd semester





TIGER POPULATION:

A RACE AGAINST TIME

Once reigning across vast stretches of Asia, tigers now occupy less than 10% of their historic range. As of recent estimates, around 5,500 wild tigers remain globally—a sobering figure shaped by habitat loss, poaching, and fragmented conservation efforts. Yet, sparks of hope emerge: nations like India have seen significant population rebounds thanks to protected reserves, government initiatives, and growing public awareness. The tiger isn't just a majestic apex predator—it's a symbol of biodiversity, strength, and ecological balance. Preserving its population means safeguarding entire ecosystems and reaffirming our commitment to coexistence with nature.

Ringznali Naiding
H.S. 2nd Year

RN

Impact of climate change on Tiger landscapes

Climate change is reshaping the very environments tigers depend on, with consequences that ripple across ecosystems and communities. Here's how:

- Rising sea levels threaten the Sundarbans, home to Bengal tigers. Saltwater intrusion contaminates freshwater sources, forcing tigers to move inland and increasing human-wildlife conflict.
- Deforestation driven by climate change and agriculture—especially palm oil plantations—erodes critical habitats for species like the Sumatran tiger.
- Forest fires, intensified by hotter, drier conditions, destroy tiger habitats and food sources. In India alone, over 130,000 fire points were recorded in early 2022.
- Floods and storms displace both humans and wildlife, pushing tigers into unfamiliar and often dangerous territory.

Vincent V. Chorai
FYUG 3rd semester

Tiger Conservation: A Keystone for Ecosystem Health

Protecting tigers goes far beyond saving a single species—it's about preserving the intricate web of life they anchor. As apex predators, tigers regulate prey populations like deer and wild boar, preventing overgrazing and allowing forests to thrive. This balance supports countless other species, from birds and insects to plants and fungi. Here's how :

- Tigers require large, biodiverse habitats. Protecting these areas automatically shields hundreds of other species that share the same space. For example, reserves like Manas in Assam also protect pygmy hogs, Bengal floricans, and Asian elephants.
- Tiger landscapes overlap with major river basins like the Ganga-Brahmaputra, supporting water security for millions of people.
- Healthy tiger habitats act as carbon sinks, absorbing CO₂ and helping fight climate change.
- Protected tiger reserves often become hubs for eco-tourism, generating income for local communities
- Conservation efforts also reduce human-wildlife conflict through education and sustainable land use.

Paismaidi Thaosen
FYUG 5th semester

Global Tiger Conservation

Tiger conservation has evolved into a dynamic, multi-pronged effort spanning continents. Here's a snapshot of the most impactful strategies and initiatives currently underway:

- **Project Tiger (India):** Launched in 1973, it now protects over 3,600 tigers—more than 70% of the global wild population.
- **Legal enforcement:** Stronger laws and international cooperation target illegal wildlife trade, especially in Southeast Asia.
- **Ecological corridors:** Efforts in Malaysia and Bhutan aim to link fragmented habitats, allowing safe tiger movement and genetic diversity.
- **Rewilding landscapes:** Prey restoration and reintroduction programs help tigers return to former habitats in places like Kazakhstan and Thailand.
- **Local empowerment:** NGOs like WWF and Panthera work with communities to reduce human-tiger conflict and promote coexistence.

Chinglemba Singha
FYUG 3rd semester

Are White tigers a separate species?

White tigers are not a separate species or subspecies. They are Bengal tigers (*Panthera tigris tigris*) with a rare genetic mutation called leucism, which reduces pigmentation and gives them their iconic white coat and blue eyes.

Here are some common myths:

Myth 1: White tigers are albinos.

Fact: They're not albinos. Albino animals lack all pigment, but white tigers still have black stripes and blue eyes due to partial pigmentation.

Myth 2: They exist naturally in the wild today.

Fact: White tigers are extremely rare in the wild. The last known wild white tiger was captured in India in 1951. Most white tigers today are bred in captivity.

Myth 3: White tigers are healthier or stronger.

Fact: Many white tigers suffer from health issues due to inbreeding in captivity—like crossed eyes, spinal deformities, and immune deficiencies.

Anubhav Joishi
FYUG 3rd semester