

## **8203 Trans-Border Movements of Large Carnivores in the Far East of Russia**

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Technical constructions on borders may be considered as a barrier for the large carnivores. We collared 5 wild Amur tigers, 2 brown and 2 Asiatic bears with GPS-collars in 2010-11 at the border region to study spatial movements. Data allowed to find out that one female Amur tiger and one male brown bear had crossed Russian-Chinese border. The tiger spent almost all time at the Russia, crossing the border 5 times during 8 months, staying at the China no longer than one day. The bear also spent most of the time in Russia, crossing the border 11 times during 8 months, staying in China from several hours to 11 days. In spring 2014 five 2-year-old orphan tiger cubs (3 males, 2 females) with GPS-collars were released in the wild. Two males crossed Russian-Chinese border. One male swam across Amur River in October. He stayed in China for 63 days until he crossed the river back over the ice. In China he used space of 15010 km<sup>2</sup>. Two hours after the return he again crossed the river over the ice, but stayed in China only 22 hours. The other male also crossed Russian-Chinese border by water. 11 November he rounded border constructions on Bolshoy Ussuriysky Island by Amur River. He stayed in China for 33 days and used space of 1229 km<sup>2</sup>. He returned in Russia rounding border constructions on the island, but by Ussuri River. The obtained data give valuable information about existence of the trans-border populations of large carnivores.