

Glossaries

Balochi: The language of the Baloch people in Baluchistan province in Pakistan. It is also spoken in some parts of Sindh province and in the southern parts of Punjab neighboring Baluchistan.

Balti: The language spoken by the Balti people who live in Baltistan in the northern areas of Pakistan. The language is a sub-dialect of Ladakhi and an archaic dialect of the Tibetan language.

bear baiting: A medieval sport that sets pit bullterriers against bears. This sport, once widespread in Europe, is now found only in rural Pakistan. Under presidential order, bear baiting has been strictly prohibited by law in Pakistan since 2001.

bear balm: A balm or ointment which contains adipose extracted from the boiled bear parts.

bear dancing: A street performance in South Asia featuring bears trained to dance.

Bhojpuri: A language spoken in the state of Uttar Pradesh, northern part of India.

birth rate: The number of offspring produced in a population per a defined period of time, generally expressed as the number of new-born offspring per individual in the population.

Boolean logic: A complete system for logical operations which is an algebraic representation of relationships (and, or, not and x or) in one of two states: true or false.

Bunun: One of the major indigenous ethnic groups of Taiwan. They make their home in mountainous regions, and their traditional lifestyle is hunting, gathering and slash-burn agriculture.

Chakmas: The largest tribe in Bangladesh. This Mongoloid group originated from a marriage of Arkanese and Bengali living in the Kassalong and Karnafuli valleys.

Chitrali: The language of the Chitrali people who live in the North-West Frontier Province of Pakistan. There are various sub-languages and dialects within the Chitrali language, but most people speak Khowar, which is the dominate Chitrali language.

camera-trapping (camera trapping): A non-invasive technique that uses infrared sensors to trigger cameras whenever a living creature crosses in front of the “camera traps”. This technique is an important tool for the study of the illusive wildlife population, and is often used to estimate the wildlife population density by mark-recapture models.

cluster: One group of individuals or species which is phylogenetically similar to others shown in the phylogenetic tree.

commercial hunting: Hunting for economic or material gain.

Community reserve: A reserve which is maintained in cooperation with the local communities for wildlife conservation in India. This is as per the recently amended (2003) Indian Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972.

control kill in Japan: Intentionally killing wildlife to prevent damage to human life, agriculture, forests, fisheries or the ecosystem. In general, the head of a local government or organization requests permission for a depredation control kill from a prefectural or local governmental authority and then asks private hunters to carry out it.

control region: The control region of mitochondrial DNA, also called the “D-loop region”. The molecular size of the control region of mammals is about 1,000 base-pairs. Because this region does not encode any amino acids, the variation in the control region is higher than that of the other gene regions within mitochondrial DNA.

Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna (CITES): An international agreement among governments, drafted at a meeting of members of the World Conservation Union (IUCN) in 1963. Its aim is to ensure that international trade in wild animals and plants does not threaten their survival.

Dafla: The former name of the Nishi, an indigenous tribe of Arunachal Pradesh in India.

Dipterocarp forest: Forests on dry land in Southeast Asia growing from sea level up to 900 m asl., dominated mainly by trees from the Dipterocarpaceae family.

DNA: Deoxyribonucleic acid; the primary genetic material in the nucleus and mitochondria of each cell; genetic information is coded by nucleotides with four bases (adenine, guanine, cytosine and thymine).

DNA finger printing: One molecular technological method for detecting individual variations of unit numbers or lengths of repetitious nucleotide sequences, using one unit of the repetitious sequence as a probe.

ecoregion: A large area of land or water that contains a geographically distinct assemblage of natural communities that share a large majority of their species and ecological dynamics, share similar environmental conditions, and interact ecologically in ways that are critical for their long-term survival.

El Niño: A warming of the ocean surface off the western coast of South America occurring every 3 to 12 years. In parts of Indonesia and Malaysia, El Niño creates severe droughts, with human-induced fires causing severe damage to forests.

endemic species: Species which are restricted to a particular locality.

Firinghi: A tribal people in Bangladesh. Little is known about them.

Garos: A tribal people in Bangladesh, Dravidian origin, admixture of proto Australoid and Mongoloid people who lived in the Susang and Khasia hills, Sylhet, Chittagong.

Gypsy (Romany): A member or a race of people who travel as traditional way of life. Their origin is thought to be Asia, but is still being debated.

haplotype: One nucleotide sequence or one set of genes inherited as a group.

hibernation: “Winter denning” or “winter sleep.” Bears hibernate in a den. Hibernating animals lower their entire metabolism, respiration rate and heart rate, and exhibit a small range of body temperature decrease and ease of awakening. Other characteristics of hibernation are the absence of food and liquid intake, and no defecation or urination. Hibernation is regarded as the adaptation to the lack of food during winter.

Hindi: A language spoken in many states in the northern part of India.

Kachin: One of ethnic groups that live in the northern part of the Union of Myanmar.

Kashmiri: One of the Indo-Aryan languages spoken by the Kashmiri people who live in Azad Jammu and Kashmir of Pakistan and in Indian Kashmir.

La Pensee Sauvage: A thought that animals are humans wearing fur, which implies there is no difference between the internal and spiritual parts of the two even though they are different in appearance. This thought is distinct from the idea that animals and humans belong to different frameworks, commonly seen among hunter-gatherer societies, described in “*La Pensee Sauvage (Wild Thought)*” written by Levi Strauss, a French anthropologist.

limestone forest: Forest growing in limestone areas.

Lisu: One of the ethnic groups that live in the northern part of the Union of Myanmar.

Malayalam: A language spoken in the state of Kerala in the southern part of India.

Marathi: A language spoken in the state of Maharashtra in India.

megaherbivore: A large animal species, such as elephants, hippos and rhinos, that consume plant matter.

microsatellite DNA: This region comprises many repeats of a few bases (eg. GTGTGTGT) on genomic DNA. Since mutation rate is high and this region does not code adaptability, many variations are maintained in a population. Microsatellite DNA analysis is the way to compare the number of repeats.

mitochondrial DNA (mtDNA): Double stranded-circular DNA molecules which are located in the mitochondria of cells and maternally inherited. One mitochondrion has several molecules of mtDNA. The molecular size of mammalian mitochondrial DNA is about 16,000 base-pairs. The evolutionary rate of mitochondrial DNA is about 10-fold faster than that of nuclear DNA.

mitochondria: A cell organelle which plays an important role in respiration and energy-releasing reactions in living cells.

Mogh: A tribe living in Chittagong that subsists on hill cultivation.

molar row: The row of the larger teeth at the back in the mouth used for crushing and grinding food in the case of bears.

Naga: One of the ethnic groups that live in northern part of the Union of Myanmar.

Nishi: An indigenous tribe of Arunachal Pradesh in India.

open forest: Natural forests, usually in the dry zone lowlands of Sri Lanka. Also referred to as dry evergreen, semi-deciduous, or monsoon forest.

palatal width: The greatest width of the palatine bones that form the roof of the mouth.

Pleistocene: The age between 1.7 million and one thousand years ago.

Protected area network: A composite area comprising national parks, nature reserves, sanctuaries and forest corridors in Sri Lanka. Hunting is prohibited, but restrictions on human access and activities vary according to the type of protected area.

Punjabi: The language spoken in the Punjab area of Pakistan and India. It is the official language of Indian Punjab. In Pakistan it is spoken by almost 60% of the population.

Rawang: One of the ethnic groups that live in northern part of the Union of Myanmar.

Reduced Impact Logging: A method of tree harvesting with minimal residual damage and degradation of the forest site through the use of pre-harvesting, harvesting and post-harvesting planning and design. It provides an alternative investment option for achieving sustainable forest management goals for tropical forests.

Satellite telemetry system: A system to detect the position of animals using satellites as receivers of radio signals emitted by transmitters attached to animals. The ARGOS system is commonly used for this purpose.

Shikari: A leader of traditional hunter in northern Ja-

pan. Shikari is considered to have a shamanistic power.
sexual dimorphism: Remarkable sexual differences in the morphology of animals.

sports hunting in Japan: Defined by the Wildlife Protection and Hunting Law (article 2) as “the capturing of game animals by the legal hunting methods”. Hunters must register with the prefectural government of the prefecture in which they wish to hunt. Hunters can hunt all game animals once registered, and there is no upper limit to the hunt total during the hunting season.

subsistence hunting: Hunting practiced by local people to provide food for themselves or their family for survival.

Telugu: A language spoken in the state of Andhra Pradesh in India.

umbrella species: The species of large habitat areas with requirements such as positioning as high ranking consumers in the food chain. By protecting umbrella species, various kinds of other species inhabiting the habitat of the umbrella species can survive.

unowned material: Japanese legal term. Japanese civil law states that real estate without an owner belongs to the National Treasury while the ownership of personal estate owned by nobody belongs to the previous owner. Wildlife is regarded as movable property owned by nobody, but become personal estate after capture.

Urdu: One of the international languages spoken by more than 500 million people around the world, especially in the Indian sub continent. It has its origin mainly from the Arabic, Turkish, Persian languages and also from Hindi.

Yama-no-kami: Japanese elemental gods including the god of the forest, fire, water, and others.

(Chauhan NPS, Fredriksson MG, Hwang M-H, Htun S, Ishihara A, Lhagvasuren B, Mano T, Masuda R, Nguyen XD, Nong D, Odachi S, Oi T, Ohnishi N, Ratnayake S, Sarker Md. SU, Sato Y, Sathyakumar S, Sheikh KM, Shimoinaba S, Taguchi H, Tsubota T, Wong ST)