

## CITES Cheetah Trade Resource Kit

### Glossary

Abdominal cavity	Area of the body containing the abdominal organs e.g. stomach, liver, kidneys and bladder
Abdominal tuck	The point where between a cheetah's rib cage and its hind leg where there should be a noticeable narrowing
Anaesthetised	When an animal is in a chemically induced state of unconsciousness
Biological materials	Substances that are natural in origin, in this case referring to potentially hazardous substances such as blood, tissue and animal carcasses
Carcass	The body of a dead animal
Carnivore / Carnivorous	An animal whose diet is mostly, or exclusively, comprised of meat from other animals.
Cartilage	Smooth tissue found in joints at the ends of bones so that they move smoothly over one each other
Cheetah derivative	Any product derived from a cheetah or cheetah part – this may include items such as fur coats or shoes
Cheetah parts	Any part of a cheetah – this may include skins, skeletons or parts thereof
Chest cavity	Area of the body containing the chest organs eg lungs and heart
CITES	The Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora. An international agreement between governments which aims to ensure that international trade in specimens of wild animals and plants does not threaten their survival, see <a href="http://www.cites.org">www.cites.org</a>
Coalition	A small group (usually 2-3) of male cheetahs that live together.
Competition (for resources)	If a resource is limited, for example the amount of food in an area, and there are multiple animals that are reliant on that resource to live then they will be competing for that resource.
Confiscations	The permanent transfer of ownership of an item to the government authorities, generally pronounced by a court or tribunal.

Contagious	Can be passed from one organism to another
Contamination	Where material from one sample is incorporated into another sample thereby increasing the likelihood that the samples will not be able to be used for further analysis. This is a particular problem with DNA where contamination is very easy.
Cub recruitment	The number of cubs in a population that survive to adulthood each year.
Dehydration	A lack of water, and essential salts, caused by an animal not having access to sufficient drinking water
Diarrhoea	Loose, watery faeces – usually a result of gastric problems or infection
Disease	A condition that affects the normal functioning of an organism
Distributional range	The geographical area that a species lives in
DNA	DeoxyriboNucleic Acid – a molecule that contains genetic material that contains the information for the development, growth function and reproduction of all living organisms
Electrolyte solution	A solution of salts and sugars dissolved in water used to treat dehydration and help restore the body's natural electrolyte balance
Emaciated	Extremely thin
Extinction in the wild	The loss of a species from the wild; when there are no individuals left alive.
Gastric distress / issues / problems	Problems with the digestive system, usually caused by stress, poor diet and/or an infection which results in diarrhoea and vomiting. Cheetahs are particularly prone to gastric problems. If left untreated then this is likely to result in the death of the cheetah.
Habitat	The environment that an animal lives in.
Habitat loss	The destruction of habitat.
Habitat fragmentation	The separation of areas of habitat into smaller pieces.
Haemorrhage	Bleeding
Home range	The area an animal uses in its day-to-day life, usually over an annual cycle.
Human-dominated landscape	A large area of land where humans are the driving force behind its structure and contents.
Human-wildlife conflict (HWC)	Negative interactions between humans (and their property) and wildlife species
Illegal wildlife trade (IWT)	Any transfer (export, re-export or import) of animals or animal products which is against national, or international, law.

Infected	Contaminated by an infectious organism such as bacteria, left untreated can lead to septicaemia (an infection of the blood) and death
IUCN Red List	Inventory of the global conservation status of animal, fungi and plant species which uses a set of criteria to define species' extinction risk, see <a href="http://www.iucnredlist.org">www.iucnredlist.org</a>
Lactation	Producing milk to feed offspring
Lesions	An area of tissue that is damaged, due to either trauma or disease
Litter	A group of cubs born to the same mother at the same time.
Littermates	Siblings from the same litter.
Markoob	Traditional Sudanese men's shoes; sometimes made from the skins of spotted cats
Microchipped	Implanting a small microchip under the skin of an animal to enable future identification
Milk replacement	A nutrient containing liquid used to feed cubs instead of the milk that the cub would naturally get from its mother
Mortality rate	The proportion of animals in a population (or group) that will die over a year.
Necropsy	A surgical procedure carried out on the carcass of an animal to investigate its state of health and to attempt to determine its cause of death, sometimes referred to as a post-mortem.
Newborn	A cub that has only recently been born – less than 2 weeks old
Nutrient	A substance that is required by an animal to grow, survive and reproduce.
Nutrient deficiency	A lack of the essential nutrients that an animal needs
Obese	Extremely overweight
Overhang	A section of fence which is positioned at an angle over the cheetah's enclosure at the top of the main fence. This is used to prevent the cheetah climbing out of the enclosure.
Population	A community of individuals living in the same area, where the individuals can interbreed.
Population density	The number of individuals in a given area.
Predator	An animal that kills and eats other animals.
Prey	An animal that is hunted by a predator.
Saline solution	Water with salt dissolved in it
Seizures	A temporary measure to withhold an item that is presumed illegal until the case has been heard by the courts. In some legal systems, seizures are considered to be permanent

Sexual maturity	The point in an animal's life when they are able to reproduce and have young
Silica gel	A porous form of silicon dioxide which absorbs moistures from its surroundings and therefore drying the surroundings out
Skin elasticity	The degree to which an animal's skin springs back to its normal shape when gently pinched. If an animal is well and has had enough to drink then its skin will immediately spring back into shape. If the animal is dehydrated then the skin will "tent" – staying in the same shape and/or returning to its normal shape relatively slowly.
Solitary	An animal that lives on its own
Source population	The population that an individual lived in before being captured and trafficked
Starvation	A severe lack of energy (food) intake resulting in weight loss
Subcutaneous	Under the skin
Territory	An area of habitat that an animal lives in and prevents other animals of the same species from entering and using.
Tissue	Types of cells of which parts of the body are made; includes skin and muscle
Very young cubs	A cub aged between 2 – 8 weeks
Viable population	A population of animals that is large enough to successfully reproduce and survive in the long-term.
Whole cheetah	An entire cheetah – includes both alive and dead animals (where the carcass of the dead animal has not been processed and is still largely intact)
Wide-ranging	An animal that regularly moves across very large areas
Wildlife-friendly habitat	Environments where animals are able to survive without being persecuted and where there are adequate resources for them to thrive.
Wild game meat	Flesh from animals, such as gazelles and other ungulates, that are not domesticated and instead live in the wild. The sort of animal that a cheetah would naturally prey upon.
Zoonotic diseases	Diseases that can be spread between animals and humans.