

The tiger (Panthera tigris) is the largest cat species, most recognizable for its pattern of dark vertical stripes on reddish-orange fur with a lighter background. The species is classified in the genus Panthera with the lion, leopard, jaguar, and snow leopard.

See Article History Alternative Title: Panthera tigris Tiger, Panthera tigris , largest member of the cat family Felidae , rivaled only by the lion Panthera leo in strength and ferocity. The Siberian , or Amur, tiger P. The Indian, or Bengal , tiger P. Males are larger than females and may attain a shoulder height of about 1 metre and a length of about 2. The underparts, the inner sides of the limbs, the cheeks, and a large spot over each eye are whitish. The rare Siberian tiger has longer, softer, and paler fur. White tigers, not all of them true albinos, have occurred from time to time, almost all of them in India see also albinism. Black tigers have been reported less frequently from the dense forests of Myanmar Burma , Bangladesh , and eastern India. The tiger has no mane, but in old males the hair on the cheeks is rather long and spreading. Although most classifications separate the species into six subspecies, some merge subspecies or suggest that two tiger species exist, P. Captive Siberian tiger Panthera tigris altaica. Tigers haunt the ruins of buildings such as courts and temples and are at home in habitats ranging from dry grassland to rainforest. Grasslands, mixed grassland-forests, and deciduous rather than densely canopied forests support maximum population densities, as these habitats maintain the highest number of prey species. Having evolved in the temperate and subtropical forests of eastern Asia, the tiger is less tolerant of heat than other large cats, which may explain why it is an adept swimmer that appears to enjoy bathing. Under stress it may climb trees. Sumatran tiger Panthera tigris sumatrae in water. A special liking for porcupines , despite the danger of injury from their quills, is an exception. Cattle are occasionally taken from human habitations, and some tigers can thrive on domestic livestock. After making a kill and consuming what it can, it makes a deliberate attempt to hide the carcass from vultures and other scavengers so that another meal can be obtained. Tigers are not averse to commandeering a kill from other tigers or leopards , and they sometimes eat carrion. Skill in killing and obtaining prey is only partly instinctive, maternal training being essential for proficiency. For this reason, tigers raised in captivity would not fare well if released into the wild. As the top predator throughout its range, the tiger plays a major role in controlling not only its prey population but that of other predators such as the leopard, dhole Asiatic wild dog , and clouded leopard. No trait of the tiger has fascinated humans more than man eating. A number of reasons account for this "disability" caused by age or injury, paucity of prey, acquisition of the habit from the mother, or defense of cubs or kill. With the reduction in the number of tigers, the occurrence of man-eating tigers has become rare except in the Sundarbans, the northeast Indian state of Uttar Pradesh , and neighbouring Nepal in and around Royal Chitwan National Park. Spacing between individuals and maintenance of territories are achieved through vocalization , scrapings on the ground, claw marking of trees , fecal deposits, scent deposited by the rubbing of facial glands, and spraying of urine mixed with scent secreted from the anal glands. The solitary nature of the species also helps minimize territorial conflict. Nonetheless, confrontations do occur, sometimes resulting in injury and even death. The readiness of a tigress to mate is announced through vocalization and scent production. There is no fixed breeding season, though the preponderance of mating appears to occur in winter, with striped cubs being born after a gestation period of more than three months. The normal litter size is two to four, though up to seven cubs have been recorded. They are born blind, and, even when their eyes open, opacity prevents clear vision for six to eight weeks. There is thus a long period of weaning, tutelage, and training during which cub mortality is high, especially if food is scarce. During this time the offspring must endure long periods of absence by the mother while she is away hunting. Weaker cubs get less food because of the aggressiveness of their stronger siblings as food is less frequently made available. The cubs remain with the mother until about the second year, when they are nearly adult and are able to kill prey for themselves. Male cubs grow more quickly than females and tend to leave their mother earlier. Though cub infanticide mainly by males is known, it is not very unusual to find a male with a tigress and cubs, even sharing a kill. Such associations, however, do not last long. The

tigress does not breed again until her cubs are independent. The average life span of a tiger in the wild is about 11 years. Female Bengal tiger with her cubs *Panthera tigris tigris*. The persistent practices of using tiger parts as talismans, tonics, or medicine, despite all scientific evidence contrary to their efficacy, are manifestations of beliefs that emanate from the aura of the tiger and the awe that it has inspired for millennia. Certain animist communities still worship the tiger. Every 12th year of the Chinese calendar is the year of the tiger, and children born in it are considered especially lucky and powerful. Tigers are represented on seals from the ancient Indus civilization. The greatest of the Gupta emperors of ancient India, Samudra, minted special gold coins depicting him slaying tigers. Tipu Sultan even vented his frustration at his inability to defeat the British by ordering a special life-size toy, replete with sound, of a tiger mauling a British soldier. Tigers were prized as trophies and as a source of skins for expensive coats. They were also killed on the grounds that they posed a danger to humans. As the century drew to a close, only 5, to 7, were left in the wild, and captive tigers may now outnumber wild ones. The South China tiger *P. The Malayan subspecies P. The Siberian and Sumatran subspecies number less than each, and the Indo-Chinese population is estimated at less than Three subspecies have gone extinct within the past century: Because the tiger is so closely related to the lion, they can be crossbred in captivity. The offspring of such matings are called tigers when the male sire is a tiger and lions when the sire is a lion. The tiger is now legally protected throughout its range, but law enforcement is not universally effective. Nepal, Malaysia, and Indonesia have set up a string of national parks and sanctuaries where the animal is effectively protected; Thailand, Cambodia, and Vietnam are pursuing the same course. China, the only country with three subspecies of tigers, is also giving special attention to conservation. In Russia, where poaching seriously endangered the Siberian tiger, concentrated effort and effective patrolling have resulted in a revival of the subspecies. Siberian tiger *Panthera tigris altaica*. In the tiger hunting for sport was banned in most countries where tigers lived, and the trade in tiger skins was outlawed. Nevertheless, tiger skins are still highly valued for display and for worship, as are claws, teeth, and clavicles for talismans. Skulls, bones, whiskers, sinews, meat, and blood have long been used by Asians, especially the Chinese, in medicines, potions, and even wine. Poaching and the underground trade in tiger parts continue despite seizures and destruction of the confiscated parts. Although poaching has been responsible for keeping the number of tigers low during the past three decades, wild tigers would still be threatened even if all poaching ceased. In countries such as India, the needs of rapidly growing human populations over the last two centuries have reduced both the quantity and the quality of habitat. Forests and grasslands so favoured by the tiger are cleared for agriculture. Reduction in prey populations results in greater dependence on livestock and the consequent retribution from man. Fortunately, the status of the tiger has aroused widespread empathy, and its cause has received substantial international support. The World Wide Fund for Nature has been a pioneer and the largest contributor, along with corporate donors and nongovernmental organizations. The Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species is entrusted with the task of controlling illegal trade in tiger derivatives. In addition, high-ranking officials of 13 countries hosting tiger populations gathered in St. Petersburg, Russia, in for the International Forum on Tiger Conservation and agreed to help one another double overall tiger numbers by*

Chapter 2 : Tigger - Wikipedia

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October 3, Many cultures consider the tiger to be a symbol of strength and courage. However, because hunting them is also a sign of bravery in some cultures, tigers are endangered; no more than 3, tigers are left in the wild. Size Tigers have distinctive stripes, which help camouflage them when hunting prey. Some tigers have orange fur with black stripes; others are black with tan stripes, white with tan stripes or all white albino, according to the San Diego Zoo. No two tigers have the same markings on their coats. They are as individual as fingerprints are for humans. The largest tigers, the Siberian, also called Amur, are The smallest tiger is the Sumatran tiger. They grow to 5 to 12 feet 1. Tigers also have very long tails, which can add 2. Habitat Tigers live in Asia. Larger subspecies, such as the Siberian tiger, tend to live in northern, colder areas, such as eastern Russia and northeastern China. They live in arid forests, flooded mangrove forests, tropical forests and taiga, depending on the subspecies, according to the San Diego Zoo. Diet All tigers are carnivores. Though tigers are fierce hunters, they are no strangers to failure. Habits Tigers are solitary creatures; they like to spend most of their time alone, roaming their massive territories looking for food. According to the San Diego Zoo, the Siberian tiger has the largest range. Its territory can be more than 4, square miles 10, square kilometers. Tigers mark their territory by scratching marks into trees with their claws. This male Sumatran tiger cub was born at the Sacramento Zoo on March 3, Its species is critically endangered. Sacramento Zoo Offspring Tiger babies, or cubs, are born helpless. At birth, a cub weighs 2. Usually, only two survive, though, because the mother must leave the cubs while she hunts, and she cannot kill enough prey to feed so many cubs. Tiger cubs mature quickly. At 8 weeks old, they are ready to learn how to hunt and go out on hunting expeditions with their mother. At 2 years old, the cubs will set out on their own, and their mother will have another set of cubs. Tigers typically live 14 to 18 years. The taxonomy of tigers, according to ITIS, is:

Chapter 3 : Family of Tiggers : Saxon, Victoria : Free Download, Borrow, and Streaming : Internet Archive

The tiger (Panthera tigris) is the largest of all the wild cats, yet the tiger is also the most endangered and some populations have already gone racedaydvl.com spite of many conservation programs it is estimated the tiger population has declined by over 95% in the past years, primarily due to poaching and habitat loss.

Felid hybrid , Panthera hybrid , Liger , and Tigon Lions have been known to breed with tigers in captivity to create hybrids called ligers and tigons. They share physical and behavioural qualities of both parent species. Its pelage is dense and heavy, and colouration varies between shades of orange and brown with white ventral areas and distinctive vertical black stripes that are unique in each individual. The pupils are circular with yellow irises. The small, rounded ears have a prominent white spot on the back, surrounded by black. The lion skull shows broader nasal openings. Due to the variation in skull sizes of the two species, the structure of the lower jaw is a reliable indicator for their identification. The size difference between males and females is proportionally greater in the large tiger subspecies, with males weighing up to 1. Males also have wider forepaw pads than females, enabling gender to be told from tracks. At the shoulder, tigers may variously stand 0. It allegedly weighed It is not albinism Colour variations A well-known allele found only in the Bengal population produces the white tiger , a colour variant first recorded in the Mughal Empire in the late 16th and early 17th centuries. Genetically, whiteness is recessive: This has given white tigers a greater likelihood of being born with physical defects, such as cleft palate , scoliosis curvature of the spine , and strabismus squint. In this colour morph, the stripes are extremely faint on the body while the tail has pale reddish-brown rings. Golden tigers , another colour morph, have pale golden pelage with a blond tone and reddish-brown stripes. These types are rarely recorded in the wild. Today, its ecological habitats include the Siberian taiga as well as open grasslands and tropical mangrove swamps, and it has been classified as endangered in the IUCN Red List. Major reasons for the population decline include habitat destruction , habitat fragmentation and poaching. The global wild population is estimated to number between 3, and 3, individuals, down from around , at the start of the 20th century, with most remaining populations occurring in small pockets isolated from each other and with 2, of the total population living on the Indian subcontinent. They were extirpated on the island of Bali in the s, around the Caspian Sea in the s, and on Java in the s. This was the result of habitat loss and the ongoing killing of tigers and tiger prey. The northern limit of their range is close to the Amur River in southeastern Siberia. The only large island they still inhabit is Sumatra. It prefers dense vegetation, for which its camouflage colouring is ideally suited, and where a single predator is not at a disadvantage compared with the multiple cats in a pride. In various parts of its range it inhabits or had inhabited additionally partially open grassland and savanna as well as taiga forests and rocky habitats. They establish and maintain territories but have much wider home ranges within which they roam. Resident adults of either sex generally confine their movements to their home ranges, within which they satisfy their needs and those of their growing cubs. Males, however, migrate further than their female counterparts and set out at a younger age to mark out their own area. Females also use these "scrapes", as well as urine and scat markings. Females in oestrus will signal their availability by scent marking more frequently and increasing their vocalisations.

Chapter 4 : Tigers: Facts & Information | Pictures of Tigers

Tigger starts daydreaming about all the tiggers in his family tree, including acrobat tiggers, hula-hooping tiggers, and tiggers of every size and shape! Rating: (not yet rated) 0 with reviews - Be the first.

Updated Aug 12, at 1: It has been a turbulent few years for Tiger Woods, but the golfer has made it clear that his family is priority number one going forward. My off-time used to be spent playing golf, thinking about golf, practicing a lot. They are the most important things in my life. Golf has taken a backseat to any of that. But more importantly, my health has been the number one thing that had guided me towards where I am at, because I want to be healthy for my kids. It really sucked to not be able to play soccer with them. Not throw the ball around, lay on the floor and play Legos. Tiger has always been public in his praise for his parents, and their impact on his life. The story of Tiger learning the game of golf from his father, Earl Woods, has been well-documented, but his mother, Kultida Woods, has also had a strong influence on his life. Kultida is the reason he wears red on Sundays, after she told him it was his power color. Tiger admits to still being afraid of his mother. My mom was the enforcer. My dad may have been in the Special Forces, but I was never afraid of him. She was the hand, she was the one, I love her so much, but she was tough. There was zero negotiation. But Woods, 41, has long chosen to embrace his full multiracial identity. Nobody can argue with his precision. His mother, Kultida, is of Thai, Chinese and Dutch descent. In any event, he has explained that to call himself African-American would have the effect of writing his own mother out of his racial identity. He could barely walk and he still beat everyone in the world. He won and has never been the same. The loneliness and pain tore apart his family, and the injuries destroyed his chance to beat Nicklaus and to leave fame behind and join the Navy. He lost his dad, and then his focus, and then his way, and everything else came falling down too. Even 10 years later, the loss of his father still exerts force and pull on his inner life. The wounds seem fresh. Tiger spent just 77 minutes on the ground in Kansas saying goodbye to Earl, before hurtling back into a destiny previously in progress. Few people know for sure, as Tiger, like most high-profile athletes, is well-trained in what he says to the media. Published Aug 12, at 1:

The Tiggers family name was found in the USA, and the UK between and The most Tiggers families were found in the UK in In there were 4 Tiggers families living in Missouri.

Published on Friday, June 09, Family life of tiger Let us imagine that we are looking in on a typical tiger family in the beautiful forests. The male is almost 10 feet [3 m] long from his nose to the tip of his tail and weighs some pounds [kg]. His mate is approximately 9 feet [2. There are three cubs, one male and two females. And they can always enjoy a dip in the cool waters of a nearby lake. In fact, they have been known to swim more than three miles [5 km] without pausing. The black stripes glisten, and the white patches above their amber eyes flash brilliantly. After you watch the three cubs for a while, it becomes easy for us to distinguish one from another by their different stripes and facial markings. Growing up as a tiger When the mother tiger was expecting her cubs, she sought out a suitable den, well hidden by thick vegetation. From there, the family now enjoys a view down onto a plain with a water hole that attracts other animals. The tigress selected this spot so she could hunt for food without being far from her cubs. From birth, the cubs received lots of attention. Throughout their infancy their mother cuddled them between her paws, nuzzled them, and licked them, as she murmured softly. When the cubs got older, they began to play hide-and-seek and fight mock battles. Although tiger cubs cannot purr, beginning at about one year of age, they exhale in great, loud bursts when their mother returns from an absence. The cubs love to swim and play in the water, along with their mother. Picture the tigress sitting at the edge of the lake with her tail in the water. Every now and then, she jerks her tail out to give her hot body a cool shower. By doing this, the tigress is not just playing with her cubs; she is also teaching them the skill of pouncing, which they will use later, when they begin hunting. The cubs are also fond of climbing trees. But by about 15 months of age, they have become too bulky and heavy to climb them easily. With most tigers, however, this is not the case. The father tiger does disappear into the jungle for long periods, ranging through his territory of over 20 square miles [50 sq km]. But he also visits his family. When he does, he may join the tigress and the cubs in hunting, even sharing the kill with them. The more aggressive male cub may take his turn to eat first. If he greedily keeps his sisters away too long, though, his mother nudges him or even swats him with her paw to allow the female cubs to get their fair share of the feast. The cubs enjoy playing with their huge father. A favorite place for this is in the nearby water hole. The father tiger eases himself backward into the water until he is submerged up to his head. Tigers do not like water splashing in their eyes! He then allows his cubs to nuzzle him as he licks their faces. Clearly tigers have a strong family bond.

Chapter 6 : Meet the Felidae Family – Tigers

*Family of Tiggers (Winnie the Pooh) [Victoria Saxon, A. A. Milne, Walt Disney Enterprises, Josie Yee] on racedaydvl.com *FREE* shipping on qualifying offers. As Tigger listens to Owl talk about his family, he imagines what sort of tiggers he might have in his own family tree.*

He is one of the best friends of Winnie the Pooh , with an affinity for bouncing. Contents [show] Background Tigger is a resident of the Hundred Acre Wood , residing in a literal tree house. When Tigger introduces himself, he often says the proper way to spell his name is: Along with his comedic personality and love of bouncing and pouncing, Tigger is known for his theme song, " The Wonderful Thing About Tiggers ", in during which he boasts that he is the only tigger in existence. Personality Tigger is arguably the most eccentric member of the Hundred Acre Wood. Overly energetic, reckless, and fairly thoughtless, Tigger is somewhat of a trouble-maker and causes a fair share of mishaps for both himself and his friends. To his core, however, Tigger is extremely loving and friendly; he means well and tries his best to be of support toward his friends, even if his efforts ends in some form of misfortune. He can also be considered the most social of the animals and is exceptionally eager to have his friends join in on his personal joy. Tigger notably prides himself in being the only "tigger" in existence. This title has given him quite the ego, and he considers himself significantly handsome, debonair, the "greatest bouncer" in the Hundred Acre Wood. Such egotism is never meant to be malicious, but it often drives Tigger to act without much consideration toward others and it often frustrates people. With his fun-loving nature and general innocence, Tigger is about as optimistic and carefree as Pooh himself. Rarely ever upset or depressed, Tigger tends to look on the brighter side of a situation; so much so, that he is somewhat oblivious to the problems surrounding him. Nevertheless, he is not incapable of falling into a heavy state of vulnerability. His only significant phobia is that of heights—a crippling fear, and one that renders him incapable of even bouncing. While exuberant and boisterous, he gives levity to the fearfulness of Piglet , or the gloominess of Eeyore , by providing a sense of confidence, joy, and optimism. Tigger is first seen on the segment Winnie the Pooh and the Blustery Day. Tigger then tells Pooh about Heffalumps and Woozles, who steal honey. Tigger leaves as fast as he came. Rabbit makes a plan to lead Tigger into the deepest part of the woods and loses him there. This plan is foiled when Rabbit, along with Pooh and Piglet become lost in the mist themselves. Pooh and Piglet eventually find their own way home and run into Tigger. Tigger reveals that "Tiggers never get lost" and then rescues Rabbit, who is still lost in the mist. During wintertime, Tigger comes to take his best friend Roo out to play. Tigger inadvertently reveals that he is afraid of heights when he and Roo bounce up a tree, and Tigger becomes to scared to come down. While Roo is able to jump down to safety, Tigger remains stuck. Going so far as to promise not to bounce again, the Narrator finally helps Tigger to come down. Rabbit initially intends to hold Tigger to his word, but relents when he sees how sad Tigger and everyone else is. Tigger then sings his song as he teaches everyone how to bounce. Tigger in Winnie the Pooh and a Day for Eeyore. In this short film, Tigger is portrayed in a more antagonistic light, albeit childishly so. After a somewhat successful attempt to get him to shore, he tells them that he fell in due to being bounced from behind, to which Piglet assumes to have been caused by Tigger. Sure enough, Tigger arrives on the scene, and he claims that his bounce was actually a cough, leading to an argument between him and Eeyore, but with some outside help from narrator Laurie Main, the animals find out that Tigger has indeed deliberately bounced Eeyore. Tigger says it was all a joke, but nobody else feels that way. Tigger disgustedly says that they have no sense of humor, and bounces away. In the sequel to The Many Adventures of Winnie the Pooh, Tigger is first seen failing to rescue Piglet, who is stuck on a high tree branch. This causes Tigger to question his bouncing. Later, it is discovered that Christopher Robin is supposedly kidnapped, leaving only a letter as a warning of his fate. Pooh and friends embark on a perilous journey to rescue Christopher, with Tigger tagging along. Tigger chases after but is unable to reach it due to his weak bouncing of late. The log then tumbles further down the ravine, frightening Tigger to a standstill. Pooh and the others encourage him to bounce to safety, but due to his insecurities, Tigger refuses, resulting in a rescue mission. By the end, the log breaks, causing the gang to fall into the mud below. Tigger is later given

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the chance to redeem himself when the group manages to find Christopher Robin within the vast inner workings of a skull cave. Unfortunately, the obstacle keeping them from reuniting with their friend is an impossible height. Tigger is able to gather the strength within his tail, and muster his courage to bounce each of his friends to the designated point, successfully leading to the "rescuing" of Christopher Robin, who revealed to have only been away at school for the day. With the misunderstanding that Owl created, cleared, the friends including a reinvigorated Tigger return to the Hundred Acre Wood. In this film, Tigger convinces the narrator to make himself the main character of the movie instead of Pooh. After hearing about family trees from Owl, Tigger, who took the advice literally, tries to find a striped tree. When he finds none, he attempts to write a letter to his family. When no response comes, Tigger becomes lonely. Roo and friends try various methods to cheer him up, but they all fail. To make amends, they decide to write the response letter themselves. Tigger saves everyone by bouncing them into a branch of the tallest tree in the Hundred Acre Woods. Tigger is still saddened about his family.

Chapter 7 : Holy Family - Team Home Holy Family Tiggers Sports

Contributor Internet Archive Language English Based on the Pooh stories by A.A. Milne Tigger starts daydreaming about all the tiggers in his family tree, including acrobat tiggers, hula-hooping tiggers, and tiggers of every size and shape!

Chapter 8 : Family of Tiggers | Open Library

An HD version of Round My Family Tree from The Tigger Movie. Sung by Jim Cummings. I do not own this, claim to own it or ever will. This belongs to the Walt Disney Company and is intended purely.

Chapter 9 : Photo First: Rare Tiger Family Portrait

The Tigger Movie. Join Tigger on an epic journey to find other Tiggers in his "family tree." Then, share the wonderwhen, after a series of exciting adventures, he discovers that families come in all shapes and sizes!