

Big Cat Rescue would like to thank

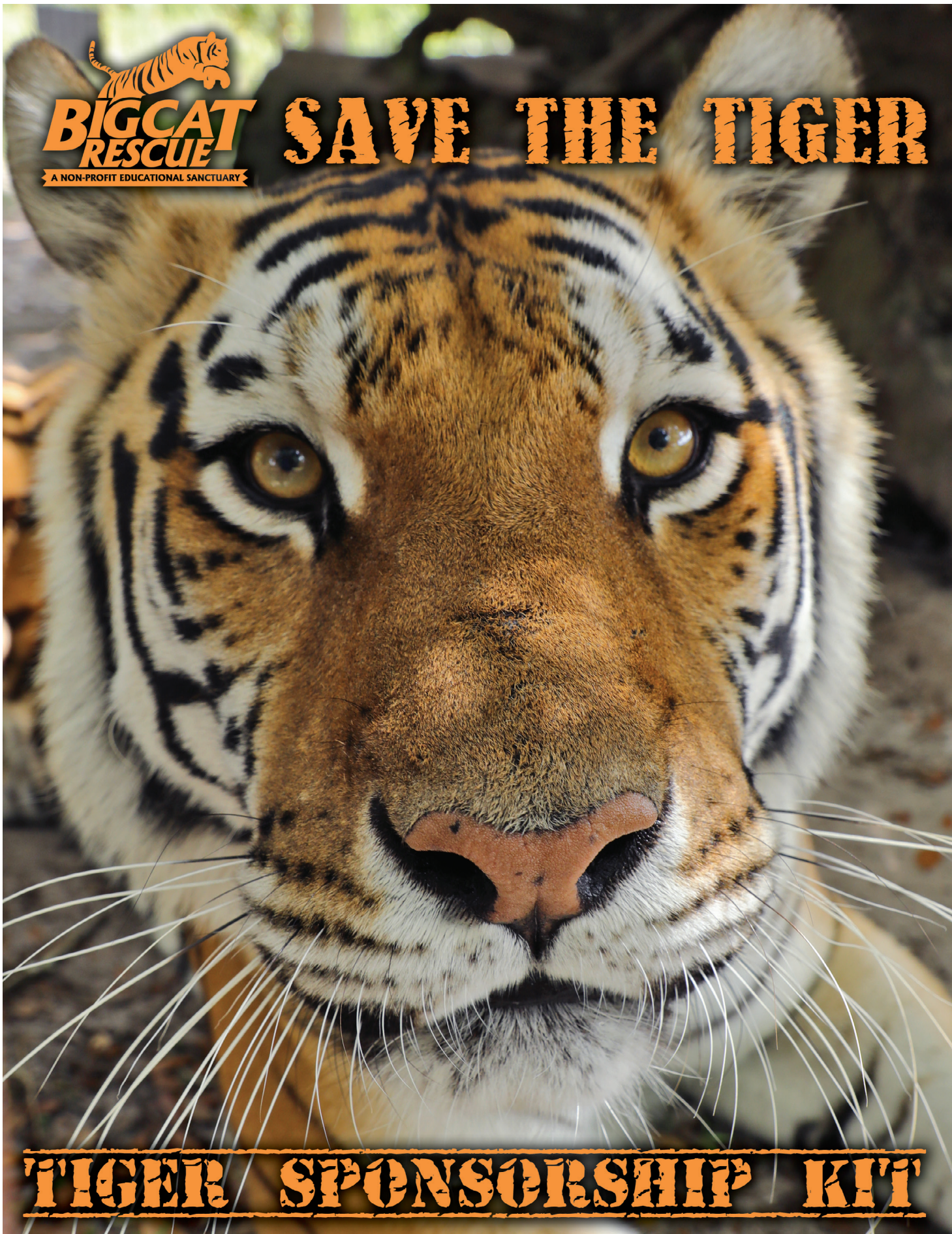
My Divine Dolls

for sponsoring Amanda the Tiger

**Thank You
for making
a difference!**



SAVE THE TIGER



TIGER SPONSORSHIP KIT

TIGER

THE GREAT TIGER

Common Name: Tiger

Kingdom: Animalia

Phylum: Chordata (Vertebrata)

Class: Mammalia

Order: Carnivora

Family: Felidae

Genus: Pantherinae Panthera

Species: tigris

Sub-species: Bengal Tiger - *Panthera tigris tigris*, Siberian (Amurian) Tiger - *Panthera tigris altaica*, Sumatran Tiger - *Panthera tigris sumatrae*, Indo-Chinese Tiger - *Panthera tigris corbetti*, South China Tiger - *Panthera tigris amoyensis*, Javan Tiger - *Panthera tigris sondaica* - extinct since early 1980's, Bali Tiger - *Panthera tigris balica* - extinct since the 1940's, Caspian Tiger - *Panthera tigris virgata* - extinct since the early 1970's

Misc.: This species has been (and is still) widely hunted throughout its range for sport, for the fur trade, and for the traditional Asian medicine market. For the medicine trade - no part of the tiger's body goes unused (see diagram below). The tiger is one of the best known mammals, and has become a symbol everywhere for conservation. Today, sadly, there are more tigers in captivity than exist in the wild. There are only 500 Siberian tigers left in the wild and less than 400 Sumatran tigers as of 2006. There are more than 15,000 tigers in cages and 90% of them are in miserable roadside zoos, backyard breeder facilities, circus wagons and pet homes.



SIZE AND APPEARANCE

Size and Appearance: The largest of all the living cats, the tiger is immediately recognizable by its unique reddish - orange coat with black stripes. Stripe patterns differ among individuals and are as unique to the animal as are fingerprints to humans. The dark lines above the eyes tend to be symmetrical, but the marks on the sides of the face and body can be different. Males have a prominent ruff or collar, which is especially pronounced in the Sumatran tiger. White tigers have been seen in the wild in India, and one single white cub taken by the name of Mohan was the progenitor of most white tigers now in captivity. White tigers rarely survive in the wild as the white coat is only produced through severe inbreeding. White tigers have brown stripes and blue eyes, and some specimens in captivity have no stripes at all. Black tigers have been reported, but only a single pelt from illegal traders remains the only evidence. The pelt shows that the black only occurs on the top of the head and back, but turns into stripes down the sides, unlike in other cats that are completely and truly black (or melanistic). Body size of the tiger varies with latitude, the smallest occurring at low latitudes and the largest at high altitudes. The largest, the Siberian tiger, can reach weights exceeding 700 pounds and reach lengths of 10+ feet, and the smallest, the Indonesian or Bali tiger, weighs a mere 200 pounds with a total length of 7 ft. In sanctuaries, tigers have lived more than 26 years, as compared to 15 in the wild. Tigers only live 10-12 years in zoos.

WHERE HAVE ALL THE TIGERS GONE?

Status: IUCN: Endangered

How rare is this cat ? The largest wild population of tigers are in India. According to statistics on the IUCN website there are approximately 2,154 - 3,159 mature individual tigers remaining in the wild. Tigers are no longer "burning bright" in our world's most famous tiger preserves. Tiger numbers in the wild are thought to have plunged from 100,000 at the beginning of the 20th century. The Bali, Javan, and Caspian subspecies, have become extinct in the past 70 years. Today the South China tiger is considered by scientists to be "functionally extinct," as it has not been sighted in the wild for more than 25 years.

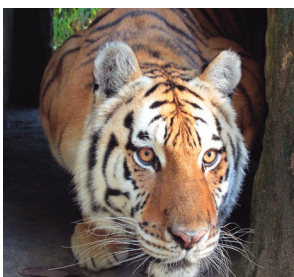
TIGER

SOCIAL SYSTEM AND REPRODUCTION

Social System and Communication: Tigers, like most cats, are solitary, however, they are not anti-social. Males not only come together with females for breeding, but will feed with or rest with females and cubs. There have actually been reports of some tigers socializing and traveling in groups. Females with cubs have also been seen coming together to share meals. Most likely, in all of these cases, they are somehow related. Males will kill cubs from other males, so it is likely that the offspring in question are his own. The females most likely are mother and daughter with overlapping home ranges.

Reproduction and Offspring: Tigers will mate throughout the year, but most frequently between the end of November to early April. After a gestation of 103 days, a litter of up to 7 cubs, although averaging 3, is born. Cubs will leave their mothers as young as 18 months old, or as old as 28 months old. During the first year, mortality can be as high as 35% and, of that, the entire litter is lost 73% of the time. The main causes of infant mortality are fire, floods, and infanticide, with the latter being the leading cause.

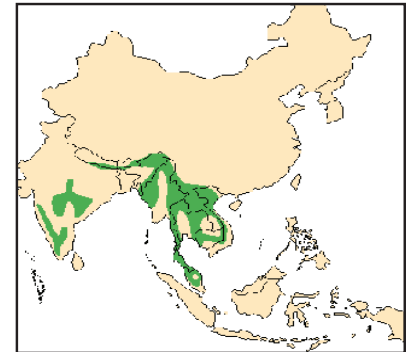
HABITAT AND DISTRIBUTION



Habitat: Tigers occupy a wide variety of habitats including tropical evergreen forests, deciduous forests, coniferous woodlands (taiga), mangrove swamps, thorn forests and grass jungles. The common factors of all of the tiger's habitats is some form of

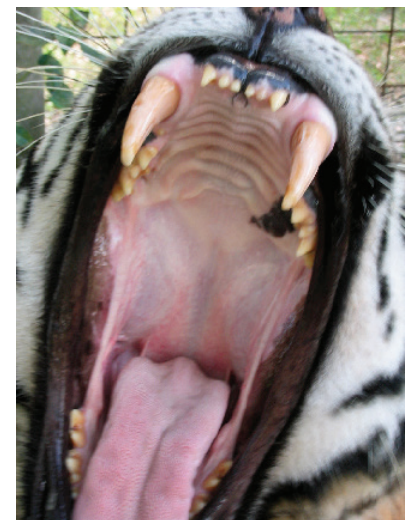
dense vegetative cover, sufficient large prey, and access to water. Tigers are extremely adept swimmers and readily take to water. They have been recorded easily swimming across rivers achieving distances of just under 20 miles. The tiger also spends much of its time during the heat of the day during hot seasons half submerged in lakes and ponds to keep cool. Indian tigers generally have a range of 8-60 square miles, based on availability of prey. Sumatran tigers have a range of about 150 square miles. Due to the severity of the climate and lack of prey, the Siberian tiger can require a range of 400 square miles. Tigers have lost more than 40% of their habitat in the past decade.

Distribution: Bangladesh; Bhutan; China (Heilongjiang, Yunnan, Jilin, Tibet); India; Indonesia (Sumatera); Lao People's Democratic Republic; Malaysia (Peninsular Malaysia); Myanmar; Nepal; Russian Federation; Thailand



HUNTING AND DIET

Hunting and Diet: Tigers hunt primarily between dusk and dawn, and they attack using the same methods as do the lions. They stalk, chase, and attack, bringing down and killing the prey with usually a bite to the nape of the neck or the throat. The bite to the throat allows the tiger the ability to suffocate the prey bringing death relatively quickly and painlessly. Smaller animals are often killed with the bite to the nape of the neck allowing the tiger to fracture the vertebrae and compress the spinal chord of its victim. Once killed, the tiger either drags or carries its meal into cover. The tiger's enormous strength allows it to drag an animal that would require 13 adult men to move. Tigers consume anywhere from 35 - 90 pounds of meat at one sitting, beginning at the rump of the prey. If undisturbed, they will return to the carcass for 3-6 days, feeding until they have completely consumed their kill. Because tigers are not the most successful hunters, only killing 1 in every 10-20 attempts, it may be several days before one has its next meal. The most common prey items are various species of deer and pig, but they will also take crocodiles, young elephants and rhinos, monkeys, birds, fish, leopards, bears, and even their own kind. They have also been reported to eat carrion.



TIGER

A Picture is worth a thousand words...

Below: Holiday enrichment is fun for the big cats. They get pumpkins for Halloween, turkeys for Thanksgiving, and trees for Christmas.

Right: Every tiger is rotated through our massive 2.5 acre Vacation Rotation Enclosure that cost a grand total of \$200,000 to construct. Here they have access to plenty of space to run and play and a pond to swim in.



Knowing that you have made a difference in a tiger's life is priceless. Big Cat Rescue is proud to show you these pictures of the great life our tigers have due to generous supporters like you. We strive to build the biggest and best enclosures possible for our tigers, Each of the tigers enjoys time in our 2.5 acre Vacation Rotation Enclosure which has plenty of trees, a swimming pond and water fountain, jungle gym platforms, climbing hills, and lots of dens. On behalf of the tigers we would like to thank you for your contribution and support.

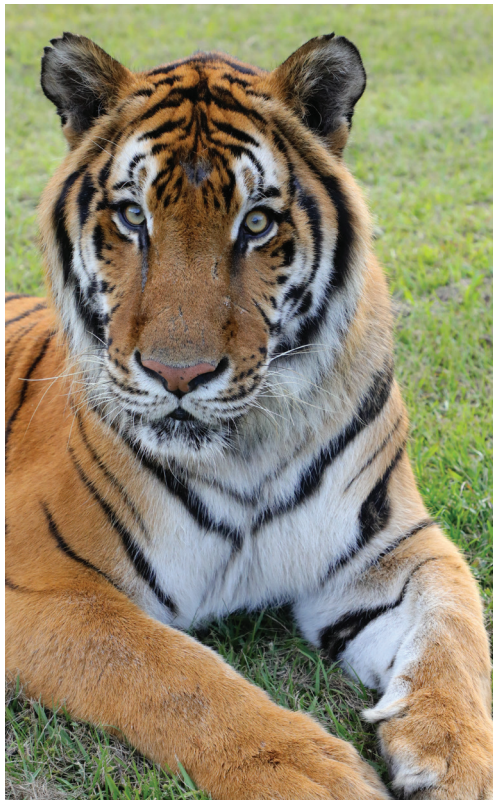
END EXPLOITATION, SUPPORT CONSERVATION

Big Cat Rescue is a leading advocate in ending the abuse of captive big cats.

We are home to several species of wild cats who have been abandoned, abused, orphaned, rescued from the fur trade, or retired from performing acts.

The sanctuary, located on 67 acres in Tampa, FL, was founded in 1992 and is a 501c3 charity.

Big Cat Rescue is accredited by the Global Federation of Sanctuaries, certified by Independent Charities of America as a "Best in America Charity", rated 4 Stars by Charity Navigator, and is a part of the global coalition including HSUS, IFAW, WWF, GFAS, Born Free and other animal protection groups working together to end big cat abuse.



CONTACT US



12802 Easy Street
Tampa, FL 33625

Office (813) 920-4130

Fax (866) 571-4523

info@bigcatrescue.org

Donations: Appreciation@BigCatRescue.org

BIGCATRESCUE.ORG

WILD ANIMAL ORPHANAGE RESCUE: ANDRE, ARTHUR, & AMANDA

In 2003, Wild Animal Orphanage (WAO) took in twenty four tigers that had been living at a New Jersey facility that was shut down by the state. After declaring bankruptcy in 2010, WAO contacted the Global Federation of Animal Sanctuaries and other organizations for help in placing these tigers and the rest of their big cats at other sanctuaries. WAO struggled for over a year to find permanent homes for all of their cats because it is hard to place a big cat who will cost \$10,000 per year in food and vet care. Amazingly, an anonymous donor couple who had known these tigers as cubs fortuitously stepped in to fund the ongoing care of three lucky tigers, Andre, Arthur, and Amanda, who came to Big Cat Rescue in September of 2011. Andre and Arthur sadly passed away in 2019 and 2018 respectively.



AMANDA Female Tiger Born 1/1/96 Arrived 9/28/11

Amanda is the most timid of the three tigers. She is very shy and years after her rescue will still slink away to hide when people approach her enclosure. Although at times she has the opposite reaction and will charge the side of the enclosure and roar. It is unclear if she is doing this to be aggressive or to get a rise out of her keepers for her own entertainment. The reason it is unclear is if when she charges and roars and the keeper stands still and chuffs at her she will chuff back and rub her cheeks and head on the side of the enclosure in a friendly manner. Amanda is being worked with often through the operant conditioning program to build a trusting relationship between her and her keepers. The operant conditioning program is a critical tool used at the sanctuary to ensure the cats in our care are comfortable and happy. By rewarding the simple act of approaching an operant trainer to receive a food treat Amanda will overtime begin to

associate her human caregivers with a positive experience and thus will become more comfortable with her surroundings.

SO HOW LONG DOES YOUR DONATION FEED A CAT?

The figures below are the approximate time each donation level provides food, enclosure maintenance and routine medical care for the cats of different sizes. These figures do not include labor or other expenses required to operate the sanctuary.

Big Cats - Lion, Tiger

\$25	\$50	\$100	\$250	\$500	\$1,000	\$2,500	\$5,000
.75 days	1.5 days	3 days	8 days	2.5 weeks	5 weeks	3 months	6 months

Medium Cats - Cougar, Leopard, Jaguar, Lynx

\$25	\$50	\$100	\$250	\$500	\$1,000	\$2,500	\$5,000
3 days	1 week	2 weeks	5 weeks	10 weeks	4.5 months	1 year	2 years

Small Cats - Bobcat, Serval, Caracal, Ocelot

\$25	\$50	\$100	\$250	\$500	\$1,000	\$2,500	\$5,000
2 weeks	1 month	2 months	5 months	10 months	20 months	4 years	8 years

Tiny Cats - Hybrid Cat

\$25	\$50	\$100	\$250	\$500	\$1,000	\$2,500	\$5,000
1 month	2 months	4 months	10 months	20 months	3 years	8 years	16 years

The above breakdown is just to give you an idea of how your contribution is helping to care for the cats living at Big Cat Rescue. Big Cat Rescue receives no government funding and relies on donations to cover the cost of care for the cats. 100% of donations go to the sanctuary because we use no professional fundraisers. We depend on generous supporters like you to be able to provide the best quality care possible. On behalf of all of the cats at Big Cat Rescue, thank you for your support.