

Amur Tigers

Амурские тигры

Описание- Description



Amur tiger belongs to the largest subspecies, wool thicker than that of tigers living in warm areas, and its color is lighter. The main color of the wool in the winter - orange, white belly.

This is the only subspecies of tiger, whose representatives are on their bellies five-centimeter layer of fat that protects against the freezing wind at extremely low temperatures. The body is elongated, flexible, rounded head, rather short legs, a long tail. The ears are very short, as it lives in cold areas. Amur tiger distinguish colors. At night, he sees the five times better than a human.

The body length in male Siberian tiger to the tip of the tail reaches 2,7--3,8 m, females less. Height 115 cm, weight 270 kg 170--, in some cases up to 300 kg. Normal adult male weighs in nature within 180-- 220 kg, an average of about 200 kg, the height at the withers in 90-- 106 cm [6]. The largest Siberian tiger, with a weight of 384 kg (the weight is currently doubtful, as provided either from secondary sources unconfirmed by others) had a body length of 317 cm, 114 cm tail



Распространение-Sread

The area of this tiger is concentrated in a protected area on the south-east Russia, on the banks of the Amur and Ussuri rivers in the Khabarovsk and Primorsky regions. Most of all Amur tigers common in the foothills of the Sikhote-Alin in Lazovsky district of Primorsky Krai, where a relatively small area of every six live wild Amur tiger (2003). It is supposed to settle in the territory of tigers Pleistocene Park in Yakutia.

Численность-strength



At the end of the XIX century to annually produce up to 100 animals, and in 1912 - about 60 individuals. Livestock predator decreased to about 1940, when, presumably, only 30 left - 40 individuals. In the years 1958-59 was accounted for approximately 100 individuals (65 in the Primorsky and Khabarovsk Krai in 35), in 1964 - 120, in 1968 - 140, in 1970-150, in 1978-200, including 8 - 10 individuals in Sikhote-Alin reserve and about 15 adult tigers in the Lazovsky Nature reserve. [2] Total in Russia for the year 1996, there were about 415-476 individuals. Approximately 10% (40-50 individuals) Amur tiger lives in China (Manchuria).

According to the one-time account in 2005, the number of Amur tigers in the south of the Russian Far East was 423-502 individuals [3] (or 334-417 adult tigers and cubs 97-112 [4]). In April 2013, the number of tigers in the Far East was estimated at 450 individuals. [5] In the zoos of the world on February 20, 2007 contained more than 450 tigers (844 individuals per 1 January 1979 [2]).

Питание-Food



Despite the enormous power and developed senses, tigers have to pay a lot of time hunting, as success is completed only one out of 10 attempts. The tiger crawling to his chosen victim is moving while it is in a special way: arching his back and pushing his hind legs into the ground. Small animals he sacrificed, bit the throat, and large first knocks on the ground and only then gnaws the cervical vertebrae.

If the attempt fails, the tiger away from potential victims, as repeatedly attacked rarely. Killed prey tiger usually pulls to the water, and at night hides the remains of a meal. It is often necessary to ward off competitors. Tiger eats lying down, holding paws prey. Specialty tiger - hunting large ungulates, but in case they do not disdain also fish, frogs, birds and mice that eat plants and fruits. The basis of the diet are red deer, sika and red deer, roe deer, wild boar, elk, lynx [7], and small mammals. The daily rate of tiger - 9-10 kg of meat. For the well being of the tiger needs about 50-70 ungulates a year.

Despite the popular belief of cannibalism, the Amur tiger, unlike Bengal, rarely attack humans and enters the settlements. In fact, he makes every effort to avoid the man. With the 1950s. in the Primorsky and Khabarovsk Territories within settlements recorded a dozen attempts to attack a person. In the taiga attack even chasing hunters are rare.

The life expectancy of about 15 years.

Puberty occurs from 4-5 years. mating period is not confined to a particular season. The female is in heat urine leaves marks and scratches on the bark of trees. Since the Tigers possession of very large, the female often she goes in search of a partner. She is ready to mate on the third to seventh day of estrus. Pairing multiple tigers, at this time the animals are kept together. Then, the male leaves the female and goes in search of a new partner. After 95-112 days 3-4 blind cubs are born. The mother feeds them milk. Eye of the Tiger opened in about 9 days, and in two weeks of age they begin to grow teeth. Cubs leave the shelter for the first time at the age of two months. The mother brings them meat, but still 5-6 months continues to feed milk. With six months cubs accompany the mother during hunting. The female cubs learn to hunt. The training for independent hunting life lasts for many months. Cubs play a lot, which also helps them to learn the skills needed for hunting. The first time one year old cubs are sent to an independent hunt, but they are already able to overcome large prey to two years. However, his life the first few years, the cubs are kept with the mother. Tigress hunts with young tigers up until they reach sexual maturity.

Образ жизни- Lifestyle



Amur tiger - ruler of vast territories, the area of which the female is 300-500 square kilometers, and in males - 600-800 km². If the limits of their possessions feed enough, the tiger does not leave its territory. With a lack of game increases the number of cases of tiger attacks on large livestock and dogs. The Amur tiger is active at night. Males are solitary life, the females are often found in groups. Tigers greet each other with a special sound, formed with vigorous exhalation of air through the nose and mouth. Signs expression of friendliness are also touching noses, and even friction flanks