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Siberian white tiger habitat

Family structure and reproduction At about three years of age, a White tigress will be sexually mature, ready to carry her first litter. The gestation period is about 3.5 months long, and an average of three or four cubs is born. However, this number can be as high as five. Yet large nests usually mean that at least one cub dies. The cubs will begin to hunt for themselves at about 18 months old, but stay with their mother until they are between two and three years old. After that, they will break away from the family structure and live their own lives in solitude. The life expectancy of a White Tiger in the wild is about 12 years. Those in captivity are better protected and have seen their medical needs and are therefore likely to live longer. Conservation Because the White Tiger is so rare, it is of particular interest to those who visit zoos and parks. However, they are not a subspecies and therefore do not justify special breeding programmes and initiatives. In fact, breeding them in zoos is frowned upon as it is supposed to be done with the goal of increasing revenue and tourist appeal, rather than protecting a valuable species. However, any tiger poaching is illegal and white tigers are especially valuable for their rare coats. The black market has a thriving trade in tiger parts (for aesthetic or perceived medicinal purposes). Today, there are several programs to protect tigers from the cruel horrors that humans are capable of. Page 2 There are several ways both the public and companies can support 21st Century Tigers in raising funds. These include:. Buying branded goods (calendars, books, lamps, ornaments, etc.). Sending specific 21st Century Tiger e-cards. Donating cash - this goes to travel expenses, medical supplies, ranger salaries, communication devices, and so on. Everything will be bought for the overall conservation and protection of tigers. . Organizing fundraising events and donating the money directly to 21st Century Tiger. . Donate in someone else's name as a gift to them. 21st Century Tigers has a range of different certificates for the zoos that generously support their cause. These zoos may actively participate in rescue missions or observation initiatives; or they could just home and rehabilitate tigers (as well as other endangered species). In addition, some zoos conduct very important research to improve understanding and increase the tigers chances of survival as a direct result. Certificates are given to a zoo that has raised more than £500 to date (also available in other currencies). Although these are usually awarded to zoos, they can be granted to any The new certificates will be issued in:Bronze: £500-£1000 Silver: £1001-£2500 Gold: £2501-£5000 Platinum: £5001 and aboveFor more information, or to see how you contribute to this dignified cause, see www.21stcenturytiger.org A White Tiger is a Bengal tiger - it's not a species or tiger as some people think. It has a creamy white coat, blue eyes and grey or brown-colored stripes. Pretty nice! Like all Bengal tigers they used to live in the wild in Asia, especially in countries like India. Now, however, they live in captivity, which helps protect them. White Tiger Facts: White tigers can weigh up to about 570 pounds, which is a little more than the weight of two giant pandas. They can grow to more than ten meters long. They love living in forests and lawns, and their stripes help them get some camouflage! Deep in the woods! White tigers are white because of their genes, or their genetics. Maybe you can ask your teacher what this means, but actually it's about the traits you inherit from your parents and family. The face of a white tiger is similar to that of another Bengal tiger. They are only different when it comes to their color. The fur on their face is white, which means you can easily distinguish them from other Bengal tigers. A white tiger also has very intriguing eyes - they are sapphire blue which, combined with their white coat, makes them look very attractive and fascinating. White male tigers weigh about 190 to 260 kg (420 to 570 pounds). You certainly wouldn't be able to lift them very easily, even if you're close to one! They can walk pretty fast - about 60 miles per hour. Can you run that fast? White tigers live from about 10-20 years. Now, why not explore some more fun animal facts? Animals For other uses, see White tiger (disambiguation). A captured white Bengal tiger at singapore Zoo. The white tiger or bleached tiger is a leucistic pigmentation variant of the Bengal tigers, Siberian tiger and man-made hybrids between the two, which is reported in the wild from time to time in the Indian states of Madhya Pradesh, Assam, West Bengal, Bihar and Odisha in the Sunderbans region and especially in the former state of Rewa. [1] Such a tiger has the black stripes typical of the Bengal tiger, but carries a white or near-white coat. Variation A tiger in the Madrid zoo The white Bengal tigers are distinguished by the colour of their fur. The white coat caused by a lack of the pigment pheomelanin, which is found in Bengal tigers with orange color fur. Compared to Bengal tigers, the white Bengal tigers tend to grow faster and heavier than the orange Bengal tiger. They also tend to be slightly larger at birth, and as adults. White Bengal tigers are fully grown when they are 2-3 years old. White male tigers reach weights of 200 to 230 kilograms (440 to 510 lb) and can grow up to 3 feet (9.8 ft) in length. As with all tigers, the white Bengal tiger stripes are like fingerprints, with no two tigers with the same Tiger stripes are a pigmentation of the skin; if an individual were to be shaved, his distinctive coat pattern would still be visible. [2] In order for a white Bengal tiger to be born, both parents must carry the unusual gene for white that only happens about once every 10,000 births. [2] Dark-striped white individuals are well-documented in the Bengal tiger subspecies (*Panthera tigris tigris*) as well as have historically been reported in several other subspecies. [2] Currently, hundreds of white tigers are in captivity worldwide, with about a hundred found in India. Their unique white color fur has made them popular in entertainment showcasing exotic animals, and in zoos. Striped tigers A tiger with almost no stripes at The Mirage in Las Vegas, the United States of America An additional genetic condition can result in almost complete absence of stripes, making the tiger almost pure white. Such a specimen was exhibited at Exeter Change in England in 1820, and described by Georges Cuvier as A white variety of Tiger is sometimes seen, with the stripes very opaque, and not to be observed except in certain corners of light. [3] Naturalist Richard Lydekker said that, a white tiger, in which the fur was of a creamy hue, with the usual stripes vaguely visible in certain parts, was exhibited at the ancient menagerie at Exeter Change over the year 1820. [4] Hamilton Smith said: An all-white tiger, with the stripe pattern visible only under reflected light, such as the pattern of a white tabby cat, was exhibited in the Exeter Change Menagerie in 1820., and John George Wood stated that, a creamy white, with the ordinary tigerine stripes so weakly marked that they were only visible in certain lights. Edwin Henry Landseer also signed this tigress in 1824. The modern strain of snow white tigers came from repeated sibling matings of Bhim and Sumita at Cincinnati Zoo. The gene in question may have come from a Siberian tiger, their part Siberian ancestor Tony. Continued inbreeding seems to have caused a recessive gene to show streaklessness. About a quarter of Bhim and Sumita's descendants were streakless. Their striped white offspring, which have been sold to zoos around the world, can also carry the striped gene. Because Tony's genome is present in many white tiger trunks, the gene may also be present in other captive white tigers. As a result, streakless white tigers have appeared in zoos as far away as the Czech Republic (Liberec), Spain and Mexico. Stage magicians Siegfried & Roy were the first to try to selectively breed tigers on stripes; they possessed snow-white Tigers Bengal taken from the Cincinnati Zoo (Tsumura, Mantra, Mirage and Akbar-Kabul) and Guadalajara, Mexico (Vishnu and Jahan), as well as a striped Siberian tiger named Apollo. [5] In 2004, a blue-eyed, streakless white tiger was born in a wild retreat in Alicante, Spain. His parents are normal orange Bengals. The was named Artico (Arctic). Genetics Play media (video) A tiger in a zoo in Japan Pseudo-melanistic white tiger A pale color of a white tiger is due to the lack of the red and yellow pheomelanin pigments that normally produce the orange color. [6] [6] was long attributed to a mutation in the gene for the tyrosinase (TYR) enzyme. A knockout mutation in this gene results in albinism, the ability to make neither pheomelanin (red and yellow pigments) nor eumelanin (black and brown pigments), while a less severe mutation in the same gene in other mammals results in selective loss of pheomelanin, the so-called Chinchilla trait. The white phenotype in tigers was attributed to such a Chinchilla mutation in tyrosinase.[6][7][8] and in the past white tigers were sometimes referred to as 'partial albinos'. [7] [9] While the whole genome sequence determined that such a tyration tyrie of the white lion's TYR leucistic variant is responsible, a normal TYR gene was found in both white tigers and snow leopards. [10] Instead in white tigers, a naturally occurring point mutation in the transport protein SLC45A2 gene was found to underpin its pigmentation. The resulting single amino acid substitution introduces an alanine residue that protrudes into the central passage of the transport protein, apparently blocking it, and by a mechanism yet to determine this prevents pheomelanin expression in the fur. [6] Mutations in the same gene are known to result in 'cream' staining in horses.[6] and play a role in the paler skin of humans of European descent. [11] This is a recessive feature, which means that it is only seen in individuals who are homozygous for this change.[6] and that while the progeny of white tigers will all be white, white tigers can also be bred from colored Bengal tiger pairs in which each possesses a single copy of the unique change. [12] [10] Inbreeding promotes recessive properties and has been used as a strategy to produce white tigers in captivity, but this has also resulted in a range of other genetic defects. The stripe color varies due to the influence and interaction of other genes. Another genetic characteristic makes the stripes of the tiger very pale; white tigers of this type are called snow white or pure white. White tigers, Siamese cats and Himalayan rabbits have enzymes in their fur that react to temperature, making them darker in the cold. A white tiger named Mohini was whiter than her relatives at bristol Zoo, which showed more cream tones. This may have been because they spent less time outdoors in the winter. [13] Kailash Sankhala noted that white tigers were always whiter in the Rewa State, even when they were born in New Delhi and returned there. Despite living in a dusty courtyard, they were always snow white. [14] A weakened immune system is directly linked to reduced pigmentation in white tigers. Defects Outside India, inbred white tigers are prone to crossed eyes, a condition known as squinting,[15] as of misdirected visual paths in the brains of white tigers. When stressed or confused, all white tigers cross their eyes. [16] Strabismus is associated with white tigers of mixed Bengal x Siberian ancestry. The only pure-Bengal white tiger Tiger To be squinting was Mohini's daughter Rewati. Strabismus is directly linked to the white gene and is not a separate consequence of inbreeding. [17] [18] [19] A deformed tiger The orange litter-mates of white tigers are not susceptible to squinting. Siamese cats and albinos of each species studied all show the same visual pathway in white tigers. Siamese cats are also sometimes squinting, as are some albino ferrets. The visual path abnormality was first documented in white tigers in the brain of a white tiger named Moni after he died, although his eyes were of normal alignment. The anomaly is that there is a disturbance in the optical chiasm. The research of Moni's brain suggested the disturbance is less severe in white tigers than in Siamese cats. Because of the visual path abnormality, through which some optic nerves are routed to the wrong side of the brain, white tigers have a problem with spatial orientation, and collide with things until they learn to compensate. Some tigers compensate by crossing their eyes. When the neurons go from the retina to the brain and reach the optical chiasma, some cross and some do not, so visual images are projected onto the wrong hemisphere. White tigers can not see as well as normal tigers and suffer from photophobia, such as albinos. [20] Other genetic problems include shortened tendons of the front legs, club foot, kidney problems, curved or curved backbone and twisted neck. Reduced fertility and miscarriages, noted by tiger man Kailash Sankhala in pure-Bengal white tigers, were attributed to inbred depression. [14] A condition known as star-staring (head and neck are raised almost straight up, as if the affected animal is staring at the stars), associated with inbreeding in big cats, has also been reported in white tigers. [20] There was a 200 kg (450 pound) male cross-eyed white tiger at the Pana'ewa Rainforest Zoo in Hawaii, which was donated to the zoo by Las Vegas wizard Dirk Arthur. [21] There is an image of a white tiger that appears to be on just one side in the book Siegfried and Roy: Mastering the Impossible. [22] A white tiger, named Scarlet O'Hara, who was Tony's sister, was crossed only on the right side. A male tiger named 'Cheytan', a son of Bhim and Sumita, born at the Cincinnati Zoo, died at the San Antonio Zoo in 1992, from anesthesia complications during root canal therapy. It seems that white tigers also react strangely to anesthesia. The best drug for immobilizing a tiger is CI 744, but a few

tigers, white in particular, undergo a re-sedation effect 24-36 hours later. [23] This is due to their inability to produce normal tyrosinase, a trait they have with albinos, zoo veterinarian David Taylor. He treated a pair of white Tigers from the Cincinnati Zoo at Fritz Wurm safari park in Stukenbrock, Germany, for salmonella poisoning, which strangely responded to the anesthesia. [24] [24] was checked for Chédiak-Higashi syndrome in 1960, but the results were inconclusive. [25] [26] This condition is similar to albino diabetes and causes bluish illuminating of the fur color, crossed eyes, and prolonged bleeding after surgery. Also, in the event of an injury, the blood is slow to clot. This condition has been observed in domestic cats, but there has never been a case of a white tiger with Chédiak-Higashi syndrome. There is a single case of a white tiger with central retinal degeneration, reported from the Milwaukee County Zoo, which may be related to reduced pigmentation in the eye. [25] [27] The white tiger in question was a male named Mota on loan from the Cincinnati Zoo. There is a myth that white tigers have an 80% mortality rate. However, the infant mortality rate for white tigers is no higher than for normal orange tigers bred in captivity. Cincinnati Zoo director Ed Maruska said: We have not experienced premature death among our white tigers. 42 animals born in our collection are still alive. Mohan, a great white tiger, died just short of his 20th birthday, an enviable age for a male of any subspecies, as most males live shorter captive lives. Premature deaths in other collections may be artifacts of captive environmental conditions... In 52 births we had four stillbirths, one of which was an unexplained loss. We lost two extra cubs to viral pneumonia, which is no exaggeration. Without data from non-inbred tiger lines, it is difficult to determine whether this number is high or low with any degree of accuracy. [25] Ed Maruska also addressed the issue of deformities: Unlike a case of hip dysplasia that occurred in a male white tiger, we have not encountered any other body deformities or physiological or neurological disorders. Some of these reported ailments in mutated tigers in other collections may be a direct result of inbreeding or improperly desequ management of tigers in general. [25] Inbreeding and outcrossing A captive tiger in Birmingham, United Kingdom A captive tiger at Yerevan Zoo, Armenia Due to the extreme rarity of the white tiger allele in the wild,[14] the breeding pool was limited to the small number of white tigers in captivity. According to Kailash Sankhala, the last white tiger ever seen in the wild was shot in 1958. [14] [28] [29] Today there is a large number of white tigers in captivity. A white Amur tiger may have been born on Center Hill and has given rise to a strain of white Amur tigers. A man named Robert Baudy realized that his tigers had white genes when a tiger he sold to Marwell Zoo in England developed white spots, and bred them accordingly. [30] Lowry Park Zoo in Tampa Bay had four of these white Amur tigers, descended from Robert Baudy's stock. It has also been possible to expand the white-gene pool by crossing white tigers with unrelated orange tigers and then using the cubs to produce more white tigers. The White Ranjit Tigers, Ranjit, Priya and Bhim were all overreathed, in some cases to more than one tiger. Bharat was bred to an independent orange tiger named Jack of the San Francisco Zoo and had an orange daughter named Kanchana. [31] Bharat and Priya were also bred with an unrelated orange tiger from Knoxville Zoo, and Ranjit was bred to the sister of this tiger, also from Knoxville Zoo. Bhim fathered several nests with an unrelated orange tigress named Kimanathi at the Cincinnati Zoo. ankam Ranjeeth had several friends at the Omaha Zoo. [29] The last offspring of bristol Zoo's white tigers were a group of orange outcrosses tigers that were purchased by a Pakistani senator and shipped to Pakistan. Rajiv, the white tiger of Pretoria Zoo, which was born in the Cincinnati Zoo, was also crossed and sired at least two nests of orange cubs at Pretoria Zoo. Outcrossing is not necessarily done with the intention of producing more white cubs by resuming inbreeding further down the line. Outcrossing is a way to bring fresh blood into the white trunk. The New Delhi Zoo loaned white tigers to some of India's better zoos for crossing out, and the government had to impose a whip to force zoos to return either the white tigers or their orange offspring. A Bengal tiger at the Cincinnati Zoo Siegfried & Roy performed at least one outcross. [32] In the mid-1980s, they offered to work with the Indian government to create a healthier strain of white tigers. The Indian government reportedly considered the offer; [33] However, India had a moratorium on breeding white tigers after cubs were born at New Delhi Zoo with arched backs and clubbed feet, necessary euthanasia. [33] Siegfried & Roy have bred white tigers in collaboration with the Nashville Zoo. Due to inbreeding and the resulting genetic abnormalities, the Association of Zoos and Aquariums banned member zoos from breeding white tigers, white lions and king cheetahs in a white document adopted by the Board of Directors in July 2011. The first person to speak out against showing white tigers was William G. Conway, executive director of the New York Zoological Society, who later became known as the Wildlife Conservation Society when he said, White tigers are freaks. It is not the role of a zoo to show two head calves and white tigers. He warned AZA in 1983 of damage to the zoo's credibility in catering to the public's fascination with freaks, but did not cease until 2008 when AZA made a request to their members to stop breeding white tigers and then later in July 2011, when the AZA formally that position as a policy. Conway was attacked by Ed Maruska of the Cincinnati Zoo for his observation, but eventually Conway's faith was validated. [34] In popular culture A white tiger in Tobu Zoo A White tiger in Liberec Zoo White tigers often appear in literature, video games, television, and comic books. Examples include Swedish rock band Kent, who put a white tiger on the cover of their best-selling Vaping & ammunition in 2002. This was a tribute to the home of the band Eskilstuna, as the local zoo in town had white tigers from the Hawthorn Circus as its main attraction. The white tiger is also featured in the video for the song Human by the popular American synth-rock band The Killers. White Tiger is also the name of an American glam metal band from the 1980s. In the live action version of Disney's 101 Dalmatians, Cruella de Vil kills a white tiger for his fur. Seto Bagh (or 'White Tiger' in English) is a Nepalese language novel by Diamond Shumsher Rana about an encounter with a white tiger. Aravind Adiga's novel The White Tiger won the Man Booker Prize in 2008. [35] The central character and narrator refers to itself as White Tiger. It was a nickname given to him as a child to indicate that he was unique in the jungle (his hometown), that he was smarter than the others. White Tigers is also the name of a Czech hockey team, which plays in the Czech Extraliga. Video games including white tigers include Zoo Tycoon, the Warcraft universe, and Perfect World International. White tigers are characterized as a wild, tame pet companion in Guild Wars Factions. White tigers are also featured in Heroes of Might and Magic IV. The protector of the mystical world of Shangri-La in Far Cry 4 is a white tiger who allies with the protagonist to defeat demons. [36] Both the Power Rangers and the Japanese Super Sentai series on which the Power Rangers series is based, have white tiger themed Rangers and mecha. A trained white tiger from the Bowmanville Zoo in Ontario, Canada, was used in the Animorphs TV series. A superhero named White Tiger appears in The Justice Friends at Dexter's Laboratory. A white tiger named White Blaze is often shown in the anime Ronin Warriors. Tigatron from the animated series Transformers: Beast Wars is based on the white tiger. There are at least four heroes in Marvel comics called The White Tiger: two gained powers from a group of three mystical amulets they possessed, one was actually a tigress developed by the High Evolutionary, and one was given an artificial version of the Black Panther's Heart Shaped Herb. Kylie Chan's Dark Heavens series features the four winds of Chinese mythology - including The White Tiger. In Hayate the Combat Butler, Tama, Nagi Sanzenin's pet tiger, is a white tiger. In Colleen Houck's series starting with the novel Tiger's Curse, one of the main characters, Ren, is shown as a white tiger. In 2013, a white tiger used in an election campaign in Lahore, Pakistan, died of dehydration. [37] A white tiger named Mantecore was used as part of Siegfried & Roy's Siegfried & Roy; the Mirage Resort and Casino magic show. In 2014, Mantecore died of illness at the age of 17. The Simpsons episode Springfield parodies of Siegfried and Roy called Gunter and Ernst, with their own white tiger named Anastasia. Not as tame as Mantecore was, Anastasia turns on Gunter and and attacks them. See also Black Tiger Caught White Tigers Cat Coat Genetics Conservation Genetics Golden Tiger Inbreeding Inbred Depression White Panther White Tiger (mythology) Mukundpur References ^ McDougal, C. 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