

## **Post-1**

**Heading:** A Complete Comparison of Tiger and Lion Reproductive Journeys



**Description:**

Aspect	Tiger	Lion
Mating Behavior	Tigers are mainly solitary creatures. When a tigress is in estrus, she initiates mating by vocalising, scent marking, and moving closer to the male.	Lions live in social groups called prides. The mating behavior is communal, with multiple lionesses in estrus synchronizing their reproductive cycles. The dominant male within the pride engages in mating with these females.
Gestation Period	Tigresses have a shorter gestation period of 104 days.	Lionesses have a gestation period of 100-110 days.
Birth and Cubs	Tiger cubs are typically born in litters of 2 to 4. They are born blind.	Lionesses give birth to litters ranging from 1 to 6 cubs. They are born with their eyes closed.
Maternal Care	Tigresses raise their cubs independently, teaching hunting and survival skills until they reach maturity.	Lionesses raise their cubs in a cave or bush-sheltered den.

## **Post-2**

### **Heading:** Exploring Tigers' Five Types of Whiskers



### **Description:**

#### **Box 1:** Mystacial Whiskers:

- Positioned on the muzzle (snout) of the tiger
- Used during prey strikes and low-light navigation.

#### **Box 2:** Superciliary Whiskers:

- Positioned above the eyes.
- Improve spatial awareness, detect obstacles, and help navigation.

#### **Box 3:** Cheek Whiskers:

- Found on the cheeks, right behind the mystacial whiskers.
- Help in close-range spatial awareness and navigation.

#### **Box 4:** Carpal Whiskers:

- Located on the back of the tiger's front legs.
- Provide sensory information for navigation and obstacle detection.

#### **Box 5:** Tylotrich Whiskers:

- Spread out evenly throughout the body.
- General sensory function for overall awareness.

### **Post-3**

**Heading:** What Plants Can Be Found in the Pahang Sections of Taman Negara?



**Description:**

- Taman Negara's diverse botanical tapestry includes a variety of plants contributing to the lush greenery.
- Among them are the Barbellata, *Grewia laurifolia*, *Rhododendron seimundii*, *Henckelia atosanguinea*, and *H. floribunda*, all belonging to the Gesneriaceae family.
- These plant species add vivid colours and unique characteristics to the rainforest, creating a visually captivating landscape.

### **Post-4**

**Heading:** Why is Taman Negara Famous?



**Description:** Taman Negara, situated in Malaysia, is globally renowned as one of the world's oldest rainforests. It is famous because of:

- **Natural Beauty and Biodiversity:** Taman Negara is famous for its magnificent natural beauty, with lush green forests, flowing waterfalls, and diverse wildlife such as tigers, Malaysian tapirs, elephants, Sumatran rhinos, leopards, and more.
- **Ancient Residents:** Taman Negara shelters indigenous tribes, like the Orang Asli, who have thrived in the rainforest for thousands of years.
- **Iconic Birds of Taman Negara:** Taman Negara is famous for having over 350 species of birds. Some of the most well-known birds that can be seen here are the great argus pheasant, the helmeted hornbill, and the crested fireback.

## **Post-5**

**Heading:** The Key Role of Hearing in Tigers' Survival



**Description:**

1. Hearing is the most highly developed sense in tigers.
2. But tigers, like other big cats, have a limited capacity to rotate their ears as compared to smaller mammals such as domestic cats.
3. Despite their limited ear movement, tigers have a good sense of hearing, which aids in their hunting abilities. This acute auditory awareness helps in the accurate detection of

small sounds and the identification of sources in the wild, contributing to their efficacy as predators.

## **Post-6**

**Heading:** What Trees Can Be Found in the Pahang Sections of Taman Negara National Park?



Description:

- Taman Negara is home to a variety of unique trees that complement the diverse plant life.
- Among the park's tallest endemic tree species are *Diospyros tahanensis*, *Elaeocarpus floribundus*, *Ficus oreophila*, *Garcinia clusiifolia*, *Durio graveolens*, and *Horsfieldia tomentosa*.
- Their presence improves the park's biodiversity and helps to maintain the park's general ecological balance, making Taman Negara a paradise for nature enthusiasts.

## **Post-7**

**Heading:** What Animals Can Be Found in Taman Negara's Pahang Section?

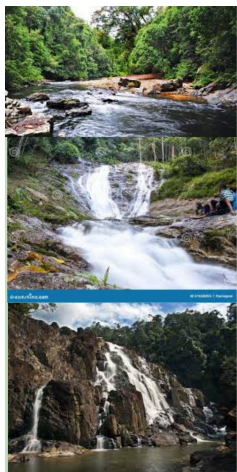


**Description:** The Pahang section of Taman Negara is home to a diverse array of wildlife, including but not limited to:

- Malayan Tiger (*Panthera tigris jacksoni*).
- Asian Elephant (*Elephas maximus*).
- Malayan Tapir (*Tapirus indicus*).
- Argus Pheasant (*Argusianus argus*).
- Binturong (*Arctictis binturong*).
- Malayan Sun Bear (*Helarctos malayanus*).

## **Post-8**

**Heading:** What Would Happen If Pahang's Water Catchment Areas Were Not Well-Maintained?



**Description:**

- The water catchment areas in Pahang, including Taman Negara, Cameron Highlands, and Endau-Rompin, among others, serve as crucial zones sustaining vast regions. But what if we don't take good care of these essential areas?
- Without proper maintenance, these areas can become polluted, decreasing water quality and making them unsuitable for consumption and other uses.
- Lack of good care may lead to reduced water availability and present challenges for ecosystems and communities relying on these sources.
- If we don't take care of catchment areas, they might experience biodiversity loss and disruptions in the ecosystem, impacting the delicate balance of plant and animal life.
- Lack of proper care raises the possibility of soil erosion, which can affect the ecosystem and cause sedimentation in water bodies, lowering the quality of the water.

**Post-9**

**Heading:** Did You Know That the Tigresses Lick Their Cubs?

**Description:**

- Tigresses frequently lick their cubs, not just to show affection but also to enhance the cub's blood circulation and facilitate bowel movements.
- Additionally, the tigress may consume the cub's faeces to prevent their scent from attracting potential predators.

## **Post-10**

### **Heading:** Sleeping Habits of Baby Tigers



### **Description:**

1. Tiger cubs prefer to sleep on their sides because it gives them comfort and flexibility.
2. They enjoy rolling from one side to the other, just like our pet cats.
3. A particularly adorable sight is finding them asleep with all four legs in the air, using their backs for support.

## **Post-11**

### **Heading:** Tiger Sleep Patterns: How Long Do Tigers Sleep?



### **Description:**

- Tigers usually sleep for a long time, averaging about 18 to 20 hours daily.

- They sleep next to their prey as well as on rocks and in the wild grass.
- Tigers choose resting spots based on their instincts, wherever they feel the need to rest.

## **Post-12**

**Heading:** Have You Ever Wondered Why Tigers Move Their Tails Quickly?



**Description:**

- The primary reason for a tiger to move its tail quickly is to express aggression.
- When a tiger feels threatened, territorial, or aggressive, the tail movements become more noticeable and rapid.

## **Post-13**

**Heading:** Hunting Efficiency: How Tigers Strategically Use Sleep

**Description:**

1. Tigers sleep strategically to conserve energy for hunting. This is crucial because being more active requires more energy and food.
2. Tigers usually go into a sleeping phase after killing prey and eating a large meal. This is an important aspect of their hunting and eating cycle.
3. Tigers, known for their capacity to feed for several days on a single huge prey, take as much as they can in one sitting. They then sleep near the prey until they are ready to begin feeding.
4. Sleeping near the prey has a dual purpose: it allows the tiger to rest while also acting as a deterrent to other predators from approaching and stealing their prey.
5. Once the tiger has consumed all the available prey, it enters a period of sleep. This phase allows the tiger to digest the food and conserve energy for the next hunting cycle.
6. The tiger's sleep-wake cycle is part of a repetitive pattern where, after waking, it resumes the search for additional food to maintain its energy levels.

**Post-14**

**Heading:** Tigress Role in Shaping Tiger Cubs' Diets



**Description:**

- Tiger cubs rely on their mother for nursing until they reach approximately 24 weeks of age.
- Around this time, the mother tiger introduces the cubs to solid food by providing prey, including deer, buffalo, wild pigs, and other animals.
- This marks a crucial stage in the cubs' development as they start to consume a varied diet under the direction of their mother.