

### **Post-1:** Adaptations in Tiger's Clavicle for Enhanced Hunting



#### **Heading:** Adaptations in Tiger's Clavicle for Enhanced Hunting

**Description:** The reduced clavicle (collarbone) that tigers have is a remarkable adaptation that greatly enhances their hunting abilities. The smaller collarbone lets them take longer steps, which gives the shoulder blade (scapula) more mobility during high-speed chases.

### **Post-2** Understanding Tigers' Dual Coat Layers



#### **Heading:** Understanding Tigers' Dual Coat Layers

##### **Description:**

##### **Box 1:** Outer Coat

- Longer and more durable, acting as the frontline defence for the tiger.
- Primarily designed for protection against external elements and potential threats

##### **Box 2:** Underfur

- Soft and insulating, strategically positioned beneath the guard hair.
- Functions as the primary source of warmth for the tiger.

- Traps air effectively, creating a natural insulation that keeps the tiger's body warm in diverse environments.

**Post-3** Did You Know That A Tiger's Upper Canine Is About The Size Of A Man's Finger?



**Heading:** Did You Know That A Tiger's Upper Canine Is About The Size Of A Man's Finger?

**Description:**

- A tiger's upper canine measures approximately 4 inches (10 cm) in length.
- This length is equivalent to the size of a man's finger.
- Tigers' upper canines are larger than their lower ones, yet both are huge compared to their size.

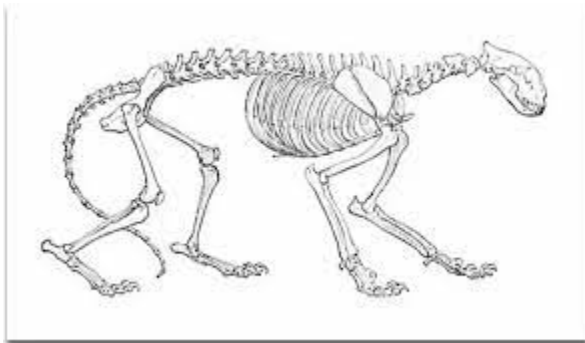
**Post-4** Did You Know That Most Tigers Have Over 100 Stripes?



**Heading:** Did You Know That Most Tigers Have Over 100 Stripes?

**Description:**

- ❖ The pattern and density of stripes vary among subspecies.
- ❖ The majority of tigers have over 100 stripes, helping them blend in with long grass.
- ❖ Like fingerprints, no two tigers have the same pattern.
- ❖ The orange and black pattern is stunning and ideal camouflage.

**Post-5 Stout Skull Structure of Tigers****Heading:** Stout Skull Structure of Tigers

**Description:** The tiger has a strong and rounded skull that provides critical support for its powerful jaws. A distinctive bony ridge known as the sagittal crest is evident on the skull, serving as an anchor for the strong jaw muscles.

**Post-6 A Closer Look at Tiger Incisors****Heading:** A Closer Look at Tiger Incisors

**Description:****Box 1:** Tiger's Incisors

- A tiger has 12 incisors in its mouth.
- There are six incisors on the upper jaw and six on the lower jaw.

**Box 2:** Characteristics of Front Incisors

- Positioned at the front of the mouth, the incisors are small in size.
- They are specifically adapted for nibbling.

**Box 3:** Comparison of Incisors

- The corner incisors, nearest to the canines, are larger compared to the central or lateral incisors.

**Box 4:** Functions of Tiger's Incisors

- Tigers primarily use their incisors for grooming purposes.
- These teeth help to separate the meat from the bones.

**Post-7** The Functionality of Tiger Claws**Heading:** The Functionality of Tiger Claws**Description:****Box-1** Claw Characteristics

Tiger claws, measuring up to 10 centimetres (4 in) in length, serve a crucial role in grasping and holding onto prey. Each paw has four of these powerful claws, showing how precise and strong they are. Retractable claws make hunting and climbing easier.

**Box-2 Specialised Dewclaw**

There are four claws on each paw, along with a distinctive claw known as a dewclaw. Positioned further back on the foot, the dewclaw doesn't make contact with the ground during walking.

Like thumbs, dewclaws help grab prey and make climbing easier.