

“ANIMAL SOCIETY”
Episode 06 “Cats”
Final Timecoded Script

SERIES INTRO:

001 00:00:01:00 00:00:02:11
Across our world, we live

002 00:00:04:08 00:00:05:06
In cities

003 00:00:05:13 00:00:06:12
And villages

004 00:00:08:04 00:00:10:00
All part of a greater whole

005 00:00:11:03 00:00:12:12
But we’re not alone

006 00:00:14:17 00:00:16:03
They come in herds

007 00:00:17:23 00:00:18:19
Hives

008 00:00:19:18 00:00:20:19
And swarms

009 00:00:21:12 00:00:22:07
Prides

010 00:00:22:18 00:00:23:07
Packs

011 00:00:23:18 00:00:24:12
And pairs

012 00:00:24:21 00:00:26:00
Living in nature

013 00:00:26:12 00:00:28:06
Members of society

EPISODE INTRO:

014 00:00:37:08 00:00:39:05

In all the four corners of the world

015 00:00:39:16 00:00:41:23

On nearly every continent and landmass

016 00:00:42:07 00:00:44:13

The great cats roam the wilderness

017 00:00:44:20 00:00:48:08

In jungles and grasslands, to deserts and snowy mountains

018 00:00:48:24 00:00:53:22

The great cats are a group of apex predators, resting firmly at the top of the food chain

019 00:00:54:02 00:00:56:11

8 species in all, including the tiger

020 00:00:56:16 00:00:57:08

The lion

021 00:00:57:17 00:00:58:10

The leopard

022 00:00:58:14 00:00:59:07

The jaguar

023 00:00:59:09 00:01:00:00

The cougar

024 00:01:00:01 00:01:00:20

The cheetah

025 00:01:00:22 00:01:02:17

And the clouded and snow leopards

026 00:01:04:05 00:01:09:01

Ranging in size from the largest, the Siberian tiger, weighing up to 800 pounds

027 00:01:09:23 00:01:13:15

To the smallest, the cheetah, weighing in at as little as 45 pounds

028 00:01:16:08 00:01:19:11

They are all large, fast-moving active hunters

SEGMENT 01:

029 00:01:02:06 00:01:22:14

The most iconic of which being the lion

030 00:01:23:08 00:01:29:22

Almost twice the size of a full grown man, and weighing close to a quarter of a ton, it is the second largest great cat in existence

031 00:01:31:04 00:01:36:03

It is distinct for its large size, tan fur and the majestic mane of the adult males

032 00:01:37:19 00:01:43:08

Evolving less than a million years ago, spreading throughout Africa and even into Europe and Asia Minor

033 00:01:46:00 00:01:50:20

Today, it can be found across sub-Saharan Africa with an additional small population in India

034 00:01:52:24 00:01:58:11

The largest concentrations being in the Serengeti of Tanzania, home to over 3000 lions

035 00:02:00:15 00:02:05:17

Divided into 8 sub-species, the different lions are only subtly different in size and anatomy

036 00:02:08:04 00:02:11:14

All being fundamentally similar in social structure and behavior

037 00:02:16:02 00:02:21:11

Lions being unique among great cats in that they socialize in larger groups known as prides

038 00:02:21:20 00:02:28:10

Usually numbering between 5 to 6 individuals, though up to 30 have been observed as part of a single cohesive pride

039 00:02:28:19 00:02:33:21

Often centered around a single large adult male, with several closely related females

040 00:02:35:01 00:02:39:02

Though prides with multiple males have been observed, known as coalitions

041 00:02:41:00 00:02:52:08

With the male or males primarily tasked with protecting the pride and its cubs from other predators as well as stray lions looking to challenge him for dominance or encroaching neighboring prides

042 00:02:54:04 00:03:01:11

Staying on the fringes of the pride's territory, which is centered around a permanent nest or resting area, while the lionesses are the ones to hunt

043 00:03:02:14 00:03:05:12

Being smaller, quicker and more agile than the males

044 00:03:08:12 00:03:13:22

Both nocturnal as well as crepuscular, the lionesses emerge often late in the afternoon to hunt

045 00:03:14:13 00:03:19:08

Gathering in smaller groups with fixed roles in the hunt and reoccurring coordination behavior

046 00:03:20:19 00:03:23:22

Preying mainly on wildebeest, zebras and warthogs

047 00:03:25:12 00:03:28:20

Lions are primarily sprinters rather than long-distance runners

048 00:03:28:23 00:03:34:04

They stalk their prey, sometimes over vast distances, attempting to get close to their prey undetected

049 00:03:34:22 00:03:35:24

Until they strike

050 00:03:41:13 00:03:43:16

With a single vice-like bite to the neck

051 00:03:45:03 00:03:47:07

The prey asphyxiates on its own blood

052 00:03:48:08 00:03:51:18

Smaller prey being taken back to the lion's territory for consumption

053 00:03:52:00 00:03:54:21

While larger prey too big to carry is eaten on the spot

054 00:03:55:04 00:03:57:22

Often for several hours under the cover of darkness

055 00:03:58:09 00:04:05:00

Though many are additionally scavengers, taking over prey that other predators such as hyenas or wild dogs have previously killed

056 00:04:05:16 00:04:08:06

The male and the hunting lionesses eating first

057 00:04:08:15 00:04:14:08

While others, such as lionesses in charge of the cubs as well as the cubs themselves, are lower in priority

058 00:04:15:20 00:04:19:18

As such, lions have a variety of vocal and non-vocal communication

059 00:04:21:04 00:04:24:00

Ranging from scent markings to delineate the pride area

060 00:04:24:11 00:04:29:05

To a variety of vocalizations, including roars for displays of dominance and aggression

061 00:04:30:22 00:04:33:24

Which can be heard up to 6 miles away at its loudest

062 00:04:34:08 00:04:37:19

And quieter grunts and hisses for interactions within the pride

063 00:04:39:10 00:04:44:21

Body language being highly important, with several different means of expression through stance and movement alone

064 00:04:45:02 00:04:47:16

Rolling onto its back as a sign of submission

065 00:04:48:07 00:04:51:08

Arching its shoulders and spine for aggression and dominance

066 00:04:52:07 00:04:56:22

Lions are also unique among the great cats for their significant gender dimorphism

067 00:04:57:00 00:05:04:13

The male having a thick mane as a sign of virility and dominance, the color and texture of which being indicative of the lions health and status

068 00:05:05:01 00:05:12:21

The males are also considerably larger and stockier in build than the females in order to more effectively compete for the females and ward off other lions

069 00:05:13:24 00:05:16:20

Due to their social structure, lions are generally polygynous

070 00:05:17:04 00:05:20:02

One male mating with several females within its pride

071 00:05:20:21 00:05:25:12

Mating season taking place several times a year, lasting several days with regular intervals

072 00:05:26:06 00:05:31:06

With minimal courtship practices, as soon as the lioness is in heat the male will approach her

073 00:05:31:19 00:05:38:20

Mounting her from behind and biting her neck to keep her in place, pinning her to the ground, as the mating act itself is painful for the female

074 00:05:40:22 00:05:47:09

Though it's not uncommon for lionesses to mate up to 40 times every day, both parties often neglecting to eat

075 00:05:49:22 00:05:54:24

Afterward, the Lioness will writhe and roll on the ground in order to increase the chances of conception

076 00:05:56:02 00:05:59:23

While the male will often steer clear to avoid post-coital aggression from the female

077 00:06:01:20 00:06:05:11

Lion gestation period is usually around 110 days

078 00:06:08:01 00:06:11:16

The female seeking out a secluded den, either in a cave or a thicket

079 00:06:12:02 00:06:16:09

Away from the rest of the pride to give birth to a litter of between 1 to 4 cubs

080 00:06:17:08 00:06:24:05

The cubs are born blind and defenseless, weighing just 2 to 4 pounds, the lioness initially taking care of the cubs by herself

081 00:06:24:20 00:06:31:00

Changing dens frequently during the first month to avoid the scent of the cubs being picked up by predators while she hunts

082 00:06:35:22 00:06:41:05

The cubs develop quickly however, learning how to crawl within days and walking around by 3 weeks of age

083 00:06:42:05 00:06:45:01

Nursing at first but soon able to eat solid food

084 00:06:47:19 00:06:51:22

As they are then integrated back into the pride at 6 to 8 weeks of age

085 00:06:52:13 00:07:00:23

At which point, other lionesses will partake in raising the cubs, as the reproductive cycles of the females are often synchronized to allow for shared breastfeeding and protection

086 00:07:02:06 00:07:07:24

The cubs aggressively playing among themselves and the adults to practice hunting strategies and social interactions

087 00:07:09:17 00:07:15:05

While the male lion takes no active role in parenting the cubs, it will also help protect them whenever threatened

088 00:07:15:08 00:07:20:17

As they remain highly vulnerable not only to predators such as wild dogs, jackals and hyenas

089 00:07:20:21 00:07:23:23

But also other lions challenging the male for dominance

090 00:07:24:00 00:07:29:24

If another male lion takes over the pride, it may often kill the existing cubs in order for the females to bear its own

091 00:07:30:06 00:07:33:07

80 percent of all lions not surviving their first year

092 00:07:33:16 00:07:35:18

Many additionally dying from starvation

093 00:07:36:05 00:07:43:21

Cubs reach maturity around 2 to 3 years of age, at which point the females get integrated into the pride as part of the core group

094 00:07:44:14 00:07:52:18

While male lions usually leave to form a nomadic existence until they grow large enough to challenge a weaker, older male for leadership of a new pride

095 00:07:53:17 00:07:56:00

A process which may take several years

096 00:07:57:17 00:08:02:03

A fight which often leaves one of the lions badly wounded, sometimes even fatally so

097 00:08:03:04 00:08:06:19

With most lions living only until 10 to 16 years in the wild

098 00:08:08:23 00:08:11:13

Despite being the foremost predator in their habitat

099 00:08:12:23 00:08:16:08

Falling victim to diseases, starvation or other lions

SEGMENT 02:

100 00:08:31:09 00:08:32:04

The leopard

101 00:08:33:05 00:08:36:05

A loosely defined group of medium sized wild cats

102 00:08:37:01 00:08:38:00

The snow leopard

103 00:08:38:04 00:08:39:02

The clouded leopard

104 00:08:40:04 00:08:42:01

And the 9 subspecies of leopard

105 00:08:43:08 00:08:44:15

Known for their long body

106 00:08:45:03 00:08:46:10

Short and stocky legs

107 00:08:47:07 00:08:48:21

And large powerful skull

108 00:08:49:06 00:08:54:19

As well as their spotted and patterned fur with alternating large ring-like patterns known as rosettes

109 00:08:55:07 00:08:56:13

And solid spots

110 00:08:56:24 00:09:01:17

Distinct from the larger jaguar in that their spots are more numerous, lighter and smaller

111 00:09:03:04 00:09:07:16

With the clouded leopard having large circled dark patches rather than spots

112 00:09:08:02 00:09:10:18

Used for camouflage in their varying environments

113 00:09:11:04 00:09:20:08

Mostly found in rainforests, savannahs and temperate forests throughout Africa, the Middle East, South East and Central Asia, China and the Indian Subcontinent

114 00:09:20:21 00:09:24:20

With the snow leopard additionally being found in mountainous regions of the Himalayas

115 00:09:25:07 00:09:29:05

Though, also like jaguars, leopards may occasionally come in the panther form

116 00:09:29:18 00:09:34:02

Where their fur takes on a completely black color with only faint markings present

117 00:09:35:06 00:09:39:18

Ranging in size from the largest Persian leopard at 100 inches long from head to tail

118 00:09:40:07 00:09:41:24

Weighing up to 200 pounds

119 00:09:42:19 00:09:47:12

To the clouded leopard, being 50 inches long, weighing as little as 25 pounds

120 00:09:49:08 00:09:53:15

Males of all species being typically larger and significantly heavier than the females

121 00:09:55:04 00:09:59:13

They are strong climbers, often preferring climbing a tree for shade and protection when resting

122 00:10:02:07 00:10:04:15

Coming down mostly to hunt or socialize

123 00:10:05:08 00:10:11:07

As they are occasionally the apex predator of their habitat, having among the largest ranges of prey of any cat

124 00:10:12:20 00:10:16:21

Typically preying on ungulates such as wildebeest, gazelles and antelopes

125 00:10:17:08 00:10:21:02

To smaller animals such as monkeys, lizards, snakes or fish

126 00:10:21:19 00:10:22:21

Even insects

127 00:10:23:11 00:10:27:05

As well as other predators such as jackals, hyenas and foxes

128 00:10:29:01 00:10:33:06

They are rivalled only by tigers and lions in some areas as the apex predator

129 00:10:33:22 00:10:36:19

Preferring stealth and surprise rather than chase

130 00:10:37:02 00:10:40:09

Leopards use their camouflage to get close to its prey before striking

131 00:10:43:21 00:10:46:22

The leopard is a patient predator, if opportunistic

132 00:10:47:06 00:10:49:20

Not only hunting but also feeding on carrion

133 00:10:50:04 00:10:53:00

Often dragging up their meal into trees for later consumption

134 00:10:55:03 00:10:58:11

Sometimes carrying prey much larger than themselves to great heights

135 00:11:00:17 00:11:06:02

As many other, larger cats and hyenas will often overpower and scare off the leopard and steal its prey

136 00:11:08:24 00:11:15:02

In areas shared with tigers, prey partitioning also occurs with leopards taking on the smaller prey ignored by tigers

137 00:11:18:20 00:11:22:23

Primarily nocturnal or crepuscular, leopards emerge at dusk to hunt

138 00:11:25:11 00:11:29:12

Resting during the day in one of several chosen resting spots throughout the area

139 00:11:32:22 00:11:38:21

Leopards generally keep a home range, varying in size between 12 square miles, up to 30 for males

140 00:11:40:07 00:11:44:15

With female ranges being significantly smaller, between 5 to 6 square miles

141 00:11:46:17 00:11:53:07

Male ranges frequently overlapping with those of nearby females, often being completely surrounded by female-dominated territories

142 00:11:53:22 00:12:00:03

Though generally solitary during most of the day, these overlaps can result in significant socialization between sexes

143 00:12:00:09 00:12:06:14

Males frequently encountering females even outside of mating purposes, occasionally even sharing kills with females

144 00:12:08:07 00:12:15:03

Though males rarely meet or socialize with other males, and when they do, it often ends in combat over territory or a mate

145 00:12:15:07 00:12:18:00

Which can lead to serious or even fatal injuries

146 00:12:19:16 00:12:27:02

Their territory marked with claw marks on popular trees and urine markings, as their sense of smell is significantly more sensitive than that of a human

147 00:12:28:04 00:12:33:06

Also using a variety of vocalizations for communication, as their hearing is highly developed

148 00:12:34:11 00:12:37:22

Including roars, growls and hisses for hostile encounters

149 00:12:39:18 00:12:41:06

Grunts for acknowledgements

150 00:12:42:15 00:12:47:06

As well as softer meows and purrs to signal peaceful intent and playfulness

151 00:12:48:21 00:12:53:13

Additionally using body language much like other cats to show dominance or submission

152 00:12:54:03 00:12:56:20

Arching their back or rolling around respectively

153 00:12:57:01 00:13:00:15

With many particularly younger leopards socializing through playfighting

154 00:13:02:02 00:13:08:00

Mating season for leopards can occur year round, as female leopards will go into estrous cycles every 1 to 2 months

155 00:13:08:06 00:13:11:02

Though it's highly dependent on the climate and species

156 00:13:11:05 00:13:18:21

With leopards in colder regions mating exclusively during January and February, to ensure ample food supply for the cubs during the following summer

157 00:13:19:11 00:13:26:17

The female is usually in heat between 5 to 8 days, emitting powerful pheromones, marking their territory with urine and calling for a mate

158 00:13:27:17 00:13:31:15

Most leopards being either polygynous, one male seeking out several females

159 00:13:32:15 00:13:38:01

Or serially monogamous, as the short timespan will sometimes preclude seeking out multiple mates

160 00:13:38:09 00:13:43:17

Mating then occurring with minimal courtship, consisting of a simple greeting and mutual sniffing and grooming

161 00:13:44:02 00:13:49:05

The mating itself being similar to all cats, the male pinning the female down and biting her neck

162 00:13:49:20 00:13:53:09

Some males being particularly aggressive to the point of injuring the female

163 00:13:53:21 00:13:58:00

Mating being brief and repeated, often repeated between 10 to 40 times a day

164 00:13:59:01 00:14:03:06

The male then leaves for his own home range, not taking part in raising their young

165 00:14:03:21 00:14:07:16

The female will then seek to give birth in a crevice, cave or thicket

166 00:14:09:14 00:14:15:16

Following a gestation period of between 90 to 105 days, giving birth to between 2 to 6 cubs

167 00:14:15:19 00:14:18:06

Most litters having 3 cubs on average

168 00:14:19:02 00:14:23:07

They are born blind and defenseless, only being able to see after the first week

169 00:14:23:17 00:14:26:07

Able to eat solid food only at 2 months old

170 00:14:26:12 00:14:28:16

Though continuing nursing for the first year

171 00:14:29:10 00:14:33:23

Their fur generally longer and thicker than adults, with less defined spots

172 00:14:34:08 00:14:37:24

At 3 months of age, the cubs begin hunting alongside their mother

173 00:14:38:19 00:14:41:16

Though they are only able to fend for themselves at a year old

174 00:14:42:12 00:14:47:13

Staying with the mother for an additional year for protection from predators until they've grown to near full size

175 00:14:47:24 00:14:51:20

Learning how to hunt larger prey as well as how to select and defend a range

176 00:14:52:08 00:14:56:03

At which point they leave the mother's territory to establish a new one of their own

177 00:14:56:04 00:14:58:05

With females often staying nearby

178 00:14:58:21 00:15:03:12

The mortality rate of cubs often being very high, up to 50% during the first year

179 00:15:03:20 00:15:08:22

Due to predation by jackals, hyenas, wild dogs, crocodiles and even baboons

180 00:15:09:06 00:15:14:00

As well as other great cats, much like how adult leopards will sometimes prey on lion cubs

181 00:15:15:18 00:15:19:10

Though it is uncommon for leopard males to attack an unrelated leopard cub

182 00:15:20:07 00:15:25:04

Leopards typically reaching maturity at age 2 for females, age 3 for males

183 00:15:25:08 00:15:29:04

Their lifespan being typically between 10 to 15 years in the wild

SEGMENT 03:

184 00:15:40:10 00:15:41:11

The tiger

185 00:15:42:03 00:15:44:13

Among the most infamous of all the great cats

186 00:15:47:11 00:15:52:09

Distinctive and instantly recognizable for its orange black-striped fur and large size

187 00:15:54:11 00:15:58:15

As the biggest of all the great cats, it can reach up to 11 feet in length

188 00:15:59:04 00:16:01:09

Weighing up to 800 pounds

189 00:16:01:14 00:16:06:02

Though they may vary greatly in size between each of the ten extant subspecies

190 00:16:07:14 00:16:12:19

The smallest, the Sumatran tiger, being a quarter the size of the largest, the Siberian tiger

191 00:16:13:01 00:16:15:02

Also known as the Amur tiger

192 00:16:16:15 00:16:24:03

Unlike other great cats, adult tigers are often too heavy to effectively climb trees, staying at ground level at nearly all times

193 00:16:25:19 00:16:30:15

Once ubiquitous throughout Asia, it can today be found in a variety of environments

194 00:16:31:13 00:16:34:14

Ranging from the snowy forests of the Russian Far East

195 00:16:35:00 00:16:40:08

To the tropical jungles of South East Asia and the open plains of the Indian subcontinent

196 00:16:41:01 00:16:45:03

Their striped fur ideal as camouflage among trees and dense vegetation

197 00:16:45:10 00:16:48:21

Often hiding in tall grass or in deep layers of foliage

198 00:16:49:18 00:16:51:14

As they are exclusively predatory

199 00:16:54:21 00:16:57:18

Preying mainly on large and medium-sized ungulates

200 00:16:58:08 00:17:00:02

Such as wild deer and antelope

201 00:17:01:06 00:17:02:15

As well as wild boar

202 00:17:03:01 00:17:04:16

Buffalo and moose

203 00:17:06:07 00:17:09:13

An apex predator, tigers have no natural enemies

204 00:17:09:18 00:17:13:15

Existing alone at the top of the food chain in every environment it's found in

205 00:17:14:07 00:17:17:06

Having even been known to hunt dogs, leopards and bears

206 00:17:17:24 00:17:19:13

Even other tigers

207 00:17:20:19 00:17:25:19

Using their superior sense of hearing and eyesight as well as scent to locate their prey

208 00:17:26:05 00:17:28:23

Hunting both during the day as well as night

209 00:17:29:01 00:17:31:12

Stalking and sneaking up close to their prey

210 00:17:31:13 00:17:36:24

Using their immense strength to run down its prey, bite down on its throat and wrestle it to the ground

211 00:17:37:10 00:17:39:03

Crushing its larynx

212 00:17:40:16 00:17:43:02

Hunting whenever it feels hungry or threatened

213 00:17:44:10 00:17:47:21

Or, as with females, in preparation for mating season

214 00:17:48:05 00:17:53:01

Solitary in nature, most adult tigers of both genders have a firmly established territory

215 00:17:53:02 00:17:56:20

Centered around a permanent den, either in a cave or a hollow tree

216 00:17:56:22 00:18:05:07

And guarded with scent markings of urine and clawmarks, indicating to other tigers the gender, reproductive status and identity of the tiger

217 00:18:06:00 00:18:13:06

As they also often share a larger surrounding home range with other tigers, developing complex relationships with its neighbors

218 00:18:14:08 00:18:20:06

Even occasionally forming pairs or small groups if there are cubs to protect, though these groups are seldom permanent

219 00:18:20:21 00:18:26:24

They also share their kills, with particularly males prone to let females eat first before having their fill

220 00:18:27:08 00:18:31:09

As such, tigers use a variety of vocalizations for communication

221 00:18:31:14 00:18:34:21

Loud roars for intimidation as a sign of dominance

222 00:18:35:18 00:18:38:09

Which can be heard for up to 2 miles around

223 00:18:38:21 00:18:46:07

A shorter, harsher, coughing roar also used for close encounters to establish a nearest distance and to avoid conflict

224 00:18:46:12 00:18:50:06

Also using a rolling soft growl, also known as a chuff

225 00:18:50:17 00:18:52:24

As a sign of playfulness or affection

226 00:18:53:20 00:18:59:12

Closest in function to that of a cat's purr, it is used only by tigers and snow leopards among the great cats

227 00:19:00:05 00:19:03:06

Also using grunting and growling, meows and hisses

228 00:19:03:23 00:19:09:15

Though females are generally more open to other females, accepting of others passing through their area

229 00:19:10:02 00:19:13:03

Males often violently clash in fierce combat

230 00:19:13:06 00:19:15:13

Which may occasionally even be fatal

231 00:19:16:16 00:19:22:13

The size of the territory determined by the availability and density of its prey but also by gender

232 00:19:22:24 00:19:26:14

Usually spanning about 7 or 8 square miles for females

233 00:19:26:16 00:19:29:00

Up to 40 square miles for males

234 00:19:30:08 00:19:35:19

Roaming a larger area to stay near to as many females as possible as they are generally polygynous

235 00:19:36:04 00:19:38:20

Males mating with as many females as possible

236 00:19:40:14 00:19:44:22

Mating season occurs once a year, varying between subspecies and location

237 00:19:46:24 00:19:50:01

Usually occurring somewhere between November and April

238 00:19:50:19 00:19:54:20

Though the female is only fertile for a brief period of 3 to 6 days

239 00:19:55:20 00:20:01:24

The males seeking out the females based on their scent and calls similar to yowling sounds emitted by the female

240 00:20:04:19 00:20:10:21

With minimal courtship required, the male approaching cautiously nonetheless so as not to frighten the female

241 00:20:12:06 00:20:22:08

Though the male may also be challenged by another nearby male for mating rights, violent fights and shows of dominance ensuing, many males bow to an older, more experienced rival

242 00:20:24:16 00:20:27:04

Mating then begins, being brief and repeated

243 00:20:27:20 00:20:32:00

Mating frequently with loud calls as it is thought to be painful for the female

244 00:20:32:19 00:20:36:08

The male biting her neck to hold her down much like other cats

245 00:20:37:13 00:20:41:19

Tiger pregnancy lasts on average between 93 to 112 days

246 00:20:42:07 00:20:47:08

Taking care to choose a proper place to give birth, in a thicket, cave or rocky crevice

247 00:20:49:11 00:20:54:06

Giving birth to a litter of 2 to 3 cubs, up to 6 for older females

248 00:20:56:18 00:20:59:10

The male taking no part in raising their young

249 00:21:02:08 00:21:07:02

The cubs are born blind and defenseless, weighing between 1.5 to 3 pounds

250 00:21:09:07 00:21:13:04

Opening their eyes and exploring their surroundings only after first week

251 00:21:13:15 00:21:15:19

Wandering out of the den at 2 months

252 00:21:17:17 00:21:24:15

Though staying within their mothers established territory, instinctively protected by their mother for the first 2 years

253 00:21:24:23 00:21:28:22

Weaning at 6 months before being taught how to hunt alongside their mother

254 00:21:30:06 00:21:35:04

Nevertheless, the mortality rate among cubs is up to 50% for the first years

255 00:21:36:16 00:21:42:14

Either due to predation, starvation, exposure to the elements or due to injuries sustained during the hunt

256 00:21:45:10 00:21:52:03

As well as from other unrelated males killing them in order to put the female in heat again, so that she may bear its own cubs

257 00:21:53:13 00:21:59:15

Since she may become receptive and capable of birthing another litter within five months if the first one is lost

258 00:22:02:10 00:22:06:13

More often than not, a dominant cub emerges from the litter, usually a male

259 00:22:06:22 00:22:12:10

Leading the others in play and exploration, it is commonly the first one to leave the mother and start adulthood

260 00:22:13:00 00:22:17:13

Marking initial territories nearby but moving further away as it grows older

261 00:22:20:23 00:22:29:02

The females reaching sexual maturity between 3 to 4 years of age, while the males can take up to 5 year before being capable to reproduce

262 00:22:29:10 00:22:32:11

Maturity among males being linked primarily to size

263 00:22:34:03 00:22:38:20

With no natural enemies, tigers live on average up to 25 years in the wild

OUTRO:

264 00:22:40:05 00:22:40:22

Tigers

265 00:22:41:07 00:22:42:04

Just like leopards

266 00:22:42:18 00:22:43:13

And lions

267 00:22:44:06 00:22:46:24

Thus form an essential component in the wild

268 00:22:47:24 00:22:50:00

Powerful and fast-moving cats

269 00:22:50:09 00:22:53:16

They maintain the natural balance of predator and prey

270 00:22:53:19 00:22:55:00

Whether hunting in groups

271 00:22:55:17 00:22:56:11

Pairs

272 00:22:57:04 00:22:58:02

Or all alone

273 00:22:59:00 00:23:00:01

Each of them are born

274 00:23:00:18 00:23:01:22

Live out their lives

275 00:23:02:06 00:23:04:00

And breed a new generation

276 00:23:04:19 00:23:06:08

Providing food for their cubs

277 00:23:07:01 00:23:09:14

As well as natural selection for their prey

278 00:23:10:01 00:23:13:05

Being integral in the circle of life out in the wilderness

279 00:23:14:03 00:23:14:21

Each of them

280 00:23:14:24 00:23:17:09

A member of an animal society

METRICS:

026 00:01:04:05 00:01:09:01

Ranging in size from the largest, the Siberian tiger, weighing over 350 kilograms

027 00:01:09:23 00:01:13:15

To the smallest, the cheetah, weighing in at as little as 20 kilograms

061 00:04:30:22 00:04:33:24

Which can be heard up to 10 kilometers away at its loudest

080 00:06:17:08 00:06:24:05

The cubs are born blind and defenseless, weighing just 1 to 2 kilograms, the lioness initially taking care of the cubs by herself

117 00:09:35:06 00:09:39:18

Ranging in size from the largest Persian leopard at 2.5 meters long from head to tail

118 00:09:40:07 00:09:41:24

Weighing up to 90 kilograms

119 00:09:42:19 00:09:47:12

To the clouded leopard, being 120 centimeters long, weighing as little as 11 kilograms

139 00:11:32:22 00:11:38:21

Leopards generally keep a home range, varying in size between 30 square kilometers, up to 80 for males

140 00:11:40:07 00:11:44:15

With female ranges being significantly smaller, between 12 to 16 square kilometers

187 00:15:54:11 00:15:58:15

As the biggest of all the great cats, it can reach up to 3.3 meters in length

188 00:15:59:04 00:16:01:09

Weighing up to 360 kilograms

222 00:18:35:18 00:18:38:09

Which can be heard for up to 3 kilometers around

232 00:19:22:24 00:19:26:14

Usually spanning about 18 to 20 square kilometers for females

233 00:19:26:16 00:19:29:00

Up to 100 square kilometers for males

249 00:21:02:08 00:21:07:02

The cubs are born blind and defenseless, weighing between 600 to 1500 grams