

Tiger, Malayan

Scientific Name: *Panthera tigris tigris*

Class: Mammalia

Order: Carnivora

Family: Felidae



The Malayan tiger is from a specific population native to Peninsular Malaysia. Malayan tigers are smaller than Bengal tigers, the average length of a male is 8.6 ft., and 7.10 ft for a female. Their body weight average is 52-195 lbs. Malayan tigers prey on sambar and barking deer, wild boar, Bornean bearded pigs, sun bears, young elephants and rhino calves. Tigers appear at very low densities of 1.1–1.98 tigers per 39 sq miles in the rainforest as a result of low prey densities. Two conservation organizations using cameras to survey 7 sites in 3 separate habitats from 2010 to 2013 estimated the surviving population from 250 to 340 healthy tigers. As of 2019, poaching and

depletion of prey has caused a decline of about 60% in the number of tigers in the Belum-Temengor Forest Reserve. Also their habitat is threatened because of development and agricultural projects. Poaching is also a threat. A loss of nearly 25,000 sq. miles was lost due to the conversion of prime tiger habitat to a large scale industrial plantation, primarily for palm oil production.

Range

Tiger populations were reported in agricultural areas outside forests in Kelantan, Terengganu, Pahang, and Johor. Most of the major rivers draining into the South China Sea had evidence of tigers.

Habitat

Vegetation fields, agricultural areas and outside forests

Gestation

Their gestation period ranges between 100 and 105 days

Litter

Average is 3-4 cubs

Behavior

Malayan tigers are solitary and nocturnal. They generally do not tolerate the appearance of another tiger of the same sex. They like to spend most of the day sleeping but are excellent swimmers and may spend a large part of the day in shallow water.

Reproduction

Tigers mate year round but females reach estrus generally between November and March. Males reach sexual maturity at age 5, females usually at 3.

Wild Diet

Deer, wild boar, cattle, sun bears.