Tigers are territorial and generally solitary. Males have territories (marked with urine and scent), three times larger than the females. Their home range may include the territories of several females. He alone will mate with each of the females in his territory. Territory size depends on prey density. A male may kill cubs that have been fathered by other tigers so that he can mate with the female to produce his own offspring.

Cubs learn from their mothers and make their first solo kill at about 18 months. But they often stay with her until they are about two and a half.

Tigers reach maturity for breeding at between three to four years old.

In hot countries cubs are born throughout the year. In cold regions, they are born in the spring. Pregnancy (gestation) lasts approximately 103 days.

Cubs are usually born in a den or cave or thick undergrowth. 1-5 are born in a litter but it is rare for them all to survive the first year.

For more information see www.davidshepherd.org & www.tigertime.info
Our work with tigers

Russia: Amur tiger project
Saving the last +/-450 Amur (Siberian) tigers through anti-poaching operations and community education programmes in the Russian Far East. DSWF was part of the global team instrumental in bringing this sub-species back from the brink of extinction when numbers fell below 100 in the 1990s.

India: Assam park protection
Funding camera-trap monitoring of tigers as well as essential communication networks, patrol boats and supplies for anti-poaching operations in Assam's key wildlife parks to protect some of the last surviving tiger populations.

Thailand: Tiger project
Strengthening its work to secure the world's wild tiger population, DSWF is funding an important tiger project run by the FREELAND Foundation in Central Thailand. The project involves ranger training, community awareness and education helping people to understand the value of wildlife and to spread the anti-poaching message.

India: Wildlife crime monitoring project
Funding undercover investigations to expose and stop the illegal smuggling of rhino horn, tiger bones and ivory through Assam and across its borders.

India: Assam dog squad unit
Funding the first dog squad unit to complement anti-poaching operations, improving the authorities' ability to detect evidence, track and apprehend criminals involved in the illegal wildlife trade.

China: Investigating tiger trade
Supporting investigative work into the tiger trade undertaken by the Environmental Investigation Agency (EIA), DSWF's partner NGO in the TigerTime campaign. Exploring legal and illegal trade in tigers and their parts, these studies expose trade routes and raise awareness worldwide.

Donate to DSWF and you will help:
- Run anti-poaching patrols to keep remaining tigers safe.
- Campaign to raise awareness about the illegal trade in tiger parts.
- Educate local children about the value of their native wildlife.
- Work with local communities to ensure they do not need to rely on illegal wildlife trade.
- Carry out research into tiger numbers and prey distribution.
- Give injured tigers another chance of life in the wild.

Sign up to TigerTime, our campaign to save the tiger at www.tigertime.