Estimated to have been born in March of 2003, Oscar was found orphaned in November of the same year. He was spotted small, underweight, desperately trying to find a good meal in the resident's trash cans near a tree nursery in Deer Park, WA. We worked in conjunction with the Washington State Department of Fish and Wildlife to rescue Oscar from his garbage can home and bring him to our zoological center. After a thorough physical exam he was placed on medication and a specialized diet by our veterinarians. While Oscar's early life trauma has kept him from reaching average weight, he has defied odds and grown into a healthy, playful adult black bear.

Oso-Much-Trouble is estimated to have been born in February of 2004 - which is exactly why we were shocked to have a bear cub weighing no more than twenty pounds brought to us in February of 2005. The Wildlife Department informed us they'd found him after a call about 'a bear in a bath tub,' and were referring to him as Oso, the Spanish word for bear. He was very sick upon arrival, with plenty of questions left unanswered about the first year of his life. But under the guide of our veterinarians Oso recovered fully, reaching a healthy weight that he maintains to this day. Being healthy has allowed for his personality to fully emerge, as well - which is precisely why he's evolved from just Oso to Oso-Much-Trouble, after all his cunning and mischievous games.
AMERICAN BLACK BEARS

Despite their name, Black Bears can appear in a variety of colors - from brown to white, or even the blue glacier bear. Black bears are widely distributed across North America. They can be found in the northern areas of Mexico, thirty two American states, and every province and territory of Canada other than Prince Edward Island. Black bears are omnivorous and feed on a wide variety, mostly depending on what’s available. In most areas with black bear population their diet consists of insects (mostly ants), nuts, berries, acorns, grasses, roots, and other vegetation. Black bears can also be effective predators of deer fawns and moose calves.

Despite their intimidating size, black bears can be easily frightened and intimidated as a rule. Similar to gorillas, they will mock charge a threat before retreating. Indeed, one of the first things a bear cub learns when with its mother is to retreat to, and climb a tree in dangerous situations - usually while the mother distracts any threat. In terms of size, adults range 130 to 190 centimeters (50 to 75 inches) in length and weigh 40 to 300 kilograms (90 to 660 pounds). Males may be anywhere from 20 to 60 percent larger than females.

If you would like to adopt one of our black bears, the cost is currently $75.00 US dollars monthly. This money takes care of veterinary checkups, habitat enrichment and feeding - all the things a happy bear needs.
Aurelius Augustus Caesar - just called Augie for short - was brought to Cat Tales attention by the Regional Animal Services of King County in 2013. He has been kept by a private owner as a pet and 'service' animal, having been declawed and neutered for this purpose. Though he has been rescued from this home, Augie needed a permanent place to live out his life in peace. And so in August, the zoo director and curator drove over 50 miles in order to rescue him and bring him back to Cat Tales.

Unfortunately these stories are all too common, and many bobcat kittens taken from the wild end up given to rescues as adults, just like Augie. It is our goal to make sure they all adapt as well as he has, and live their life with just as much joy.

Jakobi was purchased online from a private owner, and unfortunately his story began in a way that is very familiar to us. Though considered a beloved family pet, the private owners informed us at Cat Tales that we had merely two days to take this seven year old bobcat in before he would be euthanized. Despite the rush on this situation, we successfully took in Jakobi and saved him from being euthanized by the reason of inconvenience.

Now sixteen years old, Jakobi continues to enjoy life at Cat Tales. He comes out mostly around feeding time, or the natural time for activity in bob cats - around dusk until dawn.
**Stitches** was born in June of 2009 within the wild of South Dakota. It was there he was found orphaned, without injuries but no sign of what had happened to his mother. Wildlife rescue brought him for a temporary stay at the South Dakota Great Plains Zoo where he was given his name and an all clear for health. At five weeks of age he was sent to Cat Tales Zoological Center for a permanent home - and he immediately settled in. Good genes, good care, and family in the keepers around him have brought Stitches' personality to the forefront.

Nowadays he likes to play 'Watch Cat,' keeping a careful eye on the work of our keepers to make sure that no one slacks off on their job while under his watch.

**Wizard** was first brought to our attention when a civilian contacted us requesting that we take in his Bobcat, as he had been informed by wildlife authorities that the windowless, light-less, filthy room that he had been keeping the Bobcat in was not appropriate accommodations. Despite our assurances that we would find space and be in contact in the next few days, impatience ruled, and Wizard's original owner dropped him off at a veterinarian clinic with enough funds to have him euthanized. We are eternally thankful that the very veterinarian was our Senior vet at the zoo. Rather than euthanize Wizard, he contacted us. We gave him the name Wizard from his original 'Lizard,' settling him into his very own habitat.

Free from his rocky start, Wizard is now a healthy and vibrant boy entering into his senior years, who wins the hearts of every visitor with his big eyes and tall ear tufts.
NORTH AMERICAN BOBCAT

Bobcats are part of the Lynx family, and are 'felis' or 'purring' cats - a genius that includes most domestic house cats. This North American cat does bear near identical resemblance to a Lynx, the most obvious difference being that a Bobcat is much smaller and occurs in a wider range of habitats. Their fur is shorter, with thinner legs, smaller paws, and the tufts of fur sticking up from their ears are much less pronounced. Despite this their coat patterning is very similar to those of sandy and spotted Lynxes, with identical whiskers.

The traditional diet of a Bobcat is made up of rabbits, rodents, birds, and even deer. They are named for their short bobbed tail which is a characteristic of bird hunting felines. Where a long tailed cat would have trouble maneuvering silently in the bushes, a Bobcat can move effortlessly. Large white spots on the back of their ears help keep them safe whether hunting or resting, as predators recognize these spots as eyes. Our bobcats, as local natives to this Washington weather, will change coat colors and thickness from the summery brown to a silvery grey winter as a sign that winter is, in fact, coming. This change can happen just overnight! Leading many of our keepers to exclaim 'oh no, snow!' while thanking our cats for the early warning.

If you would like to adopt one of our Bobcats, the cost is currently $25.00 US dollars monthly. This money takes care of any veterinary checkups, habitat enrichment and feeding - all the things a happy Bobcat needs.
Nala grew up besides two male tiger cubs, Zorro and Tigger with a story not unfamiliar to those of us at Cat Tales. They had originally been acquired by their past owners as a photo opportunity for local fairs. Due to the lack of space for three rapidly growing cubs, their owners contacted us about this 'hole in the wall gang' for adoption. We were ready to take them in - but the weather wasn't. Snowstorms, road closures, and heavy rains delayed our travel to Oregon for some days.

Once the roads opened, we braved the weather and traveled up to meet these cubs. Originally the owners were only willing to let the tiger cubs go with us - Nala was to remain behind in Oregon. But the moment we harnessed the tiger boys up to go for a walk so we could learn about their personalities, she began to cry out sadly for her friends. The owners knew that this was a sign of what was best for her, and despite previous intentions, allowed us to take Nala home.

After this began a fun experience of training her to be collar led, and watching her personality blossom first with her gang, and then without them after she was moved to a new enclosure once becoming of age. Nowadays she has become a clear Queen of her pride - even though the pride in question is just made up of tigers. Because of this we feed Nala first, who eats and then keeps a watchful eye as we make sure the rest of her pride gets their meals as well.
AFRICAN LION

Royal in appearance and stature, the African lion is infamous internationally for both their beauty, as well as being staples of fascination regarding the many species of big cats. They are enormous, with body lengths of 170 to 250 cm (5 ft. 7 in to 8 ft. 2 in) and tail lengths of 90 to 105 cm (2 ft. 11 in to 3 ft. 5 in). Their average weight can be anywhere from 120 to 250 kg (265 to 550 lbs.), with the male lion traditionally growing larger and weighing more than a female. What makes Lions so distinctive is their mane, enormous thick fur around the male's head. Research tells us that males with darker manes are healthier, and in mating season a lioness will look for a mate with a very dark, long mane. Though rare, some female lions are capable of growing manes, most notably seen in the wild.

Lions are fascinating for their instinctive nature to live in prides, being the only cat to do so. Prides consist of family units with up to three men, twelve women, and the cubs of each female. Traditionally the female cubs will stay with the pride as they age, where the male cubs will leave to create their own pride or join another once reaching maturity. Where the male lion will most often defend territory through urine, roaring, and chasing down those who ignore the earlier signs, they do not often hunt. Traditionally lionesses will hunt for the entire pride in small packs. These teams of hunters allow them to take down large prey by encircling and overwhelming - most notably antelopes, zebras, and wildebeests. Lions are also known to scavenge up to 50% of their food, most often by stealing freshly killed prey from hyenas and wild dogs.

If you would like to adopt one of our lions, the cost is currently **$100.00 US dollars monthly.** This money takes care of any veterinary checkups, habitat enrichment and feeding - all the things a happy lion needs.
**Apache** was orphaned at three weeks old, most likely when his mother approached a house to closely and was shot. Upon the realization that she was nursing, the Washington State Department of Fish and Wildlife took in her cubs and placed them at various rescues. Apache was given to us here at Cat Tales.

Though he lives a mostly uneventful life, Apache did his best to worry us in late 2008 and early 2009 when the tip of his tail was discovered missing at night. Our veterinarian, Dr. Brian Hunter decided to do a repair in the morning - but when morning came, Apache had removed another seven inches of his tail. We made the decision to amputate. And despite worries of balance, he's proven that not only does he love life without his tail, he thinks he has the cutest butt around. So much so that most guests who try to get a photo of his face have him immediately turning around to give them an entirely unexpected angle!

**Cheyenne** was taken from the wild as a nearly newborn cub. Original claims were that the person who took her believed she was lost, but all evidence pointed to an attempt to get a pet from the wild. This action nearly caused her to starve. Were it not for neighbors who had some experience with exotic cats and helped stabilize her before calling the Oregon Department of Fish and Game, she likely would have never made it. Because of human contact, Cheyenne could not be placed back into the wild, and so Cat Tales was contacted to adopt her at six weeks of age.

As Cheyenne stretches into 18 years of age, she finds herself becoming more an introvert who prefers to hide in plain sight of the guests, and only interact with the keepers. If you can spot her, be proud of your keen eyes!
Cimarron was found near Dayton, Washington by a local farrier (horse shoe maker) who saw him lying in a ditch. Believing he was dead, the farrier picked him up the the tail - and at that moment Cimarron latched onto his leg! The ride of his life was underway. Still holding onto his tail, the farrier quickly found a container to put him in after peeling him off of his leg. He took Cimarron to his ranch and stored him in a horse trailer until the Washington State Department of Fish and Wildlife and Cat Tales could come and look at him.

Our curator and a member of our board of directors secured Cimarron and brought him to Spokane, where immediate vet treatment began. He was treated for extreme dehydration, a massive tick infestation, intestinal parasites, and the removal of 50 porcupine quills from his face and mouth. At four months old and fourteen pounds, the veterinarians believe he wouldn't have survived for 24 hours longer without care.

This lucky boy likes to show his appreciation and remind everyone that he's a wild child by showing off his claws and teeth with a rhythm of hisses and growls.

**NORTH AMERICAN PUMA**

Often referred to as cougars or mountain lions, the puma is a big cat that averages around 1.5 - 2.7 m (5 - 9 ft.) and can weigh an average of 68 kg for males (150 lbs.), 45 kg for females (100 lbs.). Often their status as a big cat is argued for the simple fact that a puma is unable to roar, lacking the specialized larynx. Instead pumas can make a variety of sounds you would often hear from a domestic house cat, and are also known for their sudden 'screaming' sounds - often misheard as being cries from other animals. Most pumas have tawny coats, though silvery or red varieties are known to exist. Their underbellies are a creamy white, with dark spots sometimes on their flanks and tail. These spots are never fully black, as pumas lack the melanistic qualities to create a pitch black color.

What makes them stand apart from many other big cats is their ability to live in nearly any ecosystem throughout the wild. From mountains, deserts, to sea level, so long as a puma can find access to prey and shelter the species can grow. And as obligate carnivores (animals that must live off of only meat), there are plenty of options for a puma to eat. They will devour insects all the way up the food chain to a creature weighing 500 kg. Deer are their preferable prey. However, there have been noted clashes between pumas and farmers when they attempt to kill and eat farm animals after having little to no success on hunts. When they do successfully hunt and kill, a cougar will drag the carcass back to his or her shelter where they'll hide it and eat it in the coming days.

If you would like to adopt one of our pumas, the cost is currently **$50.00 US dollars monthly.** This money takes care of any veterinary checkups, habitat enrichment and feeding - all the things a happy puma needs.
CAT TALES ZOOLOGICAL PARK

BENGAL TIGER

Atlas & Xena are the children of our first Bengal tigers, Stoli and Lil. Though they were hand raised after Lil did not show the maternal instincts or willingness to nurse necessary for her to have raised them, they have become invaluable to the zoo community. The Bengal tiger is naturally solitary, but dramatic losses of territory in India have forced them to live near and with other tigers. Limited research has been done on cooperative extended families in tiger communities, and so our daily observational records and notes on how these two siblings grew and live together may help insure the survival of wild tiger families through understanding of their behavior in captivity.

Though Xena is the littlest now that they're all grown up, she's definitely the queen. Loving to gently whap her brother on the side of the head or lounge with her big red boomer ball, she's a secret clown at heart. And Atlas loves to prove just how much of a baby he can be, a personality heralding back to when he was a kitten and the staff favorite for photo ops.
In November of 2010, Cat Tales traveled through snow storms and heavy rains for 850 miles to rescue three exotic big cat cubs from their temporary place at a shelter in Oregon. These were seven month old lioness Nala and six month old Bengal tiger brothers, Tigger and Zorro. The trip was tough, but seeing them arrive at Cat Tales healthy and hopeful was worth every second.

We trained them to get used to collar training, and their close work with our trainers as cubs has led them to interact with them even now as adults. Though their personalities developed well together, the brothers have blossomed beautifully after being separated once they reached maturity. Tigger's rambunctious, 'gotta do it all' attitude came from wanting to be busy and have fun while young. And Zorro, always the calm one, has continued to mature into a peaceful and quiet adult. Their favorite time remains feeding time, though flirting with Amura when in the enclosure adjacent to her is probably a very close second.
In 1951, the Maharaja of Rewa discovered the last known white tiger in the wild. Out of fear it would be killed, he captured it and named it Mohan, sending the beautiful creature to the National Zoo, Washington DC in 1955 as a donation. Since then various groups and breeders have created lineages from Mohan's bloodline and genetics. But many allow aggressive inbreeding that causes health issues and lowered quality of life.

Not so for the breeders who saw the birth of Zeus in May of 2001, and Apollo in June. The staff of Cat Tales adopted these royal white Bengal brothers, descendants of Mohan, who have and will continue to play an important role in keeping the genetics of white tigers healthy and strong. As two of less than five hundred known white tigers, and none in the wild, Apollo and Zeus take on an important role in education and outreach to both guests and the zoological community.

BENGAL TIGER

The royal Bengal tiger is a tiger subspecies found in India and Bangladesh. They have an average size of 1.5 - 1.8 m (5 - 6 ft.) from head through body, and tail lengths averaging between 0.6 - 0.9 m (2 - 3 ft.). They can weigh anywhere from 109 to 227 kg (240 to 500 lbs.), though some Bengal tigers have set scientific records by weighing six to eight hundred pounds. Their pelts vary from yellow to orange, creating some golden tones that are offset by the black or brown markings each tiger has. Their belly and the interior parts of their limbs are white, with some other white markings across their coat. Some Bengal tigers carry a recessive gene that turns their fur a near pure, snowy white. While rare, white tigers are not, as some believe, albino tigers.

Tigers prefer to hunt solitary, and are capable of taking down enormous prey such as gaur (Indian bison), sambar, and water buffalo. When hunting, a tiger will approach the prey from the side, preferring to attempt to slip into possible blind spots before they leap out of cover or rush forward. Before most prey can react, a tiger will pin it to the ground. Then it will ensure a sudden and swift death, most often by biting just behind the skull or upon the neck and snapping the spinal cord of its prey in two. With bigger prey, this bite will tear through arteries if unable to break the spine. Afterwards most tigers will drag its prey away into a dark hidden area where it can eat in peace. With an average of killing once out of eight to nine days in the wild, a tiger's prey must be capable of supplying forty pounds of meat in one sitting.

If you would like to adopt one of our Bengal tigers, the cost is currently $100.00 US dollars monthly. This money takes care of any veterinary checkups, habitat enrichment and feeding - all the things a happy tiger needs.
In December of 2009, a request for two Siberian tiger cubs for education purposes was sent to Cat Tales. Leading to April, 2010, and the birth of two boys and one healthy girl from a Siberian tiger named Delilah. After hand raising for long enough to make sure they were healthy, the boys were sent to Tiger Island in Vallejo, and the girl, Amura, stayed with us.

As she was just a cub, and now alone, we adopted a Great Pyrenees puppy named Sage to provide her with play, companionship, and bonding. This education into interaction with the animal world proved invaluable for them both. Even when they were eventually separated due to their cub and puppy relationship being outgrown. Sage began work as a security dog for us, and Amura matured beautifully.

Now she lives besides Tigger and Zorro, enjoying their antics while ignoring them as a big 'sister' would.
Delilah was born in 1999 and came to Cat Tales in 2007, where she quickly became the mother of most of our Siberian Tigers. She and her mate, Sampson, have given birth to eleven cubs! Two of them were prior to our adoption, two of those born to us were transferred to California, and the other seven live at Cat Tales currently.

Delilah, or Miss D, is a fantastic mother until her cubs teeth begin to come in. It is not uncommon for captive born animals to be taken from their mothers immediately, or within weeks of being born. This leads to most females to never learn how to take care of their babies at all, and they can cause harm to them or neglect them. It's incredible that she takes care of her babies at all! Delilah allows them to nurse and cleans them until they reach teething stage, at which point she will often try to bring them to Sampson, or make it clear to our keepers that she does not want them around her anymore. We will hand raise the cubs afterwards, grateful for the time she does spend caring for them at all.

Among visitors and keepers, Delilah is known for her sweet personality. She doesn't care much for contact with the staff, but instead prefers to run around in her enclosure - especially if her next door neighbors, Sestra and Juliet start to play.

Juliet, nicknamed Jewels because of the sparkle in her eye, was born in 2004 with her brother Romeo to Delilah and Sampson. Like her brother Romeo, Juliet isn't all that fond of attention and guests, so she'll often to her best to stay out of their view. Her favorite things are cold weather with snow to play in, or laying down in big puddles during summer and coaxing the keepers to spray her with a hose. She likes to show that she's done with the hose by jumping at the fence and roaring, only to follow up with a chuff (a friendly sound) when the keepers turn the hose away.

Even though she's smaller, she's always determined to remind her next door neighbor and little brother Koshka who's boss. Though smaller in size, she 'barks' at him via a short growl and makes it clear he is not allowed to come near during feeding time.
Koshka was born in November 24, 2007 as one of a litter of four. He and his siblings (Malenky, Sestra, and Tuga) were given Russian names - but while doing research, we came across the word Koshka which translates into ‘cat’ or ‘kitten.’ Despite being 650 pounds, he definitely likes to act like a kitten, making him live up to the perfect name. In fact one of his favorite activities is the Big Cat Adventure, where he gets hand fed by guests and gets to show off a bit for them.

He loves water in the summer and snow in the winter. Especially when we build him snowmen that he can knock down and play with. Though most guests come out during the summer, winter is the prime time to see these animals at their best - playing and going wild in the weather that they were instinctively born to love.

Malenky was born in the same litter as Koshka on November 24th, 2007. We knew we found the perfect name for her when we came across Malenky, which means ‘tiny’ in Russian. After all, she's the smallest of the litter at only 300 pounds! Her sweet personality is a perfect mimic of her mother’s, making Malenky a staff and student favorite. Though Siberian tigers are solitary creatures, she does love her fair share of attention. Be it from guests, staff and students, or even from her next door neighbor and sister Sestra when Malenky gets her to pay attention.

The birth of Malenky and her siblings was a choice to raise morale in students and staff after the natural losses of many of our older cats. We anticipated only two tiger cubs from Delilah and Sampson, and so when four were born we were in shock! With our expectations doubled, we took in and kept all four tiger cubs and have since seen the joy and fascination on our guests and students faces ever since.
When we first received Delilah and Sampson, they came from a private sector owner facing eviction, and brought two cubs with them. Juliet, and Romeo. They were three years of age when they were donated to us. And while Juliet took well to the adjustments in her life, Romeo proved not to be a people person as much as his sister. He prefers to live as though he has 'selective hearing,' hearing only what he wanted to and acting aloof all for his own personal protection. Prior to being donated to Cat Tales, Romeo's former owner would use an air pistol to get him to move from the play yard back to the kennel area. This popping sound causes him high stress, to the point of refusing to respond to clicker training. Instead we reinforce his actions with repetition of 'good' and food.

Romeo is not as big as his father or younger brothers, weighing 600 pounds as of maturity, having capped his weight and growth at five years of age. He lives in his own enclosure, and is a healthy, happy boy.

Sampson was born in 1999, and came to live with us at Cat Tales in early 2007. At his prime he weighed around 750 pounds, an enormous weight even for his species, where the males tend to weigh between 400 and 675 pounds. Lifting, and carting him for transport was an adventure for the staff that had come to assist - none of us expected a cat that big! But his size was no sign of poor health. Sampson was, and remains, a healthy big cat who took to growing as a cub with enthusiasm.

He considers himself to be the Big Boss of Cat Tales, being the largest of our animals. This means that even though he loves to make happy, chuffing sounds at his favorite staff members and other cats, Sampson does not like when other male tigers are brought near him or his enclosure. Accommodating him is a small feat to hear his nearly endless chuffing every single day.
Sestra is one of the four cubs born on November 24th, 2007. Her name means 'sister' in Russian, and sister she is indeed to her brothers and sister from the same litter. As a young cub she was always called 'bouncy-trounsy' just like Tigger from Winnie the Pooh, because when she got extremely excited she could never keep all her paws underneath herself while hopping around! That's a habit she hasn't yet outgrown, and shows no interest in stopping even as a full grown adult.

While she was an exceptional tiger growing up, Sestra had the same selective hearing that Romeo does. Sometimes it was wonderful! Her favorite thing was going on walks on her leash, and she was able to ignore all the noises around her that sometimes scared the other cubs in training. But at other times she would just love to ignore anything being said that meant 'walk time is over.' Our zoo director Debbie was the one who realized that she could coax Sestra back into her enclosure (sometimes just before the guests arrived) by complimenting her and telling her she was the most important tiger in the world.

When our four cubs were born, Tuga was the name we gave the last male. It means 'fast, with difficulty' in Russian. At first we weren't sure why we named him this - he was a good cub, who loved playing with Koshka as they grew. But then came the fateful day that Tuga jumped onto a platform about two feet high. Koshka immediately tried to follow, and landed with his full weight on Tuga's back leg before it could be moved. They were separated and Tuga was checked by our staff, a confirmed break in his leg, just above one of the growth plates was found by our zoo director. Due to this, the veterinarians could not plate or pin the bone. Their only option was to plaster it in a cast.

Which lasted until Tuga woke up and kicked the entire thing off with his other hind leg!

Thus began the adventure of casting, and recasting Tuga's broken leg. He was placed under 24/7 emergency supervision on the
enclosures kept besides the zoo director's house. As it was winter we did our best to provide him with stimulation and distraction, but we soon learned everything is a stimulant to a tiger. E-collars (the infamous cone of shame) were removed immediately, and all of our attempts to redirect or distracting his need to chew failed. Finally we used duct tape, almost five rolls of it! Wrapping the plaster up and keeping a constant eye on him, to the point of pulling twelve hour shifts with little to no bathroom breaks. In the end Tuga had to be recast three times, including when the wonder Dr. Brian Hunter, DVM came out on Christmas Day. Thus, we learned why we truly named Tuga 'fast, with difficulty!'

SIBERIAN TIGER

Also referred to as Amur Tigers, these felines are currently only found within the Sikhote Alin mountain range, with a small population in the Primorye Province of Russian Far East. They formerly stretched across Korea, north-eastern China, east Mongolia and the Russian Far East. But despite conservation attempts, hunting and encroaching into their natural habitats has indicated that the population, as of 2015, is no higher than the 560's with only one hundred likely cubs. Similar to the Bengal tiger, the Siberian tiger is an enormous big cat. They are known to weigh an average of 100 lbs. more than a male lion, with weights up to 318 kg (701 lbs) and an estimated average length of 200 - 450 cm (79 - 179 inches) from head through body, and tails around 99 cm (39 inches). Their fur is coarse, thick, and sparse compared to those of other felids living in Russia, and their colors vary from season to season. Summer coats are bright and vibrant, while winter coats are rusty and darker. It's believed that winter coats are softer and silkier than the coarse summer coat so often seen.

While all sizes of prey for Siberian tigers are abundant, it's notable that they seem to prefer hunting smaller prey to something larger with more meat. This is likely related to the estimated one successful hunt every 7.4 days in summer, and 5.7 days in winter, allowing them to eat more than Bengal tigers do on average. They prefer hares, rabbits, salmon, deer, and some wild boar.

If you would like to adopt one of our Siberian tigers, the cost is currently **$120.00 US dollars monthly.** This money takes care of any veterinary checkups, habitat enrichment and feeding - all the things a happy Siberian tiger needs.