



SIEGFRIED & ROY'S SECRET GARDEN AND DOLPHIN HABITAT SARMOTI TIGER CUBS

Frequently Asked Questions

How old are the cubs?

The cubs were born August 5, 2015

What are their names?

Their names are:

Liberty, a pure white female

Maharani, a striped-white female

Hirah, a striped-golden female

Justice, a light golden boy

The new clan has been dubbed the #SARMOTIcubs after the world-renowned magicians' SARMOTI Foundation, which is dedicated to protect, conserve and preserve endangered and threatened animals globally, with particular focus on the big cats: tigers, lions, cheetahs, panthers and leopards.

How many males / how many females?

3 females (white, striped white and golden striped) / 1 male (golden)

Are they all from one litter?

Yes

Who are their parents?

Mom is Indira (White)/ Dad is Svengali (gold Striped)

Were they born here? Where were they born?

They were born here at Secret Garden nursery.

When were they weaned from their mother?

Three weeks after their birth.

The cats are being raised by their human family to create that special bond between man and animal that Siegfried and Roy are known for.

The cubs are initially bottle fed until they are 9 weeks old. Then they are slowly being introduced to various solid foods. They will grow to eat a formulated feline diet designed specially by veterinarians for Mr. Siegfried and Mr. Roy's cats.

How often are they fed?

The cubs are fed several times throughout the day. Each is fed individually with a color coded dish. It is much like raising a set of quadruplets. They are all monitored for their daily diets and weights.

How big will they get?

They may reach a weight of over 500 pounds.

When will they be full grown?

The cubs may reach their full size at about 3 to 5 years. However; after that they will continue to fill out their weight.

What causes the color variations?

The white color is a result of a rare recessive gene. They are not considered albinos. It is similar to a person with blond hair and hazel eyes. The cubs have the recessive trait that gives them this coloring which is the result of less pigmentation not the absence of pigmentation. Having this trait is a disadvantage in the wild as it makes them less able to camouflage. This is why the trait is so rare in the wild.

Will you be doing photos with the cubs?

Our commitment is to conservation and education. There are no plans to have photographs with the cubs; however, you may visit our Cashman Photo booth and have your photo magically placed with one of our tigers or lions.

Will they be kept together as they grow?

Yes

Viewing Hours: Beginning Saturday, September 12, 2015 the cubs will be available to view in a specially designed nursery starting at noon daily.

Tigers (*Panthera tigris*)

- Habitat
 - Tigers can be found in varied environments, including snowy forests of Siberia, tropical rainforests of Indonesia and dry grasslands of India and China.
- Size and Weight
 - Tigers range in size from 7-10 feet from the tip of the nose to the end of the tail. The average weight of a tiger is 200 pounds to over 575 pounds depending on the sub-species. Within each subspecies, males are heavier than females.
- Gestation Period
 - Gestation period is 15 - 16 weeks. A female can give birth every 2 - 4 years. The average litter is 2 - 4 cubs. Cubs are blind at birth, approximately 12 inches in length and 2 - 4 pounds.
- Heterozygous Golden Tigers
 - Heterozygous golden tigers look identical to other golden tigers. However, they differ in one important way; a heterozygous golden tiger carries the recessive gene for a white coat. In other words, when bred with a white tiger, a heterozygous golden tiger may produce striped white, snow white or golden cubs.
- White Tigers
 - The white tiger is white with black stripes, pink paws and ice blue eyes. All subspecies of tigers can carry the recessive genes to code for a white tiger; however, white tigers born in their native habitat rarely survive due to their lack of camouflage.
 - White tigers are neither a subspecies nor are they albinos. The coloration of these animals is due to leucism, which is a lack of dark pigmentation.
 - Almost all white tigers in zoological facilities are descended from one Bengal tiger named Mohan that was found in India in the 1950s.

Tiger Tidbits

- Tigers are the largest living members of the cat family.
- It is believed stripes provide camouflage for the tigers. Their orange, black and tawny tones allow them to blend well in the grasslands and forest edges. Amur (Siberian) tigers have the least stripes; Sumatrans have the most.
- You can identify an individual tiger by its stripes. No two tigers have the same stripe pattern. The stripes go all the way through the fur to the tiger's skin. If you were to shave a tiger, the stripes would still be visible.
- Tigers love the water and are excellent swimmers.
- Tigers are generally solitary animals. They mark their territory by spraying bushes and trees and by leaving scratch marks on tree trunks.
- Tigers are nocturnal. A tiger's night vision is about six times better than that of humans.
- A tiger's tail is 3 - 4 feet in length (about half as long as its body).
- The tiger uses its tail for balance when making fast turns and tail position is one-way tigers can communicate with other tigers.

Status

In accordance with the International Union of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN), *Panthera tigris* is listed as endangered on the Red List of Threatened Species with some sub - species listed as critically endangered. Poaching and habitat loss are the primary reasons for the listing.

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Any questions regarding Siegfried & Roy's animals, please contact Ms. Lynette Chappell, Executive Director of The SARMOTI Foundation at (702) 647-2225 or lynette@srplv.com.