

Chapter 1 : The 30 Best Tiger Quotes - Curated Quotes

*We Walk the Back of the Tiger [Patricia A. Murphy] on www.nxgvision.com *FREE* shipping on qualifying offers. It is in the California coastal town of Santa Clarinda. with the women's movement beginning to erupt all around her.*

Yet a great deal of what we know about tigers is colored by common misconceptions or confusion with other large cats. Tigers are the most varied cat on earth, and have many unique features and interesting compulsions. They are a magnificent creature which is sadly endangered due to human carelessness, but hopefully, if we learn a little about them, we can become more aware of this admirable animal, and help them grow in numbers once again. Tigers have eyes with round pupils, unlike domestic cats, which have slitted pupils. This is because domestic cats are nocturnal whereas tigers are crepuscular – they hunt primarily in the morning and evening. Most tigers have yellow eyes, but white tigers usually have blue eyes, due to the gene for blue eyes being linked to the gene for white fur. The gene for being cross-eyed, or boss-eyed, is also linked, so many white tigers have crossed blue eyes. Tigers scratch trees and use their urine to mark their territories. Their urine smells strongly of buttered popcorn. Tigers can tell the age, gender, and reproductive condition of other tigers by subtleties in the smell of urine markings. Male tigers have larger territories than females, so that the areas overlap and the tigers can mate. Adult female territories generally never overlap with those of other adult females, and adult male territories do not overlap with those of other adult males. Tigers do not normally roar at other animals, but instead they roar to communicate with far-off tigers. A tiger about to attack will therefore not roar, but might hiss and puff instead. When several tigers are present at a kill, the males will often wait for females and cubs to eat first, unlike lions, which do the opposite. Tigers rarely argue or fight over a kill and simply wait turns. The stripes on each tiger are unique, like human fingerprints. Unlike almost all other big cats, tigers are adept swimmers. They enjoy bathing and often play in the water when young. As adults, they often swim several kilometers to hunt or to cross rivers, and at least one has been recorded to have swum almost 30km in a day. Tigers are the largest of all cats, but also have the most variability in size. The largest subspecies, the Siberian tiger, grows to over 3m long and 300kg when fully-grown. The smallest subspecies, the Sumatran tiger, is only around 2m long and 100kg when fully-grown. Tigresses are fertile for a period of only four or five days throughout the entire year. During this time, they mate frequently. They are pregnant for a little over three months, and usually give birth to two or three cubs. Tigers are completely blind for the first week of their life. About half do not survive to adulthood. Tiger penises do not become erect when aroused. Instead, they contain a bone called a baculum and are covered with barbs which help maintain connection during copulation. Tigers prefer to hunt large prey by ambush. If you look at a tiger, it is less likely to attack, as it has lost the element of surprise. In some locations in India, people traditionally wear a mask on the back of their head while walking through forests to prevent tigers from pouncing from behind. Tigers do not normally view humans as prey, but will attack if threatened. A small number of tigers develop a taste for human flesh and become man-eaters. One tigress defended her cubs against unwitting humans and subsequently began preying on humans almost exclusively. She is thought to be responsible for the deaths of people. Due to their instinctive ambush hunting, even man-eating tigers do not directly enter human settlements, but stay near the outskirts and attack solitary people. They tend to hunt at night when humans are less able to see them sneak up. To show happiness, tigers squint or close their eyes. This is because losing vision lowers defense, so tigers and many other cats only purposefully do so when they feel comfortable and safe. Tigers can leap distances of over 6m, and jump up to 5m vertically. Their muscular legs are so powerful that they can remain standing even when dead. Only one in ten tiger hunts are successful, so tigers typically go several days without eating before gorging themselves on over 30kg of meat after a triumphant hunt. Although tigers can comfortably fast for several days, they starve more quickly than other animals due to their immense size. A tiger will starve to death in only two or three weeks, whereas humans take days. Tigers have been known to imitate the call of other animals to successfully attract prey. Bears make up a part of the diet of many tigers, due to overlapping habitats. Tigers usually kill prey by strangulation or blood loss. They ambush the animal by leaping out and seizing its neck in their teeth. If a major artery is severed, the animal dies in seconds. Otherwise, the tiger hangs on as the prey thrashes, and

it quickly dies of strangulation. Although they favor killing using their 10cm teeth, tigers will sometimes use their paws. Tigers can bite through bones with their powerful teeth and jaws. They will break the neck vertebrae of prey simply by biting straight through them. Tigers are very adaptable in their hunting techniques. Although they prefer to kill by attacking the neck, they do not do so when they recognize it is inappropriate. A large crocodile might bite down on a swimming tiger, which will immediately blind the reptile by striking it in the eyes. Tigers have antiseptic saliva. They lick their wounds to disinfect them. Like those of other cats, the upper side of tiger tongues are covered with fleshy bristles so that when they wash themselves with their tongues, they simultaneously comb their fur. Unlike many other animals, tigers do not drink water by lapping it up on the top of their tongue, due to their tongue bristles. Instead, they cup the back of their tongue to flick water droplets into the air, which they then close their mouth over. There are six subspecies of tiger living today: Three subspecies of tiger have all gone extinct in the last 80 years. The Bali tiger *Panthera tigris balica* was purposefully hunted to extinction in Bali due to its cultural status as evil. The Javan tiger *Panthera tigris sondaica* was hunted to extinction, although its numbers had been dwindling due to habitat loss to coffee and rubber plantations. The Caspian tiger *Panthera tigris virgata* went extinct due to extensive hunting of both it and its prey. In China, poaching tigers or using them for traditional medicine has been illegal for many years and is punishable with death. In traditional medicine, there are many more potent and easily available medicines than tiger parts, which were historically used more for their exotic status than for any purported medicinal properties. It is a common misconception that various tiger parts are used in traditional medicines chiefly as expensive aphrodisiacs. They are actually considered mostly to be treatments for arthritis and digestive problems in traditional medicines. In modern times, the misconception is gradually starting to lead to their use as said aphrodisiacs. Unfortunately, tigers are still poached in some areas of Southeast Asia for consumption in traditional medicines, especially in Laos and Cambodia. Apart from their various subspecies, tigers can have a number of different unusual fur colorations. These include white, gold, black, and even blue. All of these are caused by simple hair color genes. There have been reports but no confirmed cases of blue tigers, also called Maltese tigers. Tigers live for about 25 years both in captivity and in the wild. Cats in general have been found to have a better memory than any other animal, including humans, being several hundred times better than dogs and dozens of times better than primates. Tigers have a brain that weighs over g. There are only about 3, tigers left in the wild. There are a greater number in captivity. Tigers are solitary animals and only group together either when permitted by a large kill or in the case of a mother with cubs. A group of tigers is called an ambush or a streak. Tigers have color vision like humans. Tigers can mate with lions and other cats in captivity to produce hybrids. Through genetics, male lions normally try to make their offspring as large as possible, but are counteracted by female lions, who make offspring smaller. Tigers have no such controls, so a male lion and a female tiger produce enormous offspring, ligers, whereas a female lion and a male tiger produce the much smaller tiglon. Ligers can be over 4m long and are the largest cats in the world. Tigers can produce sterile offspring with cats other than lions. Leopards and tigers interact in the wild and sometimes naturally produce offspring. These are slightly smaller than tigers and have stripes that break up along their lengths into clusters of spots.

Chapter 2 : NY Daily News - We are currently unavailable in your region

We Walk the Back of the Tiger has 3 ratings and 1 review. Sarah said: I really liked this book. It was a mashup of many things I enjoy reading about: fem.

Updated Sep 23, at 5: The latest procedure was a spinal fusion surgery back in , and Woods is now on the verge of winning his first tournament since . On the eve of a potential Tour Championship win, Woods told NBC he was simply hoping to walk again and live a normal life after he had the most recent surgery. Once he regained his health, Woods began the process of rebuilding his golf game from the ground up to get to the point where he dominated a tournament from start to finish at East Lake. My knee used to hurt a lot, but I could play around that. Woods is even in contention to win the FedEx Cup. On April 20, , Woods underwent the fourth procedure on his back in a four-year period, but the spinal fusion appears to have alleviated the chronic pain Woods was dealing with prior to the surgery. Once they fused it, took out the disc. I am just solid as a rock back there. Spinal fusion is surgery to join two or more vertebrae into one single structure. The goal is to stop movement between the two bones and prevent back pain. This keeps you from stretching nearby nerves, ligaments, and muscles that may have caused discomfort. If you are going to have single-level fusion, the bottom level is the best place for it to occur. Some individuals are born with one less vertebra, which would be similar to someone who had a single-level fusion. According to ESPN , Woods had his first back surgery on April 1, , when he had a microdiscectomy to alleviate a pinched nerve. Just over a year later, Woods underwent his second back surgery with another microdiscectomy on September 16, . A little over a month later, Woods had another procedure on October 28, , on the same area to alleviate pain. His latest surgery took place on April 20, , and almost a year later there appear to be no complications. Woods bigger concern at the time of the surgery was living a normal life as his golf career seemed like a distant memory. Woods admitted to ESPN that there were days he could not walk as he was recovering from the surgery. I would either fall to the floor, or I would stay in bed. That was a tough part of my life! Coming back and playing golf was never in my thoughts. It was just how do I get away from this pain. How can I live life again? Some guys have said [jokingly]: It is a miracle. I went from a person who really had a hard time getting up, walking around, sitting down, anything, to now swinging the club at mph.

Chapter 3 : NPR Choice page

Get this from a library! We walk the back of the tiger. [Patricia A Murphy] -- It is in the California coastal town of Santa Clarinda. With the women's movement beginning to erupt all around her, Cara Doherty becomes the administrator of the university's fledgling Women's.

The thylacine, otherwise known as the Tasmanian tiger, and the gastric-brooding frog are two species that are now extinct, not by accident nor natural means, but by our own hands. He believes this is a moral imperative. In his research, Archer and his team are working to bring back the thylacine and gastric-brooding frog because each represents a unique family lost. The southern and northern gastric-brooding frogs are an easy sell as a de-extinction candidate. They were the only frogs “ and perhaps only species ” that give birth through their mouths. The mother swallows the eggs, transforming its stomach into a uterus. But what about the thylacine? Here are seven facts that might convince you that we should bring back these unique and exciting creatures. The thylacine had dark stripes on its back like a cat, and a head and body that looked like a dog, but it was neither. But it was classified as a marsupial, the class of mammals that includes kangaroos, wallabies, possums and koalas. The thylacine was the lone survivor of the once diverse family of carnivorous marsupials. The thylacine is the only other marsupial, apart from the water opossums, to have a pouch in both sexes. Like other female marsupials, female thylacines incubated their young in a pouch. But male thylacines also had a pouch, which functioned to protect its reproductive organs. Tasmanian tigers are a great example of convergent evolution. This is when two separate groups of mammals in different locations evolve similar morphologies to adapt to similar habitats. The thylacine was important to the culture of the indigenous people of Australia, Tasmania and New Guinea. The first modern thylacines appeared about 4 million years ago. Thylacines were frequently featured in aboriginal rock art, showing that they were a food source and are thought to have been part of ritual practices. Thylacines were villainized, then hunted for bounty. When European settlers arrived in Tasmania, they brought with them flocks of sheep. Although the government bounty scheme was terminated in , at least 2, bounties were paid in total. There is a great thirst to see a living thylacine. Some people believe the thylacine is still out there. The even bigger tragedy is that we had the technology to film and photograph this magnificent creature. See this Tasmanian tiger in action before his death.

Chapter 4 : Why we're excited for the Tiger Woods and Patrick Reed pairing at the Ryder Cup | Ryder Cup

We Walk The Back Of The Tiger Tiger woods: american says he struggled to walk during, tiger woods made his first appearance since february at the hero world challenge in december tiger woods.

That he won the Tour Championship and capped a remarkable return to competitive golf this year with his 80th PGA Tour victory is simply magical stuff. He shot 71 and made just two birdies, but his closest challengers could not push him. Tiger Woods once owned the sport. There was a time, in the past year, even he wondered if he would ever play it again. Golf was an afterthought. This is how the rest of my life is going to be? I was beyond playing. That was a pretty low point for a very long time. The golf might not be as transcendent as his Masters win, nor as awe-inspiring as his U. Open title, nor as dramatic as his U. Open victory on a broken leg. But it undoubtedly ranks among his greatest wins. Nothing would surprise you. Having already been named a vice captain, what would Woods enjoy more, being an assistant captain or a player? Pressed to pick one, or if he could even do both, Woods stuck to his answer. That was nearly eight months ago, and some 5, miles away at the Genesis Open, near Los Angeles, where Woods was making his second start of He had played a grand total of four rounds of golf, having tied for 23rd at Torrey Pines, after which he was ranked th in the world. He was th in the Ryder Cup points. Now look at him. Woods has played 64 rounds since that day at Riviera, a total of 18 tournaments in He is ranked 13th in the world and finished 11th in the final Ryder Cup standings -- and would have been eighth had points only counted in Were there no minimum tournament divisor used in the formula for the world rankings, Woods would be ranked No. In fact, Woods has been replaced as a vice captain by David Duval , which means a dual role was not in the plans. Finishing 12th at Honda, tied for second at Valspar and tied for fifth at the Arnold Palmer cranked up expectations. Then he finished tied for 32nd at the Masters, followed by a tie for 55th at the Wells Fargo, which showed there was still work to be done. As late as June at the U. Open, where Woods missed the cut, he was ranked 79th in the world -- the high hopes of winning an event, getting on the Ryder Cup team, quietly fading. He twice contended at majors, including a runner-up finish at the PGA Championship. This is not a ceremonial walk, not at all. Certainly Woods had his doubts. As recently as last September, at the Presidents Cup, where he was an assistant captain to Steve Stricker , Woods said he did not know "what my future holds. Pitch shots, that was it. Even last week, Woods recalled his time away from the game, prior to the fusion surgery, when he seemingly tried everything to alleviate back problems. Woods had taken a concoction of sleep aids and pain relievers that eventually sent him to a rehab facility. Although he has not spoken in detail about the incident or its fallout, it was safe to wonder what impact that might have on his game. Given all the physical and mental woes, the lack of golf over the past two years, the abundance of talent the game now produces, it would have been a reasonable goal for Woods to simply be playing competitive golf this year, never mind the results. Neat to see him excited to play and how engaged he is, not only with the [Presidents Cup] team last year, but with the fans and with the team again this year. He is just in his seven appearances, playing on just one winning team in He missed the U. Could he have made more of an impact? He went at his first Ryder Cup in , and the U. He was in , when the U. It would be tough to put blowout losses on Woods in and , the latter where he went His last Ryder Cup, in , was very likely his most painful. With Stricker as his partner, they lost all three team matches. For the first time, Woods sat out a session, serving as a spectator on Saturday morning. And then he watched helplessly from the 18th fairway on the final day, as his match with Francesco Molinari -- Woods was 1-up -- turned irrelevant, the Europeans celebrating their victory on the 18th green as Martin Kaymer won his match over Stricker to clinch. So much has transpired over those years, so much just in the past nine months. Woods said it was a goal to get here as a player, not simply as a vice captain. It certainly has been an amazing road to the Ryder Cup, capped by a tournament victory that even he had difficulty envisioning.

Chapter 5 : We Walk the Back of the Tiger by Patricia A. Murphy

We Walk the Back of the Tiger by Murphy, Patricia A. Tallahassee: Naiad Press, First Edition edition. Paperback. Good/Wraps. Cm. Trade paperback, good condition, w. lightly rubbed wraps--sme It marks.

Felid hybrid , Panthera hybrid , Liger , and Tigon Lions have been known to breed with tigers in captivity to create hybrids called ligers and tignons. They share physical and behavioural qualities of both parent species. Its pelage is dense and heavy, and colouration varies between shades of orange and brown with white ventral areas and distinctive vertical black stripes that are unique in each individual. The pupils are circular with yellow irises. The small, rounded ears have a prominent white spot on the back, surrounded by black. The lion skull shows broader nasal openings. Due to the variation in skull sizes of the two species, the structure of the lower jaw is a reliable indicator for their identification. The size difference between males and females is proportionally greater in the large tiger subspecies, with males weighing up to 1. Males also have wider forepaw pads than females, enabling gender to be told from tracks. At the shoulder, tigers may variously stand 0. It allegedly weighed It is not albinism Colour variations A well-known allele found only in the Bengal population produces the white tiger , a colour variant first recorded in the Mughal Empire in the late 16th and early 17th centuries. Genetically, whiteness is recessive: This has given white tigers a greater likelihood of being born with physical defects, such as cleft palate , scoliosis curvature of the spine , and strabismus squint. In this colour morph, the stripes are extremely faint on the body while the tail has pale reddish-brown rings. Golden tigers , another colour morph, have pale golden pelage with a blond tone and reddish-brown stripes. These types are rarely recorded in the wild. Today, its ecological habitats include the Siberian taiga as well as open grasslands and tropical mangrove swamps, and it has been classified as endangered in the IUCN Red List. Major reasons for the population decline include habitat destruction , habitat fragmentation and poaching. The global wild population is estimated to number between 3, and 3, individuals, down from around , at the start of the 20th century, with most remaining populations occurring in small pockets isolated from each other and with 2, of the total population living on the Indian subcontinent. They were extirpated on the island of Bali in the s, around the Caspian Sea in the s, and on Java in the s. This was the result of habitat loss and the ongoing killing of tigers and tiger prey. The northern limit of their range is close to the Amur River in southeastern Siberia. The only large island they still inhabit is Sumatra. It prefers dense vegetation, for which its camouflage colouring is ideally suited, and where a single predator is not at a disadvantage compared with the multiple cats in a pride. In various parts of its range it inhabits or had inhabited additionally partially open grassland and savanna as well as taiga forests and rocky habitats. They establish and maintain territories but have much wider home ranges within which they roam. Resident adults of either sex generally confine their movements to their home ranges, within which they satisfy their needs and those of their growing cubs. Males, however, migrate further than their female counterparts and set out at a younger age to mark out their own area. Females also use these "scrapes", as well as urine and scat markings. Females in oestrus will signal their availability by scent marking more frequently and increasing their vocalisations.

Chapter 6 : - We Walk the Back of the Tiger by Patricia A. Murphy

We Walk the Back of the Tiger by Patricia A. Murphy. (Paperback) We see that javascript is disabled or not supported by your browser - javascript is needed for important actions on the site.

Chapter 7 : 7 reasons why we should bring back the Tasmanian tiger | TED Blog

Walk The Moon are back with a breathtaking video for their fan favorite song, "Tiger Teeth." The indie pop band took a little break while on tour in Asia to film the visuals in Japan, juxtaposing the bright city lights of Tokyo with the lush nature of Kamakura.

Chapter 8 : Onitsuka Tiger by Asics | Zappos

Survivor's official music video for 'Eye Of The Tiger'. Click to listen to Survivor on Spotify: www.nxgvision.com?IQid=Surv As featured on Ultimate.

Chapter 9 : Tiger - Wikipedia

Back in the day, before massive crowds started to turn out to follow professional golfers, fans would regularly walk down the fairways behind the competitors.