

Majestic Animals

Meet the king!

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THE STORY BEHIND
THE ADOPTION
OF A LION COUPLE

INTERESTING
INTERVIEW WITH
NICK ALMASAN
OUR CHIEF
EDITOR

How can you save
the lions?

THE BIG CAT EXPLAINED

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The story behind the adoption of a lion couple

Our goal at Majestic Animals is to preserve wild life, and support conservation programs that aim to protect the disappearing species.

Human-wildlife conflict is one of the most urgent and rapidly growing threats facing lion populations in Africa, with increasing human activity

Now fewer than 25,000 wild lions are estimated to remain in Africa.

We are so proud to announce that starting from today we are the adoptive parents of magnificent Shalom and beloved princess Ariel!

Massive thanks to GG Conservation Glen Garriff for making that possible and continuing to care for these majestic animals.

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The wild life is our family and the habitat is our beautiful home. So we must treat them good, care for them and we will grow together.

– Nick "Exotic" Almasan

chief editor for Majestic Animals

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Nick Almasan is the chief editor at Majestic Animals since 2014 and is covering wide area of subjects regarding wild life and nature.

"I don't see my current occupation as a "job", I see it as an opportunity to grow, become a better human. Since I was a child, I was attracted to writing and knowledge so this type of activity comes natural, I love what I do. We have covered thousands of stories that gave me the chance to see most parts of the world.

Some stories I have reported for Majestic Animals were sad, like the Australian 2018 fires, but at the end of each day we also received good news like Koala bears being saved from the flames or people raising funds to save kangaroos and offer them a new home . These kind of stories gave me strength and made me love my activity even more.

I hope that our actions, news articles and support for NGOs that are fighting for animal rights will save our friends and we live in a better world "

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How can you save the lions?

Here at Majestic Animals we support different causes and in the last period we decided to work and "adopt" a lion couple from GG Conservation.

The first lions were introduced to Glen Garriff in 2002, 100 years after the last two wild lions were hunted down on Platberg Mountain in 1902. In 2015, Glen Garriff Lions NPC was registered as a non profit company committed to the sustainability of the African lion population in South Africa and to the enhancement of the study, learning and understanding of the species.

GG Conservation has a very wide social media reach, with followers on Instagram and Facebook numbering in the hundred of thousands. It is through these channels that most fund raising for the NPC is done, making GG Conservation a sustainable and self funding division of the greater Glen Garriff enterprise.

There are currently more than 70 lions under our care and live out the duration of their lives in our sanctuary.

How we do it and why we need your help.

The costs of maintaining the enclosures, feeding and the veterinary health of the lions runs in excess of R200 000 per month. We rely on donations and to a large degree on self funding to cover these costs. All the donations we receive come through GoFundMe & Patreon and to a small degree from direct donations from visitors. The funds are utilised exclusively for the lions sanctuary and are overseen by our auditors.

Depending on your budget you can choose what kind of patreon you want to be, and "adopt" your own lion.

<https://www.patreon.com/ggconservation>

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Meet the king

How do they
hunt?



African lions tend to hunt large animals such as antelopes, zebras, hogs, rhinos, hippos and wildebeest. Asiatic lions also hunt large animals, including buffaloes, goats, nilgai (a large Asian antelope), chital and sambar (two types of deer). Lions can kill animals that weigh up to 1,000 pounds, according to the Smithsonian National Zoo, but they will also hunt smaller animals like mice and birds when opportunities arise.

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Females are the main hunters of the pride, and work cooperatively in hunting parties to surround and take down prey. Lions can run up to 50 mph (80 kmph) for short distances and leap as far as 36 feet (11 m), almost the length of a school bus, according to the Lion Habitat Ranch, a lion sanctuary in Nevada. To bring prey down, lions jump on the backs of very large animals, but will "ankle-tap" smaller animals, meaning they reach out their paw and swipe the preys' legs to trip them up, according to ALERT. To kill their prey, lions use their powerful jaws to snap the animal's neck or to strangle it to death.

Very occasionally, males will join in the hunting action, particularly if the prey is extremely large, like an elephant or water buffalo. Otherwise, the main job of the male is to protect the pride. African males who live alone tend to hide in dense vegetation to engage in ambush-style hunting, according to Carnegie researchers.

Lions tend to hunt at night and often lurk around water holes, streams and rivers, as those areas are hotspots for prey. Lions will also scavenge, and won't hesitate to steal other predators' kills or eat the leftovers, according to

ALERT.

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Life in the pride

Lions are social cats and live in groups called prides. Asiatic and African lion prides are very different, though.

African lion prides typically consist of up to three adult males and around a dozen females and their young, according to National Geographic. Some prides can get extremely large, however, with up to 40 members. Females tend to remain in the pride in which they are born, so they are usually related to each other. Males, on the other hand, wander off to create their own pride when they are old enough.



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The roar

Research has shown that lions can recognise the calls of other individuals, allowing them to locate distant companions and also to avoid potentially hostile neighbours. But little has been understood about how individuals convey identity information in the structure of their calls.

These new findings reveal a possible mechanism for individual vocal recognition amongst African lions. They indicate that individual lions may be able to learn the subtle variations in the fundamental frequency of other lions' roars and thereby associate particular variations with particular identities.

