



Journal on Agricultural, Biological and Food Science

Vol: 1(1), March 2024

REST Publisher; ISSN: XXXX-XXXX (Online)

Website: <http://restpublisher.com/journals/jabfs/>

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.46632/jabfs/1/1/4>

Evolution of the Mane and Group Living in the African Lion: A Review

T. Thiru Arularasi

Sacred Heart Arts and Science College, Tamil Nādu, India.

*Corresponding Author Email: aru012215@gmail.com

Abstract. To the lion that is called the king of the forest the heart is very small. The lion is not alone. He goes with the family wherever he goes. The lion will always live on the plains. In a herd there will be one male lion, several female lions and several cubs. The lion is commonly said to be a lazy animal that sleeps 20 hours a day. The female lion is smaller than the male lion. The female lion is better at hunting than the male lion. Many times, the male lion does not engage in hunting. Only the female lion hunts. The male lion usually grows up to 9 feet long. The tail is only 3 feet long. Height 3.5 feet. Weight 550 lbs. The well-fed lion does not hunt for several days after hunting. Male lions form a boundary for their herd. It scratches trees with its claws, defecates, urinates and roars in its circle, signaling its boundaries to other lions and large carnivores. Therefore, they are not usually attacked by nearby prey. The number of lions in the 1990s was estimated at 100,000, and today it is estimated at about 16,000-30,000. The average age of a lion is ten to fourteen years. Lions (*Panthera leo*) on the ecology of large carnivores provided important insights, and because they are increasingly threatened by human population growth. Lions have promoted various conservation strategies. But lions, until recently, were reasonably plentiful compared to other large carnivores, and in comparison, with their wild inhabitants, they were easily found. Therefore, the lion behaves better than other African carnivores, in environment and safety has attracted much research. An essential aspect of this research history is that lions have long been the subject of interim studies, and this diversified approach attracting scientists from many disciplines to work with lions, many times their knowledge is applied to other creatures as well.

Keywords: female lions, Stone Age, Lion Africa, Southeastern Europe

1. INTRODUCTION

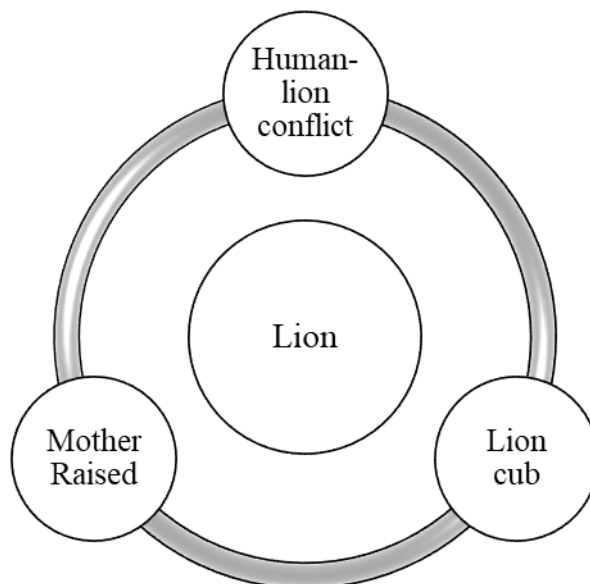
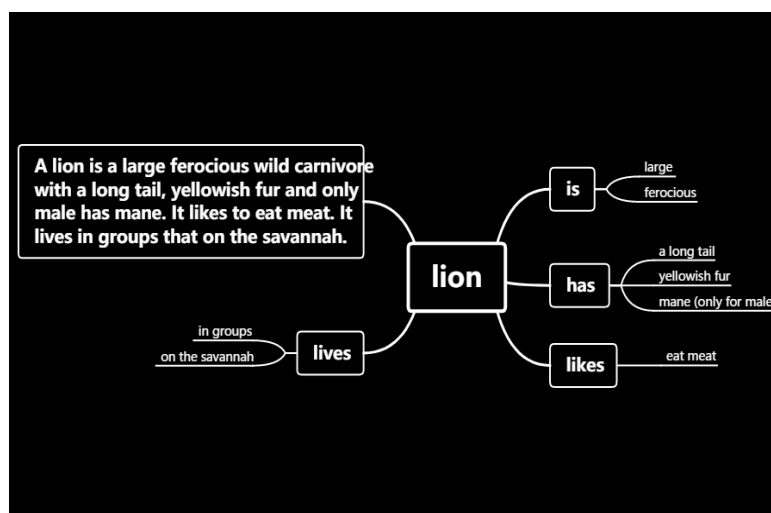


FIGURE 1. Lion

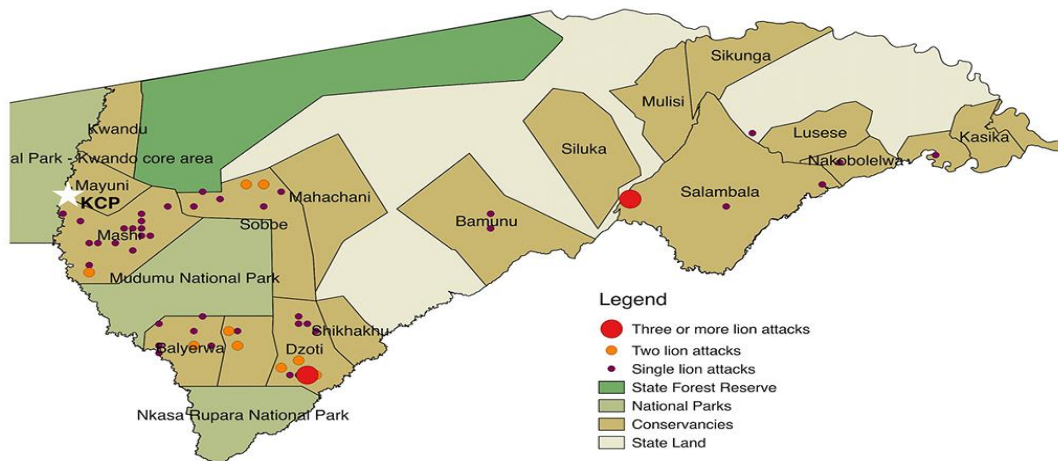
Lion (*Panthera leo*) Africa and native to India Belonging to the genus *Panthera* a big cat. It is a muscle, Rounded ears a deep body, short, rounded head, a hair on its tail contains. Adult bisexual male lions larger than women and have a major mania. It creates a social race; these are the so-called proud groups. In the pride of the lion some adult males related women and cubs. Groups of female lions usually hunt together, and groups of female lions usually hunt together, with some lions likely to chase humans when available. Arises, but those species do not. Lions (*Panthera leo*) is a scientific community and public attention very capable of attracting is an interesting and attractive breed. There is no better example than this of the hunt that took place in Zimbabwe in July 2015. Social reaction to the killing of Cecil Lion. *Epicosurus molumbus*, *Duga silvicapra* Crimea, *Gudzilafusstreptococci*, *Compistorus*, added. Across Europe in the natural history collection, unknown origin there is many older lion models that have. These models will be extinct from the population if shown as coming out; their value and the value of the collections will increase significantly. Recently, in Amsterdam 200 years old at the Zoo Museum The skeleton was identified as Cape Lion *Panthera leo melanocyte* (Smith, 1842).

2. LION



The lion has a long body, a big head and cat with short legs has good muscle. Between the sexes size and appearance vary. The best characteristic of a man his money, it's different varies between individuals and people. It may be completely absent; it can sideline the face; Or it can be stuffed and sharp, joining the back of the head, neck and shoulders, throat and chest with a continuous belly at one edge. In some lions the mane and margin are very dark and almost black, giving the cat, majestic look. Humans magnifies men and intimidates competitors or helps attract a future spouse. Name of the lion derived from the Greek word "leon". Belize Leo first Linnaeus was discovered in 1758 in constantine, Algeria. In 1917, R.I. Bookcat family as two subfamilies after separation, changed its name to Pantherinae roaring cats and felinae, non-roaring purring cats. *Panthera Leo* Lion Ant *Panthera pardus* leopard southern and four in Central America species *Panthera Onga* Jaguar has three subspecies. *Panthera tigers* are it is a tropical Asian tiger with five subspecies, this is the 1966 Serengeti Lion Project launched by George Scholar when launched. Notebooks and natural life of the Land Rover Lions attempts and his masterpiece creative serengeti Lion National Book (Sholar, 1972) this popular friendship this method was given for race. Specific hypotheses male alliances and competition collaboration (Baker & Pussy, 1982; Grinnell et al., 1995), occupancy of food competition and competition dominance (Baker & Pussy, 1985; Baker et al., 2001) of relations on explore the consequences.; Communal Nursing; (Pussy and Baker, 1994). Lion meadows, lives in savannahs and bushes. This is normal than other wildcats there will be more daily, but when persecuted, it is at night and in the evening be active. Stone Age, Lion Africa, Southeastern Europe, the Caucasus and spread across West and South Asia, but it is in sub-Saharan Africa and as a fragmented population the population of western India was also reduced. In the early 1990s from African countries as the population declined by about 43%, it has been on the IUCN Red List since 1996 listed as vulnerable. Designated protected out of areas the number of lions is not possible. The reason for the decline not fully understood although, loss of habitat and conflicts with humans are the biggest causes of anxiety. Lions are to a certain extent friendly and humble, and can also show loving behavior to humans. However, they are wild and outrageous, so quiet even the mind-friendly lion causing dangerous damage in seconds.

3. HUMAN-LION CONFLICT



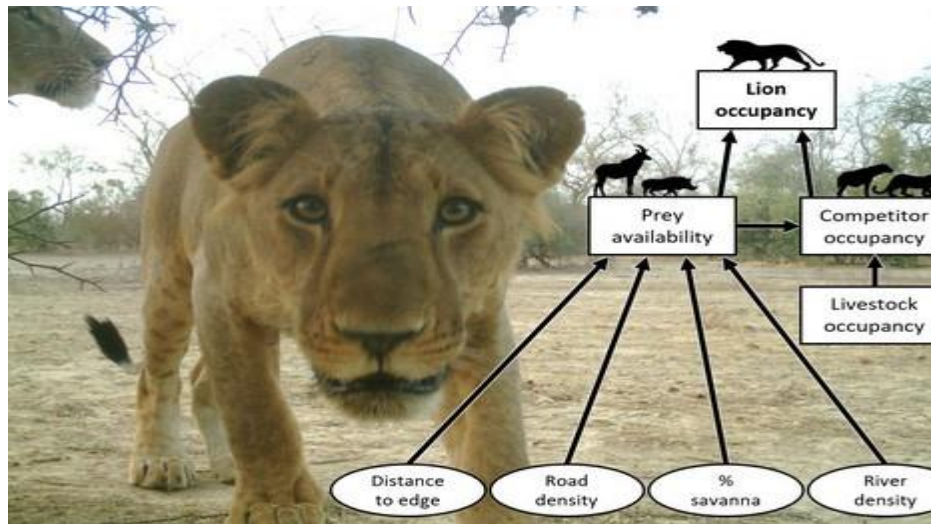
In a difficult solution, lions interact with people only in place human-lion conflict will occur. However, the spatial-temporal forms of human-lion conflict are far more complex than that. Human-lion conflict between hotspots the obvious difference is, it promotes conflict and why the factors are so complex illustrates that (Baker et al., 2008; Kisui, 2008; Dickman et al., 2014; Miller, 2015). Human-lion conflict occurs only at the point of contact. Future human-lion conflict research may be further structured. Current research on human-lion conflict, that is the true nature raises the concern of not reflecting, there are many regulatory perspectives on this requires real integration (Eigenbrode et al., 2007). Elliott, 2017). Security issues are always high complex and more than single dimensions solutions are needed (Blaustein and Kiesecker, 2002; Hirsch et al., 2011) key to Intermediate Research one of the benefits, extensive of complex issues this unique to generate reviews integrates approaches (Daily & Erlich, 1999; Rotten & Parker, 2004; Chapman et al., 2015). Unfortunately, about the human-lion conflict to use the methods of research social sciences has energy, however some co-authors do this research primarily for STEM-dominated expression if disclosed, it does not reflect the interim estimate. For the success of the protection of the tribal people important (Rao et al. 2002), especially for creatures like lions, but their approach is far more beneficial than the net benefits, that is, more than compensating for wildlife damage (Boer 2003). We have proven effective in mitigation. In April 2017, between 1990 and 2016, to identify documents for assessing human-lion conflict we studied the literature. To catch as much literature as possible, using four different databases we conducted our survey. Major collections include Global Wildlife and Environmental Research (WESW), Google Scholar, Scooby Doo and Web of Science (WoS). We expect variations from each database in the number of returned sheets. Existing search engines and the amount of code associated with each engine should be expected. Money, Myths and Human Eaters the Issues of Human-Wildlife Conflict.

4. LION CUB

Lions typically rest for 20–21 hours (Sholar, 1972), the latter being active (Estes, 1991), and following night-skull activity (Howard and Howard, 2007; Howard and Slot, 2009). Grooming is in lions very expressive behavior and rubbing the head and social licking and comparing it to the grooming of animals (Sholar, 1972). Estes (1991) A closed rubbing of the head describes an affectionate relationship, also Schuler (1972) describes its relationship with social copying. Small puppies are often bred by females, especially licked by their mother (Estes, 1991). Running, playing with animals fast turns, rolling, climbing and includes wrestling with other objects. Control and develop muscles. Playing in lion cubs involves imitating the motor patterns used by adults to catch and ambush prey (Bertram, 1978; Estes, 1991) and this behavior is known by observing adult predators (Estes, 1991). Behavioral enrichment is introducing toys and scents into lion enclosures and natural styles implementing and improving active behaviors and adaptation of lion cubs to the natural environment. Raised by lion cubs compared to men, by socially backward orphans on reared pups study the impact of behavioral enrichment this study aims to do. In 1889, for the Melanie and McCullum experiments three decades ago, a "nature experiment" took place in the Logical Garden of the Zoo in London. In addition to one litter, more than 20 cubs have died in a row. Of British surgery leading person is Dr. John Plant-Sutton, goat meat for dams and calves, goat bones and Paul, At the Bland-Sutton Zoo never published his experience, and he designed diet not exactly described. Rohingya lion cubs in an effort to save, plant-baked tarinen essential added amino acid. Both essential vitamins and turbine to absorb the fat-soluble vitamins in the intestinal goat-liver oil provided binds to bile acids. The choice of plant-satin foods is random for all cat's mandatory meat dishes. Cats are defined as cysteine sulfonic acid the amount of the enzyme decarboxylase; it is required for the synthesis of taurine and cysteine. Minced horse meat is attractive cat

food, it is low in taurine. Also, in cat milk concentration of taurine in rats, dogs or than the milk of men it is too much, and can synthesize enough taurine.

5. MOTHER RAISED



Lions two or three they take care of their cubs until they are old. Then, the mother estrus undergoes its heat cycle passes and picks up another trash can. And male lion cubs some female lion cubs also ejaculate with pride. They now have to defend themselves or find another pride. Dotted hyena, crocodile and the behavior of a person and biography social ranking have a powerful impact on many aspects. In adult females, it is between ranking and breeding success there is a strong positive correlation (Frank et al., 1995a; Hofer and East, 2003; Holcomb et al., 1996). For two main reasons maternal quality plays an important role in child survival. First, the ranking diet positively related to access (Frank, 1986b; Henschel & Skinner, 1987; Tilson and Hamilton, 1984). High quality women (Holekamp et al., 1996). First, ranking diet positively related to access (Frank, 1986 b; Henschel & Skinner, 1987; Tilson and Hamilton, 1984). High Quality Women (Holekamp et al., 1996). By 3 months of age, clones are still present in psoriasis, thus the image cannot be seen (Frank et al., 1990). However, in the genital morphology gender differences were measured at 3 months of age (Forger et al., 1996; Glickman et al., 1998; White, 2002). The smooth edge of the closed glass the bisexual shape of the penis is as follows. The tip of the male is very narrow, at the same time the tip of the female follicle is square. Hwange National Park (HNP) in northwestern Zimbabwe (19°00 S, 26°30 E) covers an area of approximately 14,600 km². Survey Area (5001500 km²) is located in the northern part of the HNP and is significant there is no relief. By calcareous sandy loam is classified. Plants primarily forest and shrub savanna, meadows (Rogers, 1993) interspersed with small ridges. HNP is a semi-arid climate; it is wet from November to April season and dry season from May to October. Of large cats such as lions, tigers, leopards and jaguar's descendants are also called cubs. Lions (Panthers leo) live in groups of 20 called Prides. Her cubs who were born one day take a woman to the cave and breastfeed her in the morning, leave the cubs in the afternoon on the way, he witnessed the dramatic event of infanticide. Before the mother could return, another adult woman (the new mother's full sister) came and crushed the two newborns on the head. In the other three cases, I observed adult females eating babies born in communal nests. In each case, they have seized it, despite obstacles we can scarcely imagine. "Puppies 3 days ago to a communal cave were replaced and good condition the previous evening was found to be. New mothers are their own the cubs have a sister her own containing debris for communal caves suspicious when changed scenario two extra debris disappeared. The next day, when the new mother returned, the sister was there, but the new cubs were gone. In contrast, in the absence of adult women, immigrant men are often seen going to racist caves, but there is no evidence that men support infanticide.

6. CONCLUSION

The recent decline of the lion is one of the fastest and most fully documented of all carnivores. The pattern of decline in the range of most organisms continues, and without systematic conservation action on a very large scale will inevitably lead to further losses in the range and population. Although the obstacles to success cannot be considered trivial, there is a broad consensus on the most important threats to organisms and the key solutions outlined here. Archaeological and socio-biological information suggests that Pleistocene lions may have had a social structure similar to that of modern lions, which may have formed in the early stages of the lion's evolution. However, mania may not develop until relatively recently, perhaps until the late Pleistocene. Liquor is a hybrid of *Panthera leo* and *Panthera tigris*. The parents of this species belong to the genus *Bandera*, but their species are different. The lion is the largest of all known cat

families. The lion is almost identical to the hybrid tiger lion. The tiger is a cross species of male and female lions. Lions like to swim this is a characteristic of tigers, while they are very aggressive this quality belongs to the lion. The Singapore Tiger is listed in the Guinness Book of World Records as the world's largest living cat. Lions are strong sexual intercourse and physical behavior since, their hunting strategies and expect skills to vary. Male lions than women are considered less collaborative, and they are in general their female counterparts are considered less successful than (Sheil & Baker 1991) However, men are just like men proficient in hunting recent studies show that. Male lions to achieve the same success as females lack of cooperation it is not clear how it compensates (Funston et al. 1998). These results correspond to the size of the prey species. Of predatory contacts the influence of plant systems on design is often quantitative, but the amount of evidence is limited. Although our sample sizes are small, the success of the male lion hunting females our results provide ambush hunting and community hunting to illustrate what equals success. This study serves as a case study for holistic studies with large sample sizes and explains how LiDAR and GPS telemetry can be used to provide new insights into lion hunting behavior.

REFERENCE

- [1]. Smuts, G. L., J. L. Anderson, and J. C. Austin. "Age determination of the African lion (*Panthera leo*)." *Journal of Zoology* 185, no. 1 (1978): 115-146.
- [2]. Yamaguchi, Nobuyuki, Alan Cooper, Lars Werdelin, and David W. Macdonald. "Evolution of the mane and group-living in the lion (*Panthera leo*): a review." *Journal of Zoology* 263, no. 4 (2004): 329-342.
- [3]. John Power, R., and R. X. Shem Compion. "Lion predation on elephants in the Savuti, Chobe national park, Botswana." *African Zoology* 44, no. 1 (2009): 36-44.
- [4]. Hayward, Matt W., and Graham IH Kerley. "Prey preferences of the lion (*Panthera leo*)." *Journal of zoology* 267, no. 3 (2005): 309-322.
- [5]. Hayward, M. W. "Prey preferences of the spotted hyaena (*Crocuta crocuta*) and degree of dietary overlap with the lion (*Panthera leo*)." *Journal of Zoology* 270, no. 4 (2006): 606-614.
- [6]. Barnett, Ross, Nobuyuki Yamaguchi, Beth Shapiro, and Vincent Nijman. "Using ancient DNA techniques to identify the origin of unprovenanced museum specimens, as illustrated by the identification of a 19th century lion from Amsterdam." *Contributions to Zoology* 76, no. 2 (2007): 87-94.
- [7]. Tambling, Craig J., Elissa Z. Cameron, Johan T. Du Toit, and Wayne M. Getz. "Methods for locating African lion kills using global positioning system movement data." *The Journal of Wildlife Management* 74, no. 3 (2010): 549-556. Meachen-Samuels, J. A., and W. J. Binder. "Sexual dimorphism and ontogenetic growth in the American lion and sabertoothed cat from Rancho La Brea." *Journal of Zoology* 280, no. 3 (2010): 271-279.
- [8]. Dunston, Emma J., Jackie Abell, Rebecca E. Doyle, Jacqui Kirk, Victoria B. Hilley, Andrew Forsyth, Emma Jenkins, and Rafael Freire. "An assessment of African lion *Panthera leo* sociality via social network analysis: prerelease monitoring for an ex situ reintroduction program." *Current zoology* 63, no. 3 (2017): 301-311.
- [9]. Elliot, Nicholas B., Samuel A. Cushman, Andrew J. Loveridge, Godfrey Mtare, and David W. Macdonald. "Movements vary according to dispersal stage, group size, and rainfall: the case of the African lion." *Ecology* 95, no. 10 (2014): 2860-2869.
- [10]. De Boer, Willem F., Marc JP Vis, Henrik J. De Knegt, Colin Rowles, Edward M. Kohi, Frank Van Langevelde, Mike Peel et al. "Spatial distribution of lion kills determined by the water dependency of prey species." *Journal of Mammalogy* 91, no. 5 (2010): 1280-1286.
- [11]. White, Paula A. "Maternal rank is not correlated with cub survival in the spotted hyena, *Crocuta crocuta*." *Behavioral Ecology* 16, no. 3 (2005): 606-613.
- [12]. Funston, Paul J., Micheal GL Mills, Philip RK Richardson, and Albert S. van Jaarsveld. "Reduced dispersal and opportunistic territory acquisition in male lions (*Panthera leo*)." *Journal of Zoology* 259, no. 2 (2003): 131-142.
- [13]. Chesney, Russell W., and Gail Hedberg. "Rickets in lion cubs at the London Zoo in 1889: some new insights." *Pediatrics* 123, no. 5 (2009): e948-e950.
- [14]. Jacobsen, Kim S., Amy J. Dickman, David W. Macdonald, Susana Mourato, Paul Johnson, Lovemore Sibanda, and Andrew Loveridge. "The importance of tangible and intangible factors in human–carnivore coexistence." *Conservation Biology* 35, no. 4 (2021): 1233-1244.
- [15]. Peterson, A. TOWNSEND, Thomas Radocy, Erin Hall, Julian C. Kerbis Peterhans, and Gastone G. Celesia. "The potential distribution of the Vulnerable African lion *Panthera leo* in the face of changing global climate." *Oryx* 48, no. 4 (2014): 555-564.
- [16]. Zinn, Harry C., Michael J. Manfredo, Jerry J. Vaske, and Karin Wittmann. "Using normative beliefs to determine the acceptability of wildlife management actions." *Society & Natural Resources* 11, no. 7 (1998): 649-662.
- [17]. LeFlore, Eric G., Todd K. Fuller, Mathata Tomeletso, Tiro C. Dimbindo, and Andrew B. Stein. "Human dimensions of human–lion conflict: a pre- and post-assessment of a lion conservation programme in the Okavango Delta, Botswana." *Environmental Conservation* 47, no. 3 (2020): 182-189.
- [18]. Sotnikova, Marina V., and Irina V. Foronova. "First Asian record of *Panthera (Leo) fossilis* (Mammalia, Carnivora, Felidae) in the Early Pleistocene of Western Siberia, Russia." *Integrative Zoology* 9, no. 4 (2014): 517-530.
- [19]. Beukes, B. Otto, Frans GT Radloff, and Sam M. Ferreira. "Estimating African lion abundance in the southwestern Kgalagadi Transfrontier Park." *African Journal of Wildlife Research* 47, no. 1 (2017): 10-23.