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The two biggest big cat species in the world are lions and tigers. The largest lion species, African lions, could never come into contact with tigers in the wild. Although Bengal tigers and Asiatic lions may occasionally coexist in the same environment. Who would win in a fight? Lions are often smaller than tigers. In addition, tigers are physically stronger and heavier than lions. The velocities of both animals are comparable. Lion vs tiger have nearly double the biting force. But tigers are lonely animals, whereas lions are gregarious animals. A tiger would prevail in a one-on-one match. The lions would be the victorious when up against a pride. The comparison and strength data between lion vs tiger* are displayed in the table below: The table contains averages and lowest and maximum ranges for all tiger and lion subspecies. Specific characteristics and data about strength may differ throughout subspecies. The article's official sources, including research papers, periodicals, and scientific publications, were the source of all the data. The maximum weight for each species was taken into account when calculating strike forces, and this was then multiplied by the highest speed of 50 miles per hour. 12 Differences Between Lion vs Tiger 1. Classification Lions and tigers are closely related species of cats. Both of them belong to the Panthera genus, which is also home to other fierce animals like the leopard and jaguar. The African lion (Panthera leo leo) and the Asiatic lion (Panthera leo persica) are the two recognized subspecies of the Panthera leo species, which contains lions. Though there aren't any additional recognized subspecies of lion, researchers have noticed certain variations among lion populations residing in different areas of Africa. All tigers belong to the Panthera tigris species, just like lions do. The scientific community presently recognizes six varieties of tigers that are still alive: the Bengal tiger, Siberian tiger, South China tiger, Malayan tiger, Indochinese tiger, and Sumatran tiger. This is despite a contentious research that suggests there are only two tiger subspecies. 2. Geographic Range Depending on their subspecies, tigers and lions inhabit separate geographic regions. The majority of lions are found in Africa, where they may be found from the southernmost point of the continent to the sub-Saharan regions of West Africa. In the past, lions also roamed the continents of Asia and Europe. However, the Gir Forest Preserve in Gujarat, northwest India, is home to the only remaining population of Asiatic lions in the world. Out of all the tigers that still exist, Bengal and Indochinese tigers are the most widespread. There are Bengal tigers in many different parts of the world, such as Bangladesh, China, India, Nepal, and Bhutan. Indochinese tigers may be found in Thailand, Vietnam, Laos, Myanmar, Malaysia, Cambodia, and China. The majority of the other tiger subspecies are solitary populations restricted to tiny geographic regions. The biggest tigers in the world, Siberian (Amur) tigers, are currently restricted to a tiny area of Russia. Malayan and Sumatran tigers are restricted to Malaysia and Sumatra, respectively, whereas South China tigers are confined in just three remote regions of southeast China. 3. Habitat For both lion vs tiger, various habitat preferences correspond to distinct geographic ranges. Savannas, open forests, thick shrub regions, plains, and grasslands with an abundance of prey are the usual habitats of African lions. In India's Gir National Park, there are woodlands home to Asiatic lions. In addition to living in mangroves and wetlands, Bengal tigers may be seen roaming the same woodlands. With the exception of the Siberian tiger, which inhabits the Siberian taiga, all other tiger subspecies share comparable environmental preferences. 4. Body Size The biggest known species of cat in the world is the tiger. However, this only applies to Siberian tigers. The maximum length of an Amur tiger is 10.5 feet; females are usually shorter, measuring up to 8.5 feet. Compared to African lions, which can only reach lengths of 10 feet, they are unquestionably bigger. Even smaller, at 8.5 to 9.5 feet long, are Asiatic lions. Other tiger species, on the other hand, resemble lions in stature and are smaller than Amur tigers. Bengal tigers, for example, range in length from 8 to 9.5 feet, which is almost the same as that of Asiatic lions. Some species are much smaller; Malayan tigers, for instance, are only able to reach a maximum height of 8.6 feet. 5. Weight Like size, weight is only really advantageous to Siberian tigers; other species can weigh less than lions. The average weight of a Siberian tiger is 200–670 pounds. Male Bengal tigers may weigh up to 570 pounds at their peak, making them bigger than female tigers. All other tiger species, on the other hand, weigh less than 430 pounds. At 260 to 550 pounds, African lions are around the same weight as Bengal tigers, with some of the greatest lions reaching almost that much. Asiatic lions may still weigh between 240 and 420 pounds even if they are smaller in stature. 6. Teeth Size Although lion canine teeth are only approximately 3.2 inches long, tigers have the advantage in this regard because of their larger canine teeth, which may reach up to 3.6 inches in length. This is another resemblance between the two species. 7. Bite Force Lions are limited to 650 PSI of biting force, but tigers may reach up to 1,050 PSI. This is the first true advantage tigers have over lions. Based on the biting force quotient (BFQ) that researchers assessed for each of these species, these bite forces were computed. A unique characteristic, though, is that when based only on canine teeth, lions biting force is larger than that of tigers. In this instance, the biting force of a tiger's teeth is only 1,525 Newton, but the bite force of a lion's teeth is 1,768 Newton. Notwithstanding this distinction, tigers are nonetheless capable of taking down a lion due to their generally stronger bite. 8. Speed Since both species may achieve high speeds of up to 50 miles per hour, it might be difficult to determine which is the true speed victor. It is well known that African lions can run up to 50 miles per hour in short bursts and can jump up to 36 feet into the air. But their endurance is limited, so they can only run this quickly for brief periods of time. Siberian tigers are capable of running up to 60 miles per hour over short distances, matching or surpassing the pace of African lions. When taking into account all tiger species, though, their average speed is just forty miles per hour, which is less than that of lions. They also make a smaller leap—just 33 feet high. Sea also: How High Can Lions Jump? best Comparisons (With Photos) 9. Strike Force Although lion vs tiger attack forces haven't been well studied, we may estimate their force upon impact by multiplying their body mass by their speed. This implies that each time will have a distinct real striking force. We took into account the maximum weight for the species as a whole (taking into account all subspecies) and the highest speed of 50 miles per hour for both species in order to compare their strengths. Based on these metrics, tigers are more powerful than lions, having the ability to strike with up to 33,500 lb.-ft./s, or around 1,040 pounds of force. A lion's striking weight is 27,500 lb.-ft./s, or approximately 855 pounds. Which is stronger between lion vs tiger depends on the size and speed of the animals at the time of the battle, just like it does for all the other strength characteristics covered above. 10. Behavior Apex predators, carnivorous mammals, including lion vs tiger . Both of them are solitary animals that may turn hostile when hunting or feeling threatened. Like all other large cats, tigers live alone, which is the primary distinction between the two. In contrast, lions are gregarious creatures that inhabit prides. Prides are made up of male coalitions of two to four lions, however they can have anywhere from two to forty lions. The other ladies in the pride are all connected. Although lionesses are usually in charge of hunting, male lions often step in to kill huge prey, such as young elephants or hippos. In addition, prides work together to keep other lions out of their domain. Male coalitions are prominent in the pride and have a history of being violent against other pride members. Instead of having a social hierarchy, females synchronize reproduction and nurture their offspring collectively. Although prides of Asian lions can include up to 12 lionesses, these animals are very gregarious. Although they dwell apart from females and are not allowed to share the prey they collect, males establish informal coalitions. 11. Diet Diet While both tigers and lions may turn into scavengers at times when there is a shortage of food, they are both predatory carnivores. Group hunting allows lions to kill huge ungulates, usually large enough to feed the pride as a whole. Insects and tiny animals are among the smaller prey that Asiatic lions often pursue. The mammals are opportunistic predators that also consume cattle. Like African lion vs tiger have a preference for big ungulates like sambars and chital. But they also consume fish, reptiles, and birds. 12. Conservation Status The conservation status of different species varies, although both tigers and lions face extinction threats. The estimated extant population and conservation status of each species of lion vs tiger are displayed in the table below: The information in the table of lion vs tiger is accurate as of August 2024 and was obtained from authoritative sources such as National Geographic, WWF, and the IUCN. Who Would Win A Fight? Tigers Bengal tigers and Asiatic lions are the only two tiger and lion subspecies that are likely to cross paths in the wild. These two creatures reach a maximum length of 9.5 feet, thus they are almost the same size. But Bengal tigers have the potential to weigh more and be stronger than Asiatic lions. In addition to having a sharper bite, tigers may be quicker runners than lions. But lions often reside in prides or coalitions. The conditions would determine who prevailed in the combat. When it comes to a one-on-one, the tiger has a higher chance of winning. A pride will probably lose the battle against it. NewslifestyletrendingLion or Tiger: Who wins in a battle of strength?TrendingParenting MistakesSkincare Dirt Eating TrendElderly Care TechnologyCancerOptical IllusionHormonal Balance YogaBollywood Stars PerfumesParenting MistakesSkincare Dirt Eating TrendElderly Care TechnologyCancerOptical IllusionHormonal Balance YogaBollywood Stars PerfumesParenting MistakesSkincare Dirt Eating TrendElderly Care TechnologyCancerOptical IllusionHormonal Balance YogaBollywood Stars PerfumesShareAA+Text SizeSmallMediumLargeFollow us The discussion over whether a tiger is stronger or a lion has fascinated animal enthusiasts for a long time. Tigers and lions, known to be magnificent creatures, are ultimate predators and have remarkable speed, power, and hunting skills while also having high intelligence. So, how to get to a conclusion of who is the strongest one among them? Well, read on! Let's put this debate to an end. The discussion over whether a tiger is stronger or a lion has fascinated animal enthusiasts for a long time. Tigers and lions, known to be magnificent creatures, are ultimate predators and have remarkable speed, power, and hunting skills while also having high intelligence. So, how to get to a conclusion of who is the strongest one among them? Well, read on! Let's put this debate to an end.Understanding tigers and lionsLionsLions, renowned as the "King of the jungle", are group-living creatures, that usually live in groups of over 15 members. They are known for their incredibly powerful roars as well as their beautifully impressive manes, showcasing dominance and strength. Lions are planned and strategic hunters, commonly seen partnering and working together collectively to capture big games, including buffalos, wildebeests, and more. TigersIf we talk about tigers, the are known to be independent hunters, admired for their exceptionally stunning stripes as well as immensely powerful builds. Referred to as the "largest cats" in thee world, they commonly weigh around 600 pounds, or sometimes a bit over it. These stunning creatures count on their astonishing speed, adaptability, and sleath, making them superior hunters. They are independently competent to capture and take down their prey, twice there size, including huge and powerful animals such as buffalos, and even elephants, at times. Physical characteristicsAs we are having a detailed comparison between the to exceptionally remarkable species, understanding about their physical characteristics is a must! Here we list down some of the most significant qualities of both tigers and lions, while also uncovering the differences between them: Bite forceLions have an undeniably powerful bite, proficient in deploying an approximate of 1,000 PSI, at the same time tigers also hold a similar bite power, while having an extra advantage of a comparatively stronger jaw structure. Size and weightTigers is known to predominantly overweigh lions, with a standard weight of approximately 650 pounds, contrasted to the lion's 550 pounds. Muscle massTigers acquire a greater muscle mass compared to lions, making them significantly more powerful in fundamental strength and movement. SpeedTalking about speed, tigers can achieve an exceptional speed of 60 miles per hour (mph), which is a bit faster than lions, who can clock speeds of about 50 miles per hour (mph). Hunting strategiesLion hunting techniquesLions are exceptional when it comes to collective efforts. They are often seen hunting in collaborative teams, significantly enhancing their odds of taking town large prey. This arrangement empowers them to effectively plan and utilize their incredible joint capabilities and strengths. Tiger hunting techniquesTigers are independent hunters who depend solely on their power, intelligence, and sleuth. They are known to have an impressive effectiveness rate of around 50 to 60 percent. They efficiently use their strong sense of smell to locate where their prey is, then shadow it and ultimately sneak attack it with their amazing agility. Who has more chances to win the fight?Deciding on the fact that who is more stronger, requires just more that understanding their qualities and characteristics. And so, let's delve deeper into the subject, understanding more about these majestic creatures by analysing the outcome of a hypothetical fight between them. Speed and agilityTigers' mind-blowing speed and agility may authorise them to successfully dodge attacks and execute stricks effectively. StrengthAlthough lions have a powerful bite force, tigers acquire comparatively more muscle, which presents them with an unfair advantage in physical durability. TacticsLions depend on teamwork and collective effort whereas tigers rely solely on their might, stamina and sleath. Considering these significant differences and factors, experts presume that a tiger of both the species is has more chances winning in a head-on fight. Their integration of speed, strength and independent preying expertise provides them with a dominance in a direct encounter. Can a lion kill a tiger?Although it indeed is probable for a lion to kill a tiger, particularly if a group of lions work together, tigers usually have a significant advantage in one-on-one encounters, considering their agility, build as well as experience as independent hunters. In the world of wild, these fight-offs are immensely rare as both tigers and lions have different habitats. In a nutshell, the debate whether a tiger is stronger or a lion isn't completely determinable. Both animals are remarkably powerful and acquire unique abilities and strengths, making them mighty and respectful predators in their own world. And so, while many believe that tigers might be unbeatable in a direct fight, it's equally true that lions are also undeniably powerful and should be appreciated for their notable role in our ecosystem.Did you like this article? Please let us know in the comments below! TOI Lifestyle DeskThe TOI Lifestyle Desk is a dynamic team of dedicated journalists who, with unwavering passion and commitment, sift through the pulse of the nation to curate a vibrant tapestry of lifestyle news for The Times of India readers. At the TOI Lifestyle Desk, we go beyond the obvious, delving into the extraordinary. 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Belonging to the Panthera genus, these majestic big cats have intrigued researchers and wildlife enthusiasts alike.This article examines the 12 key differences and strength facts between lions and tigers, shedding light on their unique characteristics. By exploring aspects such as classification, habitat, size, behavior, and more, we gain a deeper understanding of these remarkable predators and the fascinating diversity within the big cat family. Lions and tigers belong to the Panthera genus, but they are different species with distinct subspecies.Tigers, particularly Siberian tigers, are larger and heavier than lions.Tigers have larger canine teeth and a stronger bite force compared to lions.Tigers are solitary animals while lions live in social groups called prides, giving lions an advantage in group fights.Both lions and tigers belong to the Panthera genus, with lions classified as Panthera leo and tigers classified as Panthera tigris, encompassing various subspecies that have distinct geographic ranges.Lions are found primarily in sub-Saharan territories in Africa, with Asiatic lions inhabiting the Gir Forest Preserve in northwestern India.Tigers, on the other hand, have six recognized subspecies, including Bengal, Siberian, South China, Malayan, Indochinese, and Sumatran. Bengal tigers occur in India, Nepal, Bangladesh, China, and Bhutan, while Indochinese tigers occupy areas in Myanmar, Malaysia, Cambodia, China, Laos, Thailand, and Vietnam.Each subspecies of lion and tiger has adapted to its specific geographic range, resulting in unique characteristics and behaviors.The habitat of lions and tigers varies depending on their geographic range and subspecies.African lions primarily inhabit sub-Saharan territories in Africa, including savannas, woodlands, bush areas, plains, and grasslands.Asiatic lions, on the other hand, are found in the forests of Gir National Park in northwestern India.Bengal tigers can be found in forests, mangroves, and wetlands in India, Nepal, Bangladesh, China, and Bhutan.Other tiger subspecies also have similar habitat preferences. For example, Siberian tigers live in the Siberian taiga.The specific habitats of lions and tigers are influenced by factors such as prey availability, climate, and vegetation, which play a crucial role in their survival and adaptation to their respective environments.What distinguishes the body size of lions and tigers?Tigers, particularly Siberian tigers, are the largest species of cats. Amur tigers can reach lengths up to 10.5 feet, while African lions grow up to 10 feet. Bengal tigers and Asiatic lions have similar lengths, ranging from 8 to 9.5 feet. Other tiger species, like Malayan tigers, are smaller, with lengths between 7.1 and 8.6 feet. Body size varies among subspecies.In terms of weight, Siberian tigers are the heaviest, weighing between 200 and 670 pounds. Bengal tiger males can reach weights of up to 570 pounds. Other tiger species weigh less than 430 pounds. African lions weigh between 260 and 550 pounds, while Asiatic lions weigh between 240 and 420 pounds.Siberian tigers, being the heaviest among the two species, can weigh between 200 and 670 pounds. Bengal tiger males, on the other hand, can reach weights of up to 570 pounds. Other tiger species, such as the Malayan tiger, weigh less than 430 pounds. In comparison, African lions weigh between 260 and 550 pounds, while Asiatic lions weigh between 240 and 420 pounds. To further illustrate these differences in weight, the following table provides a comparison between the average weights of Siberian tigers, Bengal tigers, African lions, and Asiatic lions:SpeciesAverage Weight (pounds)Siberian Tiger200 – 670Bengal TigerUp to 570African Lion260 – 550Asiatic Lion240 – 420As we can see, Siberian tigers outweigh the other species, making them the largest and heaviest among lions and tigers.Continuing from the previous subtopic on weight, the next aspect to compare between lions and tigers is their teeth size. Tigers have larger canine teeth, growing up to 3.6 inches long, while lion canine teeth are approximately 3.2 inches long. This means that tigers have slightly larger teeth compared to lions.Teeth size is an important factor for both species as their sharp canines are used for hunting and killing their prey. With their large teeth, both lions and tigers are capable of inflicting serious damage to their victims. However, it is worth noting that teeth size alone does not determine the outcome of a fight between these big cats, as other factors such as bite force and overall physical strength also play significant roles.The bite force of lions and tigers is an important aspect to compare between these two big cats. Bite force refers to the amount of pressure exerted by an animal's jaws when biting. Tigers have a stronger bite force compared to lions. Tigers can exert up to 1,050 pounds per square inch (PSI), while lions have a bite force of 650 PSI. Despite lions having a greater bite force on their canine teeth, tigers have a more powerful overall bite. This difference in bite force can be attributed to the structural differences in their skulls and jaw muscles. The following table summarizes the bite force of lions and tigers:Big CatBite Force (PSI)Tiger1,050Lion650Both lions and tigers possess impressive speed capabilities.African lions are known for their ability to run fast in short bursts, although they lack stamina. They can reach top speeds of up to 50 miles per hour.On the other hand, Siberian tigers can match the speed of African lions and even exceed it, reaching speeds of up to 60 miles per hour. It is important to note that the average speed varies among tiger species.Despite this, speed remains a close match between lions and tigers. Their speed is a remarkable adaptation that enables them to chase and capture their prey with agility and precision in their respective habitats.Building on their impressive speed capabilities, another fascinating aspect of both lions and tigers is their strike force. The strike force of a tiger is calculated to be 33,500 lb.-ft./s, while lions have a strike force of 27,500 lb.-ft./s.These strike forces were calculated based on the maximum weight and top speed of each species. It is interesting to note that tigers have a higher strike force than lions. The strike force is an important factor in determining the outcome of a fight, as it determines the power behind their attacks.With their strong strike force, tigers have an advantage when it comes to delivering powerful blows to their opponents.When it comes to behavior, it is important to note that lions and tigers have distinct social tendencies. Lions are social mammals that live in prides, while tigers are solitary animals that prefer to be alone. This difference in behavior gives lions an advantage in group fights, as they are able to coordinate their actions and work together to bring down prey or defend their territory. On the other hand, tigers' solitary behavior benefits them in one-on-one encounters, allowing them to focus solely on their target without the distraction of other individuals. Here is a table highlighting the behavioral differences between lions and tigers:BehaviorLionsTigersSocial StructureLive in pridesSolitaryGroup BehaviorCooperative hunting, territorial defenseIndependent hunting, territorial defenseCommunicationRoaring, scent marking, body languageRoaring, scent marking, body languageReproductionMating within pride, cooperative parentingMating with multiple partners, solitary parentingThis table provides a clear overview of the distinct social tendencies exhibited by lions and tigers, emphasizing their differences in behavior.In terms of their diet, lions and tigers exhibit similar carnivorous preferences and hunting behaviors. Both species are apex predators and rely on meat for sustenance. They are opportunistic hunters and will prey on a variety of animals, including ungulates such as deer, antelope, and wild boar. Additionally, both lions and tigers are known to target smaller mammals like hares and rodents. They are also capable of taking down larger prey such as buffalo and zebra.Their hunting techniques involve stalking, ambushing, and overpowering their prey with their sheer strength. Lions and tigers are skilled hunters and their diet plays a crucial role in their survival and reproductive success.The conservation status of both lions and tigers is a significant concern due to their endangered classification. Lions are classified as vulnerable or endangered, while tigers are also endangered. These majestic big cats face numerous threats to their survival, including habitat loss, poaching, and human-wildlife conflicts.The destruction of their natural habitats, primarily caused by human activities such as deforestation and urbanization, has led to a decline in their populations. Additionally, illegal hunting for their body parts and skins has contributed to their vulnerable status.Conservation efforts are in place to protect these iconic species, including the establishment of protected areas, anti-poaching measures, and community-based initiatives. It is crucial to continue these conservation measures to ensure the long-term survival of lions and tigers in the wild.Based on their physical attributes and abilities, it is clear that in a one-on-one fight between a Bengal tiger and an Asiatic lion, the tiger is more likely to emerge as the victor.Tigers are generally larger and heavier than lions, with a stronger bite force and faster running speed. They also have a higher strike force, which is an important factor in determining the outcome of a fight.While lions are social animals and may have an advantage in group fights, tigers are solitary creatures and are better equipped for one-on-one encounters.However, it is important to note that if a tiger were to face a pride of lions, it would likely be overpowered.Nevertheless, in a direct confrontation between a tiger and a lion, the tiger's physical advantages make it the more formidable opponent.Erzsebet Frey (Eli Frey) is an ecologist and online entrepreneur with a Master of Science in Ecology from the University of Belgrade. Originally from Serbia, she has lived in Sri Lanka since 2017. Eli has worked internationally in countries like Oman, Brazil, Germany, and Sri Lanka. In 2018, she expanded into SEO and blogging, completing courses from UC Davis and Edinburgh. Eli has founded multiple websites focused on biology, ecology, environmental science, sustainable and simple living, and outdoor activities. She enjoys creating nature and simple living videos on YouTube and participates in speleology, diving, and hiking.simplyecologist.com/about/FacebookXRedditPinterestEmailLinkedInWhatsAppvKontakte Sale! Tiger vs lion. Who would win between these two big and ferocious cats? This theoretical question has sparked many debates and is a source of great interest and intrigue for many people. This is because tigers and lions are both apex predators, meaning they both reside at the top of their respective food chains. The lion rules the savannah and grasslands, while the tiger rules the jungle. While these two cats have their similarities, they are vastly different. From their physical appearance to their behavioral traits, there are many factors that could influence the outcome of this fight. To answer the big question, "tiger vs lion", let us take a deeper look at the battle of the giants, and find out who the real victor would be. Lions vs Tigers: Who is the King of the Jungle? The lion enjoys the title of the undisputed king of the jungle. So the answer to "lion vs tiger who would win" is obvious. Lions are the kings, right? Erm, no. The mythical image of lions roaming around heavily overgrown jungles, making other jungle inhabitants shrink and quake in their presence, is fundamentally wrong on every level. Lions live almost everywhere in Africa, apart from the jungle. And lion prides don't have kings either. A jungle-dwelling lion with a ferocious roar is a story sold in children's books and kids' cartoons. And seriously, what kind of real lion rules from a throne? Lions live almost exclusively on the vast savannas and far-reaching plains of Africa. They much prefer the yellow dust and the scorched land, to the brown, damp dirt of the covered jungle floor. In reality, no animal can lay greater claim to being king of any jungle than the tiger. Many tiger species' natural habitat is, in fact, a jungle. So it already has an unassailable lead over the lion in the race for jungle royalty supremacy. But before we can definitively conclude which of these carnivorous cats would be victorious in a fatal feline fight, we must cast an objective eye over their respective strengths and weaknesses. So, let's take a closer look at tiger vs lion. Here are two undoubtedly magnificent and equally unparalleled specimens. Lion vs Tiger Size Comparison Let's assume that the combatants in this make-believe battle are male. In the case of both tiger and lion, males are much bulkier than their female counterparts and the main event on any fight card is always the heavyweights. However, if female tigers and lions were to scrap it out, the fight would still be fierce and brutal. Lion vs tiger weight (in kg) Out on the African savanna, a respectably proportioned male lion can reach a weight of 200 kg (440 lbs). Females will struggle to tip the scales at 130 kg (287 lbs) but they are faster and better hunters. It's a similar story in the tiger realm, with an almost identical disparity between the weights of the male and female – males weighing approximately 220 kg (485 lbs), while females weigh in at around 130 kg (287 lbs). Are tigers bigger than lions? Is a tiger bigger than a lion? When considering size, tigers generally have the upper hand. Adult male tigers measure between 2.4 meters (8 ft) and 3.3 meters (10.9 ft) in length, depending on the species. Adult male lions measure between 1.70 meters (5.6 ft) and 2.5 meters (8.2 ft). As the largest great cat prowling the Earth, we may assume that the tiger possesses a greater ability to out muscle its cat cousins. But muscle does not always translate into power. Learn all about tiger vs lion size comparison here. Are Tigers Stronger Than Lions? Both the lion and tiger are incredibly powerful specimens. Putting this into numbers, a lion exerts a bite force of 650 PSI. Lions can also jump more than 3-meter (10 ft) vertical jump high and can lift up to 1040 kg (2300 lbs) in weight. All these characteristics make the lion super strong. While lions are strong, the tiger outperforms it in every aspect, except speed. Tigers have an incredibly strong bite force of 1050 PSI and can jump up to 4.9 meters (16 ft) high. And their paw swipe alone is estimated at 4536 kg (10 000 lbs). It was reported that, in 2010, at a Turkish zoo, a tiger killed a lion in a single swipe through a gap in a door dividing their cages. It's worth noting that this was by no means a fair fight, so we cannot conclude who would be the winner if this battle were to take place in the wild. Lion vs Tiger Stamina Spanning the globe, from as far afield as the sub-zero temperatures of Siberia to the sweltering and scorching nations of Asia, the tiger is an adventurous and versatile creature. Not averse to a cross-country or cross-continent trek, taking days or weeks, often at amazingly high altitudes, the tiger's day-to-day activity is more taxing than a lion's stresses and strains can ever be. Naturally constructed to stalk and stride across all terrains for tens of miles at a time, the tiger could probably be fight-ready tomorrow. In complete contrast, the lion's short supply of stamina means it will have to do everything to make a tiger vs lion fight a quick knockout. Lions sleep or doze for 16-20 hours a day. In comparison to tigers they have small home territories. They don't need to roam as their territory provides great food to attract grazers. However, lions can withstand the sun, so maybe if lion vs tiger took place in the midday heat they would gain an advantage. Another misleading metaphor is the phrase, 'heart of a lion'. Lions have a comparatively compact heart and lungs. They don't have the necessary respiration to keep up the pace with a tiger. The lion will be out of gas pretty quickly if it tries to stand toe-to-toe and trade blow-for-blow with this 'pur-fectly' conditioned opponent. Different Lion and Tiger Species Lion species To attempt to answer who would be left standing in a duel between these two super-heavyweights, it's important to think beyond tiger vs lion. Both animals have multiple species. So which tiger and lion will be stepping into the ring? There is only one major species of lion, named 'Panthera leo'. There are a small variety of subspecies, such as the white lion and Asiatic lion. However, the physical and behavioral differences are quite minor and few in number. Lions are 200 kg apex predators that rule their environment. And since we celebrate wild Africa at Africa Freak, let's take the Africa Panthera leo into the lion vs tiger duel. Tiger species In contrast, the tiger family contains a hugely diverse array of shapes, colors and sizes. There were once nine clearly defined species of this majestic cat, predominantly named based on the region they originated. Sadly, three of the tiger categorizations find themselves on the list of extinct animals – Caspian Tigers, Bali Tigers, and Javan Tigers. Others hover precariously, poised to follow into the abyss if something isn't done to revitalize their numbers. Among these, the Sumatran Tiger and the South China Tiger are the most endangered. Not wanting to contribute further to their dwindling numbers, we cannot select either of the above species to take part in our metaphorical melee. A possible loss of one more Sumatran or South-China tiger could be detrimental to their already receding ranks. So, to make the fight fair, from those species still left living and breathing, which will you select for tiger vs lion? Siberian Tiger vs Lion Keeping in mind that Siberian tigers are significantly bigger than their closest tiger relatives, this may be a fight that even the most fearless lion would not want. Imagine two of the sumo world's heaviest wrestlers lying on top of each other with you underneath their combined weight (300 kg)! Only then can you get a sense of how it would feel to be sat on by a fully grown Siberian tiger. Weighing a colossal 320 kg, these big daddies of the tiger family dwarf all other cats creeping on all-fours. As the largest of all the big cats, Siberian tigers are the super-heavyweights of these hypothetical contests. Unlike sumo wrestlers, Siberian tigers are also incredibly fast. It's a perilous prediction to think this muscle-bound beast can be beaten to the punch or outmaneuvered. But maybe they can. A tiger has a top speed of 50-65 km/h over short bursts. But how fast can lions run? The answer is an impressive 81 kmh (50.3 mph), giving it a slight edge in terms of speed. But we can't put a 200 kg lion in against such a 320 kg super heavyweight. Let's make lion vs tiger a little fairer. Bengal Tiger vs African Lion Instead, we nominate the brutish Bengal tiger as the ideal adversary for the lion. Larger than most but a little closer to a lion's overall size, the Bengal will more than hold its own. A fit and healthy Bengal tiger can reach a mass of around 225 kg (500 lbs). It's big enough to brawl, but not so oversized that the bout is over before it begins. The everyday fight fan wants to see a fair and evenly matched contest. A Bengal tiger vs a lion could be the perfect combination, to make sure that a massacre is avoided and the event goes past the first few rounds. Arguably the most well-known among its tiger realm, the Bengal would be the perfect predator to draw in the crowds for the tiger vs lion show. Tigers vs Lions – The Fight Now that we have looked at tiger size vs lion size and factors that might influence the result, it is time for the main event. Below we will try to paint a picture of what one could expect out of this hypothetical fight between the wild's two largest cats. Tiger and lion ring walks As a social animal that is rarely seen outside the safety of its pride, the lion will almost certainly make his way to the ring enveloped by an enormous entourage. His pre-match posse may give a false sense of protection to the lion, before he inevitably has to stand alone before his much bigger and stronger competitor. He could come into the ring with a song from The Lion King, but that won't scare anyone. So how about Iron Lion Zion by Bob Marley? On the other hand, tigers spend most of their adult life in solitary, roaming grasslands and rainforests and wading through thick, sticky wet swamp. For this reason, the tiger will possess little apprehension towards this latest challenge of cat-to-cat combat. He will swagger through the gathered crowds with a scornful expression smeared across a whiskered face. There will be little doubt or indecision in the mighty cat's mind. He knows that he owns the obvious authority and the greater number of physical assets to win the battle of the cats. "It's the eye of the tiger, the thrill of the fight, risin' up to the challenge of our rival." Okay, maybe Survivor is a little too obvious for the ring walk music but how else does the tiger enter the ring? Tiger versus lion face-off It is said that a dog's bark is often worse than its bite. As a pair of animals who don't have the ability to bark, the roar is the go-to form of communication for a tiger or a lion when things are getting a little edgy or tense. With both boasting an impressively intimidating capacity to cry out in a reverberating roar, which of these two rivals can project the most noise and make his opponent nervous? Both can bawl out a roar that echoes for many miles, striking fear and panic into anything or anyone within earshot. So ready for it. Seconds out… ding ding, it's time for the tiger vs lion fight. Tiger vs Lion – Who Will Win? Of course, they are not going to fight. Sorry to disappoint anyone wanting a definitive answer to who would win in a tiger vs lion fight. At Africa Freak we celebrate wild Africa. So let's celebrate what these incredible animals can bring to the world, not just a hypothetical boxing ring. Both lions and tigers are the apex predators of their environment. Both are endangered because too many people believe they can take on tigers or lions with guns. So how about a different fight. Anyone can claim a real tiger or lion skin if they can kill one with their bare hands. No weapons, no assistance, nothing else. Just man vs cat. We will never know the outcome of lion vs tiger because these animals do not have overlapping habitats. But we do know who wins when it comes to a fair fight between lions or tigers and humans. So let's keep it at that. For a chance to see these large cats in their natural habitat, check out these incredible safari deals. And if you enjoyed this hypothetical battle, you may also want to explore the strengths of other beautiful mammals like bear vs gorilla or bear vs lion. Lions and tigers are the two largest big cat species in the world. African lions, which are the largest among lion types, could never meet tigers in the wild. However, Asiatic lions can sometimes share the habitat with Bengal tigers. Who would win a fight? Generally, lions are smaller than tigers. Tigers are also heavier than lions and physically stronger. Both species can reach similar speeds. The bite force of lions is almost two times weaker than tigers'. However, lions are social mammals, while tigers are solitary. In a one-on-one, a tiger would win. When facing a pride, the winners would be the lions. The table below shows a comparison and strength facts between tigers vs. lions*: *Data in the table includes minimum and maximum ranges, as well as averages for all lions and tiger subspecies. Actual factors and strength facts can vary from one subspecies to another. All data was sourced from scientific publications, research papers, magazines, and other official sources cited throughout the article. Strike forces were calculated considering the maximum weight for each species and multiplying it by the top speed of 50 miles per hour. 12 Differences Between Lions vs. Tigers 1. Classification Lions and tigers are closely related cats. They are both members of the Panthera genus, which also includes other roaring felines like the jaguar and leopard. Lions are part of the Panthera leo species, which includes two recognized subspecies: the African lion (Panthera leo leo) and the Asiatic lion (Panthera leo persica). However, biologists observed some differences between lion populations living in different parts of Africa, even if there aren't other recognized subspecies. Similar to lions, all tigers are part of the Panthera tigris species. Although a controversial study claims that there are only two tiger subspecies, the scientific community currently recognizes six extant tiger types: Bengal tiger, Siberian tiger, South China tiger, Malayan tiger, Indochinese tiger, and Sumatran tiger. 2. Geographic Range Both lions and tigers live in different geographic ranges, depending on their subspecies. See also Can Alligators Climb Trees? [Surprise! Yes They Can!]The vast majority of lions live in Africa, their range expanding from sub-Saharan territories of West Africa to the southern tip of the continent. Lions also used to roam the Asian (and even European) continent in the past. Today, however, the only population of Asiatic lions left in the world lives in the Gir Forest Preserve of Gujarat in northwestern India. Bengal and Indochinese tigers are the most common of all extant tiger species. Bengal tigers occur in numerous geographic areas, including India, Nepal, Bangladesh, China, and Bhutan. Indochinese tigers occupy areas including Myanmar, Malaysia, Cambodia, China, Laos, Thailand, and Vietnam. All other tiger subspecies mostly exist as isolated populations confined to small geographic areas. Siberian (Amur) tigers, the largest in the world, are only found today in a small part of Russia. Similarly, South China tigers are only found in three isolated areas in southeast China, whereas Malayan and Sumatran tigers only occur in Malaysia and Sumatra, respectively. 3. Habitat Different geographic ranges come with different habitat preferences, and this goes for both lions and tigers. African lions are typically found in savannas, open woodlands, dense bush areas, plains, and grasslands where prey is abundant. Asiatic lions are found in the forests of Gir National Park in India. Bengal tigers can roam the same forests, but they are also found in mangroves and wetlands. All other tiger subspecies have similar habitat preferences, except for the Siberian tiger that lives in the Siberian taiga. 4. Body Size Tigers are known to be the largest species of cats in the world. However, this is only true for Siberian tigers. Am