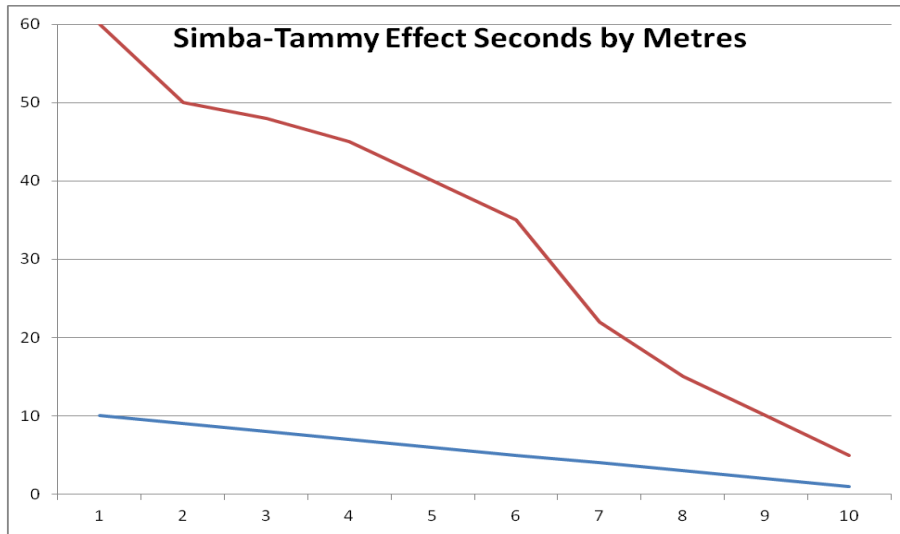


The Simba-Tammy Effect (S-T E) describes the anthropomorphic “grass-is-always greener” ideation in domestic animals.

First discovered in 1963 by B.K. and R.W. Anderson when a beagle (code named Tammy) and Siamese cat (code named Simba) co-existed in a Kootenay basement. During feeding experiments both animals were given appropriate canned dog and cat food in separate dishes at least 7 metres apart. The scientists observed that after a period of no more than 45 seconds both animals left their food dishes to eat at the other animal’s dish. The inverse proportion of the time and distance was recorded in the following graph:



This effect lasted only one year due to the beagle’s return to its rightful owner after a period of 12 months. The effect was later observed forty-five years later in the 21<sup>st</sup> century and called the Tovah-Lucille Effect. Two DSH cats were observed to switch feeding dishes at a specific time no longer than 75 seconds when they paused to swallow and noticed the other cat’s dish at a close proximity and both falsely surmised that the other cat had been given a larger portion of the same food.

The Simba-Tammy Effect has been observed over the last forty-five years in many domestic animals that co-habit and are fed at the same time in the same proximity.