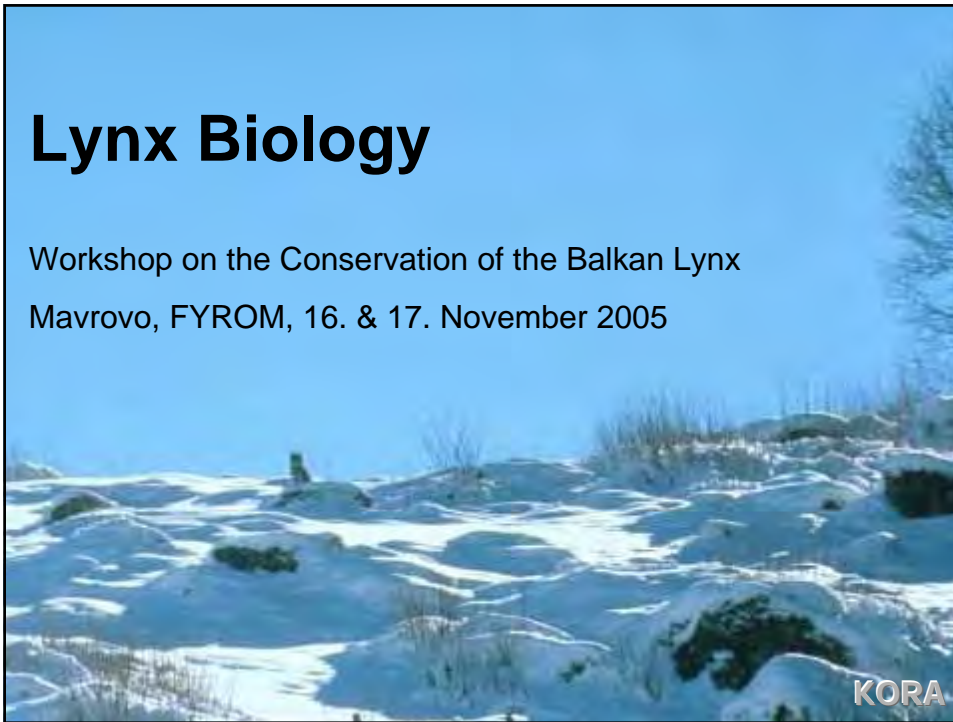




Lynx Biology




Workshop on the Conservation of the Balkan Lynx




Mavrovo, FYROM, 16. & 17. November 2005







Description & Morphology	Biology & Life history	Habitat & Land tenure system	Feeding ecology
<p data-bbox="379 1328 475 1355">General</p> <p data-bbox="379 1400 1114 1462">Monitoring has to be designed in accordance with the species' biology and the environmental conditions of the living space.</p> <p data-bbox="379 1512 1082 1574">The interpretation of the field data need to respect lynx' life history, land tenure system, and feeding ecology.</p> <p data-bbox="379 1624 1145 1686">As no ecological studies of the Balkan lynx are available, certain assumptions must be made, which may have to be verified.</p> <p data-bbox="1166 1899 1262 1926">KORA</p>			

Description & Morphology	Biology & Life history	Habitat & Land tenure system	Feeding ecology
<p data-bbox="352 421 608 454">short black-tipped tail</p>  <p data-bbox="842 477 983 510">round head</p> <p data-bbox="352 835 464 869">long legs</p> <p data-bbox="675 835 799 869">short neck</p> <p data-bbox="1034 555 1214 622">triangular ears with black tufts</p>  <p data-bbox="959 920 1070 954">large feet</p> <p data-bbox="1166 965 1262 999">KORA</p>			



Description & Morphology	Biology & Life history	Habitat & Land tenure system	Feeding ecology
 <p data-bbox="818 1323 903 1357">Claws:</p> <ul data-bbox="818 1357 1150 1424" style="list-style-type: none"> - sharp, strong, and hooked - retractile <p data-bbox="818 1424 1174 1469">☞ usually not mark in footprint</p>   <p data-bbox="1166 1901 1262 1935">KORA</p>			

Description & Morphology	Biology & Life history	Habitat & Land tenure system	Feeding ecology
 			<p>Pelt colour greyish to reddish</p> <p>4 coat patterns:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - large spots, - small spots, - rosettes, - unspotted
			 <p style="text-align: right;">KORA</p>

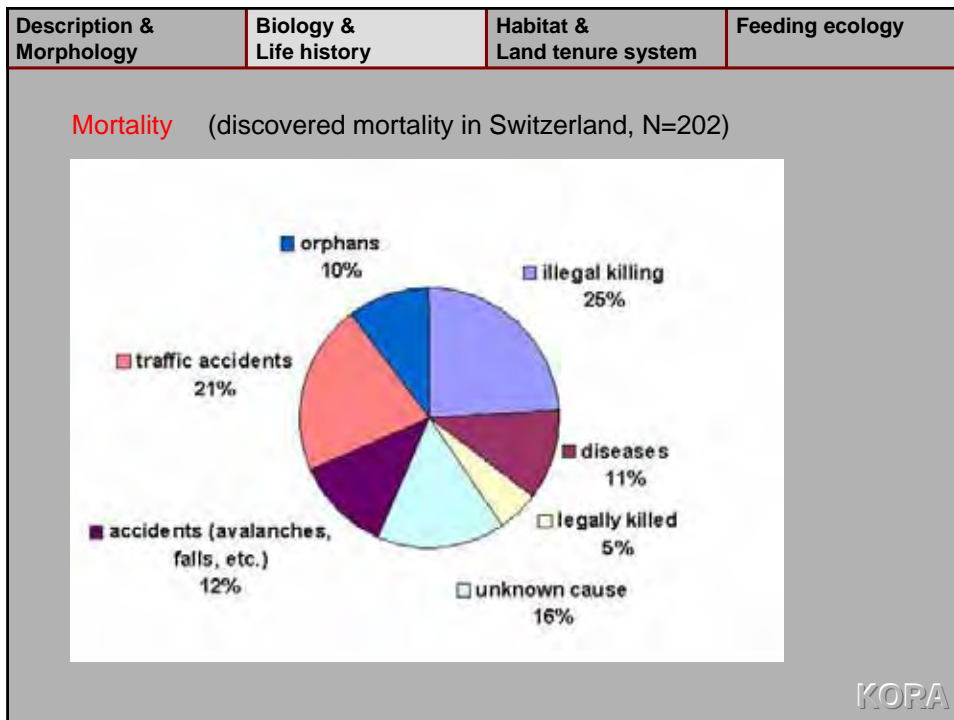
Description & Morphology	Biology & Life history	Habitat & Land tenure system	Feeding ecology
			 <p>~ 65 cm</p>
 <p>70-130 cm</p>			<p>12-35 kg</p>
<p>Females smaller and ~25 % lighter than males</p>			
			<p style="text-align: right;">KORA</p>

Description & Morphology	Biology & Life history	Habitat & Land tenure system	Feeding ecology
<p>Skull round and high</p> <p>Short snout</p> <p>High biting force of the canines</p> <p>Dental formula:</p> $I \frac{3}{3} C \frac{1}{1} P \frac{2}{2} M \frac{1}{1} = 28$			

KORA

Description & Morphology	Biology & Life history	Habitat & Land tenure system	Feeding ecology
<p>Reproduction</p> <p><i>Mating:</i> February to mid-April</p> <p><i>Birth:</i> after 67-74 days (usually in late May), birth weight about 300g</p> <p><i>Litter size:</i> 1-5, most often 2-3 kittens</p> <p><i>Separation:</i> at the age of 10 months</p>			
			

KORA



Description & Morphology	Biology & Life history	Habitat & Land tenure system	Feeding ecology
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Lynx density

Under natural conditions, it depends on habitat productivity and prey availability, and is limited through social interactions among individuals

In the cultivated landscape, man is the ultimate limiting factor




Some examples:





Poland: 1.9-3.2 ind./100 km²

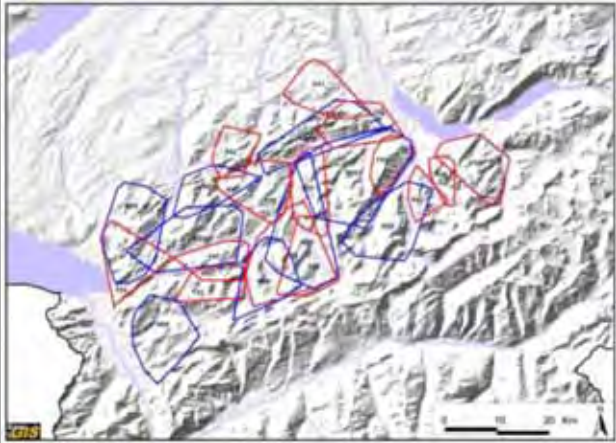
Switzerland: 0.94-2.10 ind./100 km²

Southern Norway: 0.25 ind./100 km²


KORA

Description & Morphology	Biology & Life history	Habitat & Land tenure system	Feeding ecology
Habitat			
			
			KORA

Description & Morphology	Biology & Life history	Habitat & Land tenure system	Feeding ecology
	Habitat		
			
	KORA		



Description & Morphology	Biology & Life history	Habitat & Land tenure system	Feeding ecology
<p>Land tenure system</p> <p>(e.g. Northwestern Swiss Alps)</p>  <p>blue: males / red: females</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - solitarily living species - home ranges <ul style="list-style-type: none"> males: 180-2780 km² females: 98-759 km² - males monopolize one or two, rarely more females - home range size vary depending on latitude, habitat productivity and prey availability 			

KORA

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<p>Activity</p> <p>Lynx are mainly active at dusk and at night, and rest during daytime (except rutting season)</p> <p>Distance travelled per night: 1-45 km</p> <p>Highest movement activities in males during mating season</p> <p>Females with kittens usually only travel short distances</p> <p>When a lynx has a fresh kill, it stays in its proximity for several days</p> 			

KORA

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<p>Habitat use, land tenure system and expected density are important factors to consider when designing a monitoring system; e.g. transect lines, spatial pattern of camera-traps, or the spacing of a grid of informants must be adjusted to these features.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">KORA</p>			

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<p>Prey</p> <p>Lynx is a hunter of small ungulates in many parts of its range</p> <p>Only in north-eastern Europe, mountain hares are the main prey</p> <p>In areas with low ungulate availability, lagomorphs, birds and rodents can be an essential prey part</p> <p>Lynx diet varies seasonally</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;">   </div> <p style="text-align: right;">KORA</p>			

Description & Morphology	Biology & Life history	Habitat & Land tenure system	Feeding ecology																		
<p data-bbox="363 376 416 405">Diet</p> <p data-bbox="363 432 852 461">e.g. radio-marked lynx in Switzerland (N=946)</p> <div data-bbox="363 472 1066 920"> <table border="1" data-bbox="826 577 999 819"> <thead> <tr> <th>Prey Item</th> <th>Percentage</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>roe deer</td> <td>65%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>chamois</td> <td>26%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>red fox</td> <td>4%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>hare/marmot</td> <td>4%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>small carnivores</td> <td>10%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>other ungulates</td> <td>1%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>tetraoids</td> <td>1%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>others</td> <td>1%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> </div> <p data-bbox="363 943 970 972">Consumption rate per lynx = 1-2.5 kg meat per day</p> <p data-bbox="1166 965 1262 994">KORA</p>				Prey Item	Percentage	roe deer	65%	chamois	26%	red fox	4%	hare/marmot	4%	small carnivores	10%	other ungulates	1%	tetraoids	1%	others	1%
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