



OŠ Preska, Medvode, SLOVENIA

# BIODIVERSITY

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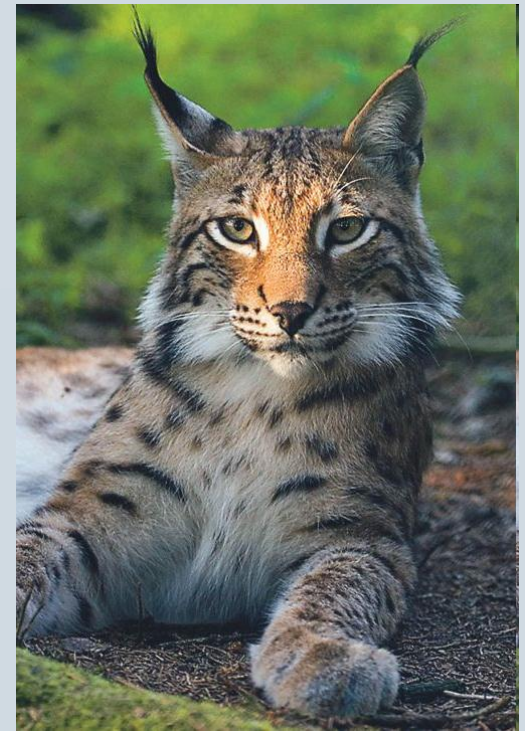
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# LYNX RIS



# LYNX

- The lynx is a predator.
- Adjustments to the hunting:
  - the total body structure
  - in the way of life.
- Among the species there are significant differences.
- Special teeth, in fang converted molar



# Scientific classification

Kingdom:	Animalia (živali)
Phylum:	Chordata (strunarji)
Class:	Mammalia (sesalci)
Order:	Carnivora (zveri)
Family:	Felidae (mačke)
Subfamily:	Felidae (mačke)
Genus:	Lynx (ris)



# Where we can find them?

- Originally: Deciduous and mixed forests.
- Rocky mountain slopes.
- Open forest areas.
- From North Europe to East Asia.



# Description

- Length: 30cm
- Height: 75cm
- Weight: 30-40kg
- Sharp claws and teeth
- Light brown fur with dark spots
- Long black tassel on the ears, short tail.



# Food

- They catch mainly ungulates (sheep, deer, goats).
- They also catch rabbits and birds.
- To survive a lynx needs one deer in 3-5 days.



# Reproduction

- Couples in February or March.
- April or May the female whelps 2-4 cubs.
- They live for 14 - 17 years.





# Relatives

- Red brown lynx
- Iberian lynx
- Canadian lynx



# Threats

- Transport and cattle breeding
- Contraction of the forested mountain world
- Defecation because of fears (old days)
- Later catching the skin (poisons, traps)



# Lynx in Slovenia

- According to recent data in Slovenia there are 15 to 25 adult lynx, which are descendants of six lynx, which were settled in Slovenia in 1973. Before, the lynx was practically exterminated.
- The reasons for decrease of population are poor genetic base, wild hunting, habitat destruction, traffic.
- If this decline continues, it is possible the lynx will become extinct again.
- **The lynx in Slovenia is the most endangered mammal.**

