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## Lynx taiga adaptation

Lynx are solitary cats that haunt the remote northern forests of North America, Europe and Asia. The lynx is covered with beautiful thick fur that keeps it warm during the extremely cold winter months. Their large legs are also shaggy, having hit the ground with a spreading toe movement that functions as a natural snowshoe. These stealth cats avoid humans and hunt at night, so they are rarely seen. There are several species of lynx. Few people survive in Europe, but like their Asian relatives, they are usually larger than the North American lynx. All lynx are skilled hunters who make use of great hearing (ear tufts are hearing aids) and vision, and lynx can find mice 250 feet away. Canadian lynx eat rats, squirrels and birds, but prefer snowshoe hare. Lynx are so dependent on this prey that the population fluctuates with periodic plunges in the number of snowshoes that occur about every 10 years. Large Eurasian lynx hunt deer and other larger prey, in addition to small animals. Breeding and conservation lynx mate in early spring or late winter. After about 2 months, the female delivers a litter of 1-4 young people. Humans sometimes hunt lynx for their beautiful fur. One endangered Iberian lynx is struggling to survive in a Spanish mountain far from the cold northern forests inhabited by most lynx. Picture: Keith Williams, CC BY 2.0 (genus, species: lynx kanadensis) When I was younger, I changed my favorite animals, colors, numbers, etc. almost every month. But I obviously remember for two years that my favorite animal was the Canadian lynx! I loved their cute ears and huge legs! Here's some neat information about Canadian lynx! They are the most common across Canada and the selected number of northern states, but may also be found in southern states such as Oregon, Wyoming and New Mexico. Distribution of Canadian lynx in North America. Unfortunately, lynx are becoming less common in the United States. Urban sprawl through highways, deforestation, recreational development and more is causing Canadian lynx to lose their habitat. This requires reintroducing in Maine, Minnesota, Washington and Colorado. In other provinces (especially the bottom 48 provinces), Canadian lynx are listed as endangered. Picture: Richard Nicks, CC BY-NC 2.0 Appearance: Canadian lynxes are classified as medium-sized wildcats because they are about 60 centimeters (2 feet) tall and weigh between 5 and 12 kilograms. The ears of the lynx are very clear. They are triangles with black fur tufts at the top of each ear. The lynx also has two large tufts of fur on both sides of the chin, giving them the appearance of a flared beard. The lynx has a thick coat of fur.The color is gray, but there may be shades of red and white. Some lynx may have spots along their legs and the fur of their lower belly. Canadian lynx legs are very large compared to their bodies, allowing them to walk more easily in deep snow. The back legs of the Canadian lynx are noticeably longer than the fore legs. Unlike other wild cats, the tail of the lynx is a black fur tip, short in length from 9 to 12 centimeters. They are considered medium-sized predators, so their prey tends to be small rodents such as mice, red squirrels and bols. They can also feast on different birds (e.g. willow turmgans or grouse) if they can catch them. Photo: Dave Daw, CC BY 2.0 The Canadian lynx usually inhabits areas rich in snowshoe hare populations because their prey of choice is snowshoeing. Picture: Outward\_bound, CC BY-NC-ND 2.0 Hunting: When it comes to hunting, lynx are solitary creatures. They tend to be more active during the night than during the day. Their eyesight is excellent even in the dark and is the perfect tool for a night-time lifestyle. Their beards can also be used to sense prey in the dark. Lynx are very sneaky hunters. While waiting to beat the prey, they hide in hunting beds and trees. Lynx are excellent forests and snow hunters. Surprisingly, they can find small rodents buried under the snow. In addition, their quick reflexes help the lynx catch prey, even if it make it more difficult for deep snow to move around. It is especially useful for canadian lynx legs to behave like snowshoes. Habitat: Canadian lynxes most commonly live in forests. These forests tend to be dense, but are mainly filled with young trees that still provide sufficient shelter. Young, dense forests tend to occur when wildfires occur in mature forests. These habitats are ideal because their favorite prey (snowshoe rabbits) are common in these areas. Lynx are night animals (meaning they are more active at night), so during the day they are likely to sleep in shelters under fallen trees and rock ledges. Picture: Susan Drally, CC BY 2.0 These amazing creatures must be able to travel through areas of swamps, boggies, rocks and snow. Canadian lynx have special adaptations to help them survive and thrive in diverse habitats. In terms of snow, Canadian lynx use their thick fur coats and their large snowshoe-type legs to keep them warm, to help them move through deep snow. Mating: Canadian lynx mate during spring (March to May). Mating lasts only a month, and whether it occurs in early spring or late spring depends on weather conditions. The mating season is very fast, since the lynx is a solitary creature. After mating, the male lynx will have nothing to do with raising young kittens. Breeding: After mating the Canadian lynx is pregnant for about 2Before giving birth to litter of kittens. Lynx are known to give birth to up to eight kittens in one litter. However, most litters have an average of 2-4 kittens. Kittens stay with their mother for a year after birth. They hunt and learn to survive in forest environments. This is actually the only time a lynx can be found hunting in a group. Photo: dbarronoss, CC BY-NC-ND 2.0 While taking care of their young, Canadian lynx create density in mature forests because they have excellent coverage on underglying and fallen trees in developed forests. They keep kittens safe in hollows on the ground, under trees and shrubs, or under rocky ledges. Young Canadian lynx reach maturity at different times, depending on their sex and the amount of prey available. Female lynx will reach maturity within a year if they eat a lot of prey. If there is not enough prey to maintain rapid growth, the female lynx may take 2-3 years to mature. Male lynxes take at least 2 years to mature. Picture: Philip Lucette, CC BY-NC-ND 2.0 Threat: Canadian lynx are only medium-sized predators, so they face threats from other animals in the forest. Large food diets, such as cougars and wolves, are direct predators of Canadian wolves. Coyotes, although relatively small, can also hunt lynx. Other animals teate Canadian lynx because they compete for prey. Animals like coyotes and wolves can try to steal prey from wolves. Wolverines are very aggressive, scaring wolves from the prey they catch. Fortunately, lynx can use different adaptations, such as whiskers, to detect predators coming in during hunting. Aside from the animal threat, the main threat of the Canadian lynx comes from human influence and habitat loss. The urban spread of humanity has spread to many woodlands, cutting the lynx off the path through its habitat or destroying its homes completely. In the United States, the Canadian lynx is an endangered species due to its current urbanization and history of overtraping. Interesting fact: When Canadian lynx catch prey, they may decide to preserve some of the animals under a layer of snow for later eating. The lynx is a very mysterious animal, winning its own nickname Shadow of the Forest. Picture: Susan Drally, CC BY 2.0 Sometimes lynx surprise their prey by bouncing them off tree branches! Lynx make sounds just like domestic cats: purrsuit, hiss, squeal. In the wild, Canadian lynx has a lifespan of up to 15 years. Among the captives, they can survive even longer - up to 25 years! see the facts of the Canadian Lynx. (n.d.)». Retrieved February 20, 2018, from Canadian lynx videos, photos and facts. (n.d.)». Retrieved February 20, 2018, n.d.)». Retrieved February 20, 2018 from (M.d.). Canadian lynx. Acquired from A. (September 19, 2016) on February 20, 2018. Basic facts about the Canadian lynx. Htps://defenders.org/canada-lynx/basic-facts worksheets and other activities acquired on February 20, 2018: Activities:

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