



# IDENTITY CARD

EXTINCT

**Common name:** Brown bear (*Urso-pardo*)

**Scientific name:** *Ursus arctos*

**Classification:**

**Kingdom:** *animalia*

**Phylum:** *chordata*

**Class:** *mammal*

**Order:** *carnivor*

**Family:** *ursidae*

**Genre:** *ursus*

**Species:** *ursus arctos*

Country: Portugal

## Characteristics:

**Habitat:** Currently the brown bear lives in Russia, Central Asia, China, Canada, the United States (mainly Alaska), Scandinavia and the Carpathian region (especially Romania), Anatolia and the Caucasus. During the winter, he seeks pits and caves to enter into a state of lethargy, which can last up to seven months.

**Food:** It's omnivorous. It feeds mainly on fish, meat from small rodents or large animals such as deer and elk, honey, wild fruits and even larvae.

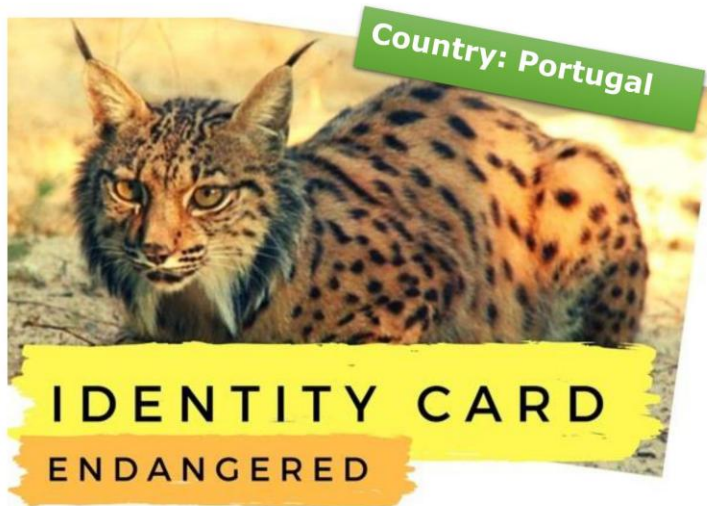
**Locomotion:** march

**Extinct:** X

**Measures for non extinction:** Conservation of habitats and prohibition of hunting.

**Curiosities:** The brown bear is recognized as the national and state animal of several European countries.

The brown bear probably died between the 17th and 19th centuries, although in the 20th century some were temporarily seen coming from the Spanish mountains. The last bear was killed, on a popular hilltop on December 2, 1843, in the Serra da Mourela, Gerês; the body of the animal was then taken to Montalegre to be displayed. That bear would already be a wandering animal, which ventured to the side of the border (there is still a considerable population in northern Spain). As a species with a reproductive population in our country, it will be extinct in the seventeenth century.



**Common name:** Iberian Lynx (Lince-ibérico)

**Scientific name:** *Lynx pardinus*

**Classification:**

Class: *Mammal*  
Order: *Carnivore*  
Suborder: *Feliformia*  
Family: *Felidae*  
Genre: *Lynx*  
Species: *L.*

**Habitat:** areas with medium-sized bushes or rocky areas.

**Food:** mainly wild bunny.

**Reproduction:** The typical gestation period lasts for about two months; the cubs are born between March and September, with the high point of births in March and April. An offspring consists of two or three cubs (rarely one, four or five).

**Locomotion:** 4 paws

**Endangered:** X

**Measures for non extinction:** Renaturation of habitat; prohibition of hunting; captive breeding.

**Curiosities:** In Portugal, it has been extinct for a little while, once resorted to your reintroduction by captive breeding. Several were released and they have reproduced in freedom in interior areas of Alentejo and in Serra da Malcata.