

1: Mammals of Britain & Europe - Macdonald, David W./ Barrett, Priscilla - | HPB

*Mammals of Britain and Europe [Richard Orr] on www.enganchecubano.com *FREE* shipping on qualifying offers.*

Share via Email This article is over 5 months old Pine martens are one of the few wild mammals doing relatively well, as they are no longer killed by hunters. At least one in five wild mammals in Britain faces a high risk of extinction within a decade and overall populations are falling, according to the most comprehensive analysis to date. Most at risk are the Scottish wildcat and the once-widespread black rat, while there is only a single male greater mouse-eared bat left. Also falling in number are hedgehogs, rabbits and water voles. However, some species have thrived since the last national analysis in 2002, including otters, no longer poisoned by pesticides, and deer, which lack a natural predator. More than half the 58 wild land mammals known to breed in Britain are rodents or bats, and one in eight is an alien species, such as the thriving grey squirrel and mink. The most numerous species is the field vole at 60 million, followed by the mole, at 41 million. But both are easily outnumbered by people, at 64 million, and their livestock, with 44 million sheep and cattle and 10 million chickens. The impact of invasive species and disease are also important, said Prof Fiona Mathews, at the University of Sussex and chair of The Mammal Society, which produced the new report at the request of the government. The report analysed more than 1,000 species. The scientists then added data from more than 100 published studies to produce estimates of population size and range. They also used internationally agreed criteria to produce a red list of the most endangered species. There are only wildcats left in Britain, making it critically endangered. The black rat may in fact already be extinct, as few wildlife volunteers seek them out – its place has been taken by more than 7 million brown rats. The single greater mouse-eared bat remaining lives wild in West Sussex, where it hibernates. They can live up to the mids. The new analysis estimates badger numbers have doubled to more than 100,000, in the last two decades, though about 30,000 were culled in an attempt to curb tuberculosis in cattle. Rabbits are also declining, in part due to a viral haemorrhagic disease that originated in China, but still number 36 million. In contrast, there are just 100,000 water voles – down from one million in 2002 – and their decline makes them critically endangered in Wales and endangered in England. Red squirrels are also endangered in England, as invasive greys force them out with disease and competition for food. Little data exists for most of the 18 bat species. But while common and soprano pipistrelles are numerous, the barbastelle bat is dependent on ancient woodland. Otters have bounced back, after the banning of organophosphate pesticides, but still number just 11, Pine marten numbers have also grown – to 3,000 – and may increasingly migrate from their Scottish stronghold to England, but the tiny population south of the border means they are classified as critically endangered. Beavers and wild boar have become established since 2000, but their populations remain small at 1,000 and 2,000, respectively. All six species of deer are expanding, with red deer now the most common. She said ending farm subsidies that just reward the area of land held would help, and paying attention to wild mammals outside nature reserves. Britain has lost half its wildlife. She said the data was often scarce and significant assumptions were made:

2: Kingfisher Field Guide To The Mammals Of Britain Europe | Download eBook PDF/EPUB

A definitive field guide to over species of mammal found in Europe and the surrounding seas Do you know the difference between a rabbit and a hare, a red deer and a roe deer, or a killer whale and a long-finned pilot whale?

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3: MAMMALS OF BRITAIN AND EUROPE - Hanzak - illustrated | eBay

This book covers every species of mammal that occur in Europe and in the seas around it, over species, in detail. The text not only covers the vital information for identifying the differences between a rabbit and a hare, a red deer and a roe deer, or a killer whale and a long-finned pilot whale.

View image of Woolly mammoths *Mammuthus primigenius* Credit: Woolly mammoths were about the size of a modern African elephant, growing to more than 9. The thick fur that covered their bodies helped them survive the ferocious cold and wind of glacial Britain. For one, humans were becoming sophisticated hunters. Sudden swings in temperature toward the end of the last Ice Age made life hard for these enormous beasts too. On top of the natural changes in climate, mammoths were probably losing more of their habitat due to other human activities, as our ancestors began to cut down forests and establish small settlements. After more than , years of surviving encroaching and retreating ice, huge swings in temperatures, and rising and falling seas, the mammoth finally died out from the British Isles around 11, years ago. View image of A woolly rhinoceros *Coelodonta antiquitatis* Credit: They had a similar low-set head on a thick neck with a long curved horn which they used for charging and fighting off predators rather than chasing prey. Woolly rhinos arrived in Britain later than the woolly mammoths, and their populations dwindled there earlier too. In La Cotte, a ravine on the island of Jersey in the Channel between England and France, archaeologists found heaps of woolly rhino remains in a series of digs throughout the twentieth century. The remains suggest our ancestors had either been hunting or scavenging for rhino flesh. This area between France and Britain has been called Doggerland. It was the route that rhinos and other giants of the ice age would have taken to and from the warmer climates of southern Europe. View image of A model of a straight-tusked elephant *Palaeoloxodon antiquus* Credit: Apotea Straight-tusked elephant *Palaeoloxodon antiquus* This 13ft 4m tall, tonne elephant was significantly bigger than the woolly mammoth, if not so robust in the cold. Its long tusks looked like spikes. Over the last half-million years they wandered in and out of Britain through Doggerland, heading to warmer climates when temperatures plummeted and returning to the north during warmer phases. Like many of the giants of the ice ages, the straight-tusked elephant population had huge ranges. At its peak, its habitat spanned from central Asia in the east to Britain in the west. They could migrate massive distances when a shifting climate made it necessary, giving them a better chance of survival. Britain lost the straight-tusked elephant for good around , years ago, towards the end of a particularly cold period. However they lingered on in warmer parts of Europe for tens of thousands of years, eventually being driven to the Iberian peninsula when humans became established in Europe. View image of The jaw of a narrow-nosed rhino Credit: These beasts were around the same size as the endangered white rhino , with a shoulder height of ft 1. On the Gower Peninsula in south Wales, a series of caves punctuate the old sea line, which was a lot higher during the warm periods when narrow-nosed rhinos lived in Britain. Fossilised remains of narrow-nosed rhinos, as well as straight-tusked elephants, accumulated in these caves for thousands of years. Narrow-nosed rhinos foraged in forested areas as well as open grassland. They were most comfortable in the warm spells when the ice retreated, although it took a protracted and bitter stretch of cold to push them out of Britain entirely. Dramatic fluctuations in climate, and the changing landscape that followed, are likely to have played a role. The narrow-nosed rhino had a very slow reproductive cycle, as did many of the ice age giants. This meant young only came along very infrequently, so populations would have struggled to replace themselves under pressure from hunting humans and Neanderthals. View image of An Irish elk *Megaloceros giganteus* Credit: Each was as long as a person and weighed about 44lb 20kg. The deer itself was more than a match to heft these weapons. Irish elk could have a body mass of lb kg , about the size of an Alaskan moose. The archaeologists that first found the giant antlers were amazed and puzzled. Our ancestors soon developed tactics to hunt and overcome the elk, each of which was an enticingly large source of food. Hunting groups could chase the deer into forested areas where its antlers would slow it down or injure it, or simply trap the animal before killing it with spears. View image of Scimitar-toothed cat *Homotherium latidens* Credit: Its long front legs and sloping back give it a posture primed to leap. This bulky predator could reach up to 5. The scimitar-toothed cat is a type of sabre-toothed cat,

which are sometimes called sabre-toothed tigers. They arrived in Britain nearly 0. They may have gone extinct in the British Isles just a few tens of thousands of years ago. In , fishermen dredged up a jawbone from the North Sea, which seems to be from about 28, years ago. View image of Skeleton of a cave bear *Ursus spelaeus* Credit: Their teeth and short, strong claws allowed them to take on some of the most fearsome predators of their era. The enormous bears were mostly herbivorous, but could eat meat if it was available. We also competed with the bears for space. But in the depths of an ice age it may well have been better to risk the bears than to stay out in the open. View image of Cave lions *Panthera leo spelaea* were fierce predators Credit: These were the largest carnivores of ice age Britain, standing 4. At their largest they could weigh as much as a cave bear. Didier Descouens Preserved cave art shows that our ancestors knew these beasts well. Instead, a thick dense coat covered them to protect against the cold. This size and strength meant that, if lack of food pushed them to it, they could hunt the largest and most deadly prey. When the starving predator found an occupied cave it would fight anything within, including humans or even a gigantic cave bear. View image of The skull of a cave hyena *Crocuta crocuta spelaea* Credit: Cave hyenas could weigh up to 100 kg. Their surviving relatives, the famous laughing hyenas of the African savannah, are usually closer to the 100 kg range. The cave hyena had an awkward raised posture because of its long front legs. Its low-hanging head gave it the loping gait and boar-like posture of the modern hyena. Their massive molars could crush bone and helped them hang onto and incapacitate the largest of prey. Cave hyenas lived and hunted in social groups, with a pack numbering up to 30 individuals. Archaeologists have found more than 20,000 cave hyena teeth at Tornewton Cave in Devon, showing that clans inhabited these caves for many generations. In the bitter cold, access to cave space could mean life or death for an animal. They were domesticated once in Europe and once in south Asia. Taming an aurochs would have been an incredibly difficult and possibly deadly task, which is why it only happened twice. They were huge bull-like creatures that came to Britain over the land bridge from Europe about 10,000 years ago. Aurochs had thick, curving horns, which their skulls were specially adapted to support. They were about 1.5m tall. To maintain their bulk, aurochs sought out open, low-lying grazing land as the richest source of food for a herbivore. Aurochs were one of the few giant animals to persist in Britain after the end of the last icy period about 11,000 years ago. But as our ancestors started to build settlements, cultivate crops and breed animals, the aurochs were slowly pushed out. Only their domesticated descendants survived. This story is a part of BBC Britain "a new series focused on exploring this extraordinary island, one story at a time. Readers outside of the UK can see every BBC Britain story by heading to the Britain homepage ; you also can see our latest stories by following us on Facebook and Twitter.

4: Mammals Of Britain & Europe by David W. Macdonald

A definitive field guide to over 300 species of mammal found in Europe and the surrounding seas. Do you know the difference between a rabbit and a hare, a red deer and a roe deer, or a killer whale and a long-finned pilot whale?

5: Fifth of Britain's wild mammals at high risk of extinction | Environment | The Guardian

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6: BBC - Earth - The lost beasts that roamed Britain during the ice age

This is a list of mammals of Great Britain. Great Britain mammal fauna is somewhat impoverished compared to that of continental Europe due to the short period of time between the last ice age and the flooding of the land bridge between Great Britain and the rest of Europe.

7: Field Guide To the Mammals Of Britain and Europe by Van Den Brink, F H

MAMMALS OF BRITAIN AND EUROPE pdf

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8: List of mammals of Great Britain - Wikipedia

encyclopedia of animals of africa, britain & europe: an authoritative reference guide to over amphibians, reptiles and mammals continents (illustrated encyclopedias) hardcover bargain price, january 3,

9: A Field Guide to the Mammals of Britain and Europe - F. H. van den Brink - Google Books

Marine Mammals. Some marine mammals spend at least part of their time on land - seals, for example - while others such as whales and dolphins spend their entire lives in water and cannot survive very long if accidentally 'beached'.

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